

Q1 The Allies (France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, and eventually the United States) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey) fought the war.

Q2 Gavrilo Princip assassinated Austria-Hungary's Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914.

Q3 The Ottoman Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire, Russian Empire, and German Empire

Q4 Austria-Hungary took advantage of the death of Archduke Franz Ferdinand to move against Serbia. On July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia after Serbia largely rejected their ultimatum.

Q5 On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war on Russia; on August 3, 1914, it declared war on France.

Q6 After Germany invaded Belgium in violation of Belgian neutrality, Great Britain entered the war on August 4, 1914.

Q7 The Schlieffen Plan was Germany's plan to swiftly defeat France in the west before launching an offensive against Russia in the east in order to prevent a two-front conflict.

Q8 Russia, France, and Great Britain agreed in the Treaty of London that none of them would separately make peace with the Central Powers.

Q9 In disciplines including medicine, radiography, and nursing, women such as Marie Curie, Mabel St. Clair Stobart, and Aileen Cole Stewart made substantial contributions.

Q10 After the First World War, Europe became unstable, which paved the way for the Second World War, which was driven by unresolved tensions and economic suffering.