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World War II, also known as World War I, was a global war centered in Europe that began on July 28, 1914 and lasted until November 11, 1918. Not ready to buy a subscription? Click to download the free sample version Download ChampionWorld War I (WW1) also known as World War I, was a global war centered in Europe that began on July 28, 1914 and lasted until November 11, 1918. The war lasted exactly four years, three months and 14 days. Before the start of World War II in 1939, World War I was called the Great War, World War, or War to end all wars. 135 countries took part in World War I and more than 15 million people died. See the fact file below for more information on World War I. World War I was a military conflict that lasted from 1914 to 1918 that involved almost all of the world's greatest powers. These were two opposing alliances: the Allies and the Central Powers. Allied countries included Russia, France, the British Empire, Italy, the United States, Japan, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, and Montenegro. The countries of the central powers included Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. The facts of The First World War listed on this page are surprising and very interesting considering that the events occurred in very recent history. WW1 Facts for KidsWorld War I was shot on June 28, 1914. World War I was triggered on June 28, 1914 by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his pregnant wife Sophie. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was the nephew of Emperor Franz Joseph and heir to the throne of Austria and Hungary. The assassination was planned by a Serbian terrorist group, called The Black Hand, and the man who shot Franz Ferdinand and his wife was a Bosnian revolutionary named Gavril Princip. A primary cause of World War I was a difference on foreign policy. Although the assassination of Franz Ferdinand triggered The First World War, which was only the immediate cause. Differences in foreign policy between the major world powers were the underlying cause of the war. The First World War had many causes: a tangle of alliances made between countries, in order to maintain a power of balance in Europe, which led to the scale of the conflict. The Bosnian crisis in which Austria-Hungary took control of the former Turkish province of Bosnia in 1909 infuriated Serbia. The countries wanted to recapture the territories lost by previous conflicts and build empires. The Moroccan crisis where Germans protested in 1911 against possession Morocco. Other names for World War I include 'The War to End All Wars', War of the Nations, WW1, and 'The Great War'. The Americans joined World War I after 128 Americans were killed by a German submarine. In 1915, the British passenger sipping Lusitania was sunk by a German In all, 1,195 passengers, including 128 Americans, lost their lives. The Americans were outraged and put pressure on the U.S. government to go to war. President Woodrow Wilson wanted a peaceful end to the war, but in 1917, when the Germans announced that their submarines would sink any ship approaching Britain, Wilson declared that America would go out to war and restore peace in Europe. The United States went to war on April 6, 1917, 8 million soldiers died in World War I and 21 million people were wounded. 65 million soldiers were mobilized during the war, 8 million soldiers died and 21 million soldiers were wounded. 58,000 British soldiers were lost on the first day of the Battle of the Somme. Chemical weapons were first used in World War I. The chemical was mustard gas. The United States has spent only seven and a half months in real combat. The United States has been at war in royal combat for only seven and a half months during which 116,000 have been killed and 204,000 injured. At the Battle of Verdun in 1916, there were more than a million casualties in ten months. In 1918, German citizens were striking and demonstrating against the war. The British Navy blockaded German ports, which meant thousands of Germans were starving and the economy was collapsing. Then the German navy suffered a great mutiny. After German Emperor William II abdicated on November 9, 1918, leaders of both sides met in Compiegne, France. The armistice of peace was signed on 11 November. At the end of the war four empires: the Russian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, the German Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire had collapsed due to the war. In 1919, the Treaty of Versailles officially ended World War I. The treaty required Germany to take full responsibility for provoking war; make repairs to some allied countries; cede part of its territory to the surrounding countries; cede its African colonies; and limit the size of its military. The treaty also established the Society of Nations to prevent future wars. The Society of Nations helped Europe rebuild and fifty-three nations joined in 1923. But the U.S. Senate refused to let the United States join the League of Nations, and as a result, President Wilson, who founded the League, suffered a nervous breakdown and spent the rest of his term as an invalid. Germany joined the Society of Nations in 1926, but many Germans were very resentful of the Treaty of Versailles. Germany and Japan withdrew from the Society of Nations 1933. Italy retired three years later. The League of Nations was unable to prevent the German, Italian and Japanese from expanding their power and taking control of the smaller countries. Many believe that the First World War was never really over, and that the Second World War would never have happened if it had not been for the First World War. Subscribe to KidsKconnect on YouTube → Interesting Facts on WW1An explosion on the battlefield in was heard in England. Most of World War I was fought in mud and trenches, but a group of miners would also excavate underground tunnels and detonate mines behind the enemy's trenches. At Messines Ridge, Belgium, these miners detonated more than 900,000 pounds of explosives at the same time, destroying the German front line. The explosion was so loud and powerful that it was heard by British Prime Minister David Lloyd George - 140 miles away in Downing Street.WW1 journalists risked their lives to report on the war. The government tried to control the flow of information from the front during the war and journalists were banned from reporting. The War Office considered reporting on the war as an aid to the enemy and if journalists were captured, the death penalty. A handful of journalists risked their lives to report on the war and the harsh realities the soldiers faced.12 million letters were delivered to the front line each week. Even during the war, it took only two days for a letter to be delivered from Britain to France. A purpose-built mail sorting office was set up in Regent's Park before letters were sent to frontline trenches. By the end of the war, over two billion letters and 114 million parcels had been delivered to the trenches! Plastic surgery was invented because of World War I. One of the first examples of plastic surgery came during World War I when a surgeon named Harold Gillies helped victims splinters with terrible facial injuries. Shrapnel caused many facial injuries in World War I, and the twisted metal would have inflicted much worse injuries than the straight line wounds of a bullet. Dr. Gillies paved the way for the first facial reconstruction techniques. The youngest British soldier in World War I was only 12 years old. More than 250,000 underage soldiers were allowed to fight in World War I. The youngest was a boy named Sidney Lewis who was only 12 years old, but lied about his age to join. There were many thousands of underage boys enlisting and most lied about their age. Some joined for the sake of their country, while others did so to escape the life and bad conditions in which they lived. Blood banks were developed during World War I. It was during World War I that routine use of blood transfusion was used to treat wounded soldiers. Blood was transferred directly from one person to another. In 1917, a U.S. Army doctor named Captain Oswald established the first blood bank on the Western Front. He used sodium citrate to prevent clotting blood and become unusable. Blood was kept on the ice for as long as 28 days and was transported when needed to victim compensation stations for use in life-saving surgery on soldiers who had lost a lot of blood.9 out of 10 British soldiers survived the trenches. British welders were rarely at the forefront of World War I. They were moving around the trench constantly and were usually held by the dangers of enemy fire. Most British soldiers living in World War I would regulate routine and bore boreship. Army generals should be banned from going over the top. A common stereotype is that ordinary welders have been used by talls – lions led by donkeys as the proverb says. Donkeys were incompetent generals who did not spend time on the front line while thousands of welders – lions – were killed. In fact, so many British generals wanted to fight and had to be banned from going over the top because they were killed and a general's experience was too important to lose. World War I Worksheets PAGECOMPLETE 40 World War I guide page.This entire Unit plan will give your students or children the full education they need about the Great War. With over 40 pages of worksheets and demanding tasks, this is a comprehensive unitary plan for use in any learning environment. Within this unit you will explore all aspects of World War I. From the context and cause of World War I to the conditions that those soldiers had to endure that were in the trenches. Students are also challenged at the end of each study guide with a number of unique worksheets. Each worksheet is designed to specifically test the child's knowledge and understanding of the Great War. The following are the main concepts that students can understand from completing these worksheets. Concepts taught in this unitary planTutidents read the text carefully and answer challenging questions based on the accompanying study guide. Variety of worksheets and concepts to expand students' minds and align with common basic study criteria. Key learning points: Highlighting the severity and conditions that men, women and children endured during the warNcogate the student to apply the knowledge learned to their studies. Engage their brains in critical thinking. Worksheets aim to generate analysis and understanding of this historical topic. The student will actively reflect on their study and help them better understand what conditions were as for the people involved. 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