



## Year 9 History: Unit 1

### Big Question: Why was World War One a new kind of war?

Ad Astra

<b>Year 7</b> Battle of Hastings and Stamford Bridge.	<b>Year 7</b> The Crusades and the War of the Roses.	<b>Year 8</b> Power, the King and the Church	<b>Year 8</b> Causes of the English Civil War
<b>What will you be learning about?</b> 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.			
<b>Key Focus</b> The key skill focus for this unit will be <b>cause and consequence</b> . 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.			
<b>We will develop our learning by studying the following each week:</b>			
<b><u>Week One</u></b>  1. Europe before 1914. 2. Alliances in Europe <b><u>Week Two3</u></b>  3. Problems in the Balkans Awe and Wonder: How did an assassination pull the trigger on WWI? <b><u>Week Three</u></b>  4. Skill: Was the assassination of Franze Ferdinand the main cause of WWI? How far do you agree? 5. The Schlieffen Plan <b><u>Week Four</u></b>  6. Development of Trench Warfare. 7. CTG and WWI recruitment	<b>RAG</b>	<b><u>Week Five</u></b>  8. Haig and the Battle of Somme. 5. Interim Assessment <b><u>Week Six</u></b>  6. Was the battle of Passchendaele more effective than the Somme? 7. CTG and USA entry into the war. <b><u>Week Seven</u></b>  8. What were the trenches like? 9. What was the biggest danger to soldiers in World War one? <b><u>Week Eight</u></b>  10. The Spring Offensive 11. Winning the war in 100 days and breaking the stalemate.	<b>RAG</b>
<b>How will this unit help you in the future?</b>			
<b>Year 10</b> 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		<b>Year 11</b> Germany after WWI. Cause and consequences of key events in the Cold War.	
<b>Websites to support your learning</b> BBC Bitesize Kiddle encyclopaedia.			

<p><b>Europe before 1914.</b></p> <p><b>Imperial:</b> Relates to an Empire or the person or country that rules it.</p> <p><b>Empire:</b> Group of countries or states ruled by a single country or ruler</p> <p><b>Colony:</b> Area controlled politically by a powerful country</p> <p><b>Reichstag: German parliament</b></p> <p><b>Slav:</b> Group of people in Eastern, Southeastern and Central Europe.</p> <p><b>Arms race:</b> competition between countries to have the best weapons and largest military forces.</p>	<p><b>WW! Recruitment.</b></p> <p><b>Pals Battalions:</b> men from the large towns and cities to serve in the army with their friends, colleagues and teammates.</p> <p><b>Propaganda:</b> False information to spread a political message.</p> <p><b>Censorship:</b> Censorship blocks something from being read, heard, or seen.</p>
<p><b>Alliances in Euope.</b></p> <p><b>Alliance:</b> Group of countries that promise to support each other and protect each other from invasion or a conflict.</p> <p><b>Treaty:</b> Form of agreement made between people or countries.</p> <p><b>Triple Entente:</b> Alliance between France, Russia and Britian.</p> <p><b>Triple Alliance:</b> Alliance between Germany, Austria Hungary and Italy.</p>	<p><b>Haig and the Somme</b></p> <p><b>Somme:</b> Attack on the Germans which begun in 1916 and resulted in the deaths of 420,000 British Soldiers.</p> <p><b>Interpretations:</b> Using sources and evidence to construct a view of past events or people.</p> <p><b>Verdun:</b> French were attacked by the Germans in 1916 and suffered mass casualties.</p>
<p><b>Problems in the Balkans.</b></p> <p><b>Pan-Slavism:</b> Advocating the unity of all Slavic people in one political organisation. Annexation: Taking a piece of land forcefully by another state.</p> <p><b>Balkans:</b> A region of southeast Europe that includes modern day Serbia, Bosnia and Macedonia.</p>	<p><b>Passchendaele</b></p> <p><b>Passchendaele:</b> Battle in the Belgian province of France 1917.</p> <p><b>Bite and hold tactics:</b> capture small sections of German territory and defend it from the German counterattack before attempting to capture more land.</p> <p><b>U-boat:</b> German submarines that attacked British supply ships</p>
<p><b>Assassination of Franz Ferdinand.</b></p> <p><b>Nationalist:</b> A person who believes in the independence of their own nation.</p> <p><b>Assassin:</b> A person who murders an important person for political or religious reasons.</p> <p><b>July Crisis:</b> A chain reaction of events that led to increased tensions between the major powers.</p> <p><b>Mobilise:</b> Preparing army, resources and supplies for war.</p> <p><b>Ultimatum:</b> Final demand or statement of terms that will result in retaliation.</p>	<p><b>Trenches</b></p> <p><b>Frontline:</b> Trench facing the enemy trench. Place where attacks would be launched from.</p> <p><b>No mans land:</b> Area between the trenches which neither side controlled.</p> <p><b>Support trench:</b> Located behind the frontline trench to provide supports and reinforcements if needed.</p> <p><b>Communication trench:</b> Connected lines of trenches together so supplies, troops and messages could move easily between them.</p> <p><b>Dug out:</b> Rooms or shelters dug out the back wall of the trenches.</p> <p>Periscope: device using mirrors to help soldiers see over the top of the trench.</p> <p><b>Artillery:</b> huge guns that fired shells over long distances</p>
<p><b>Schlieffen Plan.</b></p> <p><b>Outflanked:</b> Move around the opposing force to attack them from behind.</p> <p><b>Schlieffen Plan:</b> A German plan to avoid fighting Russia and France at the same time.</p> <p><b>Eastern Front:</b> area of fighting between Germany and Russia.</p> <p><b>Western Front:</b> area of fighting between France and Britian and Germany.</p>	<p><b>Illness and injury</b></p> <p><b>Trench foot:</b> foot condition caused by standing in water logged trenches for a long period of time.</p> <p><b>Trench Fever:</b> Illness which gave soldiers a headache, temperature and was caused by lice.</p> <p><b>Shell Shock:</b> Mental illness caused by the trauma of living and fighting in the trenches.</p> <p><b>Poison gas:</b> Chlorine, Phosgene and Mustard gas used to attack soldiers.</p>
<p><b>Development of Trench war?</b></p> <p><b>Stalemate:</b> Further action or progress by either party is impossible.</p> <p>Attrition: Strategy to win the war by wearing the other side down</p>	<p><b>Spring Offensive</b></p> <p><b>Offensive:</b> Term for an attack.</p> <p><b>Salient:</b> an area of the battlefield that extends into enemy territory and is surrounded on three sides.</p> <p>Ludendorff: Leader of Germany's forces on the Western Front.</p> <p><b>Storm Troopers:</b> specially trained German soldiers who attacked quickly.</p> <p><b>Foch:</b> French General who was put in charge of British and French troops to stop the German attack.</p>
<p><b>WW! Recruitment.</b></p> <p><b>Pals Battalions:</b> men from the large towns and cities to serve in the army with their friends, colleagues and teammates.</p> <p><b>Propaganda:</b> False information to spread a political message.</p> <p><b>Censorship:</b> Censorship blocks something from being read, heard, or seen.</p>	<p><b>100 days and breaking the stalemate</b></p> <p><b>Hindenburg Line:</b> German defensive position on the Western Front in France.</p> <p><b>Armistice:</b> an agreement between waring countries to stop fighting.</p>