

| ECONOMIC EFFECTS | SOCIAL EFFECTS | POLITICAL EFFECTS | CULTURAL EFFECTS |
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| 1. The War Raw Materials Department was formed in August 1914 to control the Distribution of Raw Materials. | 2. There was initial joy and celebration when war was declared in Germany. | 3. Generals Ludendorff, Hindenburg and the Kaiser were the 'Silent Dictatorship' controlling life in Germany. | 4. The German people were eating less than half of the necessary daily calories by the end of the war. |
| 5. The 'Kriegsamt' - the Supreme War office was formed to control food, labour and supplies. | 6. The Patriotic Auxiliary Service Law meant that all men 17-60 years old were used to fill labour shortages. | 7. There was a revolution against the Government in November 1918 amongst sailors in Germany. | 8. Germany suffered terrible Harvests throughout 1916-1917 - known as the 'Turnip Winter'. |
| 9. Women and children were used to fill the gaps left by the absent men. | 10. Germany suffered serious shortages of Raw Materials needed to make munitions. | 11. Compulsory rationing was introduced in Germany in 1916. | 12. There was a political truce called the 'Burgfriede' between the main political parties during the war. |
| 13. Conscription existed in Germany throughout the war. | 14. The Kaiser Wilhelm II ran from Germany and went to live in Holland in 1918 fearing for his life. | 15. Prisoners of war were used 'To fill the gaps' with a lack of working men in Germany. | 16. A massive hate campaign was used to strengthen the hatred towards Britain in particular. |
| 17. Government propaganda stressed that the war was a defensive war against Russia and France. | 18. Strict censorship was used throughout the war. | 19. There was a threat of revolution in Germany towards the end of the war. | 20. Germany incurred enormous debts during world war one and as a result the mark was devalued. |
| 21. 'Kriegsbot' was introduced during the war - 'war bread' made from a mix of Rye and potatoes. | 22. Germany was blockaded by the British- particularly during the second half of the war. | 23. Supplies of Raw materials Were seized from the occupied Countries of France and Belgium. | 24. The German people were forced to eat 'Ersatz' foods- poor quality and inferior substitute foods. |