



Focus Text



Y6 Term 1 Knowledge Organiser

World War One

Essential Question: What are the advantages and disadvantages of war?

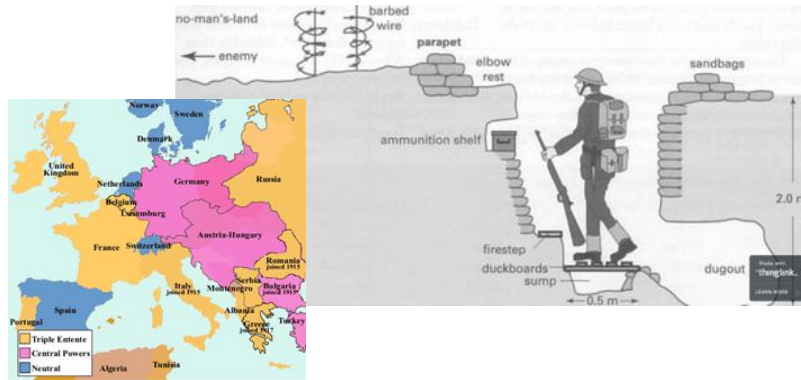
Previous Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The UK, France and Germany are all located in the continent of Europe. - Britain before WW1 had enjoyed almost a century of unparalleled peace and prosperity. - Despite the rapid advances of nations like United States and Germany, Great Britain remained the most technologically advanced nation on Earth. - Beyond its own shores was the British Empire, a vast sprawl of territories and possessions. This empire spanned 35 million square kilometres or one quarter of the globe. - 'Empire Building' is an attempt to increase the size and scope of an individual or organisation's power and influence (this was a big motivation during World War One). 	Militarism	building a country's 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
<p>What caused WW1?</p> <p>Political unrest between Europe's powerful nations grew as each tried to demonstrate its power:</p> <p>M is for Militarism A is for Alliances I is for Imperialism N is for Nationalism</p> <p>The 'trigger point' - the moment war could no longer be avoided:</p> <p>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).</p> <p>This caused a domino effect as Europe's major powers all reacted to this murder.</p>	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 to take control of another
Prime Minister	the head of an elected government / state	

Key Countries

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

Vs

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



Key Facts

- **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 known 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 (Passchendael)** - 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, Zeppelins and increasingly powerful artillery.

Timeline



June 28th 1914 - Arch-duke 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!