

St Hilary School – History Knowledge Organiser

Project: WW1 – Can War ever be truly Great?

Year 6

Strand: Post 1066

What should I already know?

- The location of the UK, France, Germany in the continent of Europe
- The chronology of British history
- What empire building is – purposes, motivations.

What caused WW1?

Political unrest between Europe's powerful nations grew as each tried to demonstrate its power:

M is for Militarism
A is for Alliances
I is for Imperialism
N is for Nationalism

The 'trigger point' - the moment war could no longer be avoided:

Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie were assassinated on 28th June 1914, in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, by Gavrillo Princip (Black Hand Assassins – fighting for independence for Bosnians).

This caused a domino effect as Europe's major powers all reacted to this murder.

What will I know about trench warfare in WW1 by the end of the project?

- **WW1** - the first large scale conflict fought largely in **trenches**.
- Trench warfare saw two **front lines** of enemy soldiers 100s of metres apart in trenches - dug ditches - to provide protection and shelter.
- They were fighting to move their front line forward across the disputed land in between none as '**no-man's land**'.
- The front line stretched for more than **400 miles** from the Swiss border in the south through France and Belgium to the coast.
- Life in the trenches (there were four main types) was extremely difficult and often extremely unpleasant - causing problems such as **trench foot, shell-shock, lice infestations, extreme cold and tiredness and many thousands of casualties**.
- **The Battle of the Somme** - from 1st July to 18th November 1916 -day one of the battle was the bloodiest in British army history .
- **The 3rd battle of Ypres (Passchendaele)** - 31st July to 10th November 1917 - one of the war's bloodiest and most controversial battles. WW1 saw the development of much **new weaponry** - gas, tanks, planes, Zeplins and increasingly powerful artillery.

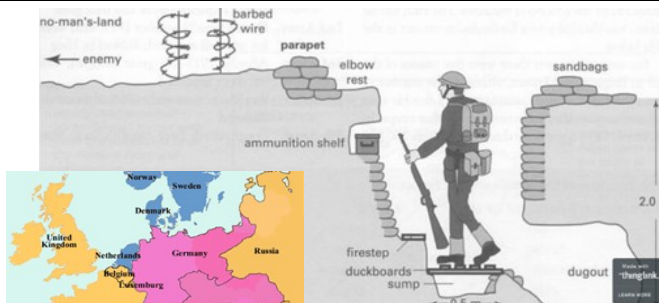
Vocabulary

Militarism	building a countries armed forces
Alliances	agreeing bonds to help protect other nations
Imperialism	empire building to gain international strength
Nationalism	building a sense of national pride
Conscription	Compulsory enlistment into the armed forces
Trenches	Long narrow ditches dug to shelter from attack
Propaganda	Techniques to make people think a certain way
Allies	Friends you can trust – other countries in WW1.
Armistice	An agreement to stop fighting – in war.
Assassinate	To kill an important religious or political figure.
No-man's land	Disputed land between two opposing armies.
Rationing	Allowing each person a fixed amount of a resource.
Shell shock	Mental illness caused by exposure to active warfare.
Surrender	To give in to the opposition.
Tank	A heavily armoured fighting vehicle.
Treaty	A formal agreement between states / nations.
Submarine	A warship designed to operate underwater.
Artillery	Large guns used in war on land.
Shells	An explosive artillery bomb.
Invasion	When a country uses force, take control of another.
Prime Minister	The head of an elected government / state.

What made people decide to sign up and fight?

- People felt **national pride** and wanted to 'do their bit' to keep Britain Great.
- **Propaganda, the press and peer pressure** made men feel they were obliged to sign up and that if they did not they were letting down family, friends and the country.
- Men thought **victory would be easy and war would be an adventure** to explore the world with their friends.
- **Conscription** was introduced meaning men had to sign up .

Some men refused to sign up - they were known as **conscientious objectors**, they could be imprisoned, face death by firing squad and were often treated very badly by the public.



Key countries:

The Triple Alliance - UK (and the Commonwealth Nations), France, Russia (USA from 1917)

Vs

The Central Powers - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey

Research and report back - self-led learning - do one or as many as you like!

- What was women's role in WW1?
- What was the role of animals in WW1?
- How many countries fought and why?
- What was the role of the Suffragettes in WW1?



Lord Kitchener Wants ...

June 28th 1914 - Archduke Franz Ferdinand Assassinated

August 4th 1914 - Britain declares War on Germany.

May 17th 1915 - German submarine sinks the Lusitania.

1st July to 18th November 1916 - The Battle of the Somme.

April 6th 1917 - USA enters the war.

February 6th 1918 - Some women given the right to vote in the UK.

November 11th 1918 - Armistice Day - WW1 ends.

July 30th 1914 - Russia and Germany declare war.

August 23rd 1914 - British, French and Belgian troops stop the 'Schlieffen Plan'.

January 27th 1916 - conscription introduced.

September 15th 1916 - First British tanks used.

July 31st 1917 - The third Battle of Ypres.

March to September 1918 - Germany advance but they stretch themselves too thin!