

8.2 World War I

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 12 marks**

KEY WORDS first world war 第一次世界大战 • protest and insurrection 抗议与起义
• trench warfare 堑壕战

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **First World War** 第一次世界大战.

You must be able to:

- state the CED’s formula for the war’s causes
- explain how new technology altered the fighting
- state the chain from stalemate to revolution
- name the three shifts in Europe’s relation to the world

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Causes

The war was caused by a **complex interaction of long- and short-term factors** and resulted in immense losses and disruptions **for both victors and vanquished**.

■ Technology and fighting

New technologies **confounded** traditional military strategies and led to trench warfare and massive troop losses. The strategies were not merely outdated; they were defeated by conditions they could not read.

■ Stalemate to revolution

The effects of military stalemate, national mobilisation and total war led to protest and insurrection in the belligerent nations and eventually to revolutions that changed the international balance of power.

■ Three shifts

Europe’s relationship to the world shifted with the globalisation of the conflict, the emergence of the United States as a world power, and the overthrow of European empires.

2 Practice

2.1 State the CED’s formula for the war’s causes and its effect on both sides. [2]

2.2 Explain what “confounded” adds to “outdated”. [2]

2.3 Stalemate leads to revolution.

(a) State the chain in order. [2]

(b) State what it changed. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The CED says the war brought immense losses for [1]

- **A** the defeated only
- **B** both victors and vanquished
- **C** neutral states only
- **D** civilians only

3.2 The three shifts include the emergence of [1]

- **A** the Ottoman Empire
- **B** the United States as a world power
- **C** the Concert of Europe
- **D** Napoleonic France

3.3 A general plans for movement and meets a weapon that makes movement fatal.

(a) State the result. [1]

(b) Explain why this is not a failure of nerve. [2]

Solutions

2.1 a complex interaction of long- and short-term factors; immense losses and disruptions for both victors and vanquished.

2.2 “outdated” implies replacement was overdue; “confounded” says the strategies were defeated by conditions they could not read.

2.3 (a) stalemate, mobilisation and total war → protest → insurrection → revolution.
(b) the international balance of power.

3.1 B. the CED covers both sides.

3.2 B. the United States is named.

3.3 (a) both sides dig in and the front stops moving. (b) entrenchment is the correct response to a weapon that makes advance lethal, so the outcome follows from the technology rather than from the commanders’ character.