

Year 6 World War 1



Key vocabulary	Definition
Imperialism	When a country increases its power and influence by colonising (taking over) another country.
Alliance	A union or relationship formed between countries/ organisations, to benefit them both
Mechanised warfare	The use of armoured fighting vehicles in modern warfare. Sometimes referred to as 'armoured' or 'tank' warfare.
Chemical warfare	The use of the toxic chemicals to kill or injure enemies. In WWI, Chlorine, Phosgene and Mustard Gas were used.
Trench warfare	Where opposite sides of the war fight from trenches dug into the ground, facing each other
No Man's Land	The land between the trenches of opposing armies
Home Front	The Home Front refers to life in Britain during WWI
Conscription	A law that says that if you are able to fight in the war, you have to. During WWI, by 1916, all men aged 18-41 had to go to war and fight for their country.
Armistice	An agreement made to stop fighting a war, also referred to as a 'truce'

Zeppelins	Battlecruisers
	
Submarine	Tank
	

]The war was fought between:	
The Triple Alliance	Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies
The Triple Entente	France, Britain and Russia

Key People	
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne. Assassinated in 1914
David Lloyd George	Prime Minister of Britain during WWI
Kaiser Wilhelm II	German Emperor during WWI





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Value Links -
Democracy
Individual Liberty

Think like a historian by

Use dates and a wide range of historical terms when sequencing events and periods of time.

Develop chronologically secure knowledge of the events and periods of time studied.

Give some reasons for contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past.

Recognise that some events, people and changes are judged as more significant than others.

Lesson Series

1. The causes of WW1
2. On land, at sea and in the air.
Comprehension
3. Life on the Western Front-Extended
Writing-Letter from a soldier.
4. The Home Front
5. The Consequences of the War
6. Visit to Southport War Memorial
Text- War Horse

Local Links

Holy Trinity Church War Memorial

Southport War Memorial

Atkinson Museum

Southport Visiter-Newspaper

National Curriculum coverage

- A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066

Key Content

World War One was known as the 'Great War' because it affected people all over the world

The war was fought between the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies) and the Triple Entente (France, Britain and Russia).

Before the war started in 1914, the situation in Europe was tense. Secret alliances, internal politics, and the desire to grow empires had built up distrust and dislike between many of the European powers. The event which historians believed sparked WWI was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary) on June 28th 1914 by a Serbian man. As a result, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Then Russia declared war on Austria-Hungary. Germany declared war on Russia and on the 4th August 1912 Britain declared war against Germany.

When the war began, many Britons thought it would be over by Christmas. Unfortunately, the war last four more terrible years.

Over 15 million people were killed during the war and millions more were injured.

World War One was fought like no other war before it. Battles took place on land, at sea and in the air. New technology was used with devastating efficiency- tanks, aeroplanes, machine guns etc

World War I saw the first use of Chemical Warfare. Mustard gas and Chlorine gas were the most widely used poisonous chemicals.

Trench warfare took place in France, Luxembourg and Belgium (referred to as the Western Front) and in Russia (Eastern Front).

The biggest battle of World War One was the Battle of the Somme. It lasted for over five months and over one million people died. It was the first time that a tank was used in combat. Back on the Home Front, the people of Britain were under attack from the skies and the seas. German airships known as Zeppelins carried out 52 bombing raids, killing more than 500 people. Seaside towns were shelled by the German navy, killing and injuring civilians.

While men were at war, women supported the war effort by working in offices, factories and farms- playing the invaluable role of supplying weapons and food to the soldiers on the front line.

Key Vocabulary

Imperialism

Alliance

Mechanised warfare

Chemical warfare

Trench warfare

No Man's Land

Homefront

Conscription

Armistice