KEY
VOCABULARY

imperialism

when a country **increases its power and influence by colonising** (taking over) another country

alliance

a union or **relationship formed between countries/organisations**, to benefit them both

mechanised warfare

the use of armoured fighting vehicles in modern warfare, sometimes referred to as '**armoured**' or '**tank**' warfare

chemical warfare

the **use of the toxic chemicals** to kill or injure enemies (in WWI, chlorine, phosgene and mustard gas were used)

trench warfare

where opposite sides of the war **fight from trenches** dug into the ground, facing each other

no-man's-land

the land **between the trenches** of opposing armies

home front

the home front refers to **life in Britain during WWI**

conscription

a law that says that if you are able to fight in the war, you have to (during WWI, by 1916, **all men aged 18-41 had to go to war** and fight for their country)

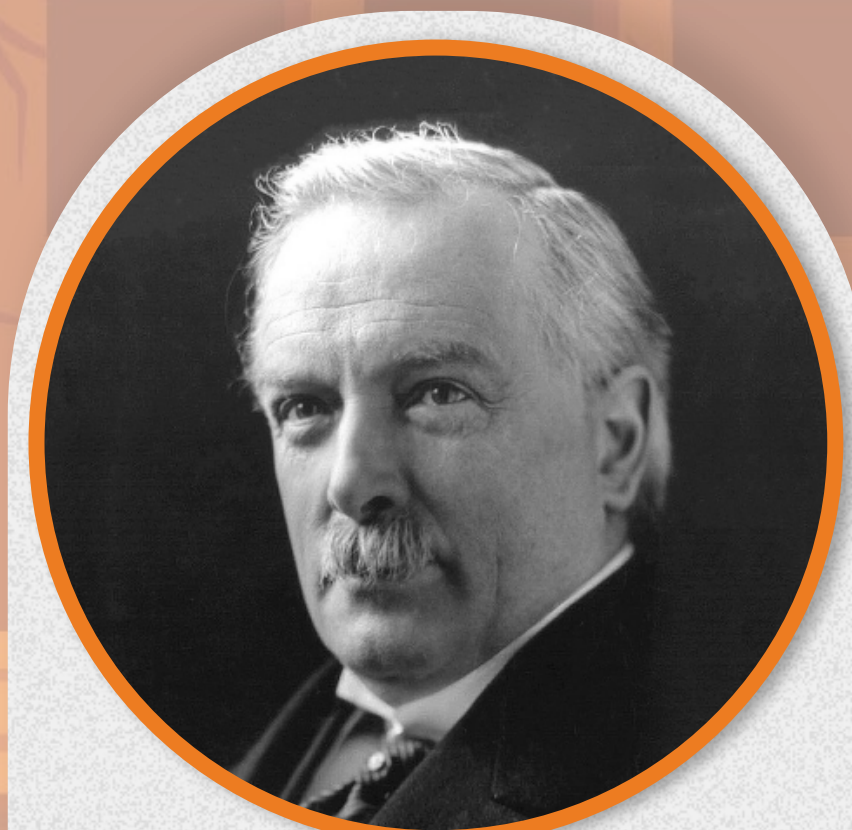
armistice

an **agreement made to stop fighting a war**, also referred to as a 'truce'



heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne: assassinated in 1914

Archduke Franz Ferdinand



Prime Minister of Britain during WWI

David Lloyd George



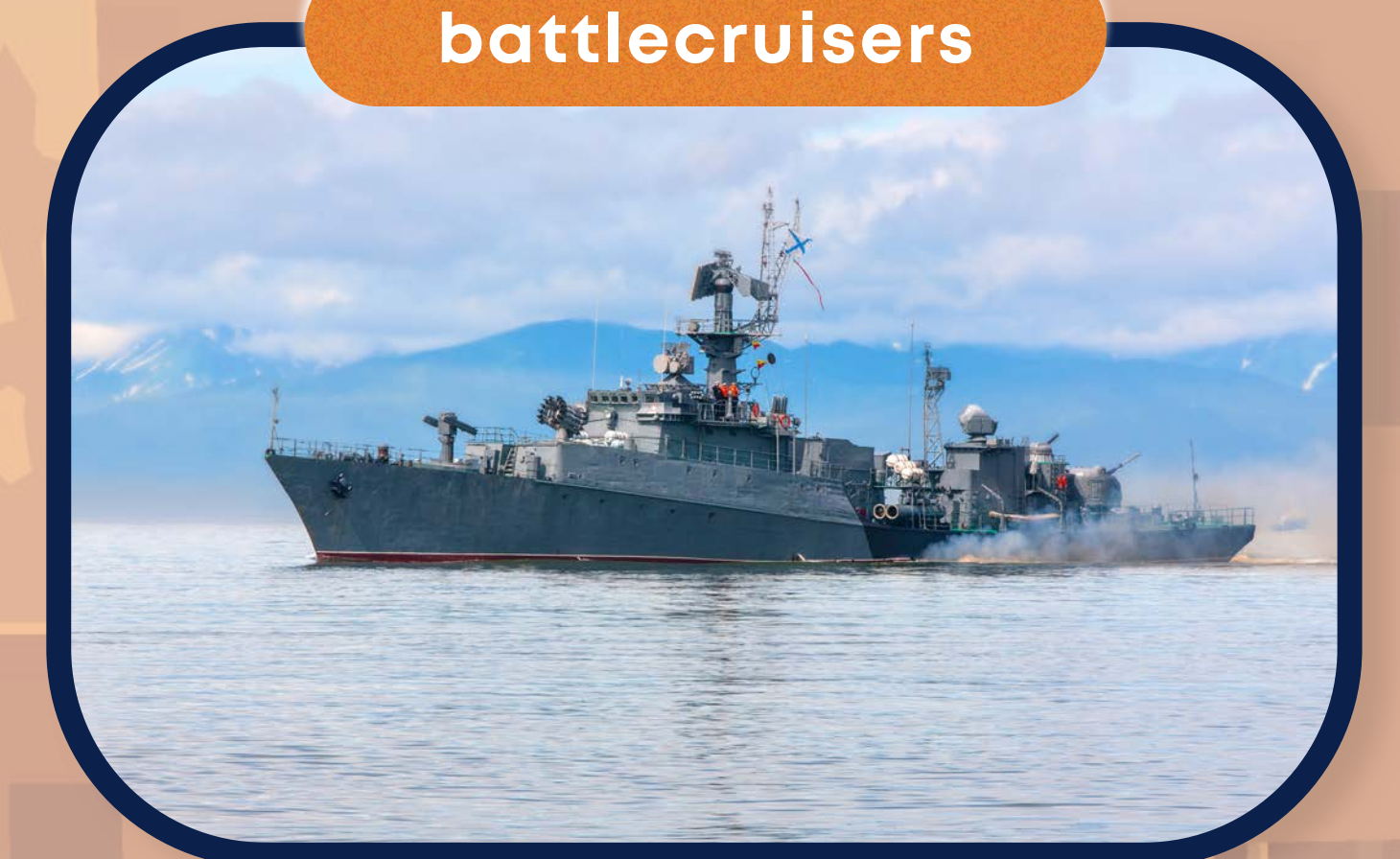
German Emperor during WWI

Kaiser Wilhelm II

zeppelins



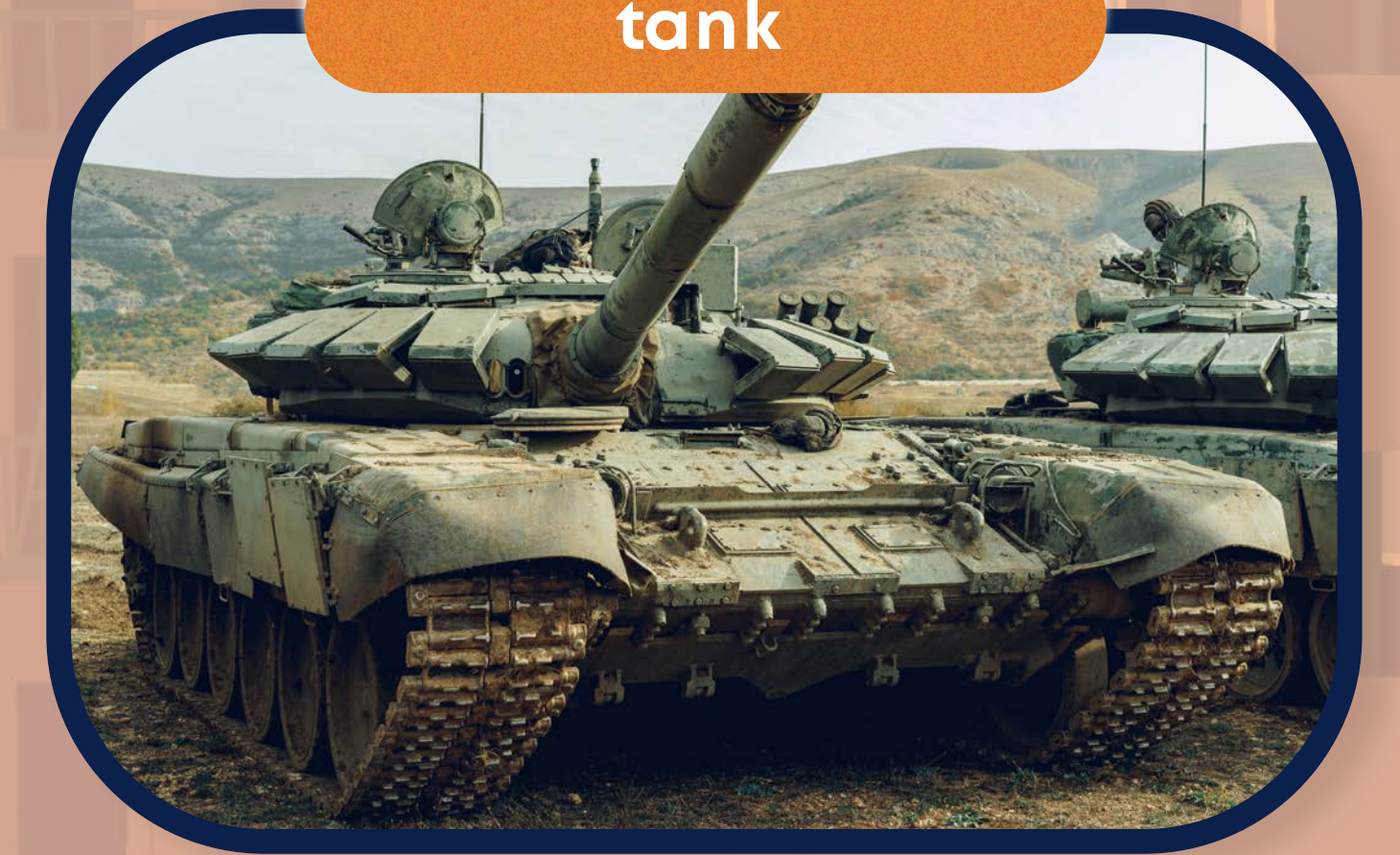
battlecruisers



submarine



tank



the war was fought between

the Triple Alliance



Germany



Austria - Hungary



Allies

the Triple Entente



France



Britain



Russia