

Key Dates and Events You Should Know

- May 1882** The Triple Alliance was formed between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. The three countries agreed to support each other if attacked by either France or Russia.
- March 1905** The Moroccan crisis - Morocco wanted independence from France. Germany declared support for the Moroccans against the French. War was avoided following negotiations which allowed France to retain possession of Morocco.
- 1905-06** The Bosnian crisis - Austria took control of Bosnia angering Serbia. Serbia threatened Austria-Hungary with war. Russia, allied to Serbia, mobilised its forces. Germany mobilised its forces and threatened Russia. War was avoided when Russia backed down.
- August 1907** The Triple Entente was formed between Britain, France and Russia and stated that they had a "moral obligation" to support each other.
- March 1908** Germany launched it's first Dreadnought sparking the naval race between itself and Britain.
- 28TH June 1914** Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand - tensions rise across Europe triggering several countries and alliances to declare war.
- 23rd July 1914** Austria Hungary sent an ultimatum to Serbia forcing them to accept an enquiry into the assassination and accept that they would allow the Austro-Hungarians to take over their legal system to do this or a war would be declared. Serbia refused.
- 24th July 1914** Russia offered its support to Serbia.
- 28th July 1914** Austria Hungary declared war on Serbia.
- 3rd August 1914** Germany launched the Schlieffen plan, invading France to capture Paris by going through Belgium.
- 4th August 1914** Britain declared war on Germany.

Objectives: To be able to explain the causes of the First World War, making connections between them. To be able to understand different interpretations of these events.

Key Historical Skills Covered in this Topic

- Chronology** Ordering historical events.
- Cause and Consequence** Giving reasons why events happened and their effects.
- Explanation** Sharing your understanding using historical knowledge.
- Significance** Making judgements about the importance and impact of an historical event.

Key Words

- Alliances** An alliance is an agreement between countries to help each other in a war. In 1914 the major powers in Europe were divided into two armed groups known as the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. The members of the Triple Alliance were; Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy. The members of the Triple Entente were; Britain, France and Russia.
- Nationalism** The belief in and support for your country often above the needs or position of other countries.
- Imperialism** The policy of making your country bigger and more powerful by taking over other countries and their resources.
- Militarism** The belief that your country should build and maintain a powerful military and should be willing to use it to defend the country's interests.

The Trenches (Home Learning Project)

This task is an independent task which will ask you to use evidence to explain the structures and military use of the trenches in the First World War. This will form part of the Y10 GCSE course if you choose to continue on to GCSE history. You will be sent full objectives and supporting resources by your class teacher on MS Teams.

Conflict - Causes of World War One

There is one assessment for this topic.

The first assessment for this topic will focus on:

- Knowledge questions retrieving key skills e.g. centuries, keywords, key events studied.
- The causes of and an explanation of some of the key causes of the war.
- Interpretations from different viewpoints on who was to blame for the war beginning.

What were the short and long term causes of World War One?

Long term causes—fear, competition and problems which had been building up over many years before the war began

- **Alliance systems:** Created suspicion between different countries. When war began between any two countries this made it more likely that war would spread across Europe. Also led up to the long term build up of military capability in Europe.
- **Militarism:** No country wanted to be in a position not be able to defend itself so all countries (with the exception of Britain) began actively recruiting into their armies in the years before 1914. For Britain and Germany this also included building new battleships called Dreadnoughts.
- **Nationalism:** All countries in Europe believed their countries should be seen as the strongest and most powerful. This was particularly the case for Germany, whose leader, Kaiser Wilhelm, wanted to prove himself by getting Germany its 'place in the sun'.
- **Imperialism:** All countries wanted to increase their political power and wealth by building empires. By 1900 Britain was considered to have the biggest and wealthiest empire with land in India, Canada, the West Indies and Africa. Other countries were also trying to expand, leading to competition in Morocco and Bosnia which also created conflict.
- **The Treaty of London:** This was signed by countries across Europe declaring they would defend Belgium if it was attacked as its neutrality was to be protected.

Short term causes—events that happened in the weeks and months before the war began

- The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
- Austria-Hungary's declaration of war on Serbia.
- The Schlieffen plan and the invasion of Belgium.
- Britain's defence of Belgium.



'Bravo Belgium' - A British Cartoon published 12th August 1914

Objectives: To be able to describe the use of and conditions in the trenches during the First World War. To be able to explain the illnesses and medical issues caused by trench warfare and to develop source analysis skills in order to successfully answer GCSE questions.

Key Dates and Events You Should Know

- August 1914** Britain joined the First World War. British troops halted the German advance through France. The FIRST TRENCHES were built by both sides defended by barbed wire and machine guns after neither side retreated.
- 1915** Germany used CHLORINE GAS for the first time. Allied casualties were estimated at 60,000, German at 35,000.
- December 1915** The Thomas Splint began to be used on the front line for leg fractures improving survival rates from 20% to 82% for men with this kind of injury,
- July-Nov 1916** The Battle of Verdun and the battle of the Somme (July-Nov). There were 60,000 casualties on the first day alone and 400,000 by the time the battle ended. British forces gained just 5 miles during this time of fighting.
- April 1917** The Battle of Arras. The British used tunnels to attack German trenches. Some of these tunnels were also used for.
- October 1917** At the Battle of Cambrai, the British army used a large number of tanks to attack German trenches. These were very effective for attacking across No Man's land but also further destroyed land making transportation of injured men difficult.
- 1917** The first use of stored blood (blood bank) for doing blood transfusions on the front line.
- November 1918** The First World War ended.

Key Historical Skills Covered in this Topic

Chronology	Ordering historical events.
Cause and Consequence	Giving reasons why events happened and their effects.
Explanation	Sharing your understanding using historical knowledge.
Usefulness	Judging how useful a source is for finding out about a key event/issue. Is it accurate? Is the author reliable? When and why was it produced?

Key Words

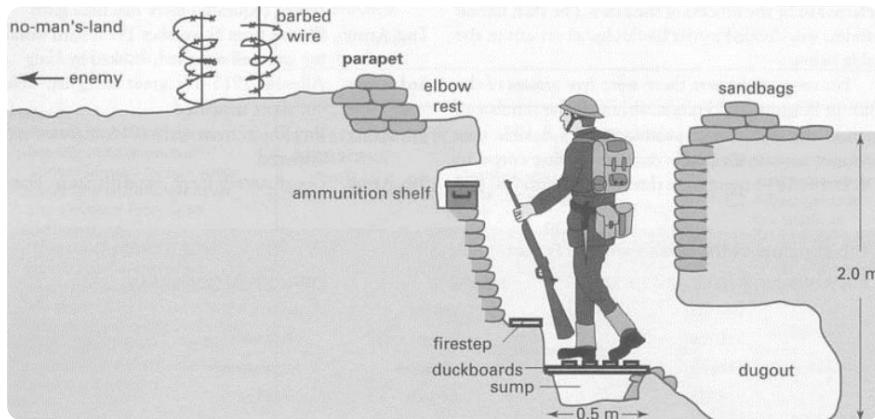
Trench Fever	Known as PUO – spread by lice; caused headaches, shivering and pain.
NYD .N	Stood for 'Not yet diagnosed. Nervous.' Shell shock. This term was first used in 1914. By 1916 men were being treated for the condition in France by being given food, rest and talks.
Trench Foot	A condition caused by soldiers' feet being in wet trenches in tight boots. Feet became swollen and blistered and gangrene sometimes set in.
Shrapnel	Shells broke into fragments and became embedded in the bones of soldiers.
Gas	Chlorine, mustard and phosgene was used from 1914. Could cause blindness, coughing and even suffocation.
Regimental Aid Post	The first stage in the evacuation of men who were wounded, by STRETCHER BEARERS; RAPs were close to the front line and the aim was to decide which men had light wounds and which men needed to be sent to dressing stations for further treatment.
Casualty Clearing Station	The CCS were large, well equipped medical facilities for the wounded, 7-12 miles from the fighting. Tents or large huts housed them. They could perform operations and could deal with 1,000 casualties at a time.
Base Hospitals	Converted hospitals or buildings with operating theatres, x-ray departments and some specialist centres close to railway lines. From here, recovering soldiers were often sent back to England.
Thomas Splint	Helped injured legs to heal after bones had been fractured; it pulled the leg lengthways, stopping the bones from grinding against each other.

There is one assessment for this topic.

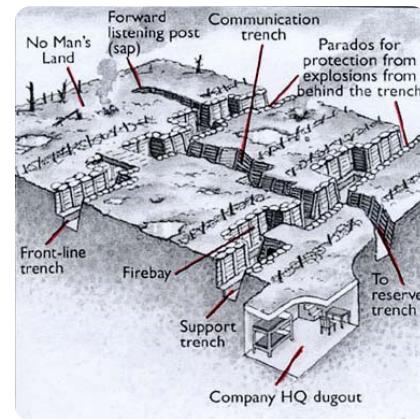
The first assessment for this topic will focus on:

- Describing key features of an event/object/issue linked to the topic.
- Explaining how useful two sources are to finding out about something linked to this topic.
- Identifying how you could find out more about a topic by asking questions about a source and looking for more evidence.

What were the key features of a trench?



Can you describe the key features of a trench and what each feature was used for?



Can you explain how different parts of the trench system were connected?

Key Dates and Events You Should Know

Key dates and events you should know.

June 1919	The Treaty of Versailles was signed ending World War One and punishing Germany
January 1920	The League of Nations first met. This was a group of countries led by Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The USA made the decision not to join and the Soviet Union and Germany were banned from membership.
November 1923	The Munich Putsch. The NSDAP led by Adolf Hitler led a rebellion in Munich. It failed a Hitler was imprisoned for 5 years.
1929	The Great Depression begins leading to an economic collapse in America, Germany and other countries around the world.
January 1933	Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany promising to the end of the depression and to rebuild Germany's power.
1935	Hitler announced that Germany would not obey the laws and restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles
March 1936	Germany re-militarised the Rhineland area of Germany putting the military on their border with France
March 1938	Germany reunites with Austria—known as 'Anschluss'
September 1938	Appeasement—Britain tries to compromise with Germany by allowing them to take control of the Sudetenland in return for no further expansion.
September 1st 1939	World War Two begins when Germany and the Soviet Union invaded Poland

Objectives: To be able to explain the consequences of the First World War on Europe and how these then led to another war by 1939.

Key Historical Skills Covered in this Topic

Chronology	Ordering historical events.
Cause and Consequence	Giving reasons why events happened and their effects.
Explanation	Sharing your understanding using historical knowledge.
Inference	Reaching conclusions about the past from historical sources
Key Words	
Militarism	The belief that a country needed a strong military to protect itself and should be ready to use it.
Nationalism	Promotion of the interests of one country above and beyond other countries, sometimes damaging other countries.
Appeasement	The policy of offering compromises or deals to an aggressive country to avoid conflict
Depression	A severe and damaging slump in a country's economy often leading to wages dropping and prices increasing.
Putsch	A violent protest or rebellion against the government.
Collective security	A system where all countries work together to avoid war.
Remilitarisation	Returning military forces to an area .

There is one assessment for this topic.

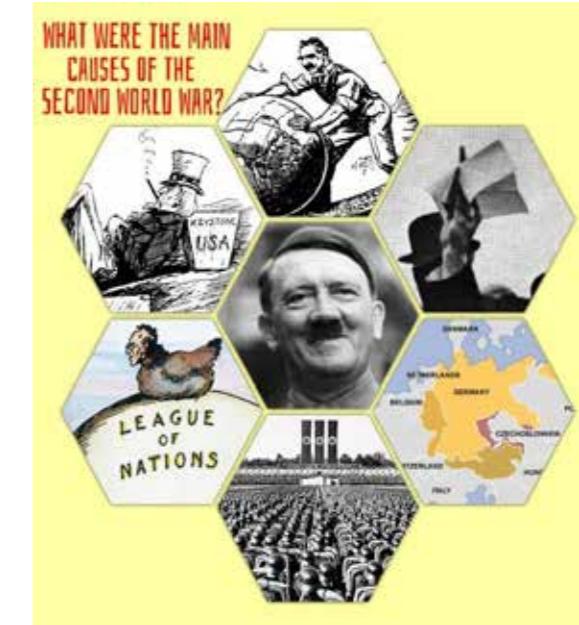
The first assessment for this topic will focus on:

- Describing key features of an event/object/issue linked to the topic
- Explaining why a key event happened
- Make inferences about opinions and events in the past from historical evidence

What were the main causes of World War Two?



What does this cartoon tell us about the problems of the League of Nations?
What is missing? What is the impact of this?



Can you use this diagram to identify the main causes of World War Two?
Can you explain how some of them link together?