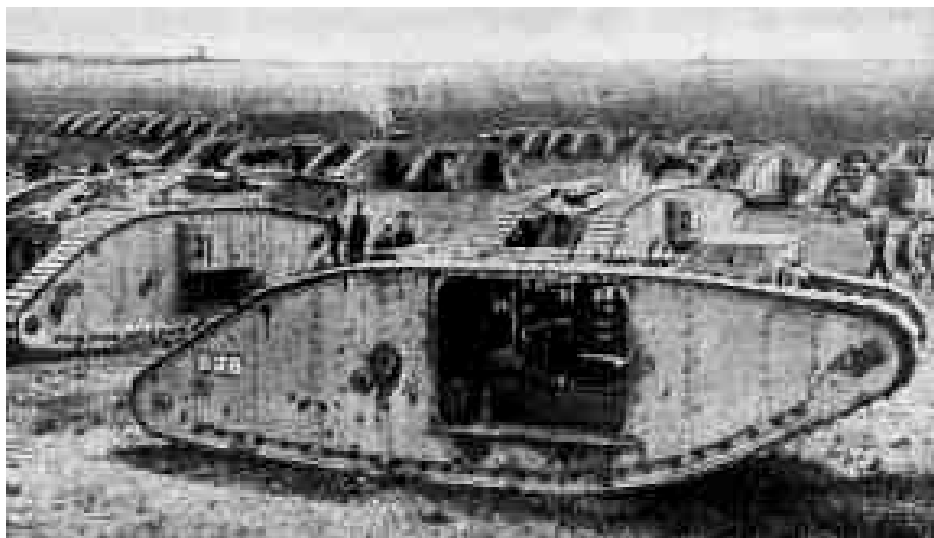




World War One Information and Activity Worksheets



H Y Wheeler

Worksheets

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Assassination of Franz Ferdinand



Franz Ferdinand, aged 51, was heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He was married to Sophie Chotek von Chotvoka and had three children. Franz Ferdinand was, however, very unpopular because he had made it clear that once he became Emperor he would make changes.

This map, of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1914, shows that Bosnia-Herzegovina was controlled by Austria. Austria had annexed (taken by force) Bosnia in 1908, a move that was not popular with the Bosnian people.



Franz Ferdinand decided to visit Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to make an inspection of the Austro-Hungarian troops there. The inspection was scheduled for 28th June 1914. It was planned that Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie would be met at the station and taken by car to the City Hall where they would have lunch before going to inspect the troops.

A Serbian terrorist group, called The Black Hand, had decided that the Archduke should be assassinated and the planned visit provided the ideal opportunity. Seven young men who had been trained in bomb throwing and marksmanship were stationed along the route that Franz Ferdinand's car would follow from the City Hall to the inspection.

The first two terrorists were unable to throw their grenades because the streets were too crowded and the car was travelling quite fast. The third terrorist, a young man called Cabrinovic, threw a grenade which exploded under the car following that of the Archduke. Although the Archduke and his wife were unhurt, some of his attendants were injured and had to be taken to hospital.

After lunch at the City Hall, Franz Ferdinand insisted on visiting the injured attendants in hospital. However, on the way to the hospital the driver took a wrong turn. Realising his mistake he stopped the car and began to reverse. Another terrorist, named Gavrilo Princip, stepped forward and fired two shots. The first hit the pregnant Sophia in the stomach, she died almost instantly. The second shot hit the Archduke in the neck. He died a short while later.



Gavrilo Princip was not executed because he was under 20 years, but was sentenced to twenty years in prison. He died of TB in 1918.

Assassination of Franz Ferdinand Activities

National Curriculum Level 4

Produce a newspaper front page on the death of Franz Ferdinand. Your article should include details of the assassination and some reasons for the assassination.

National Curriculum Level 5

Produce a newspaper front page on the death of Franz Ferdinand. Your article should give a detailed account of the assassination and the reasons for this action being taken by the Black Hand.

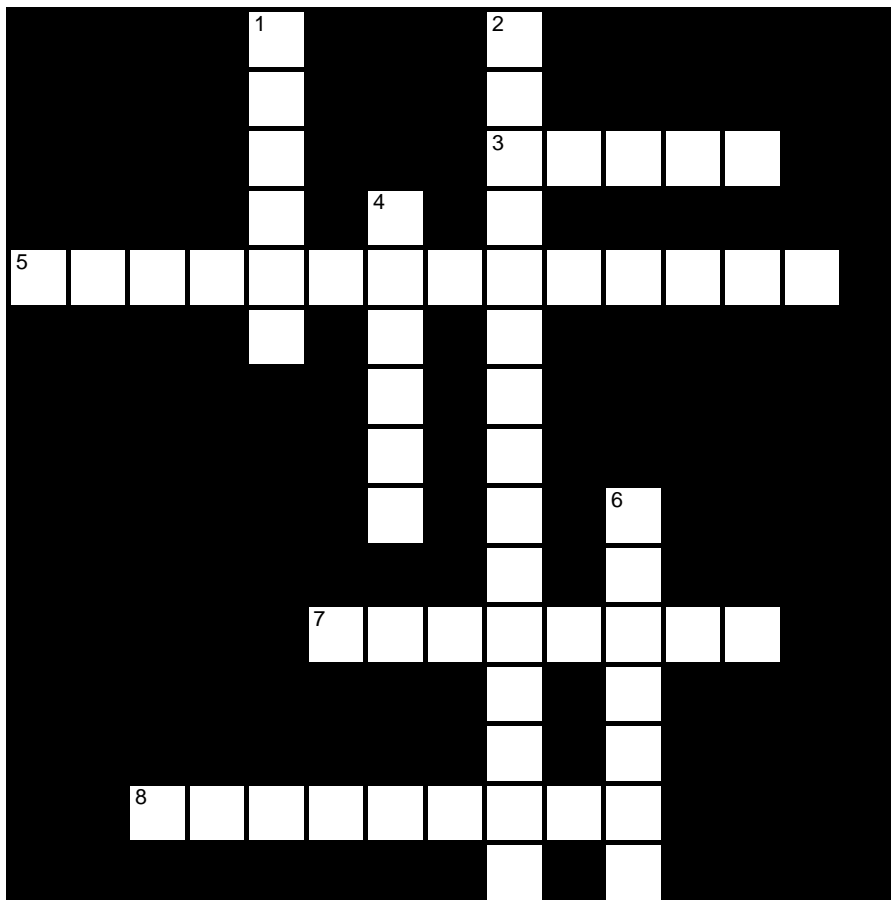
National Curriculum Level 6

Produce a newspaper front page on the death of Franz Ferdinand. Your article should explain how the actions of the archduke led to his assassination – this will include details of the assassination. You should also consider alternative courses of action the archduke could have taken as well as other steps that could have been taken to avoid the assassination. Your work should be well organised and structured into paragraphs.

Franz Ferdinand Assassinated



Assassination of Franz Ferdinand Crossword



Across

- 3 Number of terrorists stationed along the route (5)
- 5 Terrorist who fired the fatal shots (7,7)
- 7 Franz Ferdinand was inspecting troops in this city (8)
- 8 Terrorist group responsible for the assassination (5,4)

Down

- 1 Christian name of Franz Ferdinand's wife (6)
- 2 Franz Ferdinand was heir to this empire (6-9)
- 4 Country annexed by Austria-Hungary in 1908 (6)
- 6 Thrown by a terrorist at the car along the route (7)

Assassination of Franz Ferdinand Wordsearch



FRANZFERDINAND
ASSASSINATION
INSPECTION
BLACKHAND
CITYHALL
TROOPS





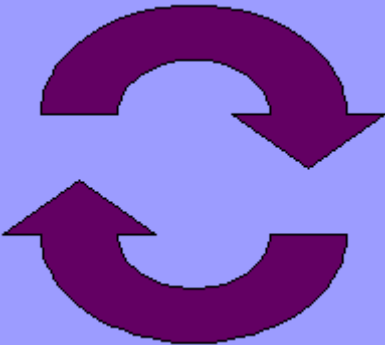




GAVRILOPRINCIP
HERZEGOVNIA
TERRORIST
SARAJEVO
BOSNIA
SOPHIA

Causes of World War One

Although it was the assassination of the Austrian archduke, Franz Ferdinand that led to the outbreak of world war one in August 1914, the actual causes of the war were more complicated.

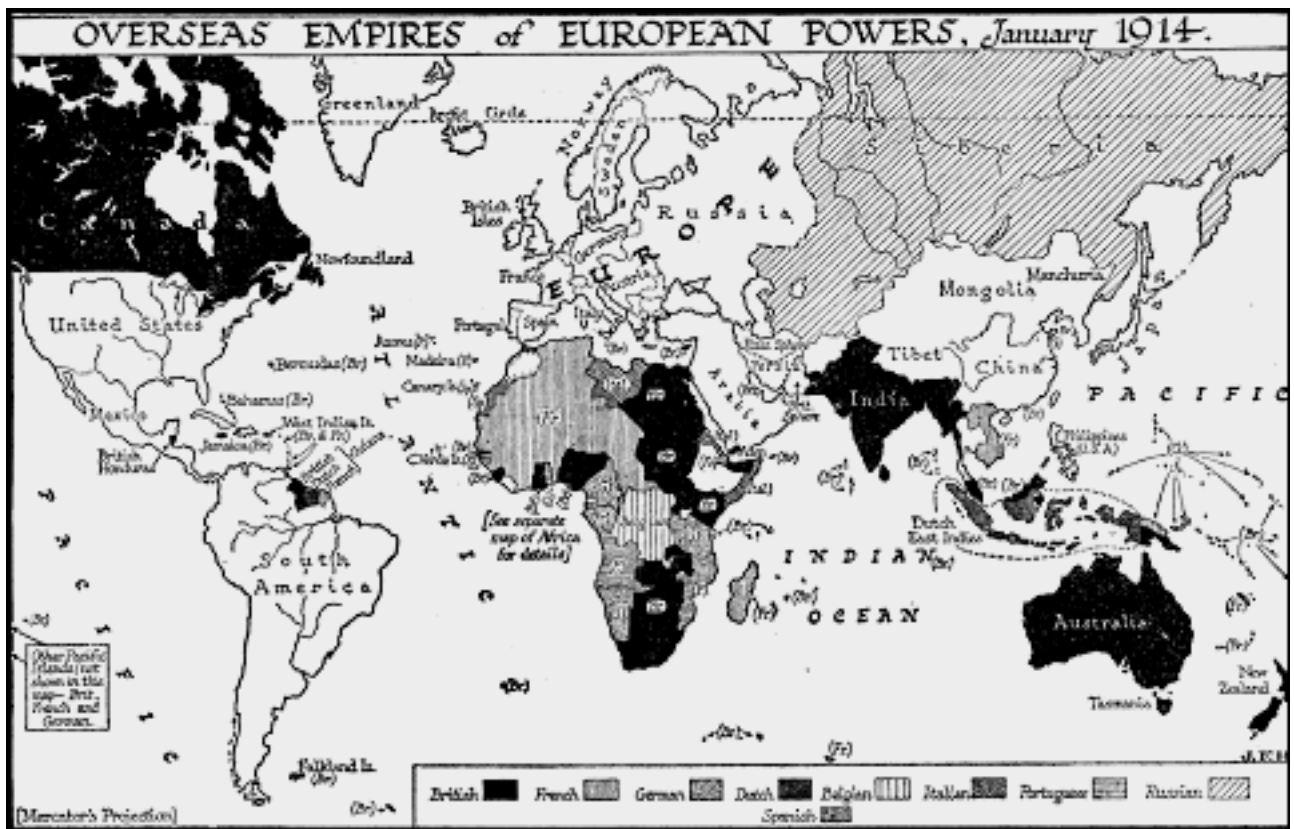
Alliances

An alliance is an agreement made between two or more countries to give each other help if it is needed. When an alliance is signed, those countries become known as Allies. A number of alliances had been signed by countries between the years 1879 and 1914. These were important because they meant that some countries had no option but to declare war if one of their allies declared war first.

<p>1879 The Dual Alliance</p>  <p>Germany and Austria-Hungary made an alliance to protect themselves from Russia</p>	<p>1881 Austro-Serbian Alliance</p>  <p>Austria-Hungary made an alliance with Serbia to stop Russia gaining control of Serbia</p>	<p>1882 The Triple Alliance</p>  <p>Germany and Austria-Hungary made an alliance with Italy to stop Italy from taking sides with Russia</p>
<p>1914 Triple Entente (no separate peace)</p>  <p>Britain, Russia and France agreed not to sign for peace separately.</p>		<p>1894 Franco-Russian Alliance</p>  <p>Russia formed an alliance with France to protect herself against Germany and Austria-Hungary</p>
<p>1907 Triple Entente</p>  <p>This was made between Russia, France and Britain to counter the increasing threat from Germany.</p>	<p>1907 Anglo-Russian Entente</p>  <p>This was an agreement between Britain and Russia</p>	<p>1904 Entente Cordiale</p>  <p>This was an agreement, but not a formal alliance, between France and Britain.</p>

Imperialism

Imperialism is when a country takes over new lands or countries and makes them subject to their rule. By 1900 the British Empire extended over five continents and France had control of large areas of Africa.



The amount of lands 'owned' by Britain and France increased the rivalry with Germany who had entered the scramble to acquire colonies late and only had small areas of Africa.

France had recently been given Morocco by the British. Morocco's bid for independence was supported by Germany

Militarism

Militarism means that the army and military forces are given a high profile by the government.



The growing European divide had led to an arms race between the main countries. The armies of both France and Germany had more than doubled between 1870 and 1914 and there was fierce competition between Britain and Germany for mastery of the seas. The British had introduced the 'Dreadnought', an effective battleship, in 1906. The Germans soon followed suit introducing their own battleships. The German, Von Schlieffen also drew up a plan of action that involved attacking France through Belgium if Russia made an attack on Germany.

Nationalism



Nationalism means being a strong supporter of the rights and interests of one's country. The Congress of Vienna, held after the Napoleonic wars left both Germany and Italy as divided states. It was nationalism the re-unification of Italy in 1861 and Germany in 1871. France was angry because the settlement at the end of the Franco-Prussian war had given Alsace-Lorraine to Germany. Large areas of both Austria-Hungary and Serbia were home to differing nationalist groups, all of whom wanted freedom from the states in which they lived.

Crises

The Moroccan Crisis

In 1904 Morocco had been given to France by Britain, but the Moroccans wanted independence and were supported by Germany. War was avoided, but in 1911, the Germans were again protesting against French possession of Morocco. Britain supported France and Germany was persuaded to back down for part of French Congo.

The Bosnian Crisis

In 1908, Austria-Hungary took over Bosnia. This angered Serbians who felt the province should be theirs. Serbia threatened Austria-Hungary with war, Russia, allied to Serbia, mobilised its forces. Germany, allied to Austria-Hungary mobilised its forces and prepared to threaten Russia. War was avoided when Russia backed down. In 1911 and 1912 there was war in the Balkans when the Balkan states drove Turkey out of the area. The states then fought each other over which area should belong to which state. Austria-Hungary intervened and forced Serbia to give up land. Tension between Serbia and Austria-Hungary was high.

Activities – Causes of WW1

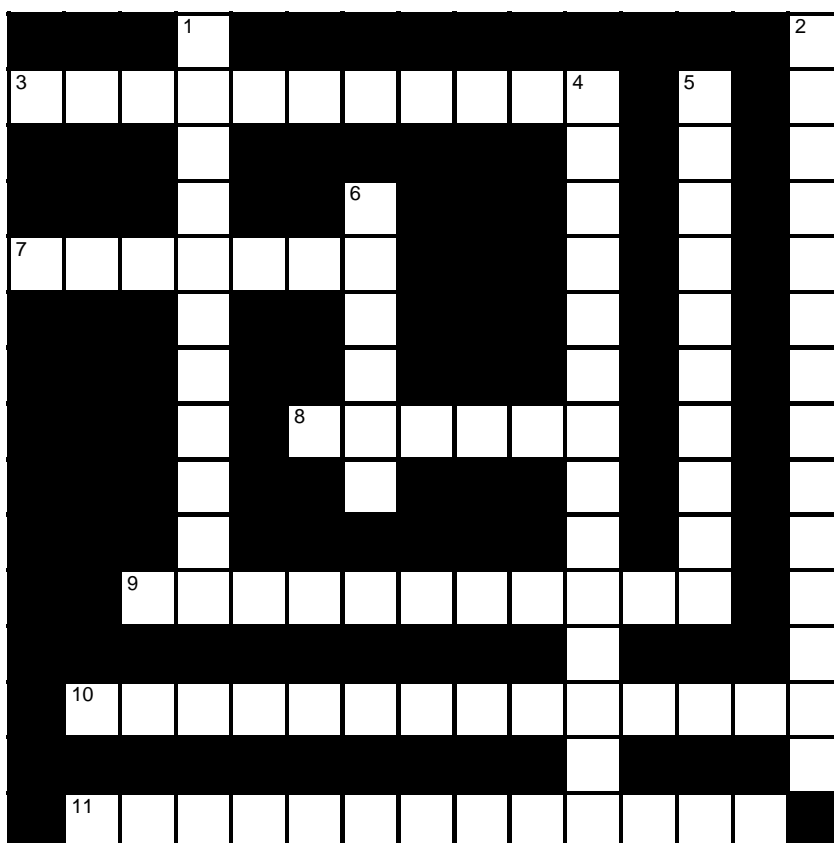
Curriculum Level 4

1. What is meant by the term alliance?
2. Which countries were allied by the Triple Alliance?
3. Which countries were allied by the Triple Entente?
4. Why was Germany annoyed by Imperialism?
5. Which armies had increased in size between 1870 and 1914?
6. Describe the Schlieffen Plan.
7. Why were the two crises important factors?

Curriculum Levels 5 and 6

1. Which countries were bound to each other by which alliance?
2. How did imperialism contribute towards Germany's increasing anger with Britain and France?
3. Why was nationalism an important factor?
4. Describe the part played by Germany in increasing European militarism.
5. What links were there between the two crises and:
 - a. Alliances
 - b. Imperialism
 - c. Militarism
 - d. Nationalism

Causes of World War One Crossword



Across

- 3 British battleship introduced in 1906 (11)
- 7 A crisis in this country in 1904 nearly led to war (7)
- 8 This congress had led to Germany and Italy being divided (6)
- 9 When a country takes over new lands or countries (11)
- 10 German plan to invade France through Belgium (10,4)
- 11 Agreement between Britain, Russia and France (6,7)

Down

- 1 Being a strong supporter of the rights of one's country (11)
- 2 His assassination triggered World War One (5,9)
- 4 Agreement between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (6,8)
- 5 When the army are given a high profile by a government (10)
- 6 Austria-Hungary took over this Balkan state in 1908 (6)

Causes World War One Wordsearch



AUSTRIAHUNGARY
 IMPERIALISM
 MILITARISM
 WORLDWAR
 GERMANY
 CAUSES
 SERBIA

TRIPLEALLIANCE
 NATIONALISM
 SCHLIEFFEN
 COLONIES
 BALKANS
 CRISES

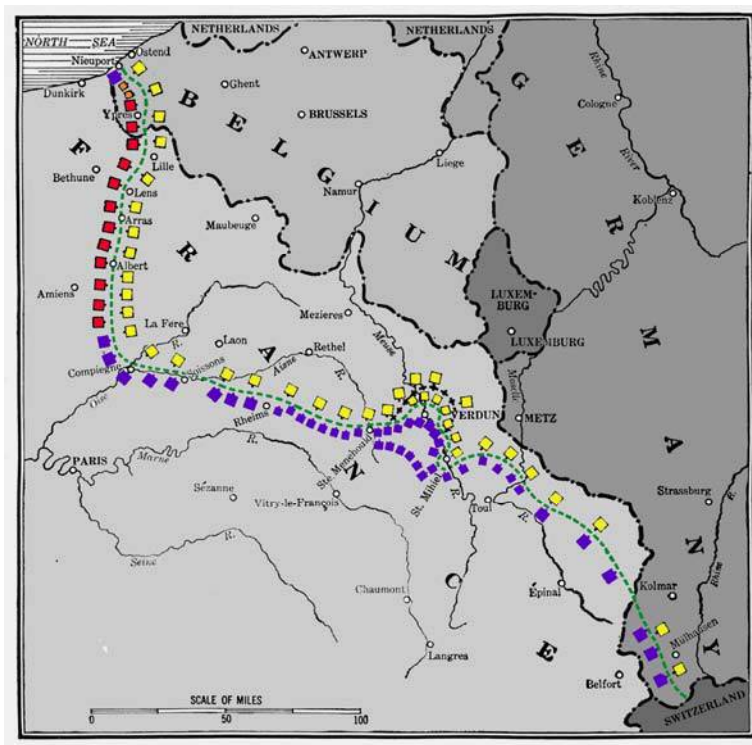
TRIPLEENTENTE
 DREADNOUGHT
 ALLIANCES
 ARMSRACE
 BELGIUM
 EMPIRE

Theatres of War

Although World War One was a world war, most of the fighting was confined to a few key areas. These areas are usually referred to as the theatres of war.

The Western Front

The German army crossed the Belgian border on August 3rd 1914. Britain and France declared war on Germany on August 4th. The Germans pushed through Belgium and entered France. The British and French armies marched to stop the German advance. The Battle of Marne 4th - 10th September stopped the Germans from marching on Paris.

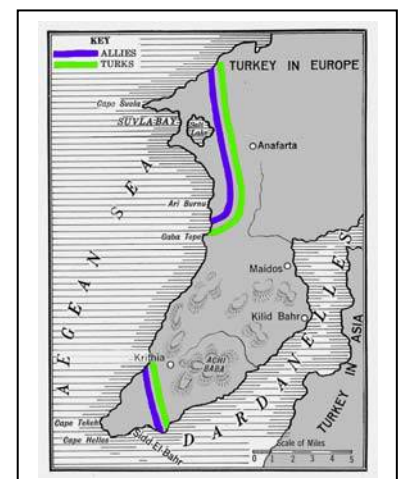


To avoid losing the territory already gained in France, the Germans began digging trenches. The British and French, unable to break through the line of trenches, began to dig their own trenches. Throughout the entire war, neither side gained more than a few miles of ground along what became known as the western front.

The squares on the map represent the British, French and German armies.

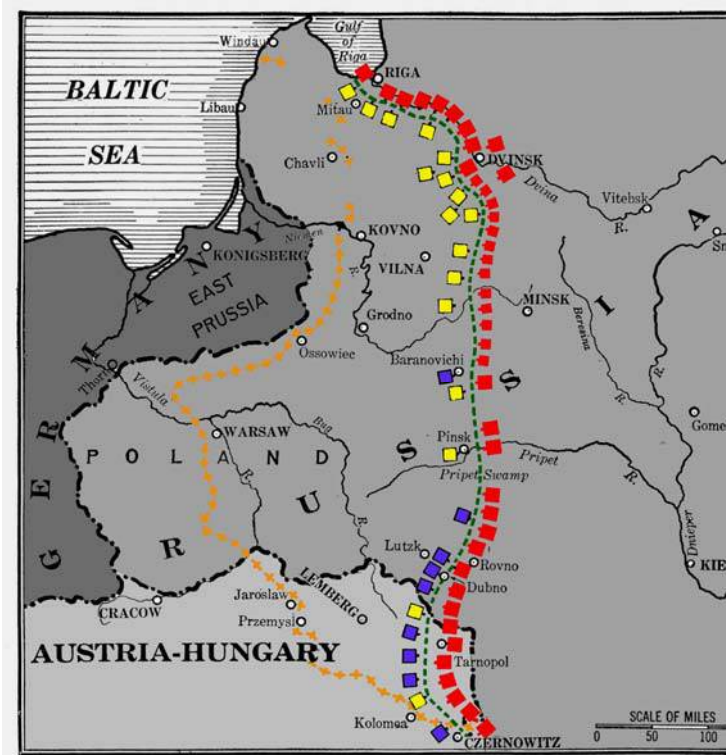
Gallipoli

The Gallipoli peninsula is located in the south of Turkey. In 1915, the allied commanders decided to try to attack Germany by attacking her ally, Turkey. Allied soldiers, mainly from Australia and New Zealand, were sent to the Peninsula while British ships tried to force a way through the Dardanelles. The entire mission was a failure. The allies lost more than 50,000 men but gained hardly any land.



The Eastern Front

The line of fighting on the Eastern side of Europe between Russia and Germany and Austria-Hungary is known as the Eastern Front.

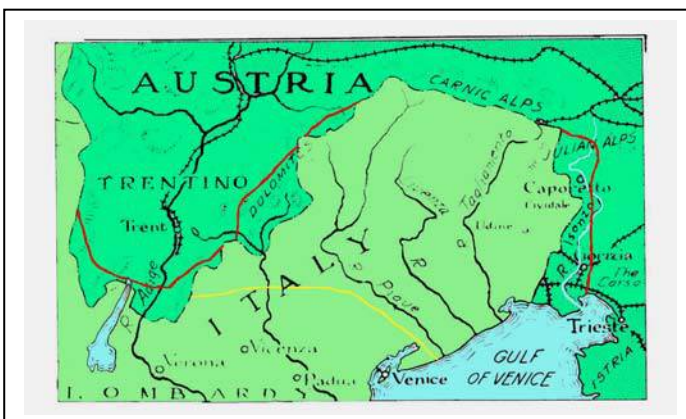


Fighting began on the Eastern front when Russia invaded East Prussia on 17th August 1914. Germany immediately launched a counter-offensive and pushed Russia back. This pattern of attack and counter-attack continued for the first two years of the war and meant that the Eastern Front changed position as land was captured and lost by both sides.

The squares on the map represent the Russian, German and Austro-Hungarian armies.

By 1917, the Russian people were fed up with the huge number of Russian losses. The government and monarchy were overthrown and the new Bolshevik government signed the treaty of Brest Litovsk which took the Russians out of the war.

Italian Front



Before the outbreak of war in August 1914, Italy had sided with Germany and Austria-Hungary. However, tempted by offers of more land once the war was won, Italy entered the war in April 1915 on the side of the allies. The Italian front is the name given to the fighting that took place along the border between Italy and

Austria. The Italians only managed to advance a short way into Austria. Between 1915 and 1917 there were twelve battles fought along the river Isonzo, just inside the Austrian border, all of which were inconclusive. After being defeated at the battle of Caporetto in 1917, the Italians were pushed back.

The War at Sea

Even before the war, Germany and Britain were involved in a naval race. Germany knew that she was unlikely to win a naval war against Britain and avoided naval conflict with Britain.



The British produced the Dreadnought battleship. Germany produced their own version of the Dreadnought shortly afterwards.

Britain's main naval tactic was to keep German ships in German ports and to block supplies from reaching Germany. Germany's main naval tactic was to post u-boats (submarines) in the Atlantic Ocean and to destroy ships taking supplies from America and other countries to Britain.

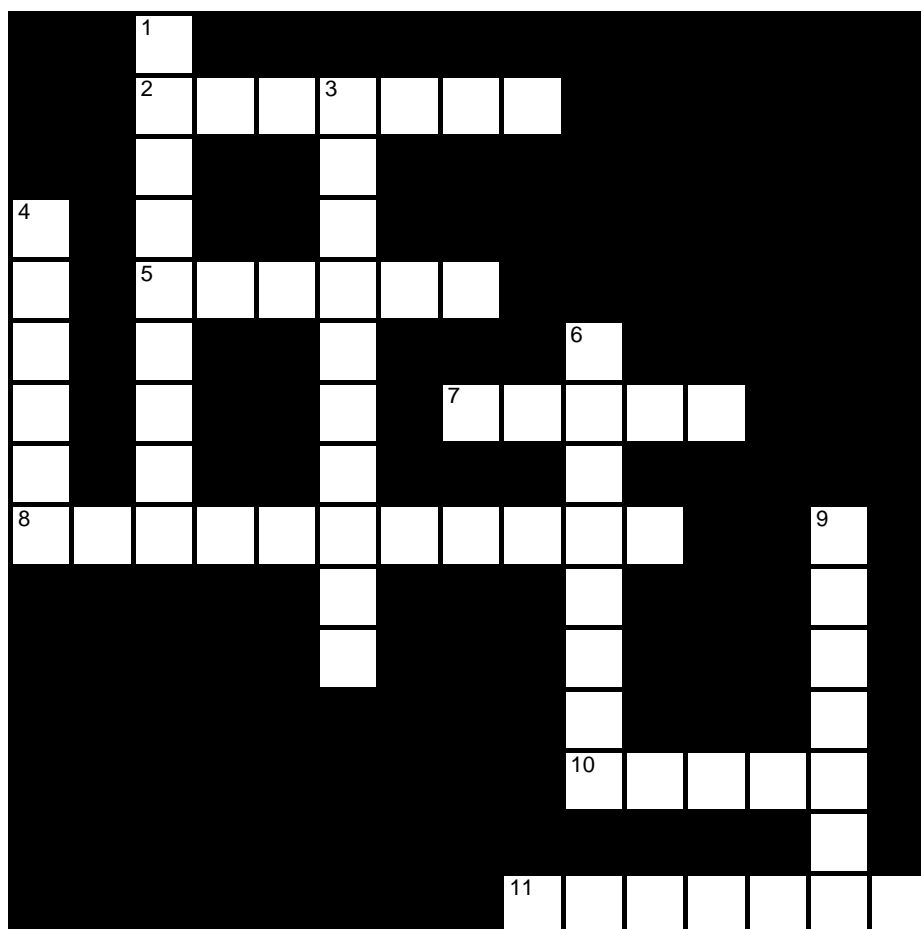


On 7th May 1915, a German submarine torpedoed the passenger liner, Lusitania. Nearly 1200 civilians lost their lives.

Theatres of War Card Sort

Western Front	Characterised by trench warfare, stretched from Belgium to Switzerland
Eastern Front	Line of fighting between Russia and Germany and Austria-Hungary
Italian Front	There were twelve battles along the river Isonzo in this location
Gallipoli	Many soldiers from Australia and New Zealand lost their lives on this peninsula
Naval Race	Britain and Germany 'competed' for mastery of the seas
August 3 rd 1914	The German army crossed the Belgian border
Britain's Naval Tactic	To keep German ships in German ports
Germany's Naval Tactic	To torpedo supply ships
Brest Litovsk	This took Russia out of the war

Theatres of War Crossword



Across

- 2 Italy and _____ fought on the Italian front (7)
- 5 Twelve battles were fought for control of this Italian river (6)
- 7 This battle halted the German advance on Paris (5)
- 8 The Western Front stretched as far south as this country (11)
- 10 Western Front battle July - November 1916 (5)
- 11 Notable sea battle between Britain and Germany (7)

Down

- 1 Peninsula in the south of Turkey (9)
- 3 Eastern Front battle of August 1914 (10)
- 4 Germany posted these vessels in the Atlantic (1-5)
- 6 Dug by both sides along the Western Front (8)
- 9 This front saw fighting between Russian, German and Austro-Hungarian troops (7)

Theatres of War Wordsearch



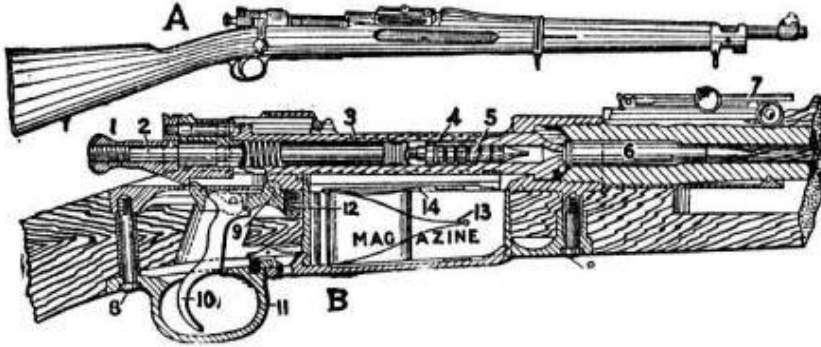
WESTERNFRONT
ITALIANFRONT
DARDENELLES
OFFENSIVE
THEATRES
CAMBRAI
VERDUN
UBOATS
SOMME

EASTERNFRONT
PASCHENDALE
TANNENBERG
GALLIPOLI
FIGHTING
JUTLAND
ISONZO
YPRES

Weapons

During World War One, a wide variety of weapons were used:

Guns



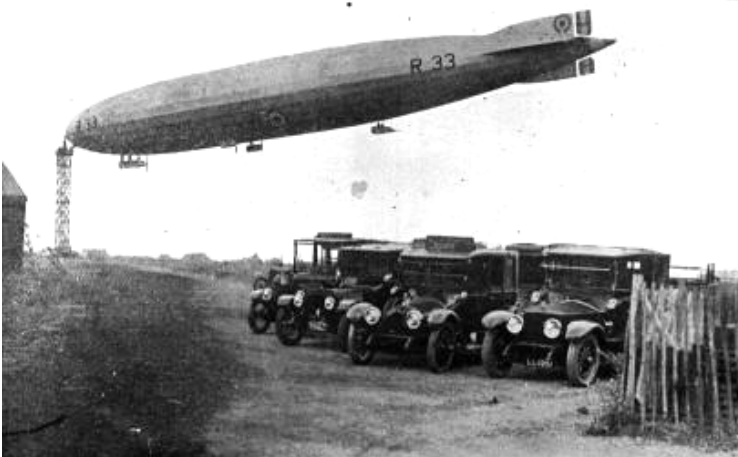
The main weapon used by British soldiers in the trenches was the **bolt-action rifle**. 15 rounds could be fired in a minute and a person 1,400 metres away could be killed.

The first **Machine guns** needed 4-6 men to work them and had to be on a flat surface. They had the fire-power of 100 guns.

Large field guns (**artillery**) had a long range and could deliver devastating blows to the enemy but needed up to 12 men to work them. They fired **shells** which exploded on impact



Zeppelin



The **Zeppelin**, also known as blimp, was an airship that was used during the early part of the war in bombing raids by the Germans. They carried machine guns and bombs. However, they were abandoned because they were easy to shoot out of the sky

Gas

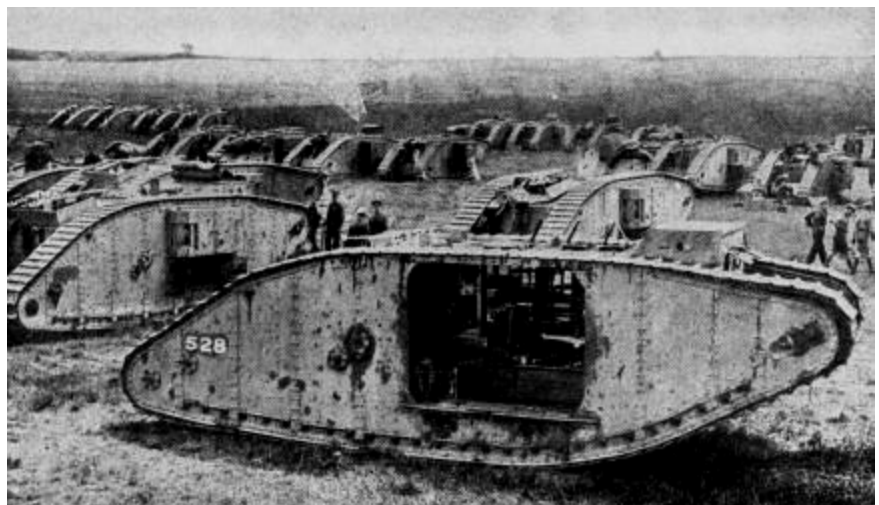


The German army were the first to use **chlorine gas** at the battle of Ypres in 1915. Chlorine gas causes a burning sensation in the throat and chest pains. Death is painful – you suffocate! The problem with chlorine gas is that the weather must be right.

Mustard gas was the most deadly weapon used. It was fired into the trenches in shells. It is colourless and takes 12 hours to take effect. Effects include – blistering skin, vomiting, sore eyes, internal and external bleeding. Death can take up to 5 weeks.

Tank

Tanks were used for the first time in the First World War. They were developed to cope with the conditions on the Western Front



The first tank was called 'Little Willie' and needed a crew of 3. Its maximum speed was 3mph and it could not cross trenches.

The more modern tank was not developed until just before the end of the war. It could carry 10 men, had a revolving turret and could reach 4mph.

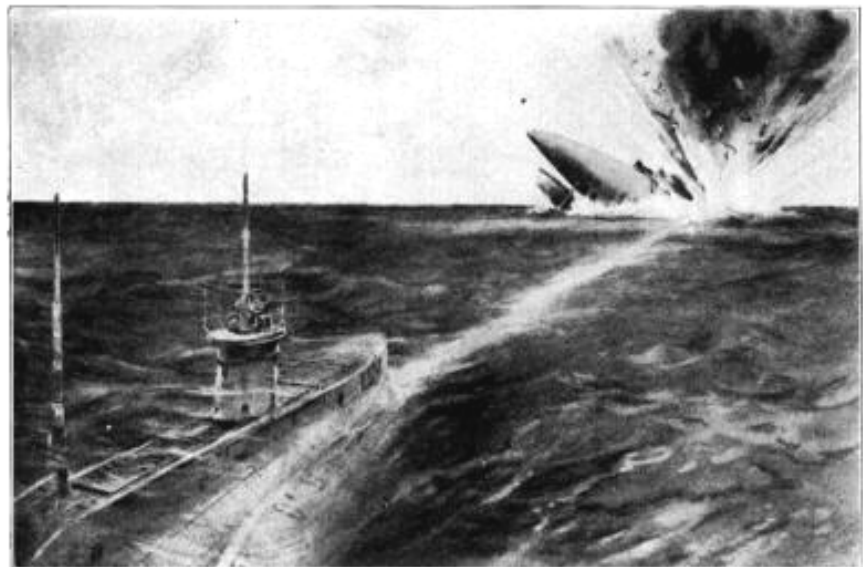
Planes



Planes were also used for the first time. At first they were used to deliver bombs and for spying work but became fighter aircraft armed with machine guns, bombs and some times canons. Fights between two planes in the sky became known as 'dogfights'

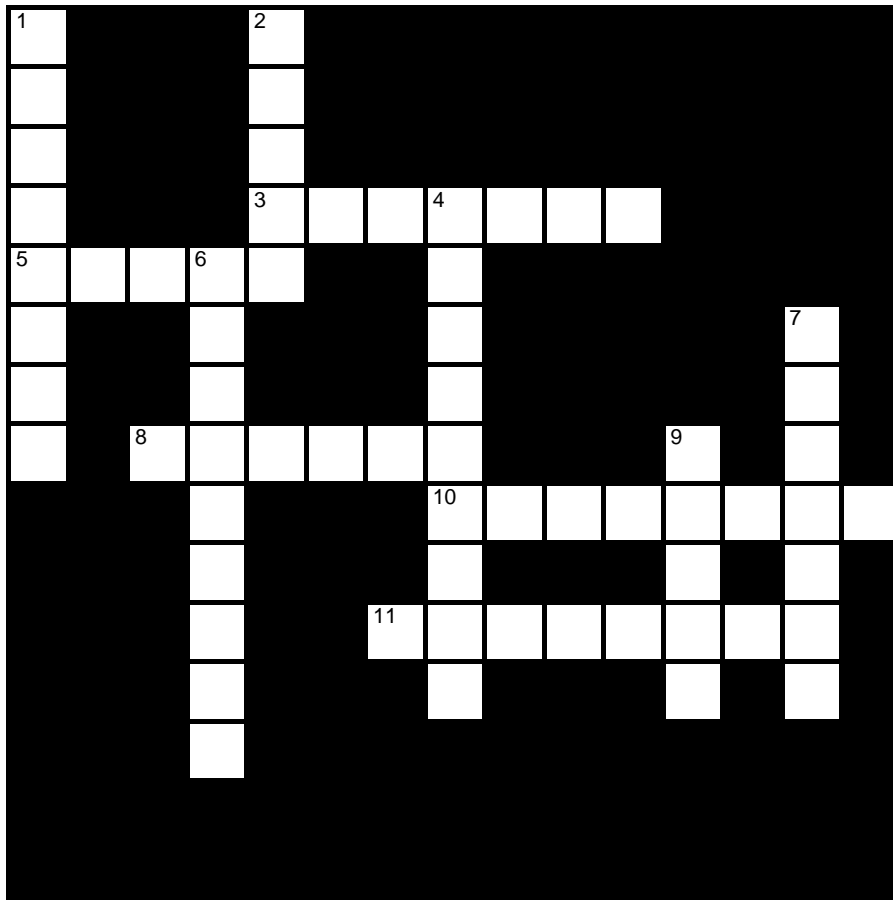
Torpedoes

Torpedoes were used by submarines. The Germans used torpedoes to blow up ships carrying supplies from America to Britain.



The Germans torpedoed the passenger liner Lusitania on May 1st 1915 which sank with a loss of 1,195 lives. Americans were outraged and joined the war in 1917 on the side of the allies.

World War One – Weapons - Crossword



Across

- 3 This colourless gas is deadly (7)
- 5 Used by all soldiers in World War One (5)
- 8 Name of the first tank little _____ (6)
- 10 A fight between two planes (8)
- 11 Also known as Blimp (8)

Down

- 1 This gas was first used at Ypres in 1915 (8)
- 2 Tanks were first used at this battle (5)
- 4 These weapons were used by submarines (9)
- 6 This American liner was blown up (9)
- 7 This gun needed 4 - 6 men to work it (7)
- 9 This type of gun fired shells (5)

Weapons Wordsearch



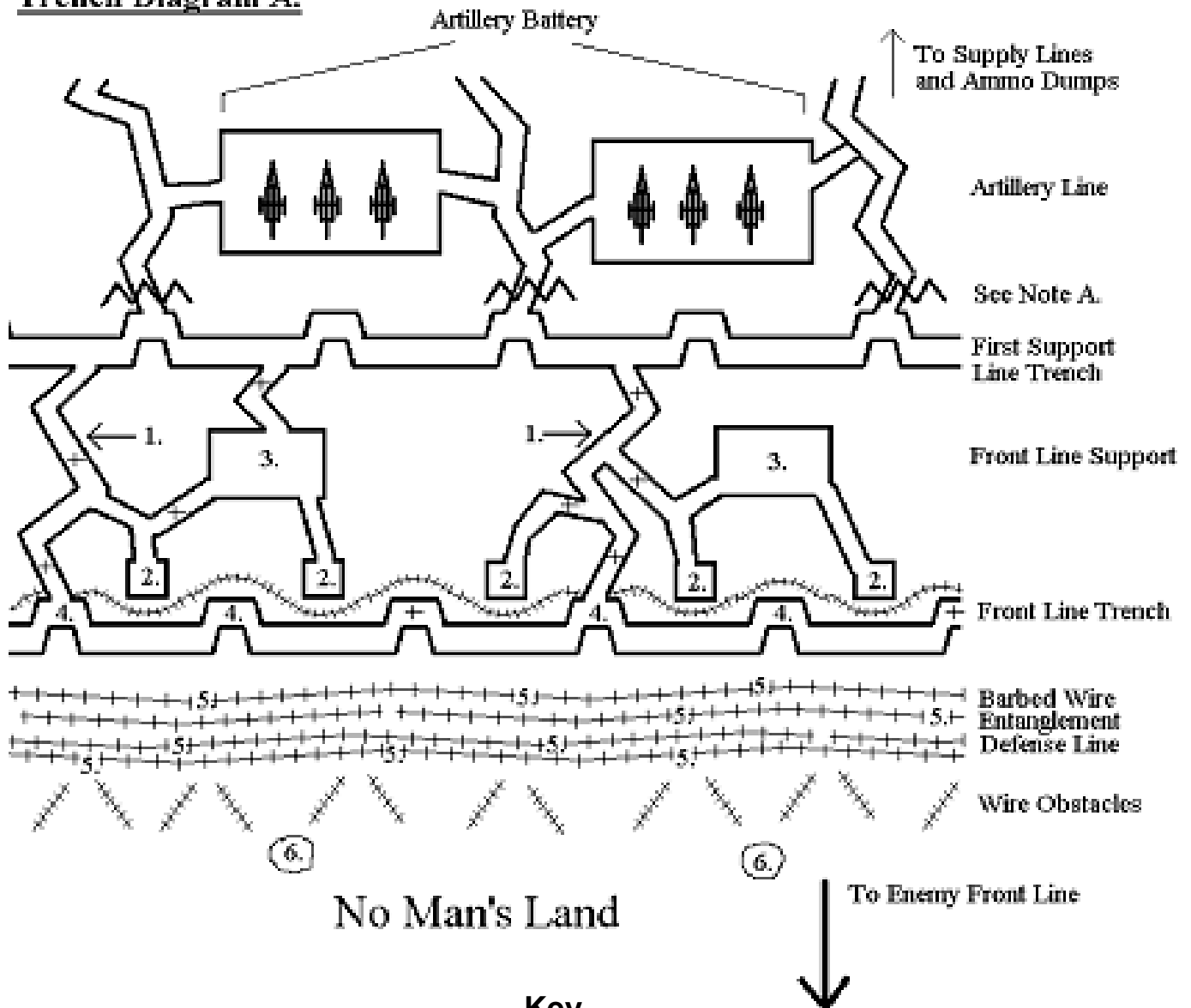
MACHINEGUN
FIELDGUN
ZEPPELIN
SOLDIER
TORPEDO
RIFLE
BLIMP
TANK
GAS

SUBMARINE
CHLORINE
WEAPONS
MUSTARD
CANNON
UBOAT
PLANE
BOMB

What is a Trench?

Trench warfare characterised much of the fighting during World War One, particularly along the Western Front. Trench systems were complicated with many interlinking lines of trenches.

Trench Diagram A.

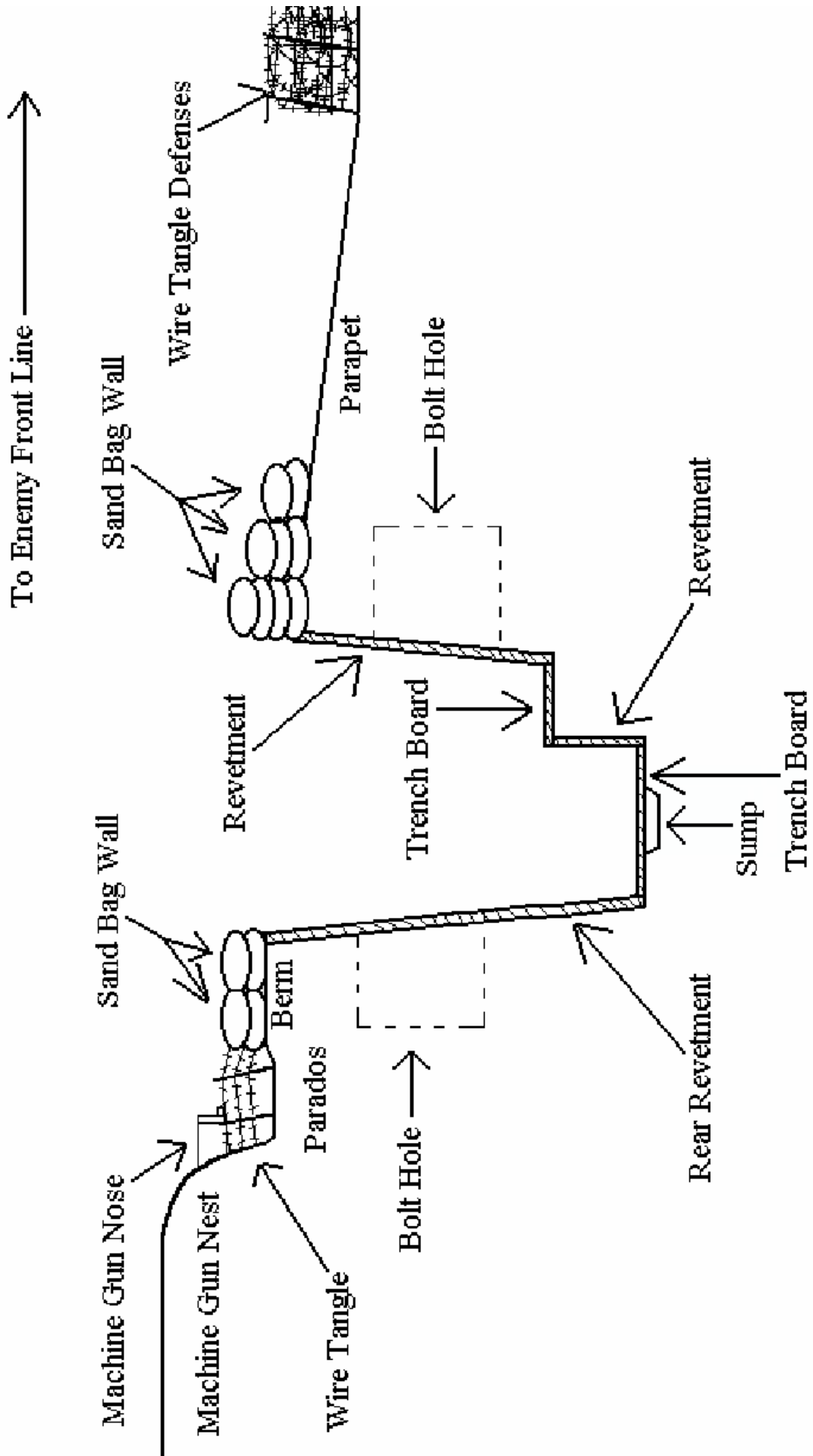


No Man's Land

Key

- 1. Communication Trench
- 2. Machine Gun Nest
- 3. Underground Bunker
- 4. Traverse
- 5. Wire Break
- 6. Listening Post
- + Trench Block

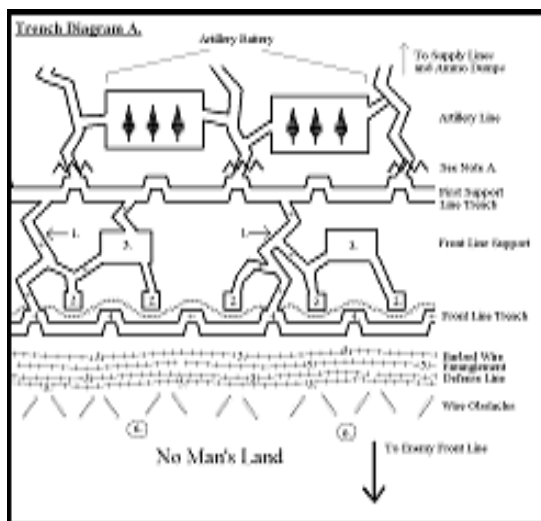
Trench Diagram B.



Trenches

1. Read the following extract from 'German Deserter's War Experience' then list words to describe what it was like to be in a trench in World War One.

It was dark, and it rained and rained. From all directions one heard in the darkness the wounded calling, crying, and moaning. The wounded we had with us were likewise moaning and crying. All wanted to have their wounds dressed, but we had no more bandages. We tore off pieces of our dirty shirts and placed the rags on those sickening wounds. Men were dying one after the other. There were no doctors, no bandages; we had nothing whatever. You had to help the wounded and keep the French off at the same time. It was an unbearable, impossible state of things. It rained harder and harder. We were wet to our skins. We fired blindly into the darkness. The rolling fire of rifles increased, then died away, then increased again. We sappers were placed among the infantry. My neighbour gave me a dig in the ribs."

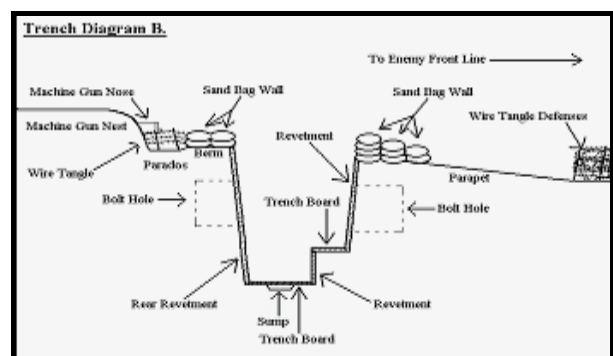


2. Look at trench diagram A. Examine it and answer the following questions.

- What links the front line and support trenches?
- Why are blocks placed in trenches?
- Why are machine-guns placed just behind the front line? Why are they so close to the bunkers?
- Why is there wire between the front trench and the machine-guns?
- Look at the barbed wire in No-Man's Land that is at angles to the front trench and also look at the position of the machine-guns. Why is the wire at such an angle?

3. Look at trench diagram B. Examine it and answer the following questions

- What prevents bullets striking a soldier's chest when he is on the trench board (fire step)?
- What is the purpose of the sump? What was normally placed over it?
- Barbed wire entanglements were often 40 yards (36m) from the front trench. Considering the types of weapons used on the Western Front, what would be their main defensive function?



Life in the Trenches



The trench, when we reached it, was half full of mud and water. We set to work to try and drain it. Our efforts were hampered by the fact that the French, who had first occupied it, had buried their dead in the bottom and sides. Every stroke of the pick encountered a body. The smell was awful. *Private Pollard*

The stench of the dead bodies now is awful as they have been exposed to the sun for several days, many have swollen and burst. The trench is full of other occupants, things with lots of legs, also swarms of rats.

Sergeant A Vine

No washing or shaving here, and the demands of nature answered as quickly as possible in the handiest and deepest shell-hole. *Guy Chapman*

The other one said to me "Chas, I am going home to my wife and kids. I'll be some use to them as a cripple, but none at all dead! I am starving here, and so are they at home, we may as well starve together." With that he fired a shot through his boot. When the medics got his boot off, two of his toes and a lot of his foot had gone. But the injuring oneself to get out of it was quite common. *Charles Young*



The other soldiers in the hut took their shirts off after tea. They were catching lice. We had never seen a louse before, but they were here in droves. The men were killing them between their nails. *Henry Gregory*

All we lived on was tea and dog biscuits. If we got meat once a week we were lucky, but imagine trying to eat standing in a trench full of water with the smell of dead bodies nearby. *Richard Beasley*

If you have never had trench feet described to you. I will tell you. Your feet swell to two or three times their normal size and go completely dead. You could stick a bayonet into them and not feel a thing. If you are fortunate enough not to lose your feet and the swelling begins to go down. It is then that the intolerable, indescribable agony begins. I have heard men cry and even scream with the pain and many had to have their feet and legs amputated. *Sergeant Harry Roberts*

Activity


Imagine that you are a soldier fighting in the trenches. Write a letter home describing the conditions in the trenches.



These feet have trench foot and frostbite caused by standing for hours in a freezing waterlogged trench. To avoid this condition soldiers were told to change their socks regularly, wear waterproof footwear or gumboots and cover their feet with whale oil.

Trench Definitions

Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right then copy into your glossary.

Communications Trench 

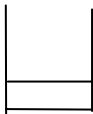
A block of barbed wire and wooden obstacles to stop any enemy soldier from advancing through the trench system.

Sandbags 

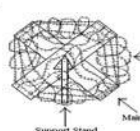
A break in the barbed wire to allow soldiers out into no man's land

No Man's Land 

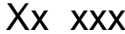
An underground shelter. Often used for storage

Sump 

A channel at the bottom of the trench to allow water to drain away.

Trench Block 

Trenches between the front line trenches and the support trenches, used by messengers to relay messages to the front line and back and for telephone wire to be strung up to the front line

Wire Break 

The area between the opposing sides' front lines.

Bunker 

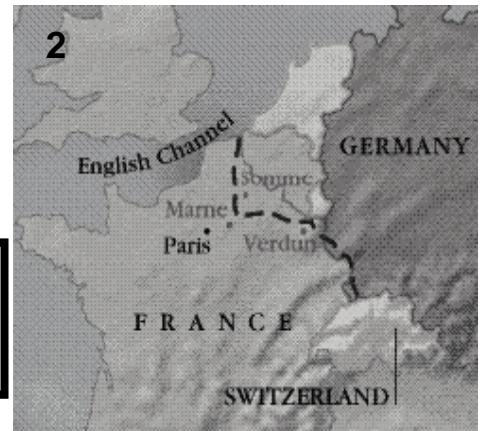
A bag filled with sand to protect the trench from flooding and the men from bullets.

Battle of the Somme – July – November 1916 – a picture history



1

1. General Haig – the man who planned the Battle of the Somme



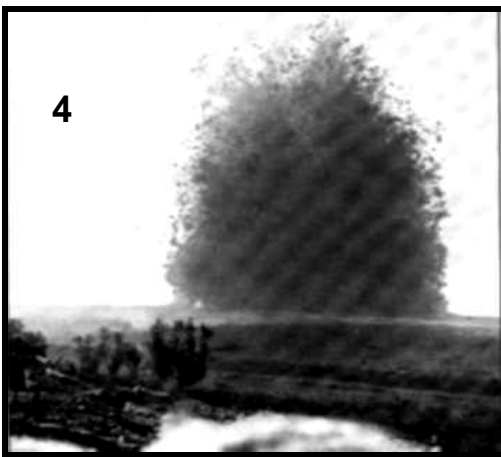
2

2. The battle line stretched some 25 miles

3. British troops on their way to the Somme. 750,000 men were sent to the Battle of the Somme



3



4

4. At 7.20 am 40,000 pounds of explosive was detonated under a German machine gun position at Beaumont Hamel.

5. The bombing had not destroyed the barbed wire.



5



6

6. By the end of the first day 60,000 British soldiers were dead.



7

By the end of the battle the British had advanced 8km.

7. Tanks were first used at the Battle of the Somme



Battle of the Somme



Battle of the Somme Activities

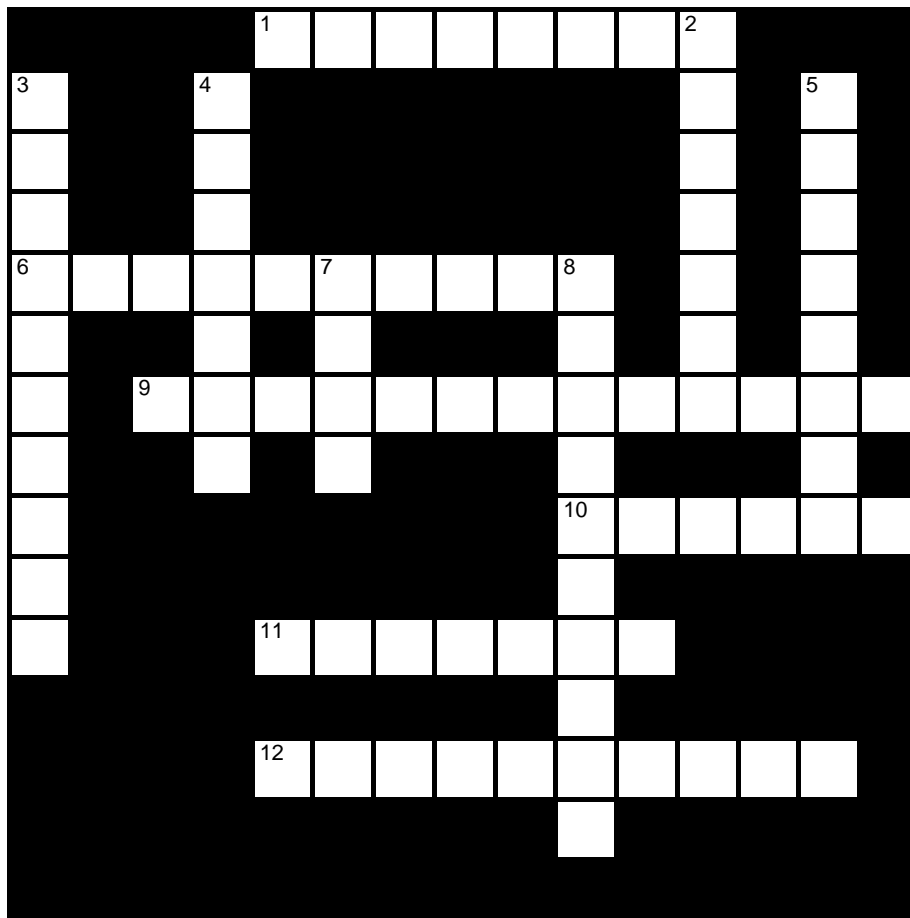
Curriculum Level 4

1. Write a description of the events of the Battle of the Somme including the types of weapons used.
2. Draw a line down the centre of your book. Make a list of the things that caused the most loss of life in the left column. Could anything different have been done? Put your ideas in the right column.

Curriculum Level 5, 6

1. Consider the mistakes made at the Battle of the Somme both by Generals and soldiers on the ground. Make a bulleted list.
2. Imagine you are a world war one General. You have to win the Battle of the Somme. Re-write the Battle of the Somme paying attention to what actually happened and describing what alternative steps you would take to minimise loss of life.

Trench Crossword



Across

- 1 Get on this to shoot (4,4)
- 6 Area between opposing front lines (2,4,4)
- 9 Trench between front and support trench (13)
- 10 Underground storage area (6)
- 11 Used for protection (4,3)
- 12 Cutters needed to get through this defence (6,4)

Down

- 2 The front wall of a trench (7)
- 3 Caused by standing in water (6,4)
- 4 The back wall of a trench (7)
- 5 Trench hiding place (4,4)
- 7 Drainage channel (4)
- 8 Wood at the bottom of the trench (4,6)

Trenches Wordsearch



COMMUNICATION
MACHINEGUN
NOMANSLAND
ARTILLERY
DUCKBOARD
FIRESTEP
SUPPORT
SANDBAG
PARAPET
BUNKER

TRENCHBLOCK
BARBEDWIRE
TRENCHFOOT
FRONTLINE
TRAVERSE
BOLTHOLE
DEFENCE
PARADOS
TRENCH
SUMP

The End of the War

Although America did not declare war on Germany until 1917, she had been involved in the war from the beginning supplying the allies with weapons and supplies.

On May 2nd 1915 the British passenger liner Lusitania was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine. 1195 passengers, including 128 Americans, lost their lives. Americans were outraged and put pressure on the government to enter the war.



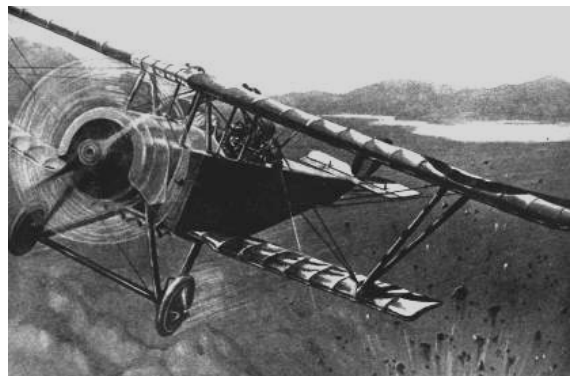
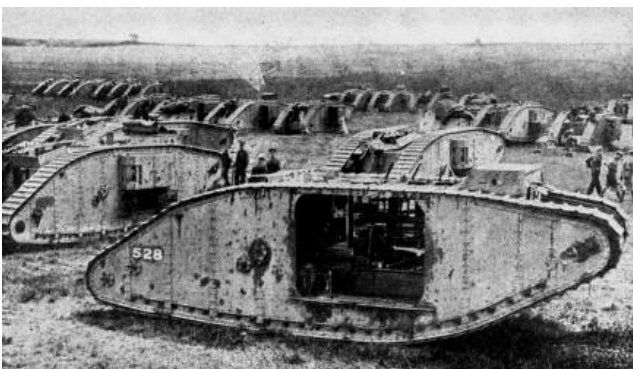
Woodrow Wilson (left) campaigned for a peaceful end to the war. He appealed to both sides to try to settle the war by diplomatic means but was unsuccessful.

In February 1917, the Germans announced an unrestricted submarine warfare campaign. They planned to sink any ship that approached Britain whether it was a military ship, supply ship or passenger ship.

On April 3rd 1917, Wilson made a speech declaring that America would enter the war and restore peace to Europe.

The United States declared war on Germany on April 6th 1917. American troops joined the French and British in the summer of 1918. They were fresh and not war-weary and were invaluable in defeating the Germans.

The allied victory in November 1918 was not solely due to American involvement. Rapid advancements in weapon technology, helped by American funding, meant that by 1918 tanks and planes were commonplace.





The German commander Erich Ludendorff (left) was a brilliant military commander and had won decisive victories over Russia in 1917 that led to the Russian withdrawal from the war.

In 1918 he announced that if Germany was to win the war then the allies had to be defeated on the Western Front before the arrival of American troops.

Although his offensive was initially successful the allies held ground and eventually pushed the Germans back.

By 1918 there were strikes and demonstrations in Berlin and other cities protesting about the effects of the war on the population. The British naval blockade of German ports meant that thousands of people were starving. Socialists were waiting for the chance to seize Germany as they had in Russia.

In October 1918 Ludendorff resigned and the German navy mutinied. The end was near. Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated on November 9th 1918.



On 11th November the leaders of both sides held a meeting in Ferdinand Foch's railway carriage headquarters at Compiegne.

The Armistice was signed at 6am and came into force five hours later.

Activities

Without America, the allies would have lost World War One. Do you agree or disagree with this statement.

Guidance

Curriculum Level 4

Describe how America became involved in World War One and what they did. Try to consider what may have happened if they had not helped the allies.

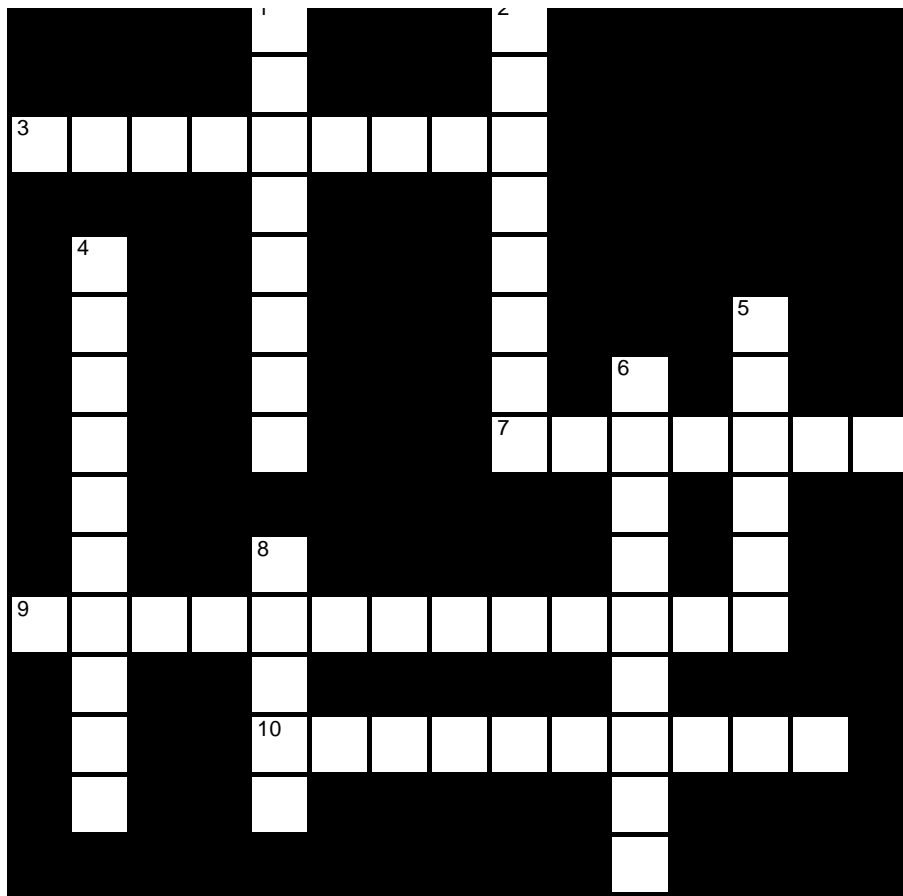
Curriculum Level 5

Describe the events leading to American involvement and the part they played in the war. Describe German involvement in the war and the feelings of the German people. Then decide whether you agree with the statement or not.

Curriculum Level 6

Describe the effect of American involvement evaluating what may have happened if the Americans had not entered the war. Describe German involvement and the feelings of the German people and evaluate what may have happened if things had been different. Then make your decision based on what you have written.

End of World War One Crossword



Across

- 3 The sinking of this passenger liner caused outrage (9)
- 7 This country announced an unrestricted submarine warfare campaign (7)
- 9 US President who wanted a peaceful solution (7,6)
- 10 This political group wanted to take power in Germany (10)

Down

- 1 German sailors did this in October 1918 (8)
- 2 Lack of food meant the German people were _____ (8)
- 4 German commander who launched an offensive in 1918 (10)
- 5 There were rapid advancements in this technology (6)
- 6 Signed on 11th November 1918 (9)
- 8 American troops were this (5)

End of World War One Wordsearch



DEMONSTRATIONS
SOCIALISTS
OFFENSIVE
SUPPLIES
AMERICA
WEAPONS
WOODROW
WILSON
MUTINY
TANKS

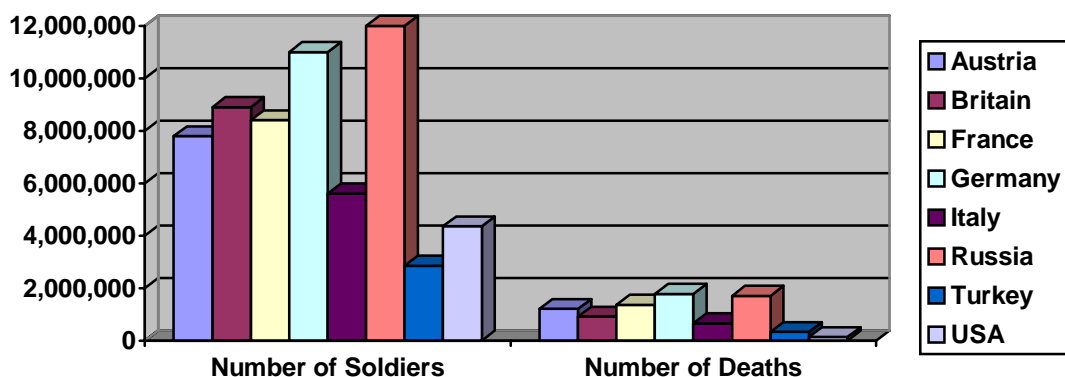
LUDEENDORFF
LUSITANIA
ARMISTICE
STARVING
GERMANY
TORPEDO
WILHELM
PLANES
KAISER

World War One Statistics

Nation	Number of servicemen engaged in the war.	Number of deaths.	Number of soldiers wounded.	Number taken prisoner or missing.
Austria	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000
Britain (inc Empire)	8,904,467	908,371	2,090,212	191,652
France	8,410,000	1,357,800	4,266,000	537,000
Germany	11,000,000	1,773,700	4,216,058	1,152,800
Italy	5,615,000	650,000	947,000	600,000
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000
Turkey	2,850,000	325,000	400,000	250,000
United States	4,355,000	126,000	234,300	4,500

Answer the following questions:

1. Which country had the most soldiers in World War One?
2. Which country had the least soldiers in World War One?
3. Which country had the highest number of deaths?
4. Which country had the least number of deaths?
5. Draw a graph in your books to show the numbers of soldiers of each country and the numbers of deaths.

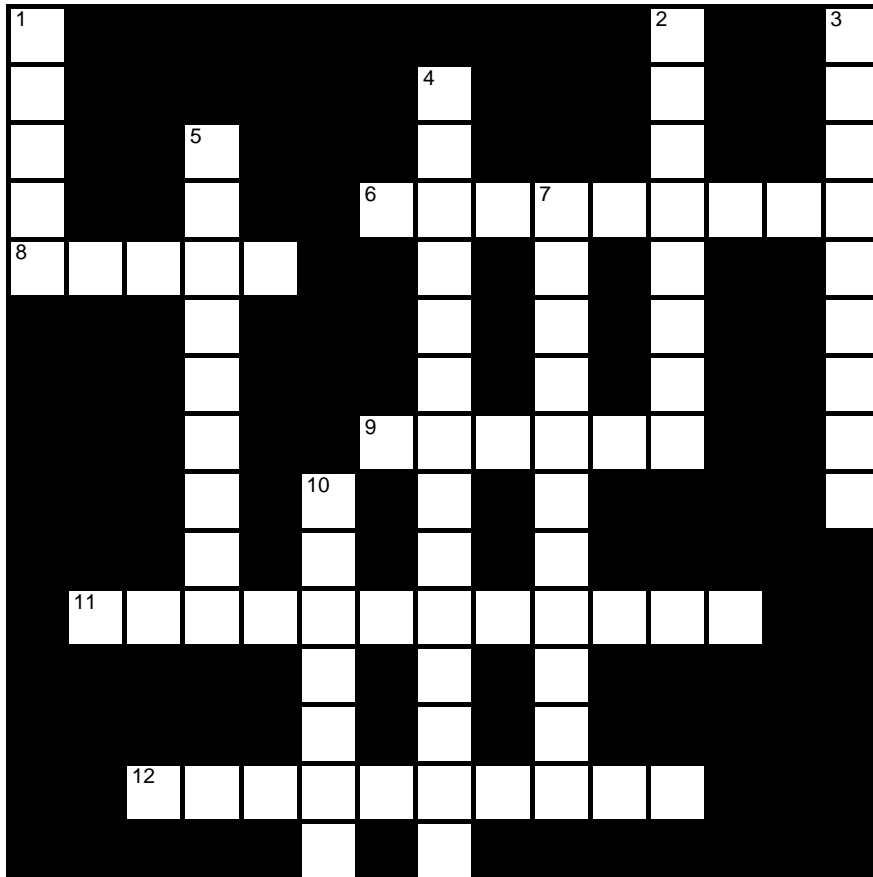


Example

World War One Multi-choice Quiz

<p>Which countries formed the Triple Alliance?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> France, Germany, Italy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Russia, Britain, Germany</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> France, Britain, Russia</p>	<p>Which Countries formed the Triple Entente?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> France, Britain, Russia</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> France, Germany, Italy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Russia, Britain, Germany</p>
<p>When did World War One begin?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Summer 1914</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Summer 1918</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Winter 1914</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Winter 1918</p>	<p>People were proud of their countries and prepared to fight to defend them. This is called:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nationalism</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Militarism</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Imperialism</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stupid</p>
<p>Who assassinated Franz Ferdinand?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Principal Gavrillo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gavrilo Princip</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pavlio Garip</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gari Principle</p>	<p>Which country had the most soldiers?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Germany</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Austria-Hungary</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Britain</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Russia</p>
<p>What is the name of the space between the two sides' front lines?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Free for all</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No man's land</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nothing land</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Empty space</p>	<p>In the trenches, what did the expression 'Going over the top' mean?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Becoming suicidal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Talking too much</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Going out of the trench to fight</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Going insane</p>
<p>What were sandbags used for?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To protect the men from bullets</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To stop the trench from collapsing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To protect artillery</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All of these</p>	<p>What was a trench block?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A ball of barbed wire and wood</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A trench that was flooded</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A trench that was taken by the enemy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A trench that had collapsed</p>

World War One Crossword



Across

- 6 The allies suffered heavy losses on this peninsula (9)
- 8 Tanks were first used during this 4 month battle (5)
- 9 German attack on France to 'bleed the French dry' (6)
- 11 Treaty that took Russia out of the war (5,7)
- 12 Russia was defeated in this early battle (10)

Down

- 1 Poison gas was first used during this battle (5)
- 2 German airship (8)
- 3 US liner torpedoed in 1915 (9)
- 4 Austrian Archduke who was assassinated (5,9)
- 5 Signed at 11am on 11th November 1918 (9)
- 7 Became British Prime Minister in 1916 (5,6)
- 10 This was the only large-scale naval battle (7)

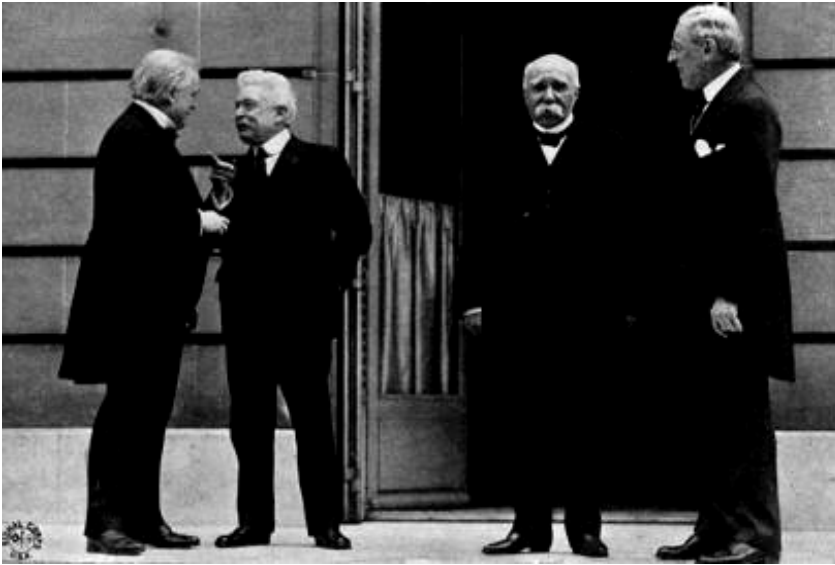
World War One Wordsearch



FRANZFERDINAND
ASSASSINATION
EASTERNFRONT
TANNENBERG
ALLIANCES
ARMISTICE
BALKANS
BELGIUM
TRENCH
SOMME

SCHLIEFFENPLAN
WESTERNFRONT
BRESTLITOVSK
VERSAILLES
GALLIPOLI
ZEPPELIN
PRINCIP
JUTLAND
YPRES
GAS

Treaty of Versailles



World War One ended at 11am on 11th November 1918. In 1919, Lloyd George of England, Orlando of Italy, Clemenceau of France and Woodrow Wilson from the US met to discuss how Germany was to be made to pay for the damage world war one had caused.

Wilson had devised a 14-point plan that he believed would bring stability to Europe.

Open Diplomacy - There should be no secret treaties between powers

Freedom of Navigation - Seas should be free in both peace and war

Free Trade - The barriers to trade between countries such as custom duties should be removed

Multilateral Disarmament - All countries should reduce their armed forces to the lowest possible levels

Colonies – People in European colonies should have a say in their future

Russia - Russia should be allowed to operate whatever government it wanted and that government should be accepted, supported and welcomed.

Belgium – Belgium should be evacuated and restored to the situation before the war.

France - should have Alsace-Lorraine and any lands taken away during the war restored.

Italy – The Italian border should be readjusted according to nationality

National Self – Determination - The national groups in Europe should, wherever possible, be given their independence.

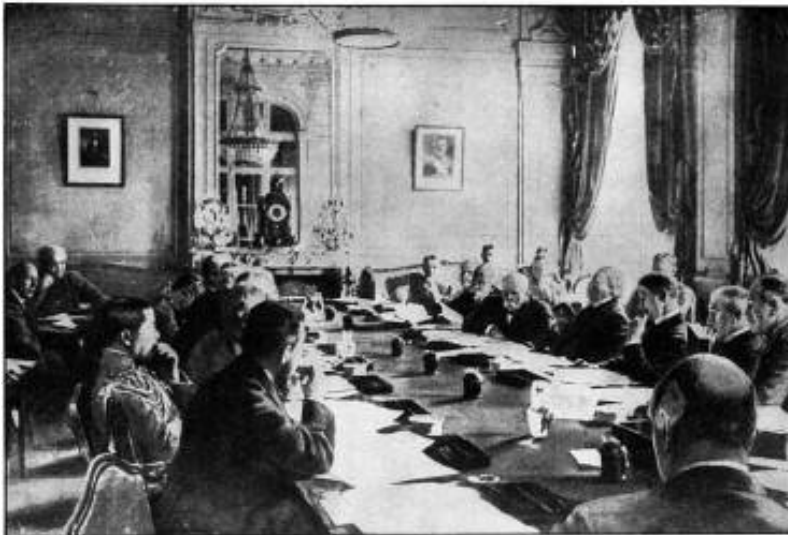
Romania, Montenegro and Serbia – Should be evacuated and Serbia should have an outlet to the sea

Turkey – The people of Turkey should have a say in their future

Poland – Poland should become an independent state with an outlet to the sea.

League of Nations – An assembly of all nations should be formed to protect world peace in the future.

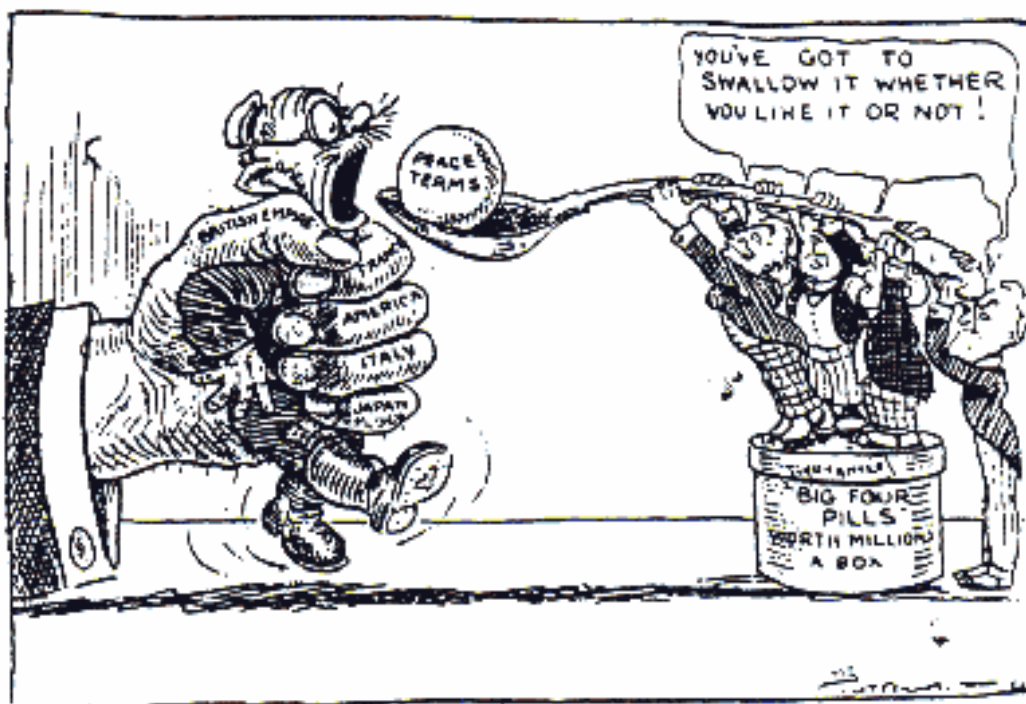
Germany expected a treaty based on these fourteen points. However, negotiations between the 'big four' Lloyd George of England, Orlando of Italy, Clemenceau of France and Woodrow Wilson of America did not go smoothly. Wilson believed that his fourteen points was the only way to secure everlasting peace. The French however, wanted the defeated nations to be punished severely and believed Wilson's plan too lenient. Privately Lloyd George sided with Wilson although he was concerned about the threat from Communism, however, the British public, like Clemenceau, wanted Germany punished severely. Lloyd George knew that if he sided with Wilson he would lose the next election.



After prolonged discussion agreement was eventually reached and the Germans were summoned to Versailles to sign the treaty.

The final treaty bore little resemblance to Wilson's fourteen points:

Although Germany was not happy with the Treaty they had little choice but to sign. This cartoon clearly shows the situation Germany was in.



Terms of the Treaty of Versailles

There were a total of 440 clauses in the final treaty. The first 26 clauses dealt with the establishment of the League of Nations. The remaining 414 clauses spelled out Germany's punishment.

General Clauses

The establishment of the **League of Nations**

War Guilt clause – Germany to accept blame for starting the war.

Financial Clauses

Reparations – Germany was to pay for the damage caused by the war. The figure of £6,600 million was set some time after the signing of the treaty.

Military Clauses

Army – was to be reduced to 100,000 men and no tanks were allowed

Navy – Germany was only allowed 6 ships and no submarines

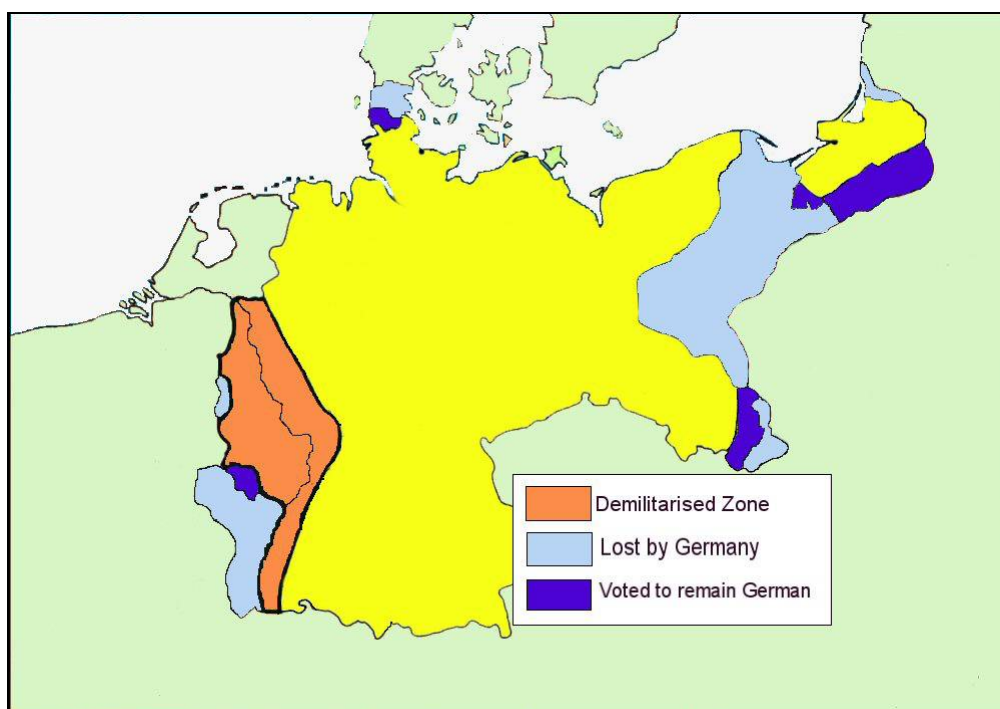
Airforce – Germany was not allowed an airforce

Rhineland – The Rhineland area was to be kept free of German military personnel and weapons

Territorial Clauses

Anschluss – Germany was not allowed to unite with Austria.

Land – Germany lost land to a number of other countries. Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France, Eupen and Malmedy were given to Belgium, North Schleswig was given to Denmark. Land was also taken from Germany and given to Czechoslovakia and Poland. The League of Nations took control of Germany's colonies.



This map shows the areas that Germany lost following the Treaty of Versailles

The Other Defeated Nations

The Treaty of Versailles determined the punishment that Germany should face. Other treaties determined the fate of those countries that had fought with Germany - Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Austria and Hungary were divided and therefore signed separate treaties.

Austria - The Treaty of St Germain 10th September 1919

Land - Austria lost land to Italy, Czechoslovakia and Serbia.

Army – Was to be reduced to 30,000 men.

Anschluss – Union with Germany was forbidden

Reparations – Austria was to pay reparations but went bankrupt before the rate could be set.

Hungary – The Treaty of Trianon 4th June 1920

Land – Hungary lost land to Czechoslovakia, Romania and Serbia reducing its size from 283,000 sq km to less than 93,000 sq km. Population was reduced from 18.2 million to 7.6 million.

Army - To be reduced to 35,000 men

Reparations - Hungary was to pay reparations but the amount was never set.

Bulgaria – The Treaty of Neuilly 27th November 1919

Land – Bulgaria lost land to Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Reparations – Bulgaria had to pay £90 million in reparations

Army - restrictions were made on the size of Bulgaria's army

Turkey – The Treaty of Sevres 20th August 1920

Land – Turkey lost land to Greece. The League of Nations took control of Turkey's colonies.

What did the Treaty of Versailles mean for Germany and for Europe?

	Germany	Europe
War Guilt Clause		
Reparations		
Military		
Land		
Peace Keeping		

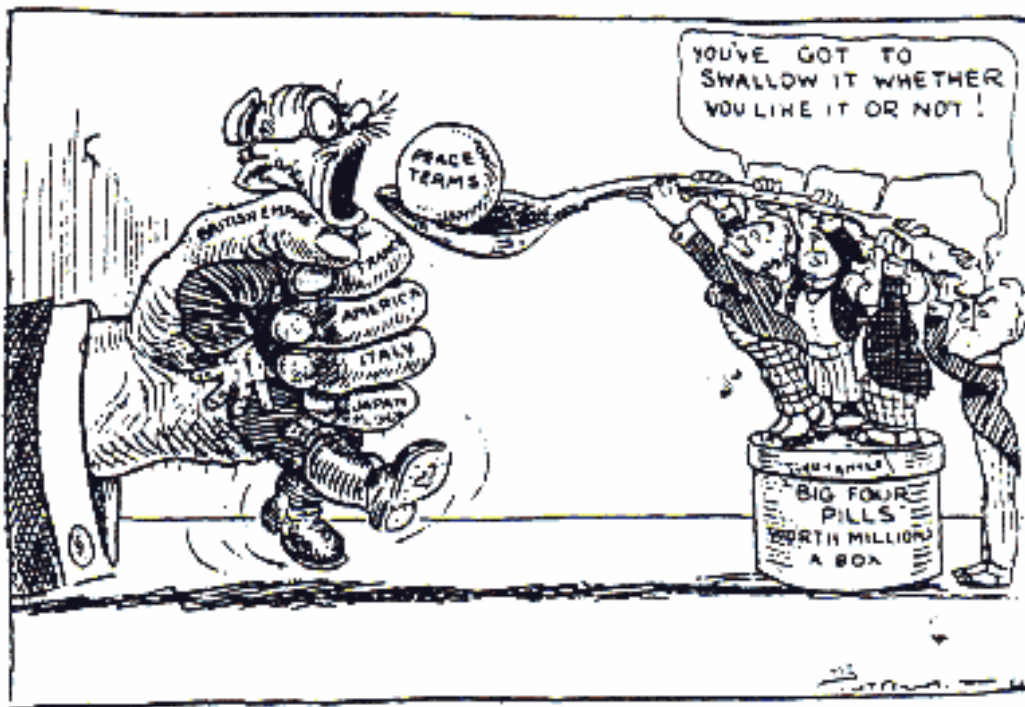
Activities

Curriculum Level 4

1. Explain what Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau wanted from the Treaty of Versailles.
2. Explain whether or not each man got what he wanted from the treaty.
3. How do you think each man would have felt if Wilson's fourteen points had been used instead.

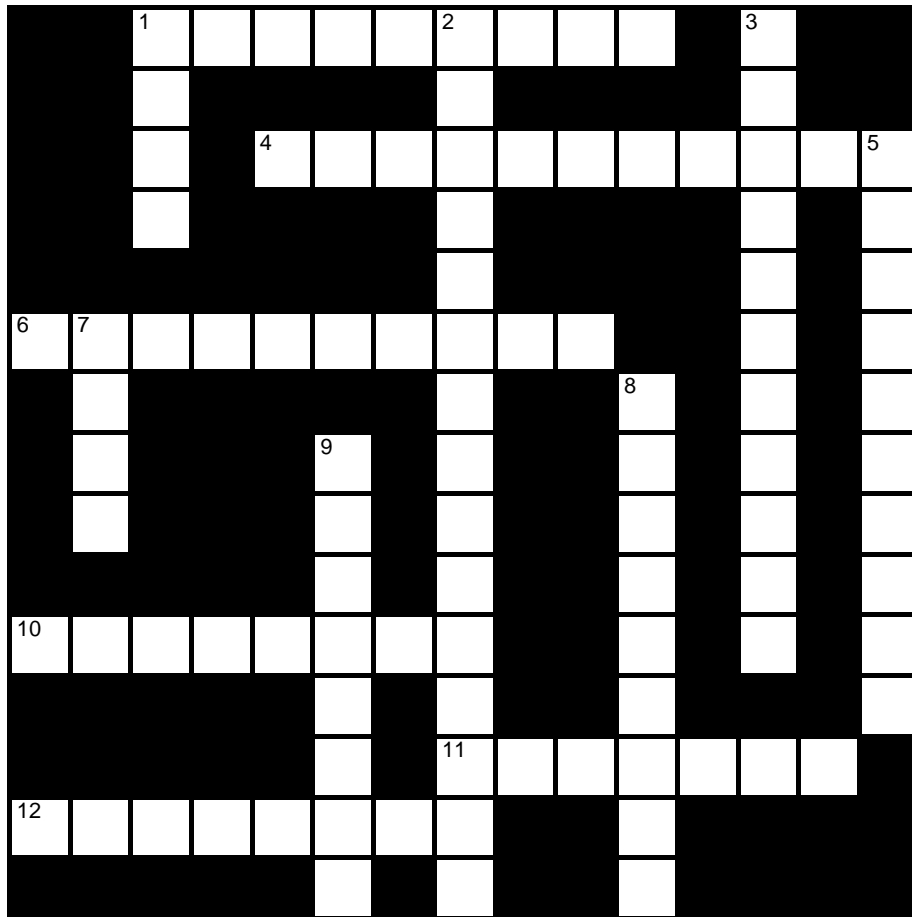
Curriculum Level 5 + 6

1. Explain why the Treaty of Versailles was so different from Wilson's fourteen-point plan.
2. Explain how this cartoon shows Germany's position in 1919



3. It has been said that the Treaty of Versailles was responsible for World War Two. How could the terms of the treaty lead to another war?

Treaty of Versailles Crossword



Across

- 1 This forbade union with Austria (9)
- 4 This was set at £6,600 million (11)
- 6 French negotiator (10)
- 10 Clause that made Germany accept blame (3,5)
- 11 Italian negotiator (7)
- 12 Number of points in Wilson's plan (8)

Down

- 1 This was to be reduced to 100,000 (4)
- 2 This was to act as a peace-keeping body (6,2,7)
- 3 British negotiator (5,6)
- 5 Germany was not allowed to have any of these (10)
- 7 This was lost to other countries (4)
- 8 This was to be a military-free zone (9)
- 9 France wanted Germany to be this (8)

Treaty of Versailles Wordsearch

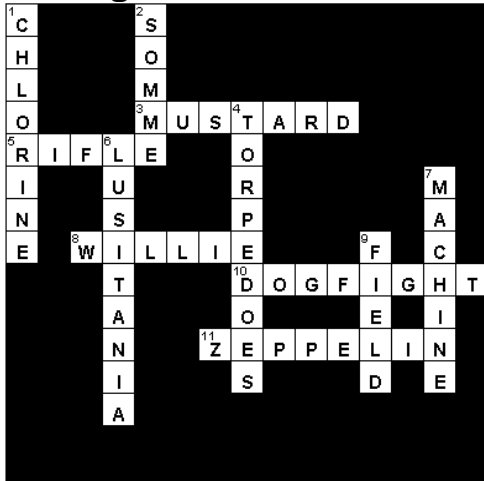


LLOYDGEORGE
VERSAILLES
ANSCHLUSS
PUNISHED
AIRFORCE
GERMANY
ARMY
LAND

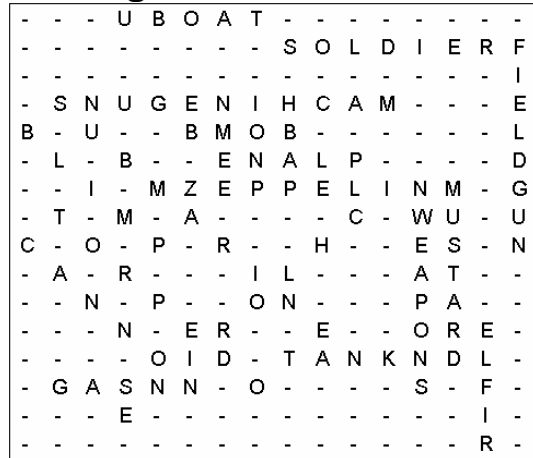
REPARATIONS
CLEMENCEAU
RHINELAND
WARGUILT
ORLANDO
WILSON
NAVY

Section 4 - Weapons

Page 23 - Crossword










Page 24 - Wordsearch



Section 5 - Trenches

Page 29 Trench Definitions

Trench Definitions
Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right then copy into your glossary.

Communications Trench		A block of barbed wire - used as obstacles to stop opposing soldiers from reaching the trench system.
Sandbag		A block of barbed wire - used as obstacles to stop opposing soldiers from reaching the trench system.
No Man's Land		An underground shelter - often used for gas.
Sump		A tunnel at the bottom of the trench - used to drain water.
French Block		Trenches between the front line and the support trenches, which were used to store the back line or telephone wires along up to the trench system.
Wire Break		The area between the opposing trench lines.
Bunkie		A bag filled with sand to protect the trench from landing and the men from bullets.

Page 33 Crossword

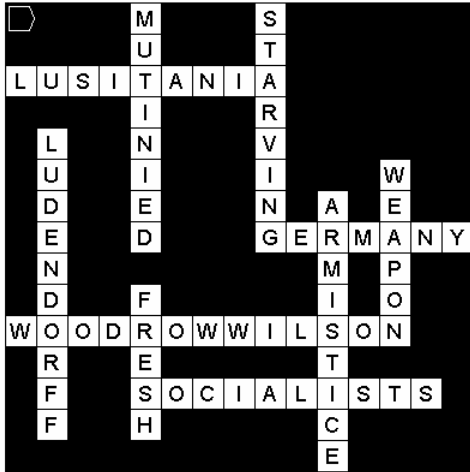


Page 34 Wordsearch

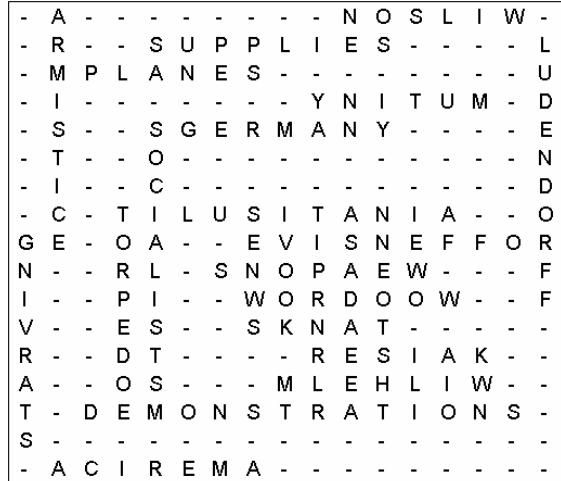


Section 6 – End of the War

Page 38 - Crossword



Page 39 - Wordsearch



Section 7 – World War One Overview

Page 41 - Multi-Choice Quiz

World War One Multi-choice Quiz Answers

3	<p>Which countries led the Triple Alliance?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> France, Germany, Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Russia, Britain, Germany <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France, Britain, Russia</p>	2
1	<p>When did World War One begin?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summer 1913 <input type="checkbox"/> Winter 1914 <input type="checkbox"/> Winter 1918</p>	1
2	<p>Who assassinated Franz Ferdinand?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Princip Gavril <input type="checkbox"/> Pavia Camp <input type="checkbox"/> Gai Principle</p>	4
2	<p>What is the name of the space between the two sides' front lines?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Free for all <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nothing land <input type="checkbox"/> Empty space</p>	3
4	<p>What was a sandbag used for?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To protect the men from bullets <input type="checkbox"/> To stop the trench from collapsing <input type="checkbox"/> To protect artillery</p>	1
	<p>Which countries formed the Triple Entente?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy <input type="checkbox"/> France, Germany, Italy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Russia, Britain, Germany</p>	
	<p>People were proud of their countries and prepared to fight to defend them. This is called:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Militarism <input type="checkbox"/> Imperialism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jingoism</p>	
	<p>Which country had the most allies?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Austria-Hungary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Britain</p>	
	<p>In the trenches, what did the expression 'going over the top' mean?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Becoming successful <input type="checkbox"/> Talking too much <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Going no more</p>	
	<p>What was a trench block?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A trench that was flooded <input type="checkbox"/> A trench that was taken by the enemy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A trench that had collapsed</p>	

Page 42 - Crossword



Page 43 - Wordsearch



Section 8 – Treaty of Versailles

Page 50 - Crossword

	A	N	S	C	H	L	U	S	S	L			
	R					E				L			
	M		R	E	P	A	R	A	T	I	O	N	S
	Y					G				Y		U	
						U				D		B	
C	L	E	M	E	N	C	E	A	U		G		M
	A					O			R	E		A	
	N			P		F			H	O		R	
	D			U		N			I	R		I	
				N		A			N	G		E	
W	A	R	G	U	I	L	T			E		E	
				S		I				L		S	
						H	O	R	L	A	N	D	O
F	O	U	R	T	E	E	N			N			
				D		S				D			

Page 51 - Wordsearch

A	I	R	F	O	R	C	E	-	-	-	-	G	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	-	-
-	C	A	R	M	Y	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	R
-	D	L	-	L	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	E	L
-	E	V	E	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	-	P	L	-
S	H	-	E	M	-	N	N	-	-	-	A	O	-	-
S	S	-	W	R	E	Y	D	-	-	R	Y	-	-	-
U	I	-	A	-	S	N	-	-	A	D	-	O	-	W
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C	P	Y	U	-	-	O	O	L	A	-	-	A	-	S
S	-	V	I	-	N	R	-	-	L	U	-	N	-	O
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Worksheets

Acknowledgements

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BN23 8JL

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