**IGCSE History**

**The First World War 2020-2098**

**Unit 4 Key Terms**

**Key Terms Definitions**

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| Deterrent  | **A form of discouragement intended to break apart an action or idea**  |
| Raids | **Commonly a small group of forces that tend to plan or make a larger impact, could include planting mines or U-boats within the following context** |
| Destroyers  | **Large ships that were intended to cause mass destruction and were heavily built (however, as they cost so much, were barely used)** |
| Cruisers | **Much smaller ships that were intended to destroy certain targets, tend to build up in large groups**  |
|  Submarine warfare | **Using U boat to destroy the merchant ships so the country can’t receive the goods.** |
| Dardanelles | **A narrow strait of water leading to the black sea** |
|  Bombardment | **Using artillery strikes to take out enemy emplacements** |
| Gallipoli Peninsula  | **The area in Turkey where the campaign took place** |
| Anzac | **Australia and New Zealand army corps** |
| Evacuation  | **The act of moving troops away to a safe place** |

**Key People Definitions**

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| Admiral Tirpitz | **Commander of the German High Seas Fleet and was responsible for most naval actions developed by Germany during the war** |
| Admiral Jellicoe  | **Commander of the British Grand Fleet and was responsible for most naval actions and battles that had taken place by the British** |
| Winston Churchill  |  |
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**Key Dates / Events Definitions**

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| The Battle of Heligoland Bight  | **A Battle that had occurred after the British noticed a regular pattern/sequence in the transfer of German Ships. Aiming to attack the German’s port.**  |
| Bombardment of British Towns | **One of the beginning tactics was to implement surrender or destruction on innocent civilians, however, this did not work and encouraged more people to sign up for the war effort.**  |
| The Battle of Dogger bank | **After decoding German signals, the British had prepared a surprise attack that will hopefully lead to large destruction of German ships**  |
| The battle of Jutland | **A battle was fought between the royal navy led by admiral john Jellicoe and Franz von Hipper (not the heavy cruiser ;3 ) imperial Germany navy’s high seas fleet. It was a german tactical victory although the royal navy brought more ships to the battlefield than expected.**  |
| The sinking of the Lusitania (7 May 1915) | **The British luxury liner, Lusitania, was attacked by the German submarine U20. Causing the ship to sink and lots of passengers to drown, 128 of them were Americans. Nearly brought the USA into the war.** |
| Gallipoli campaign | **The failed Allied campaign to help give Russia free access to shipping and put pressure on Germany and her allies** |