



Year 9 History: Unit 1

Big Question: Was World War One a new kind of war?

Ad Astra ★

Year 7 Battle of Hastings and Stamford Bridge.	Year 7 The Crusades and the War of the Roses.	Year 8 Power, the King and the Church	Year 8 Causes of the English Civil War
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What will you be learning about?

During this topic we will be examining the reasons for the First World War. We will assess the short, medium and long term causes of the war and explain which was the most significant. You will also examine the conditions that people faced during the war and consider the outcomes of the First World War.

Key Focus

The key skill focus for this unit will be **cause and consequence**. It will help you to be able to answer questions asking why events happened and what the outcomes of key historical events are. Synoptic element is war and conquest.

We will develop our learning by studying the following each week:

<p><u>Week One</u></p> <p>1. Which was the greatest of the great European powers on the eve of WWI?</p> <p>2. How was Europe split into two camps?</p> <p><u>Week Two</u></p> <p>3. Why was the Balkans the Powder Keg of Europe?</p> <p>Awe and Wonder: How did an assassination pull the trigger on WWI?</p> <p><u>Week Three</u></p> <p>4. Skill: Was the assassination of Franz Ferdinand the main cause of WWI?</p> <p>5. What was the Schlieffen Plan and why did it fail?</p> <p><u>Week Four</u></p> <p>6. Why did WWI become a trench war?</p> <p>7. CTG and Why did so many men join up</p>	RAG	<p><u>Week Five</u></p> <p>8. Does Haig deserve to be known as the Butcher of the Somme?</p> <p>5. Interim Assessment</p> <p><u>Week Six</u></p> <p>6. Was the battle of Passchendaele more effective than the Somme?</p> <p>7. CTG and USA entry into the war.</p> <p><u>Week Seven</u></p> <p>8. What were the trenches like?</p> <p>9. What was the biggest danger to soldiers in World War one?</p> <p><u>Week Eight</u></p> <p>10. How did Germany try and win the war?</p> <p>11. How did the allies win the war?</p>	RAG
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Key Vocabulary

Alliance	Arms race	Militarism	Imperialism	Assassinate	Censorship
Rationing	Desertion	Infantry	Conscription	Conscientious objector	Enlist

How will this unit help you in the future?

<p>Year 10</p> <p>Medicine through time – during this unit in your GCSE you will be required to assess the main reason for medical development from one era to the next</p>	<p>Year 11</p> <p>The reigns of King Richard and King John – you will be required to assess the main reason for several potential key events.</p>
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Which was the greatest of the great European powers on the eve of WWI?

Imperial: Relates to an Empire or the person or country that rules it.

Empire: Group of countries or states ruled by a single country or ruler

Colony: Area controlled politically by a powerful country

Reichstag: German parliament

Slav: Group of people in Eastern, Southeastern and Central Europe.

Arms race: competition between countries to have the best weapons and largest military forces.

How did WWI become a trench war?

Stalemate: Further action or progress by either party is impossible.

Attrition: Strategy to win the war by wearing the other side down.

How was Europe split into two camps?

Alliance: Group of countries that promise to support each other and protect each other from invasion or a conflict.

Treaty: Form of agreement made between people or countries.

Triple Entente: Alliance between France, Russia and Britain.

Triple Alliance: Alliance between Germany, Austria Hungary and Italy.

Why did so many men join the British Army in 1914?

Pals Battalions: men from the large towns and cities to serve in the army with their friends, colleagues and teammates.

Propaganda: False information to spread a political message.

Censorship: Censorship blocks something from being read, heard, or seen.

Why was the Balkans the Powder Keg of Europe?

Pan-Slavism: Advocating the unity of all Slavic people in one political organisation. Annexation: Taking a piece of land forcefully by another state.

Balkans: A region of southeast Europe that includes modern day Serbia, Bosnia and Macedonia.

Does Haig deserve to be known as the Butcher of the Somme?

Somme: Attack on the Germans which begun in 1916 and resulted in the deaths of 420,000 British Soldiers.

Interpretations: Using sources and evidence to construct a view of past events or people.

Verdun: French were attacked by the Germans in 1916 and suffered mass casualties.

How did an assassination pull the trigger on WWI?

Nationalist: A person who believes in the independence of their own nation.

Assassin: A person who murders an important person for political or religious reasons.

July Crisis: A chain reaction of events that led to increased tensions between the major powers.

Mobilise: Preparing army, resources and supplies for war.

Ultimatum: Final demand or statement of terms that will result in retaliation.

Was the battle of Passchendaele more effective than the Somme?

Passchendaele: Battle in the Belgian province of France 1917.

Bite and hold tactics: capture small sections of German territory and defend it from the German counterattack before attempting to capture more land.

U-boat: German submarines that attacked British supply ships

What was the Schlieffen Plan and why did it fail?

Outflanked: Move around the opposing force to attack them from behind.

Schlieffen Plan: A German plan to avoid fighting Russia and France at the same time.

Eastern Front: area of fighting between Germany and Russia.

Western Front: area of fighting between France and Britain and Germany.

8. What were the trenches like?

Frontline: Trench facing the enemy trench. Place where attacks would be launched from.

No mans land: Area between the trenches which neither side controlled.

Support trench: Located behind the frontline trench to provide supports and reinforcements if needed.

Communication trench: Connected lines of trenches together so supplies, troops and messages could move easily between them.

Dug out: Rooms or shelters dug out the back wall of the trenches.

Periscope: device using mirrors to help soldiers see over the top of the trench.

Artillery: huge guns that fired shells over long distances.

10. How did Germany try and win the war?

Offensive: Term for an attack.

Salient: an area of the battlefield that extends into enemy territory and is surrounded on three sides.
Ludendorff: Leader of Germany's forces on the Western Front.

Storm Troopers: specially trained German soldiers who attacked quickly.

Foch: French General who was put in charge of British and French troops to stop the German attack.

9. What was the biggest danger to soldiers in World War one?

Trench foot: foot condition caused by standing in water logged trenches for a long period of time.

Trench Fever: Illness which gave soldiers a headache, temperature and was caused by lice.

Shell Shock: Mental illness caused by the trauma of living and fighting in the trenches.

Poison gas: Chlorine, Phosgene and Mustard gas used to attack soldiers.

11. How did the allies win the war?

Hindenburg Line: German defensive position on the Western Front in France.

Armistice: an agreement between waring countries to stop fighting.