

7.3 Conducting World War I

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain **total war** 总体战 in practice.

You must be able to:

- state what made World War I the first total war
- name the four mobilisation strategies the CED lists
- state who was mobilised
- state the effect of new military technology

1 Worked examples

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

■ First total war

World War I was the first total war. Governments used a variety of strategies to mobilise populations **for the purpose of waging war** —the whole society becomes a resource.

■ Four strategies

Political propaganda, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism. Three are means of communication and the fourth is a feeling deliberately heightened.

■ Who

Populations **both in the home countries and the colonies.** Mobilisation reached across empires, which is part of why the war is global beyond its battlefields.

■ Technology

New military technology led to increased levels of wartime casualties. The CED states the consequence plainly and does not soften it.

2 Practice

2.1 Name the four mobilisation strategies.

[2]

2.2 State who was mobilised and why this matters. [2]

2.3 The CED states a consequence of new technology.

(a) State it. [1]

(b) State what makes a war "total". [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The CED calls World War I [1]

- **A** a limited war
 - **B** the first total war
 - **C** a colonial war
 - **D** a civil war
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3.2 Populations mobilised included those in the home countries and [1]

- **A** the colonies
 - **B** neutral states
 - **C** enemy states
 - **D** nowhere else
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3.3 A poster is printed to persuade civilians to work longer hours.

(a) State which strategy this is. [1]

(b) Explain why it belongs to the definition of total war. [2]

4 Go further

- work through the **7.3 Conducting World War I** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Global Conflict** section of the AP World History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 political propaganda; art; media; intensified forms of nationalism.

2.2 populations in the home countries and the colonies; mobilisation reached across empires, making the war global beyond its battlefields.

2.3 (a) increased levels of wartime casualties. (b) the state mobilises the whole society rather than only its armed forces.

3.1 B. the CED's own claim.

3.2 A. the colonies are named.

3.3 (a) political propaganda. (b) it treats civilian labour as a war resource, which is exactly what total war means.