

Holy Souls RC Primary School - Knowledge Organiser



History

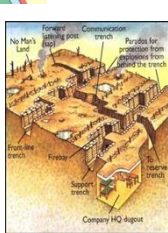
Year 6

Strand: World War One (WWI)

What should I already know?

- What the term 'war' means.
- Great Britain has been involved in many wars in the past.
- World wars involve countries all around the globe.
- World wars have involved a lot of European countries so I should know the names of some European countries.
- It isn't just the soldiers that suffer, but people living back at home suffer too.

Diagrams



The Alliance System



Many countries had made alliances with one another. They agreed to protect each other. If one was attacked, the others would help to defend them. The war was fought between:

The Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary and other allies.

The Triple Entente: Great Britain, France and Russia.

Trench Warfare

Many battles were fought using trench warfare. Along the front lines, ditches were dug in the ground for soldiers to live in. These were called trenches. When given the order, soldiers would climb out of their trenches to attack the enemy.

A famous example of trench warfare was the Battle of the Somme which started in July 1916. This was a ferocious battle where many British troops were killed.



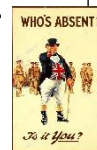
Recruitment

In the first weekend of the war, 100 men an hour signed up to join!

In 1916 conscription was introduced. Men were encouraged to join up with their friends. These were known as 'Pals Battalions'.

Some men refused to fight for moral or religious reasons.

A white feather was used as a symbol to mean a man was a coward. The idea was to shame the man and make him join.



New Technology

There were major developments in technology during WWI. New weapons and machines changed the way war was fought forever. Britain used **tanks** in battle for the first time in September 1916.

Aeroplanes were recent inventions. As aircrafts developed, planes became more important.

Battleships dealt with battles at sea.

Artillery field guns fired shells that exploded when they hit something.

Machine guns fired up to 600 bullets a minute and were extremely dangerous.

Timeline

<u>June 1914</u>	<u>Aug 1914</u>	<u>Aug 1914</u>	<u>Oct 1914</u>	<u>Dec 1914</u>	<u>Apr 1915</u>	<u>July 1916</u>	<u>July 1917</u>	<u>Mar 1918</u>	<u>Nov 1918</u>	<u>June 1919</u>
Assassination of Franz Ferdinand.	Germany invades Belgium. Britain declares war on Germany.	Battles of Mons.	Battles of Ypres.	Christmas Truce.	Allies land on Gallipoli.	Battles of the Somme begins.	USA declares war on Germany.	Start of German spring offensive.	Armistice takes place.	Treaty of Versailles signed.

Capital Culture

- A visit to the Imperial War Museum in Manchester.

Historical enquiry and skills

Chronological Understanding

- Place current study on timeline in relation to other studies.
- Use relevant dates and terms related to the time period.

Range and Depth of Historical Knowledge

- Know key dates, characters and events of time studied.
- Communicate and provide an explanation of a past event in terms of cause and effect using evidence to support and illustrate their explanation.

Vocabulary

Alliance	When countries join forces or work together to achieve a certain goal.
Armistice	A formal agreement of warring parties to stop fighting.
Assassination	To kill an important person deliberately, usually for political reasons.
Battalions	A large body of troops that are ready for battle.
Conscription	The requirement by law to join the armed forces.
Declaration of war	An official statement from a country's leader that tells everyone they are at war against another nation.
Eastern Front	The line between Germany and Russia where part of the war took place.
Front Line	The area where the armies are engaged in fighting.
The Great War	The named used for World War One at the time.
Land army	British women who worked as farmers in order to grow crops and provide food to the nation whilst men had gone to war.
Mobilisation	A country preparing troops for active service.
Morale	The levels of confidence and enthusiasm a country has.
No Man's Land	The area of land between two enemy trench systems.
Neutral	A country that didn't take sides.
Patriotism	Being devoted, loyal and supportive of one's country.
Propaganda	When a nation provides information/a key message to it's people, trying to encourage them to support.
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder.
Rations	A fixed amount of food a person is allowed to have.
Stalemate	When an army can't make a move.
Treaty	A written agreement between two or more countries.
Trench	Long ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived.
Warfare	Getting involved in war or conflict.
Western Front	The line between Germany and France where part of the war took place.