

# GCSE History Paper One

## Conflict and Tension 1894-1918 (WWI) Exam Questions



1. 'How do you know' question (4 marks = 5 minutes)

e.g. Source A suggests...How do you know?

Hint: Use evidence from the source and your own knowledge.

2. Utility question (12 marks = 15 minutes)

e.g. How useful are Sources B and C for...

Hint: Use CONTENT and PROVENANCE.

3. Write an account question (8 marks = 10 minutes)

e.g. Write an account of...

Hint: Include plenty of subject knowledge and organise your ideas into separate paragraphs.

4. Statement essay question (16 marks + 4 SPAG marks = 20 minutes)

e.g. "Statement"...How far do you agree with this statement?

Hint: One factor/idea per paragraph with a range of examples leading to a conclusion.

'How do you know' question

**Source A**

Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare is a warfare against mankind. The German policy has swept every restriction aside. Neutrality is no longer possible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved. We do not act for selfish reasons. We desire no conquest. The world must be made safe for democracy. We shall fight for the things which we care deeply about.

President Woodrow Wilson, in a speech to the US Congress made on April 2, 1917.

Study **Source A**. **Source A** supports the United States joining the First World War. How do you know? Explain your answer using **Source A** and your contextual knowledge.

Source A supports the United States joining the First World War. I know this because the source says...

I also know that...

'How do you know' question

**Source A**



A British postcard cartoon of Kaiser Wilhelm produced in late 1914.

Study **Source A**. **Source A** opposes Kaiser Wilhelm II. How do you know? Explain your answer by using **Source A** and your contextual knowledge.

Source A opposes Kaiser Wilhelm II. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...

### 'How do you know' question

#### **Source A**

The tank is a travelling fortress that clears the way for our soldiers  
It cuts through wire - under fire  
It saves lives  
It is our war discovery  
It is a matter of pride to help build tanks.

This text appeared on a poster produced by the government to encourage people to support the building of tanks by buying war bonds and saving scrap metal.

Study Source A. Source A is supporting the British war effort. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A is supporting the British war effort. I know this because the source says...

I also know that...

### How do you know' question

#### **Source A**



A British cartoon from 1917 about the naval blockade of German ports, drawn for Punch magazine. The title said that it showed the ordinary Germans enjoying their Christmas dinner.

Study Source A. Source A supports the British naval blockade of German ports. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A supports the British naval blockade of German ports. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...

'How do you know' question

**Source A**



A photo of a British machine gun crew in 1916.

Study Source A. Source A suggests that the machine gun was primarily a defensive weapon. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A suggests that the machine gun was primarily a defensive weapon. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...

'How do you know' question

**Source A**



A cartoon titled 'An important step', published in a British newspaper in April 1915. The figures behind the tree represent Turkey and Germany.

Study Source A. Source A supports the Gallipoli campaign. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A supports the Gallipoli campaign. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...

'How do you know' question

**Source A**



A French cartoon showing Kaiser Wilhelm being kicked by Russia, France and the United Kingdom, 1907.

Study Source A. Source A supports the Triple Entente. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A supports the Triple Entente. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...

'How do you know' question

**Source A**



A cartoon showing how, by 1915, Germany viewed the Entente Cordiale that was signed between Britain and France in 1904; the eagle represents Germany.

Study Source A. Source A is critical of Britain's Entente Cordiale with France. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A is critical of Britain's Entente Cordiale with France. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...



'How do you know' question

**Source A**



From a British newspaper, May 1916; it shows the Kaiser and his son; in the caption Prince Wilhelm says "Father, we must have a higher pile to see Verdun."

Study Source A. Source A supports the French fighting at Verdun. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A supports the French fighting at Verdun. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...

'How do you know' question

**Source A**

General von Moltke said: I believe war is unavoidable; war the sooner the better. But we ought to do more through the press to prepare the population for a war against Russia...the enemies are arming more strongly than we are.

From the diary of Admiral von Muller, head of the Kaiser's naval cabinet, December 1912.

Study Source A. Source A says that Germany will have to fight a war. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A says that Germany will have to fight a war. I know this because the source says...

I also know that...

'How do you know' question

**Source A**



From British magazine, Punch, called 'A German "Peace"'. It comments on the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk; German troops were stationed in the territory Russia had to give up.

Study Source A. Source A supports the continued fighting by British and French armies on the Western Front. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A supports the continued fighting by British and French armies on the Western Front. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...

'How do you know' question

**Source A**



A cartoon from Punch magazine in July 1918; it shows General Ludendorff and had the title 'A Champagne counteroffensive'.

Study Source A. Source A supports the Allies. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A supports the Allies. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...

'How do you know' question

**Source A**



A German government poster from 1919; the caption said 'Farmers, do your duty! The cities are starving'.

Study Source A. Source A criticises the effects of the Allied blockade. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A criticises the effects of the Allied blockade. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...

'How do you know' question

**Source A**



A French cartoon from 1915 which comments on the Kaiser's foreign policy. The caption reads 'too hard for a glutton'. A glutton is someone who is greedy.

Study Source A. Source A criticises the Kaiser's foreign policy. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A criticises the Kaiser's foreign policy. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...



'How do you know' question

**Source A**



A British cartoon entitled 'Betrayed', published in December 1917. The figure in the doorway is the German Kaiser.

Study Source A. Source A is critical of the Bolsheviks during the First World War. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A is critical of the Bolsheviks during the First World War. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...

'How do you know' question

**Source A**



A French cartoon called 'Victory Report' published in 1915. The German Kaiser is shown writing this report about the sinking of the Lusitania. The figure in the top left corner represents America.

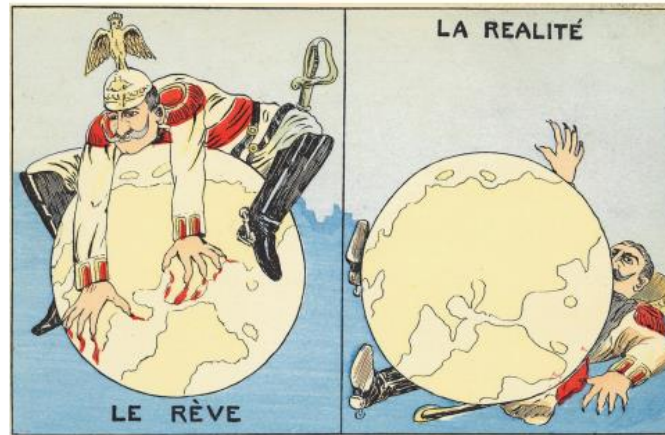
Study Source A. Source A is critical of Germany during the First World War. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A is critical of Germany during the First World War. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...

'How do you know' question

**Source A**



A French postcard produced during the First World War. Postcards were a popular and cheap way of keeping in touch with family and friends at the time. The figure in the postcard represents Kaiser Wilhelm.

'Le Rêve' means 'The Dream' and 'La Réalité' means 'The Reality'. The postcard, on the opposite page, shows two images. The first image shows Kaiser Wilhelm dressed in an army uniform on top of the world. There is blood trailing from his hands. The words 'Le Rêve' are written underneath. The second image shows the world on top of Kaiser Wilhelm and the words 'La Réalité' are written above.

Study Source A. Source A is critical of Kaiser Wilhelm. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A is critical of Kaiser Wilhelm. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...

'How do you know' question

**Source A**



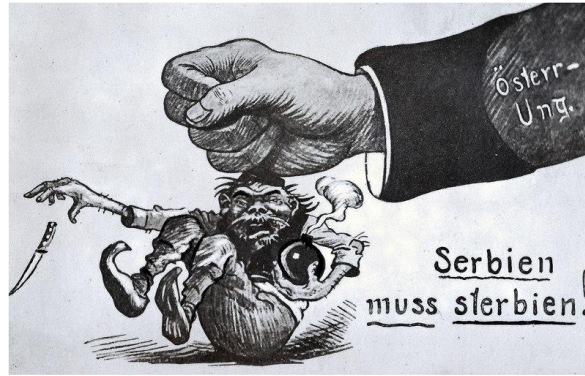
Study Source A. Source A supports the view that Germany was a defeated country. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

Source A is critical supports the view that Germany was a defeated country. I know this because the source shows...

I also know that...

## Utility question

### Source B



An Austro-Hungarian postcard produced in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo. The fist represents Austria-Hungary, while the writing says 'Serbia must die'.

### Source C

This is not the crime of a single fanatic; the assassination is Serbia's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. If we miss this chance, Austria-Hungary will break up. We must wage war to prevent this. To wait any longer means a diminishing of our chances - there must be a final and fundamental reckoning with the Serbs. It will be a hopeless fight - nevertheless it must be waged.

From advice given by Conrad von Hotzendorf, the leader of the Austro-Hungarian armed forces, to the Austro-Hungarian government after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914.

Study **Sources B** and **C**. How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying opinions in Austria about Serbia? Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE

## Utility question

### Source B



A drawing published in 'The Illustrated London News' on 27 July, 1916. It showed the East Surrey Regiment advancing into battle on 1st July 1916.

### Source C

Captain Kerr: 'the smoke had at that time [8.10 a.m.] practically disappeared and the enemy's trenches and wire were plainly visible - my men were shot down as soon as they showed themselves and I was unable to get forward beyond 70 or 80 yards'.

Lieutenant Auden: 'I was in the third wave of the attack and from what I saw I don't think the wire had been successfully cut by the artillery as the posts were all standing and the grass in which the wire was standing was not destroyed. There was a heap of British dead and wounded in one small gap in the wire'.

From a report completed in July 1916 containing the evidence of two front line officers. They were giving evidence to an army inquiry after their Division had been accused of 'lacking courage' on the first day of the Battle of the Somme.

Study **Sources B** and **C**. How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying the Battle of the Somme? Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE



## Utility question

### Source B



Crowds celebrating the armistice in London. Sights such as this were common and included in the newspapers.

### Source C

And then suddenly the first stroke of the chime. I looked again at the broad street beneath me. It was deserted. From the portals of one of the large hotels...darted the slight figure of a girl clerk...Then from all sides men and women came scurrying into the street. The bells of London began to clash. Northumberland Avenue was now crowded with people in hundreds, nay, thousands rushing hither and thither in a frantic manner, shouting and screaming with joy...Flags appeared as if by magic...the strict, war-straitened, regulated streets of London had become a triumphant pandemonium.

In his book, *The World Crisis*, Winston Churchill looked back to 11am on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying reactions to the armistice on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE

## Utility question

**Source B**



A photo taken in 1916; the trench is a reserve trench in the Somme area.

**Source C**

It was just as dangerous to go back as it was to go on. There were machine gun bullets spraying to and fro all the time...When I reached our trenches I missed my footing and fell on the floor, stunned. When I got up I saw an officer standing on the fire step looking at binoculars at No Man's Land. As I walked down the trench towards the dressing station he stood in my way with a pistol in his hand. He never said a word, but then he just stepped aside and let me pass. When I got to the dressing station I asked someone "What's that officer doing back there with the gun in his hand?", and they said that his job was to shoot anyone who came back not wounded. I thought to myself, what kind of a job is that? Anyone could have lost his nerve that day.

Memories of the Somme. A British soldier interviewed by the Sunday Times for an article published in 1986 - the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of the Somme.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying conditions in the trenches? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE

## Utility question

### **Source B**

The Kaiser is daily becoming the shadow of a king. People talk openly of wanting his abdication. We become thinner every day and the rounded shape of the German people is a legend of the past. Everyone is gaunt and bony with dark shadows round our eyes and obsessed with where our next meal will come from. People are also blue with cold but I don't believe that Germany will ever be starved out.

Adapted from the diaries of Princess Blücher describing life in Germany in 1917 and 1918. She was an Englishwoman married to a German nobleman. She decided to stay in Germany when war broke out.

### **Source C**



An American cartoon published in August 1918. The snake represents Germany. The man holding the sword is Field Marshal Foch.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying the reasons for the defeat of Germany in 1918? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE

### Utility question

#### **Source B**

We can see the attackers coming. Our big guns fire, machine guns rattle, rifles crack. They are working their way towards us. They are French, we recognise their helmets. They have already suffered badly before they reach our trench. Our machine gun wipes out a whole line of them, but then it starts to jam, and they move in. We retreat, and throw grenades at them as we leave. We get to the protection of the support trench and turn to face the enemy.

Our artillery fires furiously, stopping the enemy attack. We counterattack and drive them back through our original trench and beyond it. We are on the heels of our retreating enemy and reach their trenches almost at the same time as they do. But we cannot stay there long and we retreat back to our own position.

Adapted from a book called 'All Quiet on the Western Front', written in 1929 by a German soldier, Erich Maria Remarque, who fought in the trenches.

#### **Source C**



A painting by the Canadian artist William Barnes Wollen, of Canadian troops fighting on the Western Front in May 1915; when all the other officers had been killed, Lieutenant Hugh Niven, in the centre of the painting, took command to beat back repeated German attacks. At the end of the day only 150 Canadian troops remained alive.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying trench warfare? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

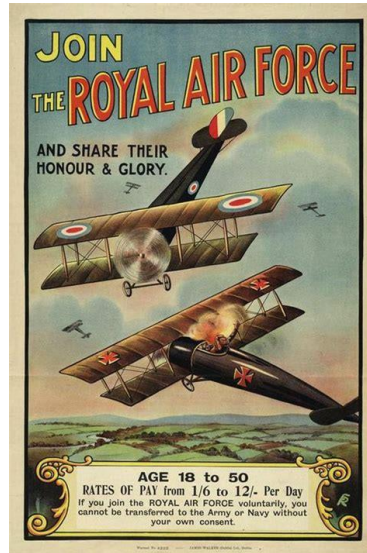
SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE

## Utility question

### Source B



A recruitment poster from 1918 asking for volunteers to join the Royal Air Force; the image shows a 'dogfight' between German and British fighter planes.

### Source C

When we passed above Arras, I saw planes approaching from the other side. We caught them up. I attacked the man to the rear. His comrades deserted him. My opponent did not make matters easy for me. He was a good shot but he discovered that I was not an easy target. So he plunged and disappeared in a cloud. He had nearly saved himself. I dived after him and at last I hit him. I noticed a ribbon of white benzene vapour. He had to land for his engine had stopped. He was a stubborn fellow. I dropped to 900 feet. However he fought until he landed. I flew over him at 30 feet in order to see whether I had killed him or not. What did the rascal do? He took his machine gun and shot holes into my machine. Afterwards, my friend told me he would have shot the airman on the ground. I ought to have done so for he had not surrendered. He was one of the few fortunate fellows who escaped with their lives.

Adapted from the diary of Manfred von Richthofen, the 'Red Baron', a German First World War fighter pilot, 1917.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying air warfare of the time? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

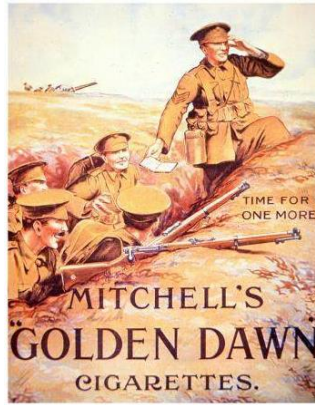
SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE



### Utility question

#### **Source B**



A British poster from 1915, advertising cigarettes; Mitchells introduced the 'Golden Dawn' cigarette in 1901; many companies used images from the war in their advertising.

#### **Source C**

What is life like in the trenches? Well, muddy, cramped and filthy. Everything gets covered with mud; you can't wash, for water has to be fetched for a mile. There is no room, and if you walk upright in many of the trenches, you risk being shot; and you sleep, huddled together, unable to stretch. All day long shells explode and rifle bullets whistle past; at night the Germans fire rifles and machine guns, and throw grenades at us.

Adapted from a letter written in the Allied trenches on the Western Front by a British soldier, Lieutenant Bernard Pitt, writing home to his parents 25<sup>th</sup> December 1915.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying trench warfare in the First World War? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE

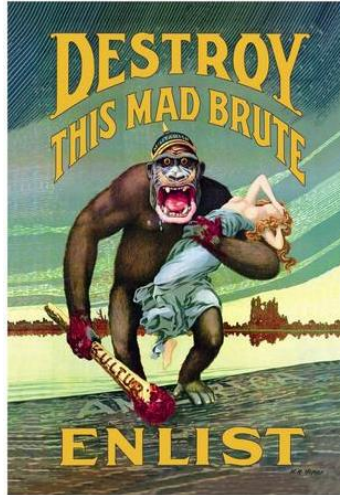
### Utility question

#### **Source B**

Germany has committed repeated acts of war against the people of the USA; therefore, we declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. This war has been thrust upon the United States. The President is authorised and directed to use the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against Germany.

Adapted from President Woodrow Wilson's declaration of war, 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1917.

#### **Source C**



An American army recruiting poster from 1917.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying why Americans fought in the First World War? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE

### Utility question

#### Source B



A cartoon from the British magazine Punch on 21<sup>st</sup> August 1918; the caption has the German soldier saying "Heavens, Ludendorff spoke the truth - the worst is behind us."

#### Source C

Early on 8<sup>th</sup> August, in a dense fog, English and French attacked with strong squadrons of tanks, but otherwise in no great superiority. Between the Somme and the Lys they penetrated deep into our positions. By mid-morning I had gained a complete impression of the situation. It was a very gloomy one. I was told of deeds of glorious valour, but also of behaviour which, I openly confess, I should not have thought possible in the German army. Groups of men had surrendered to single troopers. Retreating troops, meeting a fresh division going bravely into action, had shouted things like, 'You're prolonging the war'. The officers in many places had lost their influence and had allowed themselves to be swept along with the rest. Everything I had feared had here, in one place, become a reality. Our war machine was no longer efficient.

Adapted from 'My War Memories' by General Ludendorff (joint German Commander-in-Chief 1916-18), published in 1919.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying The Hundred Days Offensive? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

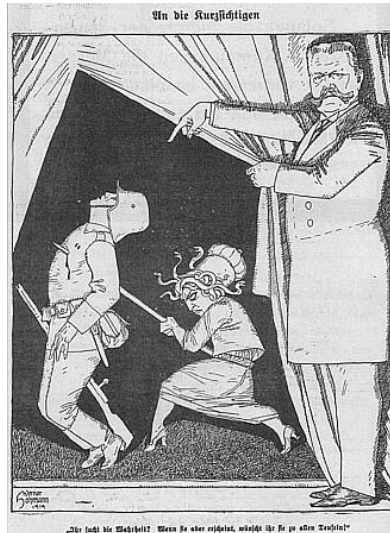
SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE

## Utility question

### Source B



In 1919, Hindenburg gave evidence to a German government enquiry about why Germany lost the war; this cartoon from the humorous German magazine *Simplicissimus*, November 1919, comments on his evidence; the cartoon shows him revealing a theatrical performance.

### Source C

In spite of the superiority of the enemy in men and materials, we could have brought the struggle to a favourable conclusion if determined and unanimous cooperation had existed between the army and those at home. The German army was stabbed in the back. It is plain enough on whom the blame lies.

From a speech made in the German parliament by General Hindenburg in November 1919.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying the reasons why Germany asked for a ceasefire in 1918? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE

### Utility question

**Source B**



A French cartoon, published in 1915. It comments on the Kaiser's foreign policy. The caption reads 'too hard for a glutton'. A glutton is someone who is greedy.

**Source C**

Germany is a young and growing empire. She has world-wide trade which is rapidly expanding. Germany must have a powerful fleet to protect that trade and her many interests in even the most distant seas. Who knows what might happen in the Pacific in the days to come. Look at the rise of Japan; think of the possible national awakening in China. Only those powers that have greater navies will be listened to with respect. It is for this reason that Germany must have a powerful fleet. It may even be that England herself will be glad that Germany has a fleet when they speak together on the same side in the great debates of the future.

Kaiser Wilhelm II speaking in an interview to the Daily Telegraph, a British newspaper, published in October 1908.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying the Anglo-German naval race? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

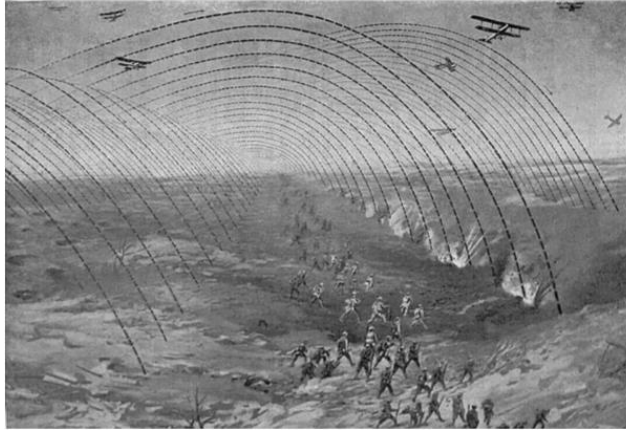
SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE



### Utility question

**Source B**



A picture published in a British newspaper in October 1917. It shows readers how British soldiers advance under an artillery barrage.

**Source C**

We were stuck and German soldiers were preparing to attack my tank. But then on my right I saw seven of our newest and fastest tanks, 'Whippets', racing into action.

Firing their machine guns, they drove straight into the German soldiers, and scattered them in all directions. They quickly destroyed the German threat

Adapted from the book 'Tank Warfare: The Story of the Tank in the Great War' by Frank Mitchell, published after the war. Mitchell was a tank commander in the First World War and describes part of a tank battle which took place during the German Spring Offensive in April 1918. Mitchell was awarded a medal for bravery in this battle.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying military technology and tactics in the First World War? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE

### Utility question

#### **Source B**

Dear Wilhelm, Bosnia has wanted independence from Turkey for some time. Now that Turkey is weak, Austria should take control of Bosnia and rule it. I tell you this in advance because of our close and friendly relationship. I hope that you will welcome this and understand that we do it out of urgent necessity. Your faithful friend,  
Francis Joseph.

Adapted from a letter about the situation in the Balkans sent by the Emperor of Austria to the German Kaiser, Wilhelm II, September 1908.

#### **Source C**



A cartoon commenting on the situation in the Balkans published in November 1908 in a German magazine. The magazine often criticised the Kaiser's policies. In the cartoon, Austria-Hungary steals 'birds'. Germany and Italy hold the ladder while Britain, France and Russia look on.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying the Balkans in 1908-1909? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE

## Utility question

**Source B**



A French poster produced during 1917. 'Voila les Américains!' means 'Here come the Americans!'. The smaller figure represents the German army. The poster shows a man dressed in army uniform, who is shrinking under a large shadow of a man dressed in military uniform. He is holding a crowbar. On the door behind the man are the words 'THE WESTERN FRONT' and written at the top of the poster, in red, are the words 'VOILA LES AMÉRICAINS!'

**Source C**

The Allies are weakened because we are fighting as separate armies on the Western Front. It is inefficient to have different plans and to have to ask each other for help. The government is convinced that a unified command will be vital in the coming battles. It is strange to give control of our forces to the leader of a foreign army but I ask the British people to support the idea of a single commander.

Adapted from a statement made by Britain's Prime Minister, Lloyd George, in April 1918, just after Foch was made Supreme Commander of the Allied armies.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying the end of the First World War? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE

## Utility question

### **Source B**

To win the war we must use unrestricted submarine warfare. If we sink 600,000 tons of ships a month it would defeat England which depends on its merchant ships for supplies and food. England is already close to a similar food crisis that we suffer from because of the blockade of our ports. If we start unrestricted submarine attacks immediately we could have peace before the harvest of 1917. In addition, if there were fewer ships, it would be more difficult for troops to get to Europe if America joined the war.

Adapted from an official request sent by the leader of the German navy to the Kaiser in December 1916.

### **Source C**



A poster produced by the American navy, in January 1917, to recruit sailors. The standing figure represents Germany.

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying the war at sea? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

SOURCE B CONTENT

SOURCE B PROVENANCE

SOURCE C CONTENT

SOURCE C PROVENANCE

Write an account question

Write an account of how events in Morocco became an international crisis in 1905 and 1906.



Write an account question

Write an account of how events following the Ludendorff Offensive became a crisis for both sides during the Spring of 1918.

Write an account question

Write an account of how events in Morocco in 1911 became an international crisis.

Write an account question

Write an account of how the use of gas influenced trench warfare on the Western Front.

Write an account question

Write an account of how the Battles of Verdun and the Somme became important in the long struggle on the Western Front.

Write an account question

Write an account of aerial warfare in the First World War, explaining its significance in influencing the result of the war.

Write an account question

Write an account of how events in the Balkans in 1908 became an international crisis.

Write an account question

Write an account of how the Kaiser's ambitions increased the likelihood of war.



Write an account question

Write an account of how the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand led to the outbreak of war in 1914.

Write an account question

Write an account of how trench warfare developed along the Western Front.

Write an account question

Write an account of how effective the weapons of trench warfare were.

Write an account question

Write an account of how the Somme Offensive earned General Haig the nickname 'The Butcher of the Somme'.

Write an account question

Write an account of how events at Gallipoli became a military failure.

Write an account question

Write an account of how new technology and tactics tried to solve the problems of trench warfare.

Write an account question

Write an account of how the U-boat campaign led to America's entry into the war.



Write an account question

Write an account of how the Schlieffen Plan led to problems in 1914.

Write an account question

Write an account of how trench warfare on the Western Front led to a war of attrition.

Write an account question

Write an account of how the Alliance System contributed to the spread of conflict in 1914.

Write an account question

Write an account of how the entry of America had an impact on the First World War.

### Statement essay

'The war at sea was the main reason for Germany's defeat in the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The war at sea contributed to Germany's defeat in the First World War.

The war at sea involved...

This led to Germany's defeat because...

A second factor was...

This involved...

This led to Germany's defeat because...

A third factor was...

This involved...

This led to Germany's defeat because...

In conclusion...

### Statement essay

'The actions of Austria-Hungary were the main reason for the start of the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The actions of Austria-Hungary helped to start the First World War.  
Austria-Hungary...

This led to outbreak of war because...

A second factor was...  
This involved...

This led to outbreak of war because...

A third factor was...  
This involved...

This led to outbreak of war because...

In conclusion...

### Statement essay

'The main reason for the outbreak of war in 1914 was the German invasion of neutral Belgium.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The German invasion of neutral Belgium helped to start the First World War.  
The Germans invaded Belgium...

This led to outbreak of war because...

A second factor was...  
This involved...

This led to outbreak of war because...

A third factor was...  
This involved...

This led to outbreak of war because...

In conclusion...



### Statement essay

'Mud was the main enemy on the Western Front'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Mud was a problem in the trenches on the Western Front.

Mud...

This was a problem because...

A second problem was...

For example...

This was a problem because...

A second problem was...

For example...

This was a problem because...

In conclusion...

### Statement essay

'The main reason for the German decision to surrender in November 1918 was the entry of the USA into the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The entrance of the USA into the war contributed to German surrender in November 1918.  
The USA entered the war...

This led to the German surrender because...

A second factor was...  
This involved...

This led to the German surrender because...

A third factor was...  
This involved...

This led to the German surrender because...

In conclusion...

### Statement essay

'The actions of Germany were the main reason that European countries went to war in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The actions of Germany was one reason for the war between European countries in 1914.  
Germany...

This led to the outbreak of war because...

A second factor was...  
This involved...

This led to the outbreak of war because...

A third factor was...  
This involved...

This led to the outbreak of war because...

In conclusion...

### Statement essay

'The resistance of the Allies was the main reason why the Schlieffen Plan failed.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The resistance of the Allies led to the failure of the Schlieffen Plan.

The Allies...

This led to the failure of the Schlieffen Plan because...

A second factor was...

This involved...

This led to the failure of the Schlieffen Plan because...

A third factor was...

This involved...

This led to the failure of the Schlieffen Plan because...

In conclusion...

### Statement essay

'The appointment of General Foch as the Supreme Allied Commander was the main reason for the failure of Ludendorff's Spring Offensive.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The appointment of General Foch as Supreme Allied Commander led to the failure of the Spring Offensive.

General Foch...

This led to the failure of the Spring Offensive because...

A second factor was...

This involved...

This led to the failure of the Spring Offensive because...

A third factor was...

This involved...

This led to the failure of the Spring Offensive because...

In conclusion...

### Statement essay

'The failure of Ludendorff's Spring Offensive was the main reason for Germany's surrender in the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The failure of the Spring Offensive led to Germany's surrender in the First World War  
The Spring Offensive...

This led to Germany's surrender because...

A second factor was...  
This involved...

This led to Germany's surrender because...

A third factor was...  
This involved...

This led to Germany's surrender because...

In conclusion...

### Statement essay

'The entry of the USA on the Allies' side was the main reason for Germany's defeat in the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The entry of the USA led to Germany's defeat in the First World War  
The USA...

This led to Germany's defeat because...

A second factor was...  
This involved...

This led to Germany's defeat because...

A third factor was...  
This involved...

This led to Germany's defeat because...

In conclusion...

### Statement essay

'The failure of the Schlieffen Plan was the main reason for the stalemate on the Western Front.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The failure of the Schlieffen Plan led to the stalemate.  
The Schlieffen Plan...

This led to a stalemate on the Western Front because...

A second factor was...  
This involved...

This led to a stalemate on the Western Front because...

A third factor was...  
This involved...

This led to a stalemate on the Western Front because...

In conclusion...



### Statement essay

'The Alliance System was the main cause of the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The alliance system helped to cause the First World War.  
For example...

This led to the outbreak of war because...

A second cause of the First World War was...  
For example...

This led to the outbreak of war because...

A third cause of the First World War was...  
For example...

This led to the outbreak of war because...

In conclusion...

### Statement essay

'The arrival of American forces was the main reason for the defeat of Germany in the First World War.'  
How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The arrival of American forces were one reason for the defeat of Germany in the First World War.  
For example...

This led to Germany's defeat because...

A second reason was...  
For example...

This led to Germany's defeat because...

A third reason was...  
For example...

This led to Germany's defeat because...

In conclusion...

### Statement essay

'The leadership of the generals was the main reason for continued stalemate on the Western Front until the end of 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The leadership of the generals was one reason for the continued stalemate.  
For example...

This led to stalemate on the Western Front because...

A second reason was...  
For example...

This led to stalemate on the Western Front because...

A third reason was...  
For example...

This led to stalemate on the Western Front because...

In conclusion...

### Statement essay

'The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the main reason for the start of the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

One reason for the start of the First World War was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.  
For example...

This led to the outbreak of war because...

A second reason was...  
For example...

This led to the outbreak of war because...

A third reason was...  
For example...

This led to the outbreak of war because...

In conclusion...