Name & Surname: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

The First World War and Peace

From outbreak in 1914 to settlement in 1919

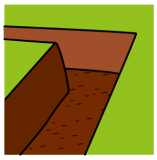
About 60 minutes Level ★★★☆☆



The Great War 1914-1918

The First World War was the first truly **global** conflict. From 1914 to 1918 fighting took place across continents, at sea and, for the first time, in the air.

- **Alliances** divided Europe: France, Russia and the British Empire faced Germany, Austria-Hungary and later Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire.
- The **assassination** of Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo on 28 June 1914 led Austria-Hungary to declare war on Serbia on 28 July.
- Russia **mobilised** to protect Serbia; Germany declared war on Russia on 1 August and on France on 3 August.
- Germany invaded neutral **Belgium**; Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914, bringing its empire into the war.
- Much fighting was **trench** warfare on the Western Front, with machine guns, artillery, aircraft, tanks and gas.
- In Britain the **Home Front** changed: recruitment then conscription, rationing, factory work and many more paid jobs for women.



Task A

Example done for you

/5

Number these events in order from 1 to 6 to show the road to war and peace.

	Fighting stops in 1918; Allied leaders meet at Versailles in 1919 to agree the peace settlement.
1	Archduke Franz Ferdinand is shot at Sarajevo on 28 June 1914.
	Heavy fighting lasts from 1914 to 1918 in trenches, at sea, in the air and around the world.
	Russia mobilises; Germany declares war on Russia on 1 August and on France on 3 August.
	Germany invades neutral Belgium; Britain declares war on Germany on 4 August 1914.
	Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia on 28 July 1914.

Created with LessonDino.com · AI lesson planner with checkable sources

Notes That Stick

Make clear Cornell notes you can revise from later.

Task B

Use the info on page 1 to complete neat revision notes.

Questions and key words	My notes
What made war likely before 1914?	
Why did the Sarajevo crisis spread?	
What was new about fighting and home life?	
What did the Versailles settlement decide?	

Summary

Sum up the main idea in 2-3 sentences.

Key words

alliance: agreement by countries to protect each other

trench: long ditch where soldiers lived and fought

armistice: agreement to stop fighting

mobilisation: getting armies ready quickly for war

empire: one power ruling many lands and peoples

reparations: money paid by a defeated country for damage

Created with LessonDino.com · AI lesson planner with checkable sources

Choose Your Three

Pick what mattered most in starting the war.

☆ Task C

Circle your top three causes and compare with a partner.



Alliances

Arms race

Assassination at Sarajevo

Austrian ultimatum to Serbia

Russian mobilisation

German war plan



Invasion of Belgium

Rivalry over colonies



Fear of growing power

Which got the most votes in your group?

.....

Created with LessonDino.com · AI lesson planner with checkable sources

Judge The Peace

Weigh up whether Versailles was a fair settlement.

Task D

Judge the peace settlement fairly from three angles.

The Versailles Peace Settlement

	Red hat: feelings	Yellow hat: good points	Black hat: bad points	Green hat: ideas to improve
Germany pays reparations for damage				
German, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires are broken up				
Peace aims to stop another world war				

Created with LessonDino.com · AI lesson planner with checkable sources

Rank and Recall

Order importance and test your memory of key facts.

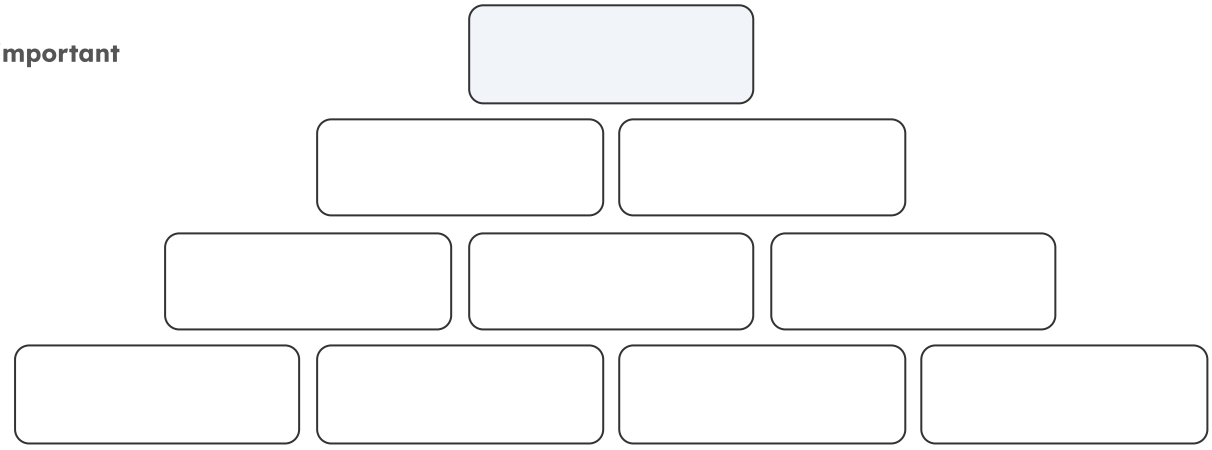
Task E

Rank these from most to least important and explain your top choice.

Rank causes and results of the war from most to least important

Alliances | Assassination at Sarajevo | Russian mobilisation | Invasion of Belgium | Trench deadlock on Western Front | Troops from around the British Empire | Hard life on the Home Front | Millions of deaths | Empires broken up | Reparations and resentment

Most important



Why did you put your top choice at the top?

.....

.....

Created with LessonDino.com · AI lesson planner with checkable sources

The First World War and Peace

Task F

/11

Answer to reach 11 points; harder questions earn more.

1 point
When did Britain declare **war** on Germany?

1 point
Who was **shot** at Sarajevo on 28 June 1914?

2 points
Which neutral **country** did Germany invade in 1914?

2 points
Name one new **weapon** used on land, sea or in the air.

2 points
Give one **change** for women on the Home Front.

3 points
Name one result of the **Versailles** settlement in 1919.

My score: _____ out of 11 · Target: 7

How did I do?

Circle a face for each line.

I can explain how alliances turned a crisis into world war ☹ 😐 ☺

I can describe fighting and home front change ☹ 😐 ☺

I can judge the Versailles peace settlement ☹ 😐 ☺

Created with LessonDino.com · AI lesson planner with checkable sources

Answer sheet: The First World War and Peace

Task A

1. Archduke Franz Ferdinand is shot at Sarajevo on 28 June 1914. 2. Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia on 28 July 1914. 3. Russia mobilises; Germany declares war on Russia on 1 August and on France on 3 August. 4. Germany invades neutral Belgium; Britain declares war on Germany on 4 August 1914. 5. Heavy fighting lasts from 1914 to 1918 in trenches, at sea, in the air and around the world. 6. Fighting stops in 1918; Allied leaders meet at Versailles in 1919 to agree the peace settlement.

Task B

Answers will vary.

Task C

Answers will vary.

Task D

Answers will vary.

Task E

Answers will vary.

Task F

1. 4 August 1914
2. Archduke Franz Ferdinand
3. Belgium
4. Machine gun / tank / aircraft / gas / submarine
5. Many more paid factory jobs / work once done by men
6. Germany made to pay reparations and give up land

Pictures: OpenMoji – the open-source emoji and icon project (CC BY-SA 4.0); Pictograms: Sergio Palao, ARASAAC (arasaac.org) · CC BY-NC-SA; Illustration: Elf-Moondance · Pixabay; Illustration: Mohamed_hassan · Pixabay