

KNOWLEDGE

1. What events caused the outbreak of WW1?
 Assassination of Franz Ferdinand by Gavrillo Princip, jealousy of the Royal Navy and British Empire, political unrest in EU and Imperialism, alliances and treaties between countries.

Chronological Sequencing


KNOWLEDGE

2. Why did Britain become involved in WW1?
 Britain had promised to defend Belgium under the treaty of London and were part of the Triple Entente. When Germany invaded Belgium through France, Britain declared War on Germany.

Developing Historical Knowledge


KNOWLEDGE

3. What was life like for a soldier in WW1?
 Soldiers experienced trench warfare, suffered from disease and infection, endured trench pests, developed shell shock and were subject to rationing.

Historical Enquiry Interpretations of History


KNOWLEDGE

4. What were the differences between allied and central powers trenches?
 The Central power trenches were better designed and constructed than the allied trenches.

History Enquiry Interpretations of History


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5. Where did the main battles take place during WW1?
 The main battles of WW1 took place in France and Belgium. They are known as the battles of the Ypres, Somme, Marne, Verdun and Meuse-Argonne.

Chronological Sequencing


KNOWLEDGE

6. How and why did the role of women changed during WW1?
 Due to the outbreak of WW1, women were required to do different jobs, were better paid and had more freedoms.

Developing Historical Knowledge


KNOWLEDGE

7. Who was Walter Tull?
 Walter Tull was a professional footballer and soldier during WW1. He then became recognised as the first black officer to lead white British soldiers into battle.

Historical Enquiry


KNOWLEDGE

8. What role did Lord Kitchener play in WW1?
 He was an experienced soldier who had a new role created for him - Secretary of State for War. His face is now infamous with army recruitment posters.

Historical Enquiry


KNOWLEDGE

9. How did naval blockades affect both the Allies and Central Powers?
 Both sides of the war stopped resources from reaching their destinations. U-boats caused Britain to form the land army, whereas Germany thought they could outlast food shortages - to their detriment.

Historical Enquiry Interpretations of History


Prior Understanding

- **Britain:** political and economical role in the world in early 1900s compared with today
- **War:** What is war? Why do nations go to war? Current wars

Links

- **Art:** Commemorative items
- **Literacy:** War Horse
- **PSHE:** Personal Health, Equality

Experience

- Imperial War Museum
- Digging a trench



10. What is the Lusitania and why was it important?

The Lusitania was a British ocean liner sunk in 1915 by a German U-boat. The sinking was one reason that led to the US joining the war in 1917.



Historical Enquiry



11. What is an 'armistice' and how did an armistice impact the end of WW1?

An armistice is an agreement made between two opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time. WW1 ended in an armistice that called for a ceasefire on the 11th hour, of the 11th day of the 11th month.



Developing Historical Knowledge



12. What impact has WW1 had on subsequent wars?

After WW1, the treaty of Versailles was imposed on the central powers. Germany felt a strong desire for revenge. Many historians believe this contributed to the cause of WW2.



Historical Enquiry
Interpretations of History



13. What legacy has WW1 had on current elements of life?

WW1 changed many things in Britain, including technology, medical innovation, financial hardships, the role of women and the reshaping of politics.



Historical Enquiry

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