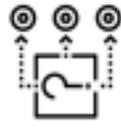




## Knowledge Organiser: Why did the First World War start in 1914?

<p>This enquiry investigates the reasons for the first ever ‘world war’, and the reasons why it began in 1914. The tensions that fuelled the war had been building between European countries since the creation of a united Germany in 1871. You will study the long term and short term causes of World War I.</p>		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words.	
		<b>1870–71</b>	The Franco-Prussian War. Victory led to the creation of the German Empire.	<b>Prussia</b>	The largest German state on the southeast coast of the Baltic Sea.
Summarise your learning		<b>1906</b>	HMS <i>Dreadnought</i> launched, changing the nature of naval warfare	<b>Tension</b>	A feeling of fear or anger between two countries who do not trust each other.
<b>Cause 1: Empires</b>	In 1914, several European nations wanted big empires. By this time, Britain had already conquered lots of land all over the world. This desire to build empires is known as imperialism. The race to gain control of other nations, particularly in Africa, led to tension and fierce rivalries among European countries. They began to see each other as a threat to their empires and thought war was the only way to remove this threat.	<b>28<sup>th</sup> June 1914</b>	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Bosnian-Serb Gavrilo Princip.		
<b>Cause 2: Arms Race</b>	As well as taking pride in their countries, people took great pride in their armies and navies. To make sure that theirs were the best, countries spent more and more money on huge armies and were prepared to use their forces aggressively to defend or promote the country. This is known as militarism. Nobody wanted the smallest army, so some countries got caught up in an arms race. To many, there was no point in having a big, expensive army if you weren't going to use it, and whenever countries fell out the temptation to use these forces was always there.			<b>Empire</b>	A group of countries ruled by a single country.
				<b>Militarism</b>	The belief that it is necessary to have strong armed forces and that they should be used in order to gain power.
<b>Cause 3: Alliances</b>	As each country began to feel threatened, they looked for friends (allies) to back them up in a war. Europe split into two alliances: the Triple Entente (Britain, France & Russia) and the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary & Italy). Although this was meant to keep Europe more secure by being a deterrent, it meant it would only take one small disagreement between two nations in different alliances for much of Europe to be dragged into a war.	Who or what were these people/events?		<b>Navy</b>	The part of a country's armed forces that is trained to operate at sea.
		<b>Alfred von Schlieffen</b>	Schlieffen developed a plan in 1897 in which Germany would attack and defeat France quickly, and then fight Russia.	<b>Alliances</b>	An agreement between countries that benefits each of them.
<b>Cause 4: Nationalism</b>	At the beginning of the twentieth century, people started to take great pride in their countries. Some people went a step further and felt that their country was better than others. This is called nationalism. Unfortunately, for many leaders of Europe, the obvious way to prove they were the best was to have a war with their rivals. Countries in the Balkans also wanted to defend their nations from being conquered.	<b>The Black Hand</b>	A secret society of Serbs dedicated to unite all Serbs in the Balkans.	<b>Assassination</b>	The planned murder of an important person.
		<b>Archduke Franz Ferdinand</b>	Heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, assassinated by Gavrilo Princip in 1914.	<b>Nationalism</b>	A nation's wish and attempt to be politically independent OR a great love of your own country.
<b>Cause 5: Shooting</b>	On 28 <sup>th</sup> June 1914, the heir to the kingdom of Austria-Hungary – Archduke Franz Ferdinand – was assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Serb nationalist, Gavrilo Princip. This sparked off the war as it triggered the alliance systems and leads Germany's Schlieffen Plan.	<b>Dreadnought</b>	British battleship launched in 1906 which sparked the naval arms race.	<b>Balkans</b>	A region in south eastern Europe.
		<b>Gavrilo Princip</b>	A Bosnian-Serb nationalist who assassinated Franz Ferdinand and Sophia.	<b>Causation</b>	Understanding the different causes of an event.



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