

# World war 1(1914)

World war one (1914) was a battle between Germany, Italy and Austro- Hungary (team one) then Britain, France and Russia (team two). Team two had gathered up due to the suspicion of germany. In the city of Sarajevo Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungary throne, is assassinated by a 19 year old slav nationalist, named Gavrillo Princip. Austria-Hungary accuses their rival Serbia of having aided the assassin, and sends an ultimatum, demanding humiliating concessions. Serbia rejects the ultimatum, and Austro-Hungary declares war. Within hours Austrian forces are pinning Belgrade. The Russian Tsar, Nicholas II, feels as if they should defend Serbia. German Emperor Wilhelm II has promised to support Austria-Hungary. Russian mobilisation is used to justify German mobilisation, followed by a declaration of war on Russia. Germany now knows that war with Russia will also lead to war with Russia's ally France. Now Italy remains neutral, not wanting to join an offensive

war. The United States also declared its neutrality.



# World War One (1915)

## German Advances In the east

On the Eastern Front, a joint German / Austro-Hungarian offensive in Galicia breaks through Russian defences, recapturing Przemysl and taking 100,000 prisoners. It is the beginning of a steady advance against Russian forces. At sea, the British passenger-liner Lusitania, sailing from New York to Liverpool, is torpedoed by a German U-boat off the coast of Ireland without warning 1,198 passengers and crew perish, including 128 Americans. US President Woodrow Wilson and the American public are outraged. But Germany insists the liner was a fair target, as the British used her to carry military supplies.



# World War One (1916)

## The Arab Revolt

In the Middle East, after a five month siege, British forces at Kut, surrender. General Townshend leads 9,000 British and Indian forces into captivity. About half later die of starvation or disease. Britain wants Arab support in its fight against the Ottoman Empire, so it's promised Arab leaders an independent state after the war. But now Britain and France secretly sign the Sykes-Picot agreement, planning, after the war, to divide the Middle East into British and French zones of control. Unaware of this deal, Hussien bin Ali, Sherif of Mecca, leads the Arabs in revolt against Turkish Ottoman rule: in the Battle of Mecca, his forces seize control of the holy city. On the Italian front, Austro-Hungarian forces launch a surprise attack at Asiago. Italian defences give way; Austro-Hungarian troops are poised to break through into northern Italy. That month, in the North Sea, the German high seas fleet crashes with the British grand Fleet at the battle of Jutland. In the only major naval battle of the war, the British suffer heavier losses, but claim victory.