

Q1The war was fought between the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey) and the Allies (France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, and later the United States).

Q2The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife Sophie by Gavrilo Princip on June 28, 1914, in Sarajevo.

Q3The German Empire, the Russian Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Ottoman Empire.

Q4Austria-Hungary saw the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand as an opportunity to take action against Serbia, issuing an ultimatum that Serbia partially rejected, leading Austria-Hungary to declare war on July 28, 1914.

Q5Germany declared war on Russia on August 1, 1914, and on France on August 3, 1914.

Q6Great Britain entered the war on August 4, 1914, after Germany violated Belgian neutrality by invading Belgium.

Q7 The Schlieffen Plan was Germany's strategy to avoid a two-front war by quickly defeating France in the west before turning to fight Russia in the east.

Q8The Treaty of London was an agreement between Russia, France, and Great Britain, promising that none of them would make a separate peace with the Central Powers.

Q9Women like Marie Curie, Mabel St. Clair Stobart, and Aileen Cole Stewart contributed significantly in fields like medicine, radiology, and nursing.

Q10The destabilization of Europe after World War I laid the groundwork for World War II, as unresolved tensions and economic hardship fueled future conflicts.