






First World War | History | Years 5 & 6 | Autumn Term 2

Late 1800s to early 1900s	1914 AD	1915 to 1917 AD	1918 to 1919 AD
After defeating France in the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, Germany unites into a great empire. Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia in 1908, upsetting Serbia.	28 th Jun – Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated. 28 th Jul – Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. 30 th Jul – Russia, an ally of Serbia, mobilises its army. 1 st Aug – Germany, an ally of Austria-Hungary, declares war on Russia. 3 rd Aug – Germany declares war on France. 4 th Aug – Great Britain declares war on Germany.	7 th May 1915 – A German submarine sinks the Lusitania. 1 st Jul to Nov 1916 – The Battle of the Somme. 6 th Apr 1917 – US declares war against Germany and enters WW1 fighting alongside Britain and France.	9 th Nov 1918 – Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates. Two days later Germany surrenders and an armistice is signed. 28 th Jun 1919 – The victors sign the Treaty of Versailles, making Germany accept full responsibility for the war and pay billions of pounds in reparations.

National Curriculum History	Artefacts	Cause and Effect	Vocabulary	
<p>Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.</p>		<p>What caused WW1 to break out?</p> <p>In the late 1800s and early 1900s many European countries were engaged in militarism, alliances, imperialism and nationalism. These created the conditions whereby countries were poised and ready for war, which was triggered by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.</p>	<p>Blockade: Blocking the ports of a country with ships to stop them getting supplies. Mobilisation: When a country prepares for war. Trench Warfare: Form of fighting where two sides dig trenches opposite each other. No-man's Land: The empty strip of territory that divides two opposing forces. Propaganda: Information designed to persuade people of something, often biased or untrue. Rationing: Limiting the amount of food or other goods people receive. Western Front: The long line (400 miles) of trenches stretching from the English Channel to Switzerland. Reparations: Money to be paid by the losers after a war. Treaty: A formal agreement between states. Assassinate: Murder for political or religious reasons.</p>	
		<p>Type 93 U-Boat.</p>		<p>Why were so many lives lost on the Western Front?</p> <p>The outbreak of WW1 brought with it new developments in weaponry. These changed the way war was fought, leading to trench warfare, many casualties and destruction on a scale never seen before.</p>
		<p>Vickers Machine Gun, Big Bertha and Paris Gun.</p>		
		<p>Propaganda posters.</p>		<p>How did WW1 end?</p> <p>Naval blockades led to the surrender of the German navy, followed by its army and Kaiser in 1918. The Paris Agreement sought to punish Germany, but had unintended consequences of its own.</p>
		<p>Soldiers wrote letters home from the trenches.</p>		



1864



Key learning	
1	<p>What was the cause of World War 1? Understand why the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the ‘spark’ for war. Know the countries that comprised the Triple Alliance (Central Powers), the Triple Entente (Allied Powers) and their respective allies, and those that remained neutral.</p>
2	<p>Why were so many lives lost on the Western Front? – New Weaponry Learn about and describe key facts of new weaponry in WW1. Compare and contrast to previous weaponry. Understand the impact of new weaponry on the way the war was fought.</p>
3	<p>Why do we have Remembrance? Understand the reason we hold Remembrance services each November.</p>
4	<p>Why were so many lives lost on the Western Front? – Trench Warfare Know and describe the key features of a WW1 trench.</p>
5	<p>What was it like on the Home Front? Know and describe what life was like for those back at home specifically women.</p>
6	<p>What factors led to the end of the war? Learn key events about the Battle of the Somme and the sinking of the Lusitania. Explain why these were key turning points in the war.</p>
7	<p>Was the Treaty of Versailles fair? Explain the reasons for the action taken by the Allies following the end of WW1 when Germany was defeated. Compare maps of Europe pre and post WW1.</p>

