



Resource 1A

This Japanese painting shows the Japanese army and navy in September 1914 attacking a Chinese city on the Chinese coast called Tsingtao. At the time Tsingtao was under the control of Germany. Ships from the British and French navies are shown watching the attack on the city. Soon afterwards Japanese soldiers occupied Tsingtao.

Resource 1B

This poster shows volunteer soldiers from Australia and New Zealand who fought for the British Empire against the Germans in Africa, Papua New Guinea (north of Australia) and against the Turks in Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia (Iraq) and at Gallipoli, near the Turkish capital Istanbul. Below their feet are words praising the soldiers from King George the Fifth of Great Britain who was also King of Australia and New Zealand. The letters ANZAC stand for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

Resource 1C

This drawing shows Armenian refugees running away from the fighting between Turkish and Russian troops in the Caucasus region of Asia.

Resource 1D

This photograph shows a group of Arab soldiers from Arabia who rebelled against their Turkish rulers during the First World War with support from the British.

Resource 1E

This British painting shows a naval battle that took place off the Falklands Islands in the South Atlantic Ocean at the tip of South America between British and German warships in December 1914. The British won the battle and this scene shows a sinking German warship.

Resource 1F

This photograph shows a British officer proudly displaying a captured German flag in 1915 in what was then Windhoek, capital of modern Namibia. White South African troops helped to capture Namibia from the Germans. The South Africans also fought against the Germans in East Africa and Angola.

Resource 1G

This photograph shows an Indian gun crew in action in East Africa. One and a half million soldiers from India (which then included Pakistan and Bangladesh) fought in different places during the First World War for the British Empire. These included against the Turks in Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia (Iraq) and against the Germans in East Africa.



Resource 1H

This photograph shows African soldiers (from Kamerun now called Cameroon) who fought for the Germans during the First World War .African troops also fought for the British and French in Africa .In all over 400,000 African soldiers fought for the French during the First World War .In parts of Africa controlled by the French some Africans rebelled against the French rather than fight for them.

Resource 1I

This map shows the route across the Pacific Ocean taken by a group of German warships (commanded by Admiral Von Spee) in the autumn of 1914.The Germans sank two British warships on 1st November 1914 at the Battle of Coronel off the coast of Chile in South America.

Resource 1J

This photograph shows the coast of the American state of New Jersey .On June 2nd 1918 a German submarine sank six United States ships off the New Jersey coast.

Resource 1K

This shows a secret message sent by the Germans to the government of Mexico in January 1917 promising to give the Mexicans United States territory if they joined Germany in fighting America .It is called the Zimmerman telegram and helped to persuade the United States to declare war on Germany and its allies.

Resource 1L

This photograph shows a soldier from Barbados in the Caribbean who served in the West India regiment during the First World War and fought for the British in Palestine against the Turks.