

<b>Subject: History</b>	<b>Year Group: 6</b>	<b>Unit: World War 1</b>
<b>Key Question: Was World War 1 really the 'war to end all wars'?</b>		
<b>First- hand experience:</b>		

<b>NC Objectives to be addressed:</b>				<b>Prior Learning and Future Learning related to this unit of work</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.</li> <li>• Articulate the significance of a historical person, event, discovery or invention in British history</li> <li>• Key aspects of British history include the rise, fall and actions of the monarchy; improvements in technology; exploration; disease; the lives of the rich and poor and changes in everyday life.</li> <li>• Significant people, events, discoveries or inventions can affect many people over time. Examples include the invasion of a country; transfer of power; improvements in healthcare; advancements in technologies or exploration.</li> <li>• The causes of significant events can be long-term and revolve around set ideologies, institutions, oppression and living conditions or short-term, revolving around the immediate motivations and actions of individuals or groups of people. These long- and short-term causes can lead to a range of consequences for individuals, small groups of people or society as a whole.</li> </ul>				<p><b>Year 5 – the industrial revolution</b></p> <p><b>Year 6 – World War 2</b></p>	
<b>Local</b>	<b>Regional</b>	<b>National</b>	<b>International</b>		

<b>Key Vocabulary:</b>			
<b>alliances</b>	Groups of countries that promise to protect and support each other	<b>kaiser</b>	The German emperor
<b>Allied and Associated Powers.</b>	Allied Powers signed treaties with Britain, France and Russia, while Associated Powers joined them more informally	<b>militarism</b>	The belief that it is important to have strong armed forces and that they should be used to gain land and political power.
<b>armistice</b>	An agreement, made by both sides in a war, to stop fighting and discuss ways to make peace.	<b>munitions</b>	Military weapons, ammunition, equipment and stores

<b>artillery</b>	Large, heavy guns used in land warfare.	<b>nationalism</b>	The belief that a person's home country is better and stronger than others.
<b>assassination</b>	The killing of a prominent person, often for political or religious reasons.	<b>propaganda</b>	Information, especially biased or misleading, used to promote a political cause or point of view
<b>Central Powers</b>	Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire	<b>rationing</b>	A system allowing each person to have only a fixed amount of food
<b>conscription</b>	Compulsory enlistment for state service, typically into the armed forces	<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	A peace treaty signed at the end of the First World War, which blamed Germany for the conflict and listed its punishments
<b>dominions</b>	Autonomous communities that were within the British Empire, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), South Africa and parts of Africa and the West Indies	<b>imperialism</b>	A desire to conquer other countries through colonisation, use of military force, or other means, and bring them into an empire
<b>home front</b>	The civilians living in a country at war		

### Sequence of learning:

#### Knowledge to be taught (Declarative):

##### Session 1 - Before the war and Causes of war

- In the early 1900s, Britain was one of the world's most powerful nations and had a large empire.
- British politicians wanted to avoid wars, there had been a period of peace in Europe.
- However, Germany was becoming a cause for concern, ruled by an ambitious kaiser who was envious of Britain's military strength.
- The First World War started after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on 28th June 1914.
- However, other factors, including imperialism, nationalism, militarism and alliances between countries, also contributed towards war breaking out.

##### Session 2 – Warring countries and Becoming a Soldier

- The war was fought between two groups: the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire) and the Allied and Associated Powers (27 countries, including Britain and its dominions, France, Russia, Japan, Portugal and Italy).
- Britain's dominions included Australia, Canada, the Indian subcontinent, New Zealand, Newfoundland, South Africa and parts of the Caribbean and Africa.
- When war broke out, the army needed soldiers.
- Initially, men did not have to fight but were persuaded to join by propaganda.
- Later on, conscription was introduced in Britain, meaning that men aged between 18 and 41 had to join the army.
- Soldiers were also recruited from British colonies overseas.
- In total, 8 million soldiers from Britain and the British Empire fought in battles in France, Belgium, Italy, the Middle East and Africa.

##### Session 3 – Life in the trenches and life on the home front

- Soldiers on both sides dug deep, narrow ditches, called trenches, to hide from enemy attack.
- Soldiers lived in the trenches for weeks at a time.

- Trench conditions were terrible.
- They were smelly, muddy and infested with lice and rats.
- The soldiers did not get much sleep and were woken early to complete daily chores or fight.
- During rest time, soldiers wrote letters and sometimes played card games.
- The war changed the lives of ordinary people around the world.
- In Britain, rationing, bombing and strikes by discontented workers made life difficult for people living on the home front.
- New jobs were created to help with the war effort, including jobs for women that had previously been done by the men who had gone to fight.
- Women worked in munition factories making bombs and weapons, drove public transport, grew crops and took care of livestock, joined the police force and undertook non-combative roles in the armed forces.
- Some men stayed at home because they refused to fight for moral reasons.
- They were known as conscientious objectors and were often treated harshly.

#### **Session 4 – Weapons and technology and the end of the war**

- During the First World War, both sides used a combination of weapons, such as artillery, guns and poison gas, and vehicles, such as tanks and aircrafts.
- Some of these, like poison gas and tanks, were invented for the First World War and were being used for the first time.
- Poison gas was one of the most feared weapons of the war and was fired into the trenches inside shells.
- Its effects included vomiting, sore eyes, blistering skin and internal and external bleeding.
- The war ended in 1918, at 11am on the 11th November.
- Germany signed an armistice, an agreement for peace.
- The Allies celebrated the end of the war and, in London, a huge crowd gathered in Trafalgar Square.
- On the 28th June 1919, exactly five years after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Germany and the Allied Powers signed a peace treaty called the Treaty of Versailles.

#### **Session 5 – Remembrance**

- The poppy is a symbol of remembrance. During the First World War, poppies grew on barren land, such as old battlefields.
- A Canadian doctor called Lt Col John McCrae was inspired by the sight of the poppies to write a famous poem called In Flanders Fields after his friend died at Ypres.
- After the war, the poppy became an official symbol of remembrance.
- There are war cemeteries close to the battlefields, and many countries have memorials for the dead soldiers whose identities are unknown, such as the Grave of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey, London.

<b>Timeline of events</b>	
<b>1914</b>	
28th	June Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated

28th July	Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
4th August	Britain and its dominions declares war on Germany
6th–12th September	First Battle of Marne
19th October–22nd November	First Battle of Ypres
24th–25th December	Christmas truce
<b>1915</b>	
19th February 1915–9th January 1916	Battle of Gallipoli
22nd April	German forces launch their first gas attack near Ypres, Belgium
31st May	London suffers first German zeppelin bombing raid
<b>1916</b>	
21st February–18th December	Battle of Verdun
27th January	Conscription for unmarried men aged 18–41 is introduced in Britain
31st May–1st June	Battle of Jutland
1st July–18th November	Battle of the Somme
15th September	Britain deploys the first ever tank used in warfare
<b>1917</b>	
9th–12th April	Battle of Vimy Ridge
17th July	The British royal family changes its surname from the German Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to British name Windsor.
31st July–6th November	Third Battle of Ypres, also known as the Battle of Passchendaele
<b>1918</b>	
8th–11th August	Battle of Amiens
21st September	Battle of Square Hill
9th November	Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates as ruler of Germany
11th November	Armistice is signed between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany
<b>1919</b>	
28th June	Treaty of Versailles is signed

Exploration	Invasion	Cultural Change	Rebellion	Empire	Technological Advancement	Crime and Punishment
-------------	----------	-----------------	-----------	--------	---------------------------	----------------------

### **Resources and teacher subject knowledge**

- [H is for Home Front - BBC Teach](#)
- [10 Facts About the Home Front During World War One - History Hit](#)
- [Childhood in WWI - Black Country Living Museum](#)

- [World War 1 Facts - National Geographic Kids](#)
- [World War One at Home - BBC](#)
- [What was family life like during World War One? - BBC Bitesize](#)