



Should we accept our place in society?

British Empire, WWI



Sticky Knowledge

- World War 1 began in August 1914
- Before the outbreak of war, tensions were high in Europe. Many countries had formed alliances, the main ones being The Triple Entente and The Triple Alliance.
- The main event thought to have triggered the start of the First World War is the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- The United Kingdom, France and Russia formed the Triple Entente
- Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary formed the Triple Alliance
- Propaganda was used to encourage people to join the forces.
- Over 3 million soldiers and labourers from across the British Empire and Commonwealth served alongside the British Army in the First World War. This included soldiers from the West Indies, India, East Africa, South Africa, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
- Trenches were dug out of the land to protect the soldiers. Soldiers would sleep and rest in the trenches as well as eat their meals.
- No-mans land was the space between the opposing trenches
- An armistice was signed by Britain, France and Germany on 11th November 1918 putting an end to all fighting.
- Poppies are also worn around this time to remember the soldiers who died in the war; as after all the fighting had stopped, poppies began to grow on the battlefields.

Prominent Figures / Events

Archduke Franz Ferdinand (18 December 1863 – 28 June 1914)



Archduke Franz Ferdinand Carl Ludwig Joseph Maria of Austria, was the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. Franz Ferdinand was the eldest son of Archduke Karl Ludwig of Austria, the younger brother of Emperor Franz Joseph I. Following the death of Karl Ludwig in 1896, Franz Ferdinand became the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. His courtship of Sophie Chotek, a lady-in-waiting, caused conflict within the imperial household. Franz Ferdinand held significant influence over the military, and in 1913 he was appointed inspector general of the Austro-Hungarian armed forces. On 28 June 1914, Franz Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated in Sarajevo by the 19-year-old Gavrilo Princip, a member of a revolutionary group. This is widely regarded as the event that triggered the start of the First World War.

Kaiser Wilhelm II (27 January 1859 – 4 June 1941)



Wilhelm II (Friedrich Wilhelm Viktor Albert) was the last German Emperor (Kaiser) and King of Prussia. His reign lasted from 15 June 1888 to 9 November 1918. Despite cementing Germany's status as a global power by building a navy and promoting scientific innovation. Unfortunately, his tactless public statements and reckless foreign policy antagonized the international community and ultimately plunged his country into the First World War. When Germany's forces capitulated in November 1918, he was forced to abdicate (resign as King).

Oppression

Equality

Legacy

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Schlieffen Plan		The Schlieffen Plan was the German plan for attacking France in 1914 by sending troops through the French border and through Belgium. It was designed to distract France with the Southern Army, while the Northern army marched through Belgium and overwhelmed from the North.	Germany, Belgium, France	It failed, as the German North Army was held up in Belgium by the Belgian army and then Great Britain.
Triple Alliance		The group of countries fighting against the Allied powers in World War 1. Including : Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria and their territories.	Europe	Azerbaijan, Finland and Lithuania joined in 1918
Triple Entente		The group of countries fighting against the Central powers in World War 1. Including : Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan and the United States of America.	Europe, North America and Asia	Italy started the war by supporting the Central powers, but changed sides in 1915.
Eastern Front/Western Front		The line of trenches and battles in the East or West of Europe.	Russia, Poland, Germany, Austria, Romania France, Belgium	The line covered nearly 1000 miles, from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea.
The British Empire		In the late 1500s Britain began colonizing parts of the world. The reasons for this were to: gain more money, more power and to spread Christianity and British ways of life.	The Empire existed for nearly 400 years.	Decolonisation began in the mid 1900s, after World War II.
Propaganda		Propaganda is information of a biased and misleading nature. During WW1 Stories about bad things the Germans had done were told to make people angry and frightened so everyone would want Britain to beat them in the war.	This helped the government to recruit lots of new soldiers.	Lots of posters told men that it was their 'duty' to fight in the war.
Trench Warfare		Trenches were long, narrow ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived. They were muddy and uncomfortable.	Most trenches were between 6 and 7 feet deep.	Conditions were so bad, soldier developed problems such as trench foot and other diseases by living there.
Armistice		Agreement that ended all fighting on land, sea and air in World War One between the Allied powers and the Central Powers. Germany signed the treaty as the largest Central Power, and surrendered all troops and vehicles to the Allied Power.	11 th November 1918.	Still commemorated every year. The Poppy symbol is used to commemorate.
Treaty of Versailles		Official treaty ending the First World War. It held Germany responsible for starting the war and the damage caused.	June 28 th 1919	Caused lots of anger in Germany, who believed they did not deserve all the blame for WW1.
Geneva Convention		The Geneva Convention was a treaty signed between countries on how they will treat each other during war. It is a list of rules, including how to treat prisoners, wounded soldier, civilians and what weapons you can use.	1929 and 1949	It is still used today as a set of 'rules' for war, particularly human rights.

June 1914
Archduke Franz Ferdinand was shot.

June 1914
Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

August 1914
British forces arrive in France.

November 1918
Germany signs the Armistice, ending World War I.

January 1933
Hitler is elected as German leader.

September 1939
Germany invades Poland and start World War Two.

May – June 1940
Battle of Dunkirk.

May 1945
End of World War Two.

1954
End of rationing.