

Subject	History	Year Group	8	Sequence No.	4	Topic	WW1
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Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>what were the long term causes of WW1?</p> <p>What were the short term causes of WW1? Explain</p> <p>What was the Schlieffen plan?</p> <p>Why did the Schlieffen plan fail?</p> <p>Why did British need to enlist soldiers? Why were they at a disadvantage compared to Germany's army?</p> <p>How does the Schlieffen plan and the trenches link?</p> <p>Was trench life similar to the propaganda given by the British government?</p> <p>What were the conditions like in the Trenches?</p>	<p><u>The Long term causes of The First World War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Militarism is when countries compete to build up their armed forces, This included numbers of men in the Navy and Army as well as building new ships such as the dreadnaught. • Nationalism is when countries want to rule themselves. They do not want to be part of an empire. These countries also proud and patriotic. • Imperialism is when a country wants to build an empire. They take over and rule smaller countries. • An alliance is an agreement (or friendship) between two countries. They agree that if a country attacks them their ally (friend) will join them and fight the country that has attacked them. • An empire is when a country rules lots of smaller countries that are less powerful <p><u>The short-term cause of the First World War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franz Ferdinand (Heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne) and his wife Sophie went to visit the capital of Bosnia, Sarajevo. Bosnia was part of Austria-Hungary but they did not want to be. They wanted to be part of a country called Serbia. A Serbian group called the Black Hand Gang saw Franz Ferdinand's visit as a chance to help the Bosnians. 	<p>Through the knowledge gained in this topic students will develop their own views towards to moral issues, there will many opportunities for cross curricular links to RE and PD. They will also explore how their learning links to the present day. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should people fight a war based on rulers demands? • Is there any countries in the world that want independence? Is violence the best way to achieve independence? • Should someone be forced to go to war (Conscription)? • Is it right to pressure people into signing up for things? • How can war create issues of mental health? • What are the negative impacts of war? Who else is impacted? • Is losing lives justified to win a war? • Is racism still prevalent in society today? How can it be solved?

<p>How were conditions in the trenches impacted by the weapons used?</p> <p>How does the Battle of the Somme link to previous lessons on signing up, trenches and weapons?</p> <p>Why may some people refuse to fight after what you learnt about in the Battle of the Somme?</p> <p>What was the impact on minorities in the war?</p> <p>What was the main reasons WW1 ended?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Archduke was riding in a car which was heading towards the town hall when a bomb was thrown at the car. Franz Ferdinand caught it and threw it behind him. It blew up under the car behind and injured 8 people. He carried on going to the town hall. • Later, Franz Ferdinand decided to visit the injured people in the hospital. However they took a wrong route and just as they were turning the car around, the Archduke was face-to-face with the leader of the Black Hand gang, Gavrilo Princip. Princip took a pistol out of his pocket and shot the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in the throat and Sophie was hit in the stomach. They both died from their injuries. Princip tried to swallow poison but it failed to work so he was arrested and tortured. <p><u>The Schlieffen Plan</u></p> <p>With France to the east and Russia to the west, Germany was surrounded by countries who had united against them in the Triple Entente. Germany created a plan to avoid fighting on their eastern and western fronts at the same time. They planned to invade France by going through Belgium and then circling back to fight Russia on the eastern front. This was called The Schlieffen Plan.</p> <p>The Schlieffen plan made several assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There would be minimal resistance from Belgium. • Russia would take six weeks to mobilise their army. • The UK would not get involved. <p>The plan failed, because:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is the term Alien offensive? Where has it been used recently (Trump with migrants). • Are the issues of migrant workers still an issue today? • Where have you seen these issues arise?
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- The Belgian army managed to slow the German advance, giving the French time to move their army to the border with Belgium.
- Russia mobilised their army in ten days, meaning Germany had to move soldiers to the eastern front.
- The UK declared war on Germany, honouring the Treaty of London, signed in 1839, that said Belgium should be a neutral country. The UK was also concerned about Germany winning control of Belgian ports, giving them a base to invade from.

Having failed with their plan for a quick victory, the German army decided to hold their position, digging 400 miles of trenches from the English Channel to the border with Switzerland. This was to protect soldiers from heavy artillery and machine gunfire.

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Britain and Soldiers enlisting

Britain was at a disadvantage.

- The British army was a small force of 100,000 soldiers known as the BEF (British Expeditionary Force).
- The German army numbered 4 million men and within just 2 weeks of the start of war 1,600,000 soldiers had been rushed to the front lines in France and Belgium.

People enlisted for the following reasons

- Patriotic (devotion) duty to Britain
- They believed the war would be over by Christmas
- They believed it would be an easy victory

- Propaganda – posters and newspapers encouraged people to sign up.
- People were encouraged to sign up with their friends or sports teams. Whole villages signed up together.
- Men were encouraged by women to go and fight or they were seen as cowards. A white feather was sometimes given to men who didn't sign up
- From 1916 all men between 18-41 were forced to sign up. (Conscription)

Trenches

- A long, narrow ditch that was dug to protect soldiers in war
- As no one expected the war to last as long as it did, the first trenches were hurriedly made.
- The Germans were advancing very quickly and the only way to stop them was to put a large barrier in their way.
- They were holes dug by soldiers to protect themselves from the enemy.
- With modern weapons, even a shallow hole could sufficiently protect soldiers from the enemy.
- But eventually the war became a stalemate and the trenches became 'home' for many soldiers.
- Sand Parapet- To protect the soldiers from bullets and bombs from the enemy.
- Fire step- For resting and sheltering. The officers often had a bed and table here.
- Duck boards- To cover the slippery, muddy trench floor and prevent it from becoming water logged.
- Parados- A raised step where soldiers stood to fire over the parapet. This ensured that they fired accurately.
- Barbed Wire- To protect the soldiers from bombs which landed behind the trench or from fire further down the

trench line. They also protected them from the elements (weather).

- Dug out- To prevent the enemy from easily accessing the trench and to slow down their advance

Issues faced in the trenches

- Corpses, as well as the food scraps that littered the trenches, attracted rats.
- At the beginning of the war British soldiers were fed well, but as the size of the army grew and the war went on longer, the army started to ration food. (Ration = only giving a certain small amount).
- Soldiers mainly ate 'bully beef' (or tinned corned beef), bread and biscuits.
- Many soldiers fighting in the First World War suffered from trench foot. This was an infection of the feet caused by cold, wet and insanitary conditions. In the trenches men stood for hours on end in waterlogged trenches without being able to remove wet socks or boots.
- Dysentery is a disease involving the inflammation of the lining of the large intestines. The inflammation causes stomach pains and diarrhoea. Some cases involve vomiting and fever.
- Chlorine gas destroyed the respiratory organs of its victims and this led to a slow death by asphyxiation (lack of oxygen).

- Mustard Gas (Yperite) was first used by the German Army in September 1917. It was one of the most lethal of all the poisonous chemicals used during the war. It was almost odourless and took twelve hours to take effect.

Weapons

Gas bombs were fired by artillery canons. Gas suffocated or blinded the enemy before killing them. It was first used by the Germans against the western front in April 1915. Neither side thought it was a very nice weapon to use but it didn't stop them using it. Often the gas didn't kill its victims but it did lead to many people being temporarily or even permanently blinded. This led to the invention of the gas mask which was so vital to World War 2 and modern warfare today.

Rifles were used to shoot at the enemy when he popped his head up above the trench. Every man in the British Army was issued with a rifle and the bullets. This was his weapon that he used every time he ran over the top or used to defend his own little patch of the trench when on duty. Even today the modern

Artillery- These were huge field guns similar to canons. They fired bombs at the enemy. The big difference with these new weapons was that you could be far away from your target. This changed the face of warfare forever. This led to new ways of mapping battlefields. When aircraft were first used they were used to help map the

battlefields and make the artillery more accurate. We see these techniques today in

Machine guns- These were used to mow the enemy down if he dared walk across No Man's Land. At the Battle of the Somme these weapons were used to great effect to kill many British men. They were a fierce weapon and one we still use

Bayonet- These were knives stuck on to the end of rifles. They were used to stab the enemy in the stomach. These weapons were very effective. If you were close enough to stab someone with it then you were likely to kill your enemy. The big problem with the Bayonet was that

The modern tank was not invented until the last year of the war. They were armed with machine guns. They were very useful as they could transport men directly into the heart of the German frontline without being killed by machine gun fire.

Battle of the Somme

Field Marshall Lord Kitchener – Secretary of State for War – In charge of recruiting the British Army – Supported the idea of the Pal's Battalions

General Sir Douglas Haig – leader of the British Army at the Somme. His nickname became "The Butcher of the Somme".

Battle of the Somme, (July 1–Nov. 13, 1916) Allied offensive in World War I. British and French forces launched a frontal attack against an entrenched German army north of the Somme River in France. A weeklong artillery bombardment was followed by a

British infantry assault on the still-impregnable German positions. Nearly 60,000 British casualties (including 20,000 killed) occurred on the first day.

By the time it was abandoned, the Allies had advanced only 5 mi (8 km). The staggering losses included 650,000 German casualties, 420,000 British, and 195,000 French. The battle became a metaphor for futile and indiscriminate slaughter.

Conscientious objectors

Some were pacifists (Nonviolence debelief) who were against war in general.

Some were political objectors who did not consider the government of Germany to be their enemy

Some were religious objectors who believed that war and fighting was against their religion. Groups in this section were the Quakers and Jehovah Witnesses.

Some were 'absolutists', opposed to conscription as well as war, upholders of civil liberty and the freedom of the individual - values thought to be respected in Britain.

Absolutists (most of whom were committed pacifists) believed that any alternative service supported the war effort and in effect supported the immoral practice of conscription as well. The tribunals had the power to give these men complete and unconditional exemption.

Some were 'alternativists', prepared to undertake alternative civilian work not under any military control.

Tribunals had power to exempt them from military service on condition that they actually did this work.

Non-combatants' were prepared to accept call-up into the army, but not to be trained to use weapons, or indeed have anything to do with weapons at all.

In many cases applications were turned down altogether, which meant that the men were liable for call-up as ordinary soldiers. These unwilling conscripts could be arrested and handed over to the military; if they disobeyed military orders they would be court-martialled and sent to prison.

End of the War

There are multiple reasons why the war ended.

The following reasons are:

In May 1917 a German u-boat struck an American liner The Lusitania 1,198 passengers were drowned and 128 of them were American citizens. The Germans claimed it was carrying war goods.

The Germans also used their U-boats to cut off British supplies which had a huge impact on USA trade with Britain.

The Germans also sent the Zimmerman telegram which encouraged Mexico to join the war on Germany's side claiming if they did they could claim back territory from America.

America declared war on the Germans in April 1917. The American army was not very big so a huge effort was made to recruit, train, equip and transport the new troops to the battle front.

Russia made peace with Germany in March 1918. They were experiencing their own political problems.

In 1917 there was a revolution on Russia and a change of government. Russia couldn't carry on fighting as well as dealing with her internal problems

Germany

Supplies of food and ammunition could not keep up with the German troops. In Germany itself there were great food shortages due to the British naval blockade. The naval blockade also stopped clothing and fuel getting through as well as food. People on the streets were rioting. By August allied attacks were driving German forces back on the Western Front. The Kaiser fled to Holland and the new government asked for an armistice (a ceasefire).

Minority groups in the war

Conditions during trench warfare was terrible. Often there was death in the trenches due to the weapons that were used by both sides. This meant that there were lots of casualties in the trenches. The BEF (British Expeditionary Force) needed to recruit more soldiers. It turned its recruitment to the empire and asked black and other minority ethnic groups to sign up.

From the outset of hostilities in Europe the role of black men in Britain's military was strongly contested within the government and military authorities. At best attitudes could be uncertain; at worst they were openly prejudiced. Those few who were sent to France experienced segregation.

Seaport riots

In the wake of the First World War and demobilization, the surplus of labour led to dissatisfaction among Britain's workers, in particular seamen. This was arguably the key factor that led to the outbreak of rioting between white and minority workers in Britain's major

	<p>seaports in 1919. Along with African, Afro-Caribbean, Chinese and Arab sailors, South Asians were targeted because of the highly competitive nature of the job market and the perception that these minorities were 'stealing' the jobs that should belong to white British workers.</p> <p>The housing shortage due to a lack of materials and labour during the war made the situation worse.</p> <p>The term 'aliens' was used for people taking jobs and houses from white workers.</p> <p>Further, as Indian seamen were hired at a considerably lower rate than their white British and had to tolerate much poor working and living conditions, they were blamed by unions for undercutting the wages of white workers. Racism also motivated the hostility.</p>	
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