



WORLD WAR I KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



What should we already know?

- That we have Remembrance Day. We wear Poppies to remember soldiers who died in WW1 and 2.
- That Queen Victoria ruled from 1837-1901 and that this is called the Victoria Era. This ended 13 years prior to WW1.

Key Objectives:

ALLIED POWERS		1. To know some of the reasons why WW1 started What is an alliance? Why was Archduke Franz Ferdinand's death important? What was the geographical impact of WW1?
Allied Powers	Central Powers	
FRANCE 	GERMAN EMPIRE 	2. Explore what life would have been like in the trenches What were the greatest hazards in the trenches? What would a soldier's day have been like? What weapons would have been used?
BRITISH EMPIRE 	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 	
RUSSIA 	OTTOMAN EMPIRE 	3. To understand what happened during the Scarborough Bombardment by using a variety of sources What does bombardment mean? What happened? Who was involved? Which places were hit?
USA 	BULGARIA 	4. To produce a poster in the style of WW1 propaganda What is propaganda? How and why was it used? What are the key features of propaganda?
		5. To know what happened during the Christmas Truce What happened? Why did it happen? Why did some people disapprove?

How did it Start?

Event	Image	Description	Date/s	Fact
Alliances		In the early 20 th Century, lots of countries had 'empires' and wanted to keep them strong. Consequently, each of the most powerful countries moved to make alliances with one another. They agreed to protect each other.	1879-1914	Defensive pacts stated that participating countries must aid an ally under attack.
Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand		Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife Sophie, were assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a member of the Serbian Black Hand Society.	28 th June 1914	Earlier, another assassination attempt against the Archduke had failed.
July Crisis		After Serbia's failure to make amends for the assassination, Austria-Hungary declared war on them. Russia (in pact with Serbia) declares war on Austria-Hungary, before Germany consequently declares war on Russia. By the 4 th August, all of the European powers from the Allied and Central Powers are at war.	July-August 1914	Britain were the last of the powers to declare war, on 4 th August 1914.
Trench Warfare	 	To prevent enemy advances, both sides built large trenches, which stretched from the North Sea, through Belgium and France. Attacks involved going across No Man's Land (in the middle) where attackers were open to machine gun fire, mines, and shells. Casualties were huge. Life in the trenches were awful, with diseases like trench foot rife. Mustard gas was a war agent used, causing blisters on skin and lungs. It caused excruciating pain and often death.	From September 1914 until November 1918 (the end of the war).	The enemy trenches were generally 50 to 250 metres apart. In between, No Man's Land was littered with barbed wire, mines, and bodies.

The Scarborough Bombardment

WHO? Two German battleships.
WHAT? Shot over 500 shells on the castle and town. They killed 17 people and injured many more.
WHERE? Scarborough Town and castle.
WHEN? 8am on Wednesday 16th December, for half an hour.
WHY? To spread fear and panic and test the strength of the Royal Navy!



Lonsdale Road

No 2 Wykeham Street
(5 members of the Bennet family were killed).

How do we know what happened?

Photographs and drawings,
 Newspaper Reports,
 Propaganda Posters,
 Oral history and first hand accounts,
 Secondary sources from historians

Propaganda

Propaganda is used to promote ideas or views.

When Scarborough was bombed, the people were shocked! The UK press and government used what had happened to persuade men to join the war effort. Some famous propaganda posters were about Scarborough. The Germans were labeled 'baby killers' for targeting civilians. More men chose to join the war effort to avenge the attacks.



Timeline of Major Events

28 Jun, 1914 – Archduke Franz Ferdinand is killed by a Serbian
 28 Jul 1914 – Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. Russia steps in to help Serbia
 Aug 1-4 1914 – Keeping promises to their allies, Germany, France, and Britain all enter the war.
 Sep 5-12 1914 – The advancing German army is stopped by British and French forces before Paris. 4 years of trench warfare begins.
 11 Nov 1914 – The Ottoman Empire declares war on the Allies.
 25 Apr 1915 – The Ottomans defeat the Allies at the Battle of Gallipoli.
 1 Jul 1916 – The Battle of the Somme begins. Over 1 million soldiers will be killed or wounded
 8 Mar 1917 – The Russian Revolution begins. Tsar Nicholas II is removed from power.
 6 Apr 1917 – The U.S enters the war, declaring war on Germany.
 15 Jul 1918 – The Allies decisively win at the Second Battle of Marne.
 11 Nov 1918 – Armistice signed. The fighting ends.

Key Vocabulary:

- Ally-** Cooperating with another for a military or other purpose.
- Bombardment-** Information used to promote an idea.
- Treaty-** A formal, legally binding agreement between countries.
- Propaganda-** Information used to promote an idea.
- Civilians-** A person not in the armed services.
- Trenches-** Long, narrow ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived.
- Raid-** A rapid or surprise attack.

The Trenches:

- Dugout – A shelter used to protect soldiers during shelling.
- No-Man's Land – The space between lines of opposing trenches.
- Ammunition shelf- Used to store and stock up weapons.
- Duckboards- Placed on the ground of trenches because they were often flooded. They kept the soldier's feet dry.
- Parapet- The side facing the enemy line. Covered in sandbags to protect the heads and shoulders of soldiers.
- Fire Step- So that soldiers in front-line trenches could fire through the parapet.

