

# Frightful First World War | History | Years 5 & 6 | Autumn Term 2020-21

Timeline		The Two Sides		Vocabulary			
1871	After defeating France in the Franco-Prussian war, Germany unites into a great empire.	The Triple Entente (or Allied Powers)	France The United Kingdom Russia (1914-1917) Italy (1915-1918) The USA (1917-1918) + many others	Blockade	Blocking the ports of a country with ships to stop them getting supplies.		
1908	Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia, upsetting Serbia.			Mobilisation	When a country prepares for war.		
28 <sup>th</sup> June 1914	Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to Austro-Hungarian throne, assassinated by Serbian terrorist, Gavrilo Princip.			The Central Powers (or Triple Alliance)	Germany Austria-Hungary Italy (but did not fight with them) The Ottoman Empire Bulgaria + others	Trench Warfare	Form of fighting where two sides dig trenches opposite each other.
28 <sup>th</sup> July 1914	Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.					No-man's Land	The empty strip of territory that divides two opposing forces.
30 <sup>th</sup> July 1914	Russia, an ally of Serbia, mobilises its army.					Propaganda	Information designed to persuade people of something, often biased or untrue.
1 <sup>st</sup> Aug 1914	Germany, an ally of Austria-Hungary, declares war on Russia.	<b>Important People</b>		Rationing	Limiting the amount of food or other goods people receive.		
3 <sup>rd</sup> Aug 1914	Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium.	David Lloyd George	Prime Minister of Great Britain				
4 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1914	Great Britain declares war on Germany.	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia	Western Front	The long line (400 miles) of trenches stretching from the English Channel to Switzerland.		
Sept 1914	Fighting on the Western Front begins.			Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary		
7 <sup>th</sup> May 1915	A German submarine sinks the Lusitania.	Gavrilo Princip	Serbian terrorist who killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Treaty	A formal agreement between states.		
1 <sup>st</sup> July to Nov 1916	The Battle of the Somme.			Assassinate	Murder for political or religious reasons.		
6 <sup>th</sup> Apr 1917	US declares war against Germany and enters WW1 fighting alongside Britain and France.			<b>Innovations</b>			
9 <sup>th</sup> Nov 1918	Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates. Two days later Germany surrender and an armistice is signed.	New types of weaponry were developed during the war including: the Mark V Tank; Big Bertha, the Paris Gun; the Type 93 U-boat; and the Vickers Machine Gun. These changed the way war was fought, leading to trench warfare and many casualties.					
28 <sup>th</sup> Jun 1919	The victors sign the Treaty of Versailles, making Germany accept full responsibility for the war and pay billions of pounds in reparations.						

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## Lesson Progression

1	Know the main causes of WW1 and explain how the situation in Europe during the 1800s created the circumstances that made war more likely
2	Articulate why the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the 'spark' for war. Understand and explain how MAIN had created the conditions for war. Know which countries were part of the Triple Alliance (Central Powers) and the Triple Entente (Allied Powers) or neutral. Recall key dates of the July Crisis.
3	Recall the key events of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by writing a historically accurate account.
4	Recall and describe key facts of new weaponry in WW1. Compare and contrast these to previous weaponry. Understand the impact of new weaponry on the way the war was fought (trench warfare).
5	Know and describe the key features of a WW1 trench. Explain the 'Western Front' and how this affected the war effort. Understand and explain how WW1 trench warfare differed from previous wars.
6	Recall key facts about the Battle of the Somme. Recall key facts about the sinking of the Lusitania. Explain why these were key turning points in the war.
7	Know and explain the reasons for the action taken by the Allies following the end of WW1. Say whether you believe the Treaty of Versailles to be fair (or not), justifying your opinion. Understand the effect on Europe then and today.
8	Know roles undertaken by women during the war and explain how these contributed to the war effort. Form and express own opinions about relative importance and impact, justifying with reasons. Devise and answer historically valid questions about women's roles during the war.

## Whole School Big Ideas

Settlements, Beliefs, Culture & Pastimes, **Location**, **Main Events**, Food & Farming, Travel & Exploration, **Conflict**, **Society**, **Artefacts**.

## Whole School Key Themes

Extinction, **Ancestry**, **Empire**, Independence, Invasion, Rebellion, **Protest**, Tyranny, Democracy, **Sources of Evidence**, **Monarchy**, Republic, **Freedom**, Trade, Slavery.