

7.3 Conducting World War I

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

KEY WORDS total war 总体战 • political propaganda 政治宣传

- intensified forms of nationalism 强化的民族主义
- new military technology led to increased levels of wartime casualties 伤亡 • civilian 平民

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	B
C	D

A a limited war

B the first total war

C a colonial war

D a civil war

3.2 Populations mobilised included those in the home countries and [1]

A	B
C	D

A the colonies

B neutral states

C enemy states

D nowhere else

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]
