



GET TO KNOW WW1

WW1 News Quiz



Part A: Words

A1 When did Britain officially declare war against Germany?

A2 Name the countries King George V declared Germany was in a state of war against?

A3 The Triple Alliance was made up of Germany, Austria-Hungary – and what other country from 1882 until the start of the WW1?

A4 Important details have been left out of the following paragraphs. Can you fill in the gaps?

The assassination of Archduke F - - - - F - - - - - , the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, on 28th June 1914, was the trigger that set off the Great War. Austria-Hungary blamed S - - - - a, and, on 31st July 1914, declared war. At this point, the alliances came into play. Ru - - - - got its army ready to help the Serbs against Austria-Hungary. Everyone knew that if Ru - - - - attacked Austria-Hungary, then the alliance system meant that G - - - - - and F - - - - - could become involved in the war too. Germany did decide to help Austria-Hungary and declared war on Russia (1st August) and France (3rd August). The German army invaded Belgium before it went on to attack France. Britain had promised to defend Belgium under the Treaty of London of 1839 – and the Germans were now a close and serious threat. So, Britain entered the war to join its T - - - - - E - - - - - e Allies against the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman

A5 Herbert Asquith, followed by David Lloyd George, were the British Prime Ministers during WW1 but who was in charge of Germany?

A6 The USA became an ally against Germany on 6th April 1917. List three of Germany's actions which had angered the USA, including the one to finally persuade the United States to enter WW1?

A7 Complete the names of some key WW1 battles

1. The Battle of the M - - - e
2. The Battles of Yp - - -
3. The Battle of the So - - -
4. The Battle of the S - ll -
5. The Battle of Vitt - ri - V-n - to

A8 Apart from factory work, list at least three jobs women were doing during WW1.

A9 Which Empire were the British and Indians fighting in the Middle East and why?



Legend: British control Ottoman Empire Independent territory

A10 Why was the royal ruler of Russia, Tsar Nicolas II, forced to give up his monarchy in 1917?





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Part B: Pictures

What news stories do these pictures tell?



Part C: Place

The Allies, including Australian and New Zealand troops, tried to capture a peninsula, to the north of the Dardanelles, of the Ottoman Empire. Where in the world?



Part D: Person

Who is this person and why was he such a well-known figure in WW1?



Part E: Object

What is this object the woman is making and why is it in the news in 1914?



Part F: Statistics

What news do these numbers tell us about WW1?

F1 100,000 British men

F4 21 miles

F2 3 million men

F5 18-20 shillings a week

F3 60,000 and 26,000

F6 17,000 Anzacs





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Glossary

advance – attack, push
air raid – an attack in which bombs are dropped from aircraft
ally (plural allies) - another country or state which is on the same side as you in a war
Armistice – an agreement (truce) by both sides to stop fighting
artillery – big guns, cannons and tanks etc.
assassinated – murdered, killed
atrocious – a wicked, cruel or brutal act, usually involving physical violence or injury
bereaved – when you have lost close friends or relations because they have died
blockade – blocking off, shutting off an area, .e.g. of sea to stop others getting their ships and goods through
bombardment - a continuous attack with bombs, shells and other missiles
British Expeditionary Force (BEF) – was the British force in France and Belgium in WW1
campaign (as in Gallipoli campaign) – military action or attack
casualties – people killed or injured in a war
chaplain – a priest who works with an army troop etc.
chlorine gas – a very smelly, greenish-yellow poisonous, chemical gas, which chokes you
citizens – a resident of a town, city or country
coalition government - this is made up of at least two political parties which govern the country together
command – be in charge of, be the leader of
compulsory – required by law or a rule
controversy – disagreement
counter-strike – a return attack
criticism – disapproval, seeing fault in something or someone
cylinders (of gas) – a metal container (to store gas)
delegation – a group of people who represent a country
diphosgene gas - a WW1 chemical poison gas
economy - a country's finances (its money)
impartiality – not taking sides in a dispute or war
invasion – when one country invades another, i.e. moves its troops into another country to take over
livestock - farm animals, e.g. cows
looted - stole
maritime - connected with the sea
merchant vessel – a ship that transports cargo (goods) or passengers (people), not part of the Navy or military

Military Service Tribunal - a court which judges soldiers and other members of the armed forces
munitions - military weapons
mine-layer – a warship, aircraft or land vehicle which sets up explosives
neutrality – not supporting or helping either side in a conflict or war
offensive - an aggressive attack
Ottoman Empire – the former Turkish Empire in Europe, Africa and Asia (14th – 20th century)
reinforcements - sending more troops in to strengthen your army
resign - to voluntarily leave your job
repel - to drive, force an army back
revolution – to overthrow a government by force
score – a score is a group of twenty in number
shells - gun explosives
shrapnel – bits, fragments of a bomb or shell
solitary confinement - putting a prisoner in a separate cell as a punishment
strategy – plan of action
stretcher-bearer – someone who helps carry a stretcher (a canvas support with two poles, used to carry injured soldiers)
terrain - a piece of land
territory - an area of land belonging to a country
torpedo - an underwater missile
treason - the crime of betraying your country
treaty - a formal, signed agreement between countries
ultimatum – a final demand





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Part A: Words

A1 11pm, 3rd August 1914, 'We Are At War', front page

A2 Great Britain, Russia, France and Belgium, 'We Are At War', front page

A3 Italy. It became neutral at the beginning of the war, but joined the Allies, in 1915, after a promise of new territories, 'Italy joins the war', page 9

A4 The assassination of Archduke **Franz Ferdinand**, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, on 28th June 1914, was the trigger that set off the Great War. Austria-Hungary blamed **Serbia** and, on 31st July 1914, declared war. At this point, the alliances came into play. **Russia** got its army ready to help the Serbs against Austria-Hungary. Everyone knew that if **Russia** attacked Austria-Hungary, then the alliance system meant that **Germany** and **France** could become involved in the war too.

Germany did decide to help Austria-Hungary and declared war on Russia (1st August) and France (3rd August). The German army invaded Belgium before it went on to attack France. Britain had promised to defend Belgium under the Treaty of London of 1839 – and the Germans were now a close and serious threat to Britain. So, Britain entered the war to join its **Triple Entente** Allies against the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire.

The Triple Entente, 'Join up, join up! War to be "over by Christmas"', page 2 and 'The key players: who's who?', page 6

A5 Kaiser Wilhelm II (pronounced K-eye-ser Vil-helm), 'The key players: who's who?', page 6 and 'The Kaiser abdicates', page 27

A6

● Germany sunk the Lusitania ocean liner ship (with American passengers on it);

● Germany set up a blockade of ships/submarines to stop US merchant vessels (e.g. ships bringing food and other goods, including arms) being able to get through to Britain. (N.B. Britain also blockaded US ships to prevent America from supplying weapons to the Germans as well as the British, before America became an ally). With its submarines, Germany began sinking US trade ships – despite a promise to the USA that it wouldn't;

● The 'last straw' – or final incident to upset the USA was the fact that Germany tried to persuade Mexico to join the war as an ally, in return for the promise of support to get the states of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona back from the Americans. 'USA joins the war', page 20 and 'RMS Lusitania' torpedoed', page 9

A7

The Battle of the Marne, 'Allies triumph in first trench battle', page 4

The Battles of Ypres, 'German army uses poison gas for the first time', page 8 and 'Haig takes charge', page 11

The Battle of the Somme, 'Thousands die at battle of the Somme', page 17, 'Passchendaele victory', page 22 and 'Germans launch spring offensive', page 25

The Battle of the Selle, 'Make or break battle', page 26

The Battle of Vittorio Veneto, 'Austro-Hungarian Empire collapses', page 27

A8 Police officers, workers, fire fighters, painters, and window cleaning, 'Women of Britain: doing their bit', News In Pictures Special, page 13

A9 The Ottoman (Turkish) Empire 'British seize Gaza & Jerusalem', page 22. The Allies wanted to make sure they could maintain access to the oil for the British Royal Navy, 'British troops secure oil supplies', page 4

A10 The people of Russia were suffering from poverty and a lack of food - and there were riots and strikes as a result. The Tsar's soldiers refused to support the Tsar and deal with the protests. Nicholas II had no choice but to hand over power to the Russian parliament. 'Tsar forced to abdicate', page 21



British control Ottoman Empire Independent territory



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Part B: Pictures

- B1** A recruitment stand at Trafalgar Square in London, 'Join up, join up! War to be "over by Christmas"', page 2
- B2** 'Turn Your Silver Into Bullets': one of the WW1 propaganda posters, designed to persuade people to contribute to the war effort – in this case, by giving money. At the Post Office, you could buy war loan scrip vouchers for 5 shillings each (pictured behind the falling coins turning into bullets). You could then redeem the voucher years later for your money back plus 4 1/2% percent interest. Page 8
- B3** Edith Cavell, who saved the lives of both German and Allied soldiers in her work as a nurse in Brussels, but was executed by the Germans for 'treason' by helping more than 200 soldiers to escape German-occupied Belgium, 'Heroic British nurse executed', page 11
- B4** The Japanese army: Japan went to war on Germany on 24th August 1914. 'Japan declares war', page 3
- B5** Troops in a trench preparing to go 'over the top' and enter no-man's-land to fight the Germans, page 17
- B6** Celebrations following the Armistice – the agreement, between the Germans and the Allies - to stop fighting, 'Armistice signals end of war', page 28

Part C: Place

The Allies, including Australian and New Zealand troops, tried to capture a peninsula, to the north of the Dardanelles, of the Ottoman Empire. Where in the world?
Gallipoli, page 9

Part D: Person

Who is this person and why was he such a well-known figure in WW1?

It's Lord Kitchener. His face was used on war posters to encourage men to join the army; he was a respected army man, who was Commander-in-Chief in India in 1902, and made War Secretary in 1914. He did lose responsibility, however, for munitions (weapons) after the shells (ammunition) crisis in 1915. This was when there weren't enough shells to fire the guns and most British guns were reduced to firing only 4 shells a day at one point! 'Lord Kitchener killed', page 16

Part E: Object

What is this object the woman is making and why is it in the news?

It's a war weapon. Many women had factory jobs making military equipment. In July 1914, before the war broke out, there were about 3 million women in employment. This had risen to 5 million by January 1918. The war meant women had to take on a number of traditionally male roles and their ability to do this led to a change in people's attitudes. When the war ended in November 1918, 8.4 million women were granted the right to vote 'Women of Britain: doing their bit', page 13

Part F: Statistics

What news do these numbers tell us about WW1?

- F1 **100,000 British men:** who worked on the land had gone to war by January 1915, 'A new army', page 21
- F2 **3 million men:** in Great Britain had volunteered for military service in the space of 16 months, between August 1914 and the beginning of 1916, 'New law forces men to join the war', page 16
- F3 **60,000 and 26,000:** 60,000 British and Indian soldiers and 26,000 German soldiers were injured or were killed in the Battle of Loos in the Northeast of France, near the border with Belgium,
- F4 **21 miles:** the length of the battle front of the Somme where the Allies fought against the Germans, page 17
- F5 **18-20 shillings a week:** after food and lodging, was the average weekly wage of a WW1 land girl (A woman who did farm work, such as milking or taking care of the farm animals). It's the equivalent of about £70 a week today. 'A new army', page 21
- F6 **17,000 Anzacs:** (soldiers of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) fought for the Allies against the Ottomans in the Battle of Gallipoli, 'Allies land at Gallipoli', page 9
- F6 **5,000 canisters:** of deadly poison gas were used against Allied soldiers, by the Germans, in the Second Battle of Ypres, 'German army uses poison gas for the first time', page 8

