



Y8 Knowledge organiser: How Great was the Great War?

The Big Picture:



What were the long term causes of World War One?
Was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand a trigger point for war?
Key Piece - **Why** did people join up?
What contributions did the British Empire make to the First World War?
Was the outbreak of World War One inevitable?
What was life like in the trenches?
What was the impact of new weaponry?
How great were medical advancements during the First World War?
What was the Battle of the Somme?
Key Piece - **Was** the Battle of the Somme a disaster for the British Army?
 Local History Study: **How** did Lancashire contribute to the Great War?
What measures were introduced on the Home Front to support the War?
How did the Treaty of Versailles bring an end to War?
How 'great' was the Great War?

Timeline of key events- Can you add any additional facts to each event?

4 th August 1914 Britain declares war on Germany	28 th June 1914 Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated
19 th February 1915 The Gallipoli Campaign begins	19 th October- 30 th November 1914 First Battle of Ypres
December 1915 Sir Douglas Haig becomes commander of the BEF.	22 nd April-25 th May 1915 Second Battle of Ypres
1 st July- 18 th November 1916 The Battle of the Somme	21 st February 1916 Germany attacks Verdun

Key Individuals:

Kaiser Wilhelm II

- German King from 1888 until his abdication in 1918
- His aggressive foreign policy was given as one of the reasons for the start of WW1

Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand

- Heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne in 1914.
- Murdered by Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo in 1914.

Sir Douglas Haig:

- Commander of the British Expeditionary Force 1915-1918.
- Famous for being the commander of the British Army during the Battle of the Somme.

Key Words	Definition
Militarism	
Alliance	
Imperialism	
Nationalism	
The Triple Alliance	An alliance made up of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
The Triple Entente	An alliance made up of Britain, France and Russia.
armistice	An agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce.
artillery	Large cannons used to fire shells at targets miles away from their location.
assassination	To murder an important or powerful person for political or military reasons.
British Expeditionary Force (BEF)	The British Army that fought on the Western Front from 1914-1918.
civilian	A person not involved in the military or armed forces; an ordinary member of the public.
conscription	When people are legally required to join the armed forces and can be punished or put in prison if they refuse.
DORA	The Defence of the Realm Act was a law which authorised the government to do almost anything it thought was necessary to help the war effort and protect the country.
Enlist	To voluntarily join the armed forces.
front line	In military terms, it refers to the position closest to the area of conflict.
Homefront	Term for the civilian population of a nation at war.
rifle	A long-barrelled type of gun, used for more accurate shooting.
shell	In the context of war and conflict, a shell is a metal explosive that is fired and is contained within a hard, metal case.
Shrapnel	Pieces of metal that explode out of shells and down onto soldiers causing serious injury or death.
Trench	A defensive position dug into the ground to protect soldiers from attack.
troops	Used as a collective term for soldiers or members of the military.
Western Front	This refers to the point of the two sides meeting where battles were fought as German forces invaded France.

CEIAG Link - This module we are studying can make links to a variety of professions - **British Army, Engineering, Nursing, Engineering** If this is something you are interested in do some research on the profession or speak to Mrs Ackroyd