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)

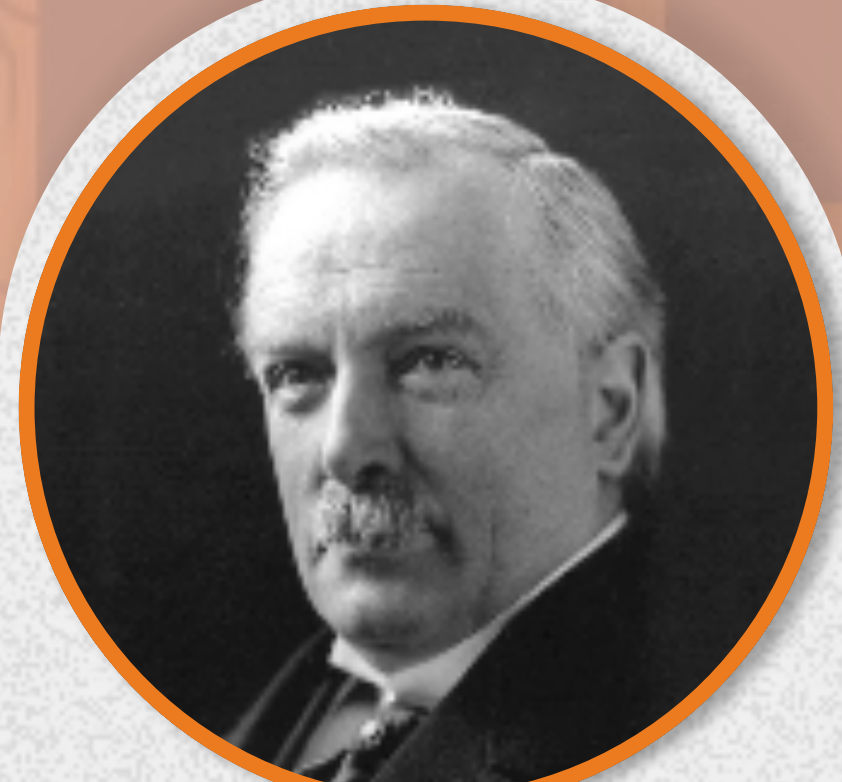
## armistice

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

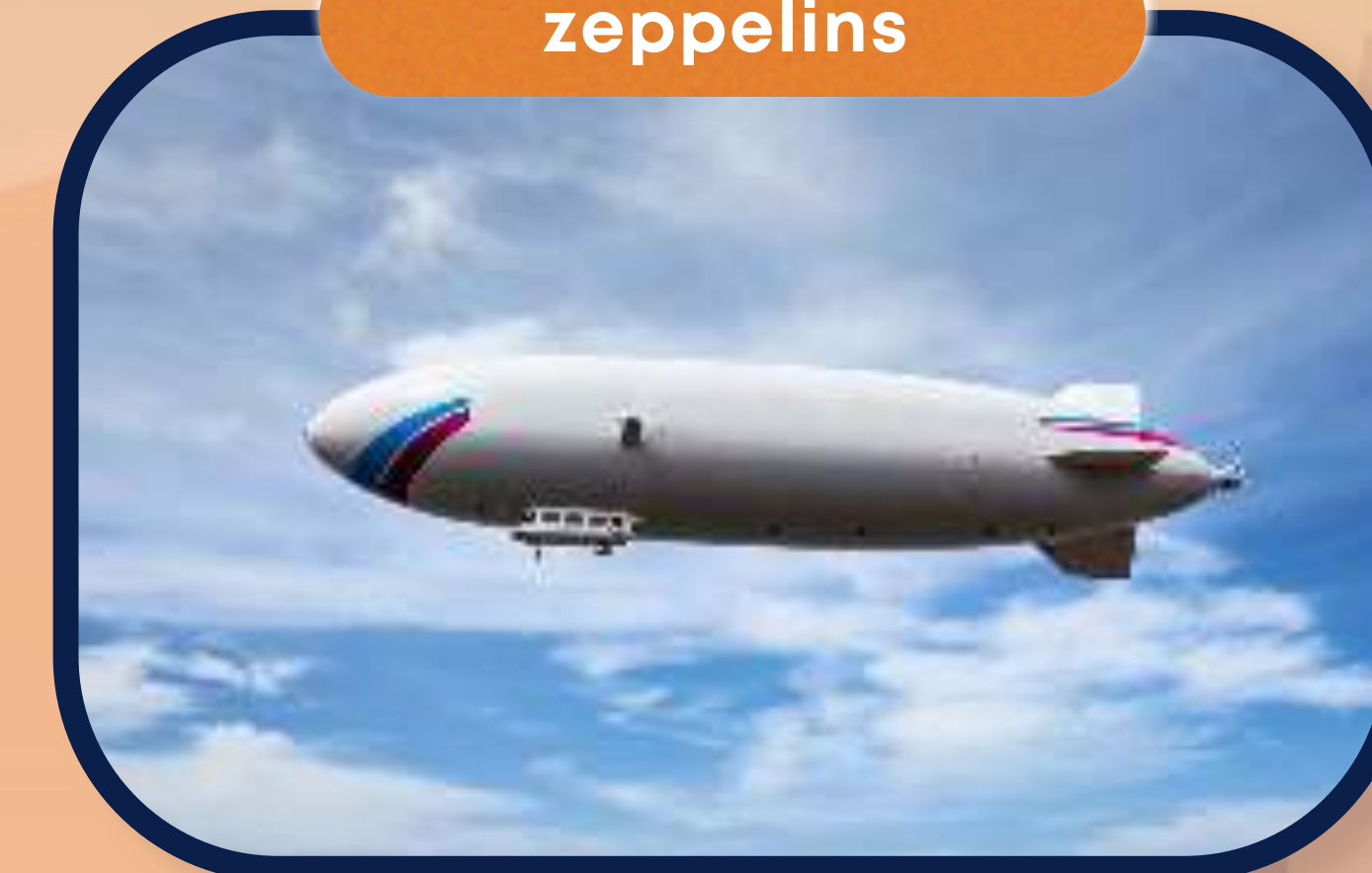
David Lloyd George



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