

Key Question: How did soldiers adapt to life in the trenches during WWI?

What was life like as a soldier in WWI?

Historical Vocabulary

Allies	(Noun; plural) Countries or states who are formally working alongside one another.
Armistice	(Noun) A formal agreement between two sides to stop fighting or conflict.
Battlefield	(Noun) The location of a particular place or ground on which a battle was fought.
Conflict	(Noun) A disagreement or argument between two parties, particularly lasting a long time; the term conflict can be used to refer to a fight, battle or war.
Front line	(Noun) In military terms, it refers to the position closest to the area of conflict.
No Man's Land	(Proper noun) When describing the war, this name is used to refer to the ground between enemy trenches.
Trench	(Noun) A long, narrow excavation in the ground, commonly used during the First World War; soldiers used trenches as shelter from shellfire and enemy attack.

In this topic, **we are learning to:**

- place significant events on a timeline
- describe and make comparisons between events
- use historical artefacts to make comparisons
- communicate our knowledge and understanding of life during WW1.

Main Participating Countries			
Allied Countries		Central Powers	
Country	Flag	Country	Flag
France		Germany	
United Kingdom		Austria-Hungary	
Italy		Ottoman Empire (Modern Turkey)	
Russia		Bulgaria	
U.S.A			



Background Information

World War I began in 1914, after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and lasted until 1918. During the conflict, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire fought against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan and the United States. Thanks to new military technologies and the horrors of trench warfare, World War I saw unprecedented levels of carnage and destruction. By the time the war was over, more than 16 million people (soldiers and civilians) were dead.



Key Question: What was life like on the homefront during WW2? How does life differ now in comparison to WW2?

Major Events		
Event	Description	Date
Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated	Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria is assassinated by a Serbian terrorist. Following a number of threats, Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.	28 th June 1914 28 th July 1914
Other nations begin to join the war	Germany declares war on Russia in support of Austria-Hungary before declaring war on France. Following a German invasion of Belgium, Britain declares war on Germany.	August 1914
Trench Warfare	The German army is stopped short of Paris by British and French soldiers. Both sides dig in and trench warfare begins with only tiny gains achieved.	September 1914 before continuing throughout
America joins the war	The United States of America declares war on Germany, providing France and Britain with much needed financial and military support.	April 1917
Russia leaves the war	Following a revolution in Russia that sees new leaders, Russia signs an armistice that sees them withdraw from the war.	December 1917
Fighting comes to an end	An armistice is agreed that sees Germany admit defeat at the end of the war. Guns officially fall silent at 11am.	11 th November 1918

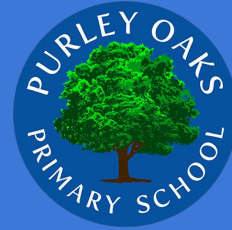
In this topic, **we are learning to:**

- place significant events on a timeline
- describe and make comparisons between events
- use historical artefacts to make comparisons
- communicate our knowledge and understanding of life during WW2.

Leaders		
1	Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (<i>also referred to as the Führer meaning leader</i>)
2	Winston Churchill	UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)
3	Neville Chamberlain	UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940 (<i>infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war</i>)
4	Franklin D. Roosevelt	US President, 1933 - 1945 (<i>took the US into the war following the Pearl Harbor attacks</i>)
5	Harry S. Truman	US President, 1945 - 1953 (<i>responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan</i>)
6	Joseph Stalin	General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953



6 questions you will know the answers to:
What was life like for soldiers in the trenches?
Which events caused the outbreak of WW1?
What role did women have during WW1 and WW2?
What important role of the countries of the British Empire play in the world wars?
Why were children evacuated during the World War?
How does WW1 and WW2 impact on the modern world today?



Assessment Focus:

Enquiry/Skills

- Appreciate how historical artefacts have helped us understand more about British lives in the present and past
- Communicate knowledge and understanding orally and in writing and offer points of view based upon what they have found out

Knowledge

- Appreciate that significant events in history have helped shape the country we have today
- Describe historical events from the different period/s they are studying/have studied
- Make comparisons between historical periods; explaining things that have changed and things which have stayed the same
- Test out a hypothesis in order to answer a question

Chronology

- Draw a timeline with different time periods outlined which show different information, such as periods of history, when famous people lived, etc.
- Use their mathematical skills to work out exact time scales and differences as need be