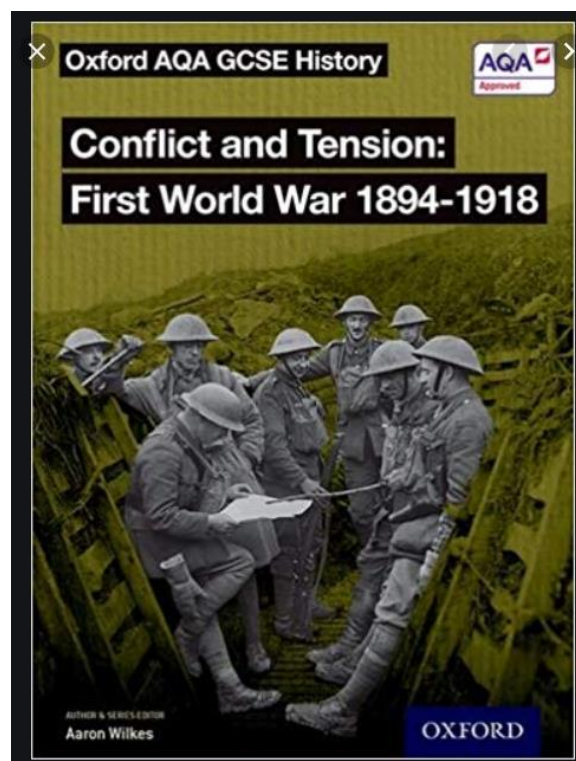


AQA

GCSE History PLICKERS quizzes

World War One



PLICKERS quizzes



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Questions, with choices

Set 1: Britain

Which of these countries was Queen Victoria's family not connected to?

- Russia
- Denmark
- Greece
- Italy

How many people lived in the British Empire?

- 200 million
- 400 million
- 600 million
- 800 million

What percentage of the British population were working class?

- 22%
- 52%
- 72%
- 92%

Which country was the world's largest manufacturer?

- Britain
- USA
- Germany
- Canada

In which industry did Germany not outperform Britain?

- Iron
- Shipbuilding
- Coal
- Chemicals

Set 2: France and Russia

By 1900, in which industries had Germany overtaken France?

- Silver and iron
- Tin and coal
- Iron and coal
- Coal and silver

What land did Germany gain from France after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870?

- Alsace-Lorraine
- Gascony
- Calais
- Alpine Region

On which continent did France not have a colony?

- North America
- Africa
- Asia
- South America

What was the size of the French army?

- 250,000
- 750,000
- 1,250,000
- 1,400,000

Who did Russia lose to in 1904-05?

- Germany
- Ottoman Empire
- Austria-Hungary
- Japan

What % of the Russian population were peasant farmers?

- 80%
- 85%
- 90%
- 95%

What land did France lose to Prussia in 1870?

- Alsace-Lorraine
- Gascony
- Calais
- Alpine Region

How much did France have to pay Germany after her defeat in the Franco-Prussian War?

- 1 billion Euros
- 1 billion francs
- 3 billion francs
- 5 billion francs

Set 3: Austria-Hungary & Germany

Who was the leader of Austria-Hungary before the First World War?

- Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- Emperor Franz Josef
- Prince Rudolf of Austria
- Leopold II

How many languages were spoken within the borders of the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

- 12
- 15
- 3
- 7

How many people were killed and injured during disturbances in Prague in 1897?

- 1 killed; 50 injured
- 5 killed; 70 injured
- 7 killed; 100 injured
- 10 killed; 200 injured

In which industry did Germany not outperform Britain?

- Iron
- Shipbuilding
- Coal
- Chemicals

Who did Russia lose to in 1904-05?

- Germany
- Ottoman Empire
- Italy
- Japan

What is the name of the politician who unified the German and Prussian states to form Germany in 1871?

- Bismarck
- Wilhelm
- Caprivi
- Count Dracula

After the Franco-Prussian war, by what percentage did Germany increase military spending?

- 10%
- 50%
- 73%
- 90%

When did Wilhelm II become Kaiser?

- 1885
- 1886
- 1888
- 1889

What is the name of the policy adopted by Kaiser Wilhelm II that aimed to make Germany a global power with a vast Empire?

- Weltpolitik
- Veltpolitik
- Weltpolitic
- Veltpolitic

What was the size of the German army?

- 200,000
- 2,200,000
- 2,000,000
- 1,700,000

What was the size of the German army?

- 2,000,000
- 2,100,000
- 2,200,000
- 2,300,000

How many languages were spoken within the borders of the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

- 12
- 13
- 15
- 17

When did the Dual Alliance become the Triple Alliance?

- 1881
- 1882
- 1883
- 1884

Events in which colony prompted Britain to form the Entente Cordiale?

- South Africa
- Canada
- India
- Kenya

When was the Triple Entente signed?

- 1904
- 1907
- 1908
- 1910

Which country first attempted to take over Morocco?

- Germany
- Italy
- Spain
- France

Set 4: Morocco, 1905-06

Who was the ruler of Morocco?

- Sultan Abdelaziz
- Sultan Abdelaziznt
- Sultan Abyssinia
- Sultan Abba

When was the Algeciras Conference?

- 1901
- 1903
- 1904
- 1906

Which town was occupied by the French in 1911?

- Fuz
- Fez
- Pez
- Luton

What was the name of the warship sent by Kaiser Wilhelm II to the port of Agadir?

- Puma
- Panther
- Lynx
- Jaguar

Who was the ruler of Morocco?

- Sultan Abdelaziz
- Sultan Abdelaziznt
- Sultan Abyssinia
- Sultan Abba

How many soldiers did the French send to support Morocco?

- 20,000
- 25,000
- 30,000
- 35,000

What was the name of the warship sent by Kaiser Wilhelm II to the port of Agadir?

- Puma
- Panther
- Lynx
- Jaguar

Set 5: The Balkans and Assassination

By 1900, what was Turkey's nickname?

- The Poorly Ottoman
- The Sick Man of Europe
- The Queasy Balkan
- The Barfing Byzantine

In which year was the Balkan Crisis (sometimes called the Bosnian Crisis)?

- 1905
- 1906
- 1907
- 1908

Once the Turks had been removed, the Balkan League wanted a strong group of mainly _____ nations to ally the Balkans.

- Austro-Hungarian
- German
- Slavic
- Danish

The king of which country felt his country should have had more land after the First Balkan War (1912-1913)?

- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Benidorm
- Brussels

Which country had gained most from the Balkan Wars by 1914?

- Serbia
- Austria-Hungary
- Bulgaria
- Turkey

Which Balkan nation had become independent from the Ottomans by 1900?

- Serbia
- Bulgaria
- Bosnia
- Turkey

Which naval ports did the Russians hope to secure access to by influencing the Balkans?

- Mediterranean
- North Sea
- Arctic Sea
- Black Sea

Which nation did Austria-Hungary take over in 1908?

- Montenegro
- Bosnia
- Greece
- Bulgaria

Why did Germany feel compelled to support Austria-Hungary?

- Algeciras Conference
- Triple Alliance
- Threat of Russia
- Kaiser's legacy

Who began to militarise as a result of the Balkan Crisis of 1908?

- Italy
- Russia
- Britain
- Serbia

What was the name of the holy Serbian day on 28th June?

- Greater Serbia Day
- Vidovdan
- Belgradia
- Vojvodina

In what year had Serbian nationalists attempted to assassinate Emperor Franz Josef?

- 1909
- 1910
- 1911
- 1912

How many members did the Black Hand have?

- 2,500
- 3,000
- 3,500
- 4,000

Set 6: Britain's Splendid Isolation

When was the Two Power Standard introduced?

- 1883
- 1885
- 1887
- 1889

How much money did the British Government invest to ensure this was successful?

- £10 million
- £20 million
- £30 million
- £40 million

When did Germany begin to build up her own navy?

- 1896
- 1897
- 1898
- 1899

Conflict in which country caused tension between France and Britain, due to Britain's concern about access to the Mediterranean?

- Egypt
- Morocco
- Algeria
- Persia

Where did the Franco-Russian alliance most threaten Britain's world influence?

- Europe
- Middle East
- Africa
- Far East

Who did Germany support against the British, contributing to the end of Splendid Isolation?

- Canadians
- Boers
- Aborigines
- Indians

Set 7: Alliances

When was the Three Emperors League formed, promising to support each other in times of war?

- 1843
- 1853
- 1863
- 1873

In 1879, which two countries formed the Dual Alliance?

- Germany and Austria-Hungary
- Austria-Hungary and Russia
- Germany and Italy
- Russia and Germany

In 1892, to protect herself from Germany, with whom did France form an alliance?

- Britain
- Austria-Hungary
- Italy
- Russia

What is the name given to the formal relationship between France and Britain in 1904?

- Entente Cordiale
- Cordial Intent
- Little British Chums
- L'amour entre pays

When was the Triple Alliance signed?

- 1880
- 1881
- 1882
- 1883

When was the Triple Entente signed?

- 1905
- 1906
- 1907
- 1908

In 1839, Britain had formed a treaty with Belgium, promising to guard her neutrality in the event of invasion. What was this treaty called?

- Treaty of London
- Treaty of Bruges
- Treaty of Windsor
- Treaty of Ypres

In 1904, with whom did Britain sign a treaty that contributed to the end of Splendid Isolation?

- China
- Japan
- Singapore
- Korea

Set 8: Arms Race

What was the new type of battleship called?

- Dreadnought
- Battle Cruiser
- Ironclad
- Destroyer

Between them, how many dreadnoughts did Germany and Britain build from 1906-1914?

- 17
- 29
- 31
- 46

In 1895, where did the Kiel Canal give the Germany navy direct access to?

- Mediterranean Sea
- Red Sea
- Black Sea
- North Sea

Which strategy aimed to make Germany the second most powerful naval nation?

- Tirpitz Plan
- Schlieffen Plan
- Weltpolitik
- Two Power Standard

By 1914, the Great Powers had **quadrupled** spending on arms to what amount?

- £200 million
- £400 million
- £600 million
- £800 million

Where did the train line beginning in Berlin finish? (They won the contract for building it)

- Jerusalem
- Istanbul
- Baghdad
- Tehran

Which emerging nation was looking to modernise its military?

- Japan
- Brazil
- Mexico
- Korea

What was the name of France's military plan that intended to take back Alsace-Lorraine from Germany?

- Plan 17
- Plan 19
- Plan 21
- Plan 23

Set 9: The Schlieffen Plan & the start of the war

Upon what did the Schlieffen Plan rely?

- speed
- stealth
- surprise
- 3 million soldiers

Who slowed the German advance at Mons?

- British Exploratory Force
- British Expeditionary Fighters
- British Expeditionary Force
- British Excellent Fighters

How long did the Germans expect the Russian to take to be ready to fight?

- 4 weeks
- 6 weeks
- 8 weeks
- 10 weeks

How long did it take the Russian army to be ready to fight?

- 4 days
- 10 days
- 14 days
- 17 days

Belgium did not prove the easy fight the Germans were expecting. Which river did the King of the Belgians flood in order to stop the progress of German army?

- Ypres
- Aisne
- Somme
- Yser

How many divisions did Germany have to send from France to fight the Russians?

- 14
- 13
- 12
- 11

What was **not** an outcome of the Battle of the Marne?

- trenches dug by both sides
- failure of the Schlieffen Pan
- General von Kluck was shot for incompetence
- 500,000 casualties

What term describes both sides digging trenches north to outflank each other?

- Race to the Sea
- Stalemate
- Trench Warfare
- Attrition

How far did the trench system on the Western Front eventually stretch?

- 400 miles to Switzerland
- 500 miles to Italy
- 1,000 miles to Turkey
- 1,500 to Egypt

What was the nickname of the Russian army?

- the tractor
- the steam-roller
- the tank
- the train

Which battle took place between the Germans and Russians in August 1914?

- Battle of Masurian Lakes
- Battle of Marne
- Battle of Tannenberg
- First Battle of Ypres

What stopped the Russian advance into Austria-Hungary?

- Carpathian mountains
- Austro-Hungarian army
- Von Trapp Forest
- Fear

Set 10: Stalemate

How long did it take the Russian army to be ready to fight?

- 4 days
- 10 days
- 14 days
- 17 days

What term describes both sides digging trenches north to outflank each other?

- Race to the Sea
- Stalemate
- Trench Warfare
- Attrition

Who commanded the German forces at the Battle of the Marne?

- General von Kluck
- General van Kluck
- General von Klock
- General van Krow

Which battle took place between the Germans and Russians in September 1914?

- Battle of Marne
- Battle of Tannenberg
- First Battle of Ypres
- Battle of Masurian Lakes

For how many miles did the Eastern Front stretch?

- 1000
- 2000
- 3000
- 4000

How far from the front line were the long-range artillery?

- 5km
- 7km
- 10km
- 15km

How deep did the Germans dig their dug-outs?

- 4 metres
- 6 metres
- 10 metres
- 12 metres

Why were trenches built in zigzags? (Two are correct)

- to confine blast from exploding shells
- easier to fit planks
- aesthetically pleasing
- stopped enemy soldiers firing straight down the trench

What term was given to climbing out of trenches and heading towards the enemy trench?

- No man's land
- going over the top
- war of attrition
- counter-attack

What term was given to the military strategy of outlasting the enemy through superior numbers and supplies?

- counter attack
- stalemate
- war of attrition
- guerrilla warfare

Set 11: The Battle of Verdun

Who became the new French General at Verdun?

- Philippe Pétain
- Philippe Paton
- Phillippe Putin
- Phillippe Pétan

By how many forts was the town of Verdun protected?

- 40
- 50
- 60
- 70

Which reason does **not** explain why the French believed they had won the battle?

- Because the Germans suspended further advancements
- The impact of the Somme by the British and the Russians on the Eastern Front meant Germany had to regroup.
- Because they kept hold of Verdun after heavy fighting.
- Because of General Philippe Pétain tactics helped create strong defensive lines.

In total, how many shells were fired by the Germans?

- 130 million
- 32 million
- 3.2 million
- 3 million

What was the 'sacred way'?

- The road along which resources were constantly brought into Verdun, using 6000 trucks.
- A holy route in the Verdun
- The villages around Verdun that had been completely destroyed.
- Philippe Pétain message to his troops stating, "They shall not pass"

What percentage of the regiments in the French army were sent to fight at Verdun?

- 20%
- 40%
- 60%
- 80%

Germany and France lost around the same number of soldiers at Verdun. How many did each side lose?

- 100,000
- 200,000
- 300,000
- 400,000

The Battle of Verdun was the longest continuous battle of World War One, but for how long did it last?

- 3 months
- 8 months
- 4 months
- 20 months

How many villages around Verdun were permanently destroyed?

- 1
- 4
- 6
- 15

How many square kilometres was the Zone Rouge?

- 150
- 170
- 190
- 210

Set 12: The Battle of the Somme

What type of weapon **was** able to impact the barbed wire before the Battle of the Somme?

- Shrapnel Shells
- Hi-explosive shells
- Gas
- Machine gun fire

Of the 60,000 British casualties on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, how many were deaths?

- 20,000
- 25,000
- 30,000
- 32,000

By the end of the battle on 18 November 1916, how far back had the British pushed the German line?

- 2km
- 4km
- 6km
- 8km

What were the British casualties?

- 280,000
- 320,000
- 380,000
- 420,000

What were the German casualties?

- 500,000
- 565,000
- 590,000
- 610,000

Set 13: The Battle of Passchendaele

Which battle of Ypres became known as the battle of Passchendaele?

- 1st
- 2nd
- 3rd
- 4th

What was Britain's strategic goal of the battle?

- Berlin
- Capture Belgian ports being used by Germans as submarine bases.
- Passchendaele village
- Paris

How far away were the ports that Haig was trying to capture?

- 32 km
- 34 km
- 36 km
- 38 km

How many shells were fired over ten days which churned up the mud making it impossible to make any progress?

- 1.5 million
- 2.5 million
- 3.5 million
- 4.5 million

How many British soldiers were killed in the first week of the Battle of Passchendaele?

- 10,000
- 20,000
- 30,000
- 40,000

Who did Haig put in charge half way through the Battle of Passchendaele?

- Herbert Plumer
- Herbert Pheasant
- Harry Plumber
- Harry Styles

What tactic did the new general introduce?

- Nip and Tuck
- Bite and Hold
- Nibble and Run
- Hit and Charge

What weapon was used for the first time by the Germans at the Battle of Passchendaele?

- Tanks
- Mines
- Bombers
- Mustard Gas

From where did Germany receive reinforcements?

- Eastern Front
- The Somme
- Verdun
- The Ottomans

What was the number of British casualties at Passchendaele?

- 250,000
- 310,000
- 360,000
- 430,000

Set 14: Gallipoli

Who joined the war as a result of the Gallipoli campaign?

- Bulgaria
- Albania
- Bosnia
- Egypt

What were the straits that the Gallipoli campaign was trying to gain access through?

- Dardenelles
- Dardinelles
- Dardanelles
- Dardonelles

What did the Gallipoli campaign achieve for Britain?

- Diverted the Turks from helping Germany
- Germany sending reinforcements
- Turkey was knocked out of the war
- The British took Constantinople

How many British troops were evacuated without a single casualty?

- 90,000
- 95,000
- 800,000
- 80,000

For what was General Hamilton, in charge of the British and Empire forces at Gallipoli, criticised?

- Slow decision making, which cost the lives of men.
- The cost of the operation was too high, reaching £2 billion.
- That he landed on the wrong day and at the wrong time.
- That he favoured British lives other those of the ANZACs.

Set 15: The War at Sea

In total, how many ships were sunk by German u-boats in the First World War?

- 5,000
- 10,000
- 50,000
- 100,000

Which British battleship was sunk by the Germans in 1914?

- HMS Invincible
- HMS Indefatigable
- HMS Pathfinder
- HMS Beagle

Which passenger liner was sunk by Germany in May 1915?

- Lusitania
- Titanic
- Lithuania
- Southampton

How many Americans were on board, and therefore drowned?

- 99
- 112
- 128
- 143

Who led the German fleet at the Battle of Jutland in May 1916?

- Admiral Jellicoe
- Admiral Hipper
- Admiral Churchill
- Admiral Birdseye

How many ships did the British lose at Jutland?

- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15

What was the total number of ships lost in the Battle of Jutland (German and British combined)?

- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23

When did the Germans reintroduce unrestricted submarine warfare?

- February 1915
- February 1916
- February 1917
- February 1918

In the first two months after unrestricted submarine warfare was resumed, how many supply ships did German u-boats sink?

- 5
- 50
- 500
- 5000

How many weeks of food was Britain left with in April 1917?

- 6 weeks
- 12 weeks
- 24 weeks
- 48 weeks

Set 16: Russia out; USA in

In what month and year did the USA join the war?

- April 1917
- November 1917
- March 1917
- June 1917

What was the name of the American ship sunk by a German u-boat in February 1917, contributing to America entering the war?

- Ginandtonic
- Housatonic
- Mousatonic
- Hairtonic

What was the catalyst that finally prompted America join the war?

- The sinking of supply ships
- The Zimmerman Telegram
- The sinking of the Lusitania
- Unrestricted U-boat warfare

What amount of loans did America make to the Allies once she had entered the war?

- \$7 billion
- \$8 billion
- \$9 billion
- \$10 billion

What did America build that helped protect supply ships?

- Submarine chasers
- Depth charges
- Radar
- Hydrophones

How many American troops were arriving in Europe by June 1918?

- 100 per month
- 300,000 per month
- 500,000 per month
- 1,000,000 per month

When did Tsar Nicolas abdicate?

- March 1915
- March 1916
- March 1917
- March 1918

In what month and year did Russia leave the war?

- December 1917
- December 1916
- November 1917
- January 1918

What was the name of the treaty that Germany imposed on Russia in March 1918?

- Breast-Litosk
- Brest-Litosk
- Breast-Litovsk
- Brest-Litovsk

What percentage of her coal and iron ore did Russia lose to Germany?

- 24%
- 54%
- 74%
- 94%

How many troops was Germany able to transfer from the Eastern to the Western Front?

- ½ million
- 1 million
- 1 ½ million
- 2 million

Set 17: The Ludendorff Offensive

In the Ludendorff Offensive, what city did the Germans hoped to capture after pushing the line near Arras?

- Amiens
- Paris
- Albert
- Amsterdam

For how many hours did the hurricane bombardment last?

- 4 hours
- 5 hours
- 6 hours
- 7 hours

Why was the Spring Offensive so significant?

- The Germans used mustard gas for the first time
- The French surrendered and signed the Treaty of Versailles
- Britain first used spitfires
- It broke the stalemate

How much territory was taken during the German advance in the Spring Offensive?

- 60km
- 65km
- 70km
- 75km

Which French leader did the Allies appoint to command their combined armies?

- General Fock
- General Fook
- General Foch
- General Fosh

What is the term given to a bulge in the line?

- Bulge
- Prominence
- Salient
- Lump

In total, how many soldiers did Germany lose over the course of the Spring Offensive?

- 500,000
- 650,000
- 700,000
- 750,000

Set 18: The Hundred Days

What was the tactic employed by General Foch in the Hundred Days offensive?

- Focus a large attack on a concentrated area of the front lines.
- Take German reserve and communication trenches before hitting the front line.
- Launch a series of attacks along the lines to stretch the Germans to breaking point.
- Base long-range artillery in Paris and pound the German front lines.

Which of these was **NOT** a battle in the Hundred Days Offensive?

- Battle of Cambrai
- Second Battle of the Somme
- Fifth Battle of Ypres
- Battle of Amiens

How many kilometres of enemy-occupied territory did the unified allied forces take on the first day?

- 7km
- 9km
- 11km
- 14km

How many tanks supported the allies at the Battle of Amiens, at start of the Hundred Days offensive?

- around 500
- around 600
- around 700
- around 800

In the first week, the allies lost 6,500 soldiers. How many did the Germans lose?

- 30,000
- 35,000
- 40,000
- 45,000

In the 'Second Battle of the Somme', which town did British and Australian forces capture?

- Amiens
- Albert
- Neufchapelle
- Noyon

By September 1918, to where had the Germans been pushed back?

- Hindenburg Line
- Ludendorff Line
- Schlieffen Line
- Bismarck Line

By when had the allies completely broken through the German defences, causing the Germans to retreat entirely?

- September 1918
- October 1918
- November 1918
- December 1918

Set 19: Tactics, technology and weapons

Which of these was NOT a new tactic to defend against U-boat attacks?

- Convoy systems
- Spy holes
- Q-ships
- Depth charges

What was the name given to the technology that helped locate submarines?

- Underwater radar
- Hydrohear
- Hydrodar
- Hydrophone

What was the name of the world's first aircraft carrier?

- HMS Argus
- HMS Argos
- HMS Argyle
- HMS Angus

Whose synchronised mechanism allowed guns to be mounted on aeroplanes?

- Arthur Fokker
- Anthony Fooker
- Anthony Fokker
- Albert Fucher

By 1917, what allowed planes to communicate with troops on the ground?

- Radio
- Walkie talkies
- Dropped weighted messages
- Carrier pigeons

In which battle, in 1917, did over 400 allied tanks cross no man's land, enabling the capture of German machine guns and 8km of land?

- Battle of the Somme
- Battle of Cambrai
- Battle of Passchendaele
- Battle of St Quentin Canal

What was the range of the Paris Guns?

- 20 miles
- 40 miles
- 60 miles
- 80 miles

What was the name of the slow-moving artillery tactic used in the second half of the war?

- Creeping barrage
- Creeping curtain
- Artillery advance
- Billowing curtain

From whom did the Germans steal a booklet outlining infiltration tactics, which they developed into 'Stormtroopers'?

- French
- British
- Americans
- Australians

In March 1918, the allies established a new tactic of coordination under a 'commander-in-chief'. What was this tactic called?

- Joint taskforce
- Foch's Firepower
- Unified command
- Coordinated command

Set 20: Home Fronts

It was hard for families at home to lose loved ones who fought in the Great War. How many British and allied soldiers were killed?

- 4,142,631
- 5,142,631
- 6,142,631
- 7,142,631

How many German and Central Powers soldiers were killed?

- 1,386,200
- 2,386,200
- 3,386,200
- 4,386,200

In 1917, how many were killed by a Gotha bomber attack on London?

- 162
- 262
- 362
- 462

Of the 42 million Allied soldiers who fought in the First World War, 18 million were killed or wounded. What percentage is that?

- 35%
- 40%
- 42%
- 48%

Which of these industries is **NOT** an example of those taken over by the British and German governments during the First World War?

- Schools
- Railways
- Mines
- Shipyards

What did the British government introduce to ensure the Home Front was doing everything possible for the war effort?

- Defence of the Realm Act
- Defence of Britain Act
- Defence of the Empire Act
- Defence of the Kingdom Act

Due to blockades, food and other goods in Germany were scarce. What name did they give to the winter of 1917-18?

- Horse Winter
- Swede Winter
- Sprout Winter
- Turnip Winter

What did the British Government make compulsory in 1918 to ensure there was enough food to go round?

- Rationing
- Rationalising
- Radishing
- Radiation

In France, how many houses had been destroyed, thus making 2 million homeless?

- 250,000
- 500,000
- 750,000
- 1,000,000

How large an area of farmland in France had been destroyed?

- The size of Wales
- The size of whales
- The size of Scotland
- The size of Paris

Who collected outside the Reichstag in 1915, demanding an end to the war?

- 500 mothers
- 500 soldiers
- 500 politicians
- 500 women

What took place in Russia in 1917 and Germany in 1918, both as a response to the War?

- Protests
- Petitions
- Revolutions
- Revelations

How many workers shouted 'Down with War' in front of the Reichstag in 1916?

- 500
- 1,000
- 10,000
- 50,000

In France, how many people were made homeless?

- 500,000
- 1,000,000
- 1,500,000
- 2,000,000

How many people were mobilised in World War One?

- 15 million
- 45 million
- 65 million
- 100 million

Set 21: The End of the War

Where did German sailors mutiny in 1918?

- Hamburg
- Kiev
- Kiel
- Frankfurt

What was the name of the German politician who took over from the Kaiser?

- Ebert
- Erzberger
- Ludendorff
- Hipper

What term is given to the ceasefire?

- Armistice
- Cowardice
- Betrayal
- Mutiny

Which of Germany's allies surrendered first in 1918?

- Italy
- Bulgaria
- Austria-Hungary
- Ottomans

With which tactic is Foch most closely associated?

- Bite and hold
- Creeping barrage
- Unified Command Structure
- Trenches

Questions, no choices

Set 1: Britain

With which countries was Queen Victoria's family connected?

How many people lived in the British Empire?

What percentage of the British population were working class?

Which country was the world's largest manufacturer?

In which industry did Germany not outperform Britain?

Set 2: France and Russia

By 1900, in which industries had Germany overtaken France?

What land did Germany gain from France after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870?

On which continent did France not have a colony?

What was the size of the French army?

Who did Russia lose to in 1904-05?

What % of the Russian population were peasant farmers?

What land did France lose to Prussia in 1870?

How much did France have to pay Germany after her defeat in the Franco-Prussian War?

Set 3: Austria-Hungary and Germany

Who was the leader of Austria-Hungary before the First World War?

How many languages were spoken within the borders of the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

How many people were killed and injured during disturbances in Prague in 1897?

In which industries **did** Germany outperform Britain?

To whom did Russia lose in 1904-05?

What was the size of the German army?

What was the size of the German army?

What is the name of the politician who unified the German and Prussian states to form Germany in 1871?

After the Franco-Prussian war, by what percentage did Germany increase military spending?

When did Wilhelm II become Kaiser?

What is the name of the policy adopted by Kaiser Wilhelm II that aimed to make Germany a global power with a vast Empire?

When did the Dual Alliance become the Triple Alliance?

Events in which colony prompted Britain to form the Entente Cordiale?

When was the Triple Entente signed?

Which country first attempted to take over Morocco?

Set 4: Morocco, 1905-06

Who was the ruler of Morocco?

Where was a conference held to decide what should happen to Morocco?

When was this conference held?

Which town was occupied by the French in 1911?

What was the name of the warship sent by Kaiser Wilhelm II to the port of Agadir?

Who was the ruler of Morocco?

How many soldiers did the French send to support Morocco?

What was the name of the warship sent by Kaiser Wilhelm II to the port of Agadir?

Set 5: The Balkans & Assassination

By 1900, what was Turkey's nickname?

In which year was the Balkan Crisis (sometimes called the Bosnian Crisis)?

Once the Turks had been removed, the Balkan League wanted a strong group of mainly _____ nations to ally the Balkans.

The king of which country felt his country should have had more land after the First Balkan War (1912-1913)?

Which country had gained most from the Balkan Wars by 1914?

Which Balkan nation had become independent from the Ottomans by 1900?

Which naval ports did the Russians hope to secure access to by influencing the Balkans?

Which nation did Austria-Hungary take over in 1908?

Why did Germany feel compelled to support Austria-Hungary?

Who began to militarise as a result of the Balkan Crisis of 1908?

What was the name of the holy Serbian day on 28th June?

In what year had Serbian nationalists attempted to assassinate Emperor Franz Josef?

How many members did the Black Hand have?

Set 6: Britain's Splendid Isolation

When was the Two Power Standard introduced?

How much money did the British Government invest to ensure this was successful?

When did Germany begin to build up her own navy?

Conflict in which country caused tension between France and Britain, due to Britain's concern about access to the Mediterranean?

Where did the Franco-Russian alliance most threaten Britain's world influence?

Who did Germany support against the British, contributing to the end of Splendid Isolation?

Set 7: Alliances

When was the Three Emperors League formed, promising to support each other in times of war?

In 1879, which two countries formed the Dual Alliance?

In 1892, to protect herself from Germany, with whom did France form an alliance?

What is the name given to the formal relationship between France and Britain in 1904?

When was the Triple Alliance signed?

When was the Triple Entente signed?

In 1839, Britain had formed a treaty with Belgium, promising to guard her neutrality in the event of invasion. What was this treaty called?

In 1904, with whom did Britain sign a treaty that contributed to the end of Splendid Isolation?

Set 8: Arms Race

What was the new type of battleship called?

Between them, how many dreadnoughts did Germany and Britain build from 1906-1914?

In 1895, where did the Kiel Canal give the Germany navy direct access to?

Which strategy aimed to make Germany the second most powerful naval nation?

By 1914, the Great Powers had **quadrupled** spending on arms to what amount?

Where did the train line beginning in Berlin finish? (They won the contract for building it)

Which emerging nation was looking to modernise its military?

What was the name of France's military plan that intended to take back Alsace-Lorraine from Germany?

Set 9: The Schlieffen Plan & the start of the war

Upon what did the Schlieffen Plan rely?

Who slowed the German advance at Mons?

How long did the Germans expect the Russian to take to be ready to fight?

How long did it take the Russian army to be ready to fight?

Belgium did not prove the easy fight the Germans were expecting. Which river did the King of the Belgians flood in order to stop the progress of German army?

How many divisions did Germany have to send from France to fight the Russians?

What were the outcomes of the Battle of the Marne?

What term describes both sides digging trenches north to outflank each other?

How far did the trench system on the Western Front eventually stretch?

What was the nickname of the Russian army?

Which battle took place between the Germans and Russians in August 1914?

What stopped the Russian advance into Austria-Hungary?

Set 10: Stalemate

How long did it take the Russian army to be ready to fight?

What term describes both sides digging trenches north to outflank each other?

Who commanded the German forces at the Battle of the Marne?

Which battle took place between the Germans and Russians in September 1914?

For how many miles did the Eastern Front stretch?

How far from the front line were the long-range artillery?

How deep did the Germans dig their dug-outs?

Why were trenches built in zigzags? (Two are correct)

What term was given to climbing out of trenches and heading towards the enemy trench?

What term was given to the military strategy of outlasting the enemy through superior numbers and supplies?

Set 11: The Battle of Verdun

Who became the new French General at Verdun?

By how many forts was the town of Verdun protected?

Why did the French believe they had won the battle of Verdun?

In total, how many shells were fired by the Germans?

What was the 'sacred way'?

What percentage of the regiments in the French army were sent to fight at Verdun?

Germany and France lost around the same number of soldiers at Verdun. How many did each side lose?

The Battle of Verdun was the longest continuous battle of World War One, but for how long did it last?

How many villages around Verdun were permanently destroyed?

How many square kilometres was the Zone Rouge?

Set 12: The Battle of the Somme

What type of weapon **was** able to impact the barbed wire before the Battle of the Somme?

Of the 60,000 British casualties on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, how many were deaths?

By the end of the battle on 18 November 1916, how far back had the British pushed the German line?

What were the British casualties?

What were the German casualties?

Set 13: The Battle of Passchendaele

Which battle of Ypres became known as the battle of Passchendaele?

What was Britain's strategic goal of the battle?

How far away were the ports that Haig was trying to capture?

How many shells were fired over ten days which churned up the mud making it impossible to make any progress?

How many British soldiers were killed in the first week of the Battle of Passchendaele?

Who did Haig put in charge half way through the Battle of Passchendaele?

What tactic did the new general introduce?

What weapon was used for the first time by the Germans at the Battle of Passchendaele?

From where did Germany receive reinforcements?

What was the number of British casualties at Passchendaele?

Set 14: Gallipoli

Who joined the war as a result of the Gallipoli campaign?

What were the straits that the Gallipoli campaign was trying to gain access through?

What did the Gallipoli campaign achieve for Britain?

How many British troops were evacuated without a single casualty?

For what was General Hamilton, in charge of the British and Empire forces at Gallipoli, criticised?

Set 15: War at Sea

In total, how many ships were sunk by German u-boats in the First World War?

Which British battleship was sunk by the Germans in 1914?

Which passenger liner was sunk by Germany in May 1915?

How many Americans were on board, and therefore drowned?

Who led the German fleet at the Battle of Jutland in May 1916?

How many ships did the British lose at Jutland?

What was the total number of ships lost in the Battle of Jutland (German and British combined)?

When did the Germans reintroduce unrestricted submarine warfare?

In the first two months after unrestricted submarine warfare was resumed, how many supply ships did German u-boats sink?

How many weeks of food was Britain left with in April 1917?

Set 16: Russia out; USA in

In what month and year did the USA join the war?

What was the name of the American ship sunk by a German u-boat in February 1917, contributing to America entering the war?

What was the catalyst that finally prompted America join the war?

What amount of loans did America make to the Allies once she had entered the war?

What did America build that helped protect supply ships?

How many American troops were arriving in Europe by June 1918?

When did Tsar Nicolas abdicate?

In what month and year did Russia leave the war?

What was the name of the treaty that Germany imposed on Russia in March 1918?

What percentage of her coal and iron ore did Russia lose to Germany?

How many troops was Germany able to transfer from the Eastern to the Western Front?

Set 17: Ludendorff Offensive

In the Ludendorff Offensive, what city did the Germans hoped to capture after pushing the line near Arras?

For how many hours did the hurricane bombardment last?

Why was the Spring Offensive so significant?

How much territory was taken during the German advance in the Spring Offensive?

Which French leader did the Allies appoint to command their combined armies?

What is the term given to a bulge in the line?

In total, how many soldiers did Germany lose over the course of the Spring Offensive?

Set 18: The Hundred Days

What was the tactic employed by General Foch in the Hundred Days offensive?

Name three battles in the Hundred Days Offensive?

How many kilometres of enemy-occupied territory did the unified allied forces take on the first day?

How many tanks supported the allies at the Battle of Amiens, at start of the Hundred Days offensive?

In the first week, the allies lost 6,500 soldiers. How many did the Germans lose?

In the 'Second Battle of the Somme', which town did British and Australian forces capture?

By September 1918, to where had the Germans been pushed back?

By when had the allies completely broken through the German defences, causing the Germans to retreat entirely?

Set 19: Tactics, technology and weapons

What tactics were developed to defend against U-boat attacks?

What was the name given to the technology that helped locate submarines?

What was the name of the world's first aircraft carrier?

Whose synchronised mechanism allowed guns to be mounted on aeroplanes?

By 1917, what allowed planes to communicate with troops on the ground?

In which battle, in 1917, did over 400 allied tanks cross no man's land, enabling the capture of German machine guns and 8km of land?

What was the range of the Paris Guns?

What was the name of the slow-moving artillery tactic used in the second half of the war?

From whom did the Germans steal a booklet outlining infiltration tactics, which they developed into 'Stormtroopers'?

In March 1918, the allies established a new tactic of coordination under a 'commander-in-chief'. What was this tactic called?

Set 20: Home Fronts

It was hard for families at home to lose loved ones who fought in the Great War. How many British and allied soldiers were killed?

How many German and Central Powers soldiers were killed?

In 1917, how many were killed by a Gotha bomber attack on London?

Of the 42 million Allied soldiers who fought in the First World War, 18 million were killed or wounded. What percentage is that?

Give three industries that were taken over by the British and German governments during the First World War?

What did the British government introduce to ensure the Home Front was doing everything possible for the war effort?

Due to blockades, food and other goods in Germany were scarce. What name did they give to the winter of 1917-18?

What did the British Government make compulsory in 1918 to ensure there was enough food to go round?

In France, how many houses had been destroyed, thus making 2 million homeless?

How large an area of farmland in France had been destroyed?

Who collected outside the Reichstag in 1915, demanding an end to the war?

What took place in Russia in 1917 and Germany in 1918, both as a response to the War?

How many workers shouted 'Down with War' in front of the Reichstag in 1916?

In France, how many people were made homeless?

How many people were mobilised in World War One?

Set 21: The End of the War

Where did German sailors mutiny in 1918?

What was the name of the German politician who took over from the Kaiser?

What term is given to the ceasefire?

Which of Germany's allies surrendered first in 1918?

With which tactic is Foch most closely associated?

Answers

Set 1: Britain

Which of these countries was Queen Victoria's family not connected to?

- Italy

How many people lived in the British Empire?

- 400 million

What percentage of the British population were working class?

- 72%

Which country was the world's largest manufacturer?

- USA

In which industry did Germany not outperform Britain?

- Shipbuilding

Set 2: France and Russia

By 1900, in which industries had Germany overtaken France?

- Iron and coal

What land did Germany gain from France after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870?

- Alsace-Lorraine

On which continent did France not have a colony?

- North America

What was the size of the French army?

- 1,250,000

Who did Russia lose to in 1904-05?

- Japan

What % of the Russian population were peasant farmers?

- 85%

What land did France lose to Prussia in 1870?

- Alsace-Lorraine

How much did France have to pay Germany after her defeat in the Franco-Prussian War?

- 5 billion francs

Set 3: Austria-Hungary and Germany

Who was the leader of Austria-Hungary before the First World War?

- Emperor Franz Josef

How many languages were spoken within the borders of the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

- 15

How many people were killed and injured during disturbances in Prague in 1897?

- 10 killed; 200 injured

In which industry did Germany **not** outperform Britain?

- Shipbuilding

Who did Russia lose to in 1904-05?

- Japan

What was the size of the German army?

- 2,200,000

What was the size of the German army?

- 2,200,000

What is the name of the politician who unified the German and Prussian states to form Germany in 1871?

- Bismarck

After the Franco-Prussian war, by what percentage did Germany increase military spending?

- 73%

When did Wilhelm II become Kaiser?

- 1888

What is the name of the policy adopted by Kaiser Wilhelm II that aimed to make Germany a global power with a vast Empire?

- Weltpolitik

How many languages were spoken within the borders of the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

- 15

When did the Dual Alliance become the Triple Alliance?

- 1882

Events in which colony prompted Britain to form the Entente Cordiale?

- South Africa

When was the Triple Entente signed?

- 1907

Which country first attempted to take over Morocco?

- France

Set 4: Morocco, 1905

Who was the ruler of Morocco?

- Sultan Abdelaziz

Where was a conference held to decide what should happen to Morocco?

- Algeciras

When was this conference held?

- 1906

Which town was occupied by the French in 1911?

- Fez

What was the name of the warship sent by Kaiser Wilhelm II to the port of Agadir?

- Panther

Who was the ruler of Morocco?

- Sultan Abdelaziz

How many soldiers did the French send to support Morocco?

- 20,000

What was the name of the warship sent by Kaiser Wilhelm II to the port of Agadir?

- Panther

Set 5: The Balkans and Assassination

By 1900, what was Turkey's nickname?

- The Sick Man of Europe

In which year was the Balkan Crisis (sometimes called the Bosnian Crisis)?

- 1908

Once the Turks had been removed, the Balkan League wanted a strong group of mainly _____ nations to ally the Balkans.

- Slavic

The king of which country felt his country should have had more land after the First Balkan War (1912-1913)?

- Bulgaria

Which country had gained most from the Balkan Wars by 1914?

- Serbia

Which Balkan nation had become independent from the Ottomans by 1900?

- Serbia

Which naval ports did the Russians hope to secure access to by influencing the Balkans?

- Black Sea

Which nation did Austria-Hungary take over in 1908?

- Bosnia

Why did Germany feel compelled to support Austria-Hungary?

- Algeciras Conference

Who began to militarise as a result of the Balkan Crisis of 1908?

- Russia

What was the name of the holy Serbian day on 28th June?

- Vidovdan

In what year had Serbian nationalists attempted to assassinate Emperor Franz Josef?

- 1911

How many members did the Black Hand have?

- 2,500

Set 6: Britain's Splendid Isolation

When was the Two Power Standard introduced?

- 1889

How much money did the British Government invest to ensure this was successful?

- £20 million

When did Germany begin to build up her own navy?

- 1898

Conflict in which country caused tension between France and Britain, due to Britain's concern about access to the Mediterranean?

- Egypt

Where did the Franco-Russian alliance most threaten Britain's world influence?

- Far East

Who did Germany support against the British, contributing to the end of Splendid Isolation?

- Boers

Set 7: Alliances

When was the Three Emperors League formed, promising to support each other in times of war?

- 1873

In 1879, which two countries formed the Dual Alliance?

- Germany and Austria-Hungary

In 1892, to protect herself from Germany, with whom did France form an alliance?

- Russia

What is the name given to the formal relationship between France and Britain in 1904?

- Entente Cordiale

When was the Triple Alliance signed?

- 1882

When was the Triple Entente signed?

- 1907

In 1839, Britain had formed a treaty with Belgium, promising to guard her neutrality in the event of invasion. What was this treaty called?

- Treaty of London

In 1904, with whom did Britain sign a treaty that contributed to the end of Splendid Isolation?

- Japan

Set 8: Arms Race

What was the new type of battleship called?

- Dreadnought

Between them, how many dreadnoughts did Germany and Britain build from 1906-1914?

- 46

In 1895, where did the Kiel Canal give the Germany navy direct access to?

- North Sea

Which strategy aimed to make Germany the second most powerful naval nation?

- Tirpitz Plan

By 1914, the Great Powers had **quadrupled** spending on arms to what amount?

- £400 million

Where did the train line beginning in Berlin finish? (They won the contract for building it)

- Baghdad

Which emerging nation was looking to modernise its military?

- Japan

What was the name of France's military plan, that intended to take back Alsace-Lorraine from Germany?

- Plan 17

Set 9: The Schlieffen Plan & the start of the war

Upon what did the Schlieffen Plan rely?

- speed

Who slowed the German advance at Mons?

- British Expeditionary Force

How long did the Germans expect the Russian to take to be ready to fight?

- 6 weeks

How long did it take the Russian army to be ready to fight?

- 10 days

Belgium did not prove the easy fight the Germans were expecting. Which river did the King of the Belgians flood in order to stop the progress of German army?

- Yser

How many divisions did Germany have to send from France to fight the Russians?

- 11

What was **not** an outcome of the Battle of the Marne?

- General von Kluck was shot for incompetence

What term describes both sides digging trenches north to outflank each other?

- Race to the Sea

How far did the trench system on the Western Front eventually stretch?

- 400 miles to Switzerland

What was the nickname of the Russian army?

- the steam-roller

Which battle took place between the Germans and Russians in August 1914?

- Battle of Tannenberg

What stopped the Russian advance into Austria-Hungary?

- Carpathian mountains

Set 10: Stalemate

How long did it take the Russian army to be ready to fight?

- 10 days

What term describes both sides digging trenches north to outflank each other?

- Race to the Sea

Who commanded the German forces at the Battle of the Marne?

- General von Kluck

Which battle took place between the Germans and Russians in September 1914?

- Battle of Masurian Lakes

For how many miles did the Eastern Front stretch?

- 1000

How far from the front line were the long-range artillery?

- 10km

How deep did the Germans dig their dug-outs?

- 10 metres

Why were trenches built in zigzags? (Two are correct)

- to confine blast from exploding shells
- stopped enemy soldiers firing straight down the trench

What term was given to climbing out of trenches and heading towards the enemy trench?

- going over the top

What term was given to the military strategy of outlasting the enemy through superior numbers and supplies?

- war of attrition

Set 11: The Battle of Verdun

Who became the new French General at Verdun?

- Philippe Pétain

By how many forts was the town of Verdun protected?

- 60

Which reason does **not** explain why the French believed they had won the battle?

- The impact of the Somme by the British and the Russians on the Eastern Front meant Germany had to regroup.

In total, how many shells were fired by the Germans?

- 32 million

What was the 'sacred way'?

- The road along which resources were constantly brought into Verdun, using 6000 trucks.

What percentage of the regiments in the French army were sent to fight at Verdun?

- 80%

Germany and France lost around the same number of soldiers at Verdun. How many did each side lose?

- 300,000

The Battle of Verdun was the longest continuous battle of World War One, but for how long did it last?

- 8 months

How many villages around Verdun were permanently destroyed?

- 15

How many square kilometres was the Zone Rouge?

- 170

Set 12: The Battle of the Somme

What type of weapon **was** able to impact the barbed wire before the Battle of the Somme?

- Hi-explosive shells

Of the 60,000 British casualties on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, how many were deaths?

- 20,000

By the end of the battle on 18 November 1916, how far back had the British pushed the German line?

- 6km

What were the British casualties?

- 420,000

What were the German casualties?

- 500,000

Set 13: The Battle of Passchendaele

Which battle of Ypres became known as the battle of Passchendaele?

- 3rd

What was Britain's strategic goal of the battle?

- Capture Belgian ports being used by Germans as submarine bases.

How far away were the ports that Haig was trying to capture?

- 32 km

How many shells were fired over ten days which churned up the mud making it impossible to make any progress?

- 4.5 million

How many British soldiers were killed in the first week of the Battle of Passchendaele?

- 30,000

Who did Haig put in charge half way through the Battle of Passchendaele?

- Herbert Plumer

What tactic did the new general introduce?

- Bite and Hold

What weapon was used for the first time by the Germans at the Battle of Passchendaele?

- Mustard Gas

From where did Germany receive reinforcements?

- Eastern Front

What was the number of British casualties at Passchendaele?

- 310,000

Set 14: Gallipoli

Who joined the war as a result of the Gallipoli campaign?

- Bulgaria

What were the straits that the Gallipoli campaign was trying to gain access through?

- Dardanelles

What did the Gallipoli campaign achieve for Britain?

- Diverted the Turks from helping Germany

How many British troops were evacuated without a single casualty?

- 80,000

For what was General Hamilton, in charge of the British and Empire forces at Gallipoli, criticised?

- Slow decision making, which cost the lives of men.

Set 15: War at Sea

In total, how many ships were sunk by German u-boats in the First World War?

- 5,000

Which British battleship was sunk by the Germans in 1914?

- HMS Pathfinder

Which passenger liner was sunk by Germany in May 1915?

- Lusitania

How many Americans were on board, and therefore drowned?

- 128

Who led the German fleet at the Battle of Jutland in May 1916?

- Admiral Hipper

How many ships did the British lose at Jutland?

- 14

What was the total number of ships lost in the Battle of Jutland (German and British combined)?

- 23

When did the Germans reintroduce unrestricted submarine warfare?

- February 1917

In the first two months after unrestricted submarine warfare was resumed, how many supply ships did German u-boats sink?

- 500

How many weeks of food was Britain left with in April 1917?

- 6 weeks

Set 16: Russia out; USA in

In what month and year did the USA join the war?

- April 1917

What was the name of the American ship sunk by a German u-boat in February 1917, contributing to America entering the war?

- Housatonic

What was the catalyst that finally prompted America join the war?

- The Zimmerman Telegram

What amount of loans did America make to the Allies once she had entered the war?

- \$7 billion

What did America build that helped protect supply ships?

- Submarine chasers

How many American troops were arriving in Europe by June 1918?

- 300,000 per month

When did Tsar Nicolas abdicate?

- March 1917

In what month and year did Russia leave the war?

- November 1917

What was the name of the treaty that Germany imposed on Russia in March 1918?

- Brest-Litovsk

What percentage of her coal and iron ore did Russia lose to Germany?

- 74%

How many troops was Germany able to transfer from the Eastern to the Western Front?

- 1 million

Set 17: The Ludendorff Offensive

In the Ludendorff Offensive, what city did the Germans hope to capture after pushing the line near Arras?

- Amiens

For how many hours did the hurricane bombardment last?

- 5 hours

Why was the Spring Offensive so significant?

- It broke the stalemate

How much territory was taken during the German advance in the Spring Offensive?

- 60km

Which French leader did the Allies appoint to command their combined armies?

- General Foch

What is the term given to a bulge in the line?

- Salient

In total, how many soldiers did Germany lose over the course of the Spring Offensive?

- 500,000

Set 18: The Hundred Days

What was the tactic employed by General Foch in the Hundred Days offensive?

- Launch a series of attacks along the lines to stretch the Germans to breaking point.

Which of these was **NOT** a battle in the Hundred Days Offensive?

- Battle of Cambrai

How many kilometres of enemy-occupied territory did the unified allied forces take on the first day?

- 11km

How many tanks supported the allies at the Battle of Amiens, at start of the Hundred Days offensive?

- around 600

In the first week, the allies lost 6,500 soldiers. How many did the Germans lose?

- 30,000

In the 'Second Battle of the Somme', which town did British and Australian forces capture?

- Albert

By September 1918, to where had the Germans been pushed back?

- Hindenburg Line

By when had the allies completely broken through the German defences, causing the Germans to retreat entirely?

- October 1918

Set 19: Tactics, technology and weapons

Which of these was NOT a new tactic to defend against U-boat attacks?

- Spy holes

What was the name given to the technology that helped locate submarines?

- Hydrophone

What was the name of the world's first aircraft carrier?

- HMS Argus

Whose synchronised mechanism allowed guns to be mounted on aeroplanes?

- Anthony Fokker

By 1917, what allowed planes to communicate with troops on the ground?

- Radio

In which battle, in 1917, did over 400 allied tanks cross no man's land, enabling the capture of German machine guns and 8km of land?

- Battle of Cambrai

What was the range of the Paris Guns?

- 80 miles

What was the name of the slow-moving artillery tactic used in the second half of the war?

- Creeping barrage

From whom did the Germans steal a booklet outlining infiltration tactics, which they developed into 'Stormtroopers'?

- French

In March 1918, the allies established a new tactic of coordination under a 'commander-in-chief'. What was this tactic called?

- Unified Command Structure

Set 20: Home Fronts

It was hard for families at home to lose loved ones who fought in the Great War. How many British and allied soldiers were killed?

- 5,142,631

How many German and Central Powers soldiers were killed?

- 3,386,200

In 1917, how many were killed by a Gotha bomber attack on London?

- 162
- 262
- 362
- 462

Of the 42 million Allied soldiers who fought in the First World War, 18 million were killed or wounded. What percentage is that?

- 42%

Which of these industries is **NOT** an example of those taken over by the British and German governments during the First World War?

- Schools

What did the British government introduce to ensure the Home Front was doing everything possible for the war effort?

- Defence of the Realm Act

Due to blockades, food and other goods in Germany were scarce. What name did they give to the winter of 1917-18?

- Turnip Winter

What did the British Government make compulsory in 1918 to ensure there was enough food to go round?

- Rationing

In France, how many houses had been destroyed, thus making 2 million homeless?

- 750,000

How large an area of farmland in France had been destroyed?

- The size of Wales

Who collected outside the Reichstag in 1915, demanding an end to the war?

- 500 women

What took place in Russia in 1917 and Germany in 1918, both as a response to the War?

- Revolutions

How many workers shouted 'Down with War' in front of the Reichstag in 1916?

- 10,000

In France, how many people were made homeless?

- 2,000,000

How many people were mobilised in World War One?

- 65 million

Set 21: The End of the War

Where did German sailors mutiny in 1918?

- Kiel

What was the name of the German politician who took over from the Kaiser?

- Ebert

What term is given to the ceasefire?

- Armistice

Which of Germany's allies surrendered first in 1918?

- Bulgaria

With which tactic is Foch most closely associated?

- Unified Command Structure