



# Lyng Primary School Knowledge Organiser



History Topic:

**WWI – Should Britain have been involved in World War 1?**

Year 6  
*Civilisation, Communication and Inventions*

Summer Term



## Let's recap...

- Year 2 – The children know when World War 1 happened.
- Year 2 – The children are familiar with the term allies.
- Year 2 – The children will have handled WW1 artefacts, including medals and letters.



## What Step On and Goldilocks words will I use?

Spelling	Definition
Alliance	When countries join forces or work together to achieve a common goal.
Annexed	To take and rule over land without permission.
Armistice	A formal agreement where warring parties agree to stop fighting.
The Black Hand	Serbian terrorist society who used violence towards political powers in an attempt to liberate (free) Serbia.
Central Powers	The countries who fought against the allied nations.
Conscription	The requirement by law to join the armed forces.
Front Line	The area where armies engage in fighting.
The Great War	The name used for World War One at the time.
Imperialism	A country expanding its power across an empire
League of Nations	A worldwide intergovernmental organisation with the aim of keeping world peace.
Militarism	Competition between countries over military power
Nationalism	Intense patriotism and loyalty to a person's own country.
No Man's Land	The area of land between to enemy trench systems.
Treaty	A written agreement between two or more countries.
Trench	Long ditches dug into the ground where soldiers live for the duration of the campaign.

### Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand (1863-1914)

The assassination of Franz Ferdinand (Archduke of Austria) contributed to the outbreak of World War One. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was the Prince of Hungary and Bohemia. When he rose to power, he wanted to try and make the gap between rich and poor smaller. However, people in power did not agree with him. The Black Hand eventually successfully assassinated him and his wife in 1914. This led to war between Austria-Hungary and Bosnia.

### Alliance System

At the beginning of World War 1, Europe was divided into two major alliance systems: the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance. These alliances were formed as a means of mutual protection and to maintain the balance of power, but they also contributed to the rapid escalation of the conflict following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914.

### The Schlieffen Plan

The Schlieffen Plan was a strategic military blueprint devised by the German General Count Alfred von Schlieffen in 1905, aimed at securing a swift victory in the event of a two-front war against France and Russia. The essence of the plan was to avoid a prolonged conflict by quickly defeating France in the west before turning to confront Russia in the east, whose mobilization was expected to be slower.

### Field Marshal Douglas Haig (1861-1928)

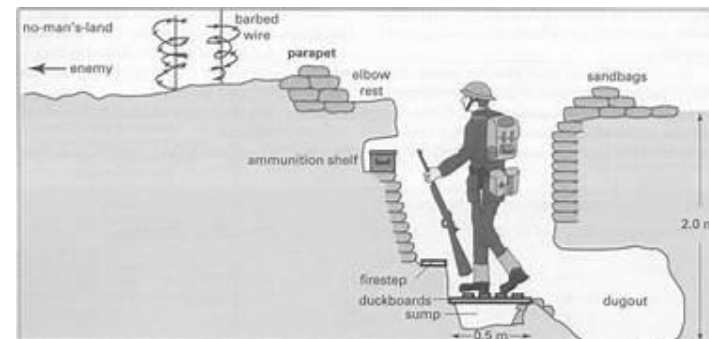
Field Marshal Haig was a senior officer of the British Army during World War 1. He is best known for commanding the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) on the Western Front from 1915 to the end of the war. Haig played a pivotal role in major battles such as the Battle of the Somme and the Battle of Passchendaele. While his strategies and the high number of casualties under his command have been subjects of controversy, Haig was instrumental in leading the Allied forces to eventual victory. After the war, he dedicated himself to supporting veterans, founding the Royal British Legion in 1921.

To discover more:

Britannica Kids - [World War I - Kids](#) | [Britannica Kids](#) | [Homework Help](#)

## Enquiry questions that we shall investigate during the topic:

- What caused World War 1?
- Did the assassination of one man cause a world war?
- Why did Germany attack Belgium first?
- Why did men join the armed forces?
- What was life like in the trenches?
- Was Field Marshal Douglas Haig a hero or a villain?






### Trip/ Visit






The school trenches

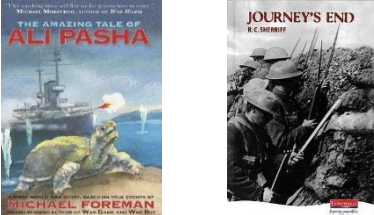


# Our Storytelling Approach to enhance engagement

<b>People:</b> Teenager		<b>Place:</b> Trenches – Western Front		<b>Problem:</b> Wants to go home	
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## Focus Texts

Important Events and Life in World War One		
Entangling Alliances		<p>1879-1914</p> <p>The world's most powerful countries formed alliances between each other – The Triple Entente (France, Britain and Russia) and the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies)</p>
Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand		<p>28<sup>th</sup> June 1914</p> <p>The Archduke and his wife Sophia were assassinated by Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo, Bosnia.</p>
July Crisis		<p>July- August 1914</p> <p>After Serbia's failure to make amends after the assassination, Austria-Hungary (with an ally in Russia) declared war on them. Consequently, Germany declares war on Russia. By August 4<sup>th</sup> the European powers from the Allied and Central nations were at war.</p>
Trench Warfare	<p>September 1914- November 1918</p> <p>To prevent enemy advances, both sides built large trench systems which stretched from the North Sea through Belgium and France. As a result, neither side made much ground between 1914 and early 1918. Attacks involved crossing No Man's Land which was open to heavy machine gun fire, mines and shelling. Life in the trenches was grim – disease, illness and death was rife.</p>	<p>Key Fact:</p> <p>Enemy trenches were between 50 and 250metres apart.</p>
Battle of the Somme	<p>1<sup>st</sup> July 1916 – 10<sup>th</sup> November 1916.</p> <p>The largest battle in WWI took place on the Western Front. More than 3million soldiers fought in the battle with more than 1 million being killed or seriously injured. By the end of the battle the Allies had advanced 6km.</p>	<p>Key Fact:</p> <p>Battle is known for the first use of tanks as weaponry.</p>
America Declares War	<p>6<sup>th</sup> April 1917.</p> <p>America declared war because Germany had broken the peace agreement to suspend warfare in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea –this caused U.S ships to be sunk by the German troops.</p>	<p>Key Fact:</p> <p>Arrival of US troop contributed to the turn of war in favour of the Allies.</p>
Armistice Day		<p>11<sup>th</sup> November 1918</p> <p>This signalled the end of fighting between the Allies and Germany. Previous Armistice has already been agreed with other central powers and it marked a victory for the Allies.</p>
The Treaty of Versailles		<p>28<sup>th</sup> June 1919</p> <p>The was the most important of the peace treaties designed to end World War I. It ended conflict between the Allied Powers and Germany. It was mainly discussed in Paris but officially signed in Versailles. The treaty made Germany accept full responsibility for the war and had to pay all affected countries huge amounts of money in compensation.</p>



We will Focus on Ali Pascha as well as reading extracts from the play script 'Journey's End' and Owen's and Sassoon's poetry

**Agreed Outcome**

Non-chronological report describing advances in World War 1 weaponry.



# Lyng Primary School Knowledge Quiz



History Topic:

The Great War

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1. Which country belonged to the Triple Entente?	<b>S</b>	<b>E</b>
a) Austria-Hungary		
b) Germany		
c) Britain		

2. Archduke Franz Ferdinand's assassination was...	<b>S</b>	<b>E</b>
a) For no reason		
b) Based on religious prejudice		
c) Political		

3. Which main power was the last to join The Great War?	<b>S</b>	<b>E</b>

5. What caused the outbreak of WWI?
S =
E =

**Our WWI  
Quick Quiz**

**Start score:**  
**End score:**

6. Wilfred Owen received...	<b>S</b>	<b>E</b>
No army training		
Some army training		
Lots of army training		

7. The Battle of the Somme resulted in...	<b>S</b>	<b>E</b>
Britain and allies making advances		
Germany making advances		
Deadlock between the nations		

8. The Battle of the Somme was unjust because....	<b>S</b>	<b>E</b>

9. List three types of warfare used in WWI.	
<b>S</b>	<b>E</b>

10. How did warfare improve over the cause of WWI?	<b>S</b>	<b>E</b>