

World War I	War involving multiple countries across the world between 1914 and 1918
Imperialism	Wealthy, strong countries take over poorer, weaker countries
Alliance	Agreements to support each other if others attack
The triple Entente (The Allies)	Britain, France and Russia
The Triple Alliance (Central Powers)	Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary
Assassination	Killing a prominent person because you don't agree with their views.
New warfare	A new way of fighting that hasn't been used before.



Triple Entente and Triple Alliance countries—can you find them?

Norman Conquest	invasion and occupation of England by an army of Normans, Bretons, Flemish, and men from French provinces, led by the Duke of Normandy, later styled William the Conqueror.
Battle of Hastings	Battle between the Norman-French army of the Duke of Normandy, and an English army of Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson, beginning the Norman conquest of England
Bayeux tapestry	Embroidered cloth showing the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England, culminating in the Battle of Hastings



Section of the Bayeux

<u>Key Dates</u>
June 1914: Assassination of Franz Ferdinand and his wife.
August 1914: Germany invades Belgium. Britain declares war on Germany.
August 1914: Battle of Mons.
October 1914: Battle of Ypres.
December 1914: Christmas truce.
April 1915: Gas attack on Ypres
April 1915: Allied landings at Gallipolo
February 1916: Britain introduces conscription
July 1916: Battle of Somme begins.
July 1917: The USA declares war on Germany
March 1918: Start of German Spring Offensive.
November 1918: Armistice
June 1919: Treaty of Versailles

<u>Trench Warfare</u>
Land battles were often fought in the trenches.
Trenches were long, winding ditches dug in the ground. Soldiers lived in these and could defend and attack from them.
Between each army's trenches was no man's land.
Famous trench battles include Battle of the Somme which started in 1916.

WORLD WAR I AND NORMAN INVASION

<u>Why build castles?</u>
Anglo-Saxon Royal defensive buildings.
Normans—bases for defensive patrols and attack bases. Large and imposing to intimidate. 360° view.

<u>Where were castles built?</u>
Location was very important—high enough to see attackers, defend old Roman roads; easy access to water, wood and food, and have natural defences.
Strategically important places—borders!
Near existing towns, high ground, near water
Often near bend in rivers or on the coast as water was a natural moat.