**11. WWI and Interwar Years**

(lecture worksheet)

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| **Important dates:** | **1902 (Anglo-Japanese Alliance), 1904 (Britain’s Entente with France), 1907 (Anglo-Russian Agreement), 1914 (Britain enters WWI), November 11, 1918 (Armistice Day), 1926 (the United Kingdom General Strike), 1936 (the abdication crisis)** |
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| **Names & Places:** | **the Suffragettes, the Triple Alliance (aka the Central Powers), the Triple Entente (Britain, France and Russia), the Versailles Peace Treaty, The League of Nations, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace* (book by J. Maynard Keynes)*,* the Trades Union Congress (TUC), The British Union of Fascists (Blackshirts), the Munich Conference, Czechoslovakia, Sudetenland**  **Emmeline Pankhurst, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, James Ramsay McDonald, Lloyd George, J. Maynard Keynes, Stanley Baldwin, Oswald Mosley, Neville Chamberlain, Edward VIII, the Abdication Crisis** |
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| **Vocabulary:** | **the policy of splendid isolation, to assassinate, to declare war (on a country), immediate reasons, to change the balance of power in Europe, the rise of sth. (e.g. a political party), the trade union movement, the Trade Union Congress, to set up a parliamentary committee, to work/fight for the worker’s cause, the worker struggle, the establishment of the Labour Party, to impose/pay war reparations, harsh economic measures, the policy of appeasement** |

**Exam questions:**

1. Explain general causes of the First World War and discuss Britain’s involvement in the Great War both at sea as well as in the European theatres of war.
2. Outline milestones in the political struggle of British women at the beginning of the 20th century and explain how the life of British women changed in the two decades following WWI.
3. Discuss political and economic changes that shaped Britain’s history in between the two world wars. (Include references post-WWI reforms and general disappointment, the rise of the Labour Party, Depression and the National Government, decaying and prosperous parts of Britain in the 1930s, support for the British Union of Fascists.)