

Key Knowledge: WW1

What caused WWI?

- The main cause of the outbreak of WWI was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
- He was killed by the Serbian group 'The Black Hand'.
- After the assassination, Austria-Hungary threatened war of Serbia.
- Germany sided with Austria-Hungary, while Russia sided with Serbia.
- One month after the Archdukes assassination – Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia with the backing of Germany.
- Germany then declared war on Russia on August 1st and France on August 3rd.
- On August 4th 1914, German troops marched on France, going through Belgium on their way.
- Since Britain had agreed to stay neutral with Belgium, they immediately declared war on Germany.

Alliances

- Many countries made alliances with one another. They agreed to protect each other. If one was attacked, the others would **defend** them.
- During WWI you have 2 main alliance systems;

The Triple Alliance:

The Triple Entente:



Trench Warfare



- Many battles were fought using trench warfare. Long ditches were dug in the ground.
- Soldiers lived in the trenches and sometimes climbed out to attack.
- An example of trench war was the Battle of the Somme 1916.

End of WWI

- World War I ended at 11am on 11th November 1918. This became known as Armistice Day.
- Every year we hold a minute silence on 11th of November at 11am, to remember the soldiers who died during battle.



Key Vocabulary:

Air Raid – An attack by military aircraft in which bombs are dropped.

Blitz – The heavy bombing of British cities by German aircraft in 1940/1941.

Campaign – A planned set of activities that people carry out over a period of time.

Defend – Take action in order to protect something.

Economy – A country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry.

Evacuate – To evacuate someone means to send them to a place of safety.

Invasion – To take over a place by force.

Luftwaffe – The German Air Force.

Military – Relating to or belonging to the army.

Prime Minister – The leader of the government in some countries.

Nazi – A member of the far-right political party in Germany.

Rationing – The system of limiting the amount of food, water, petrol or other substances when there is not enough of them.

Rural – Places that are far away from large towns or cities.

Surrender – Stop fighting or resisting someone.

Historical Skills and Enquiry:

Look at different sources and tell us about life during World War I and II.

What was life like for different groups of people in Britain during the war?

What were the causes and consequences of World War I and World War II on Britain?

Key Knowledge: WW2

What caused WWII?

- After the loss of WWI in 1918, Germany's **economy** has suffered.
- In 1934, people voted Hitler, the leader of the **Nazi** Party to lead them.
- Even though he spoke of peace, Hitler and the **Nazi** Party invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia.
- Two days after the **invasion** of Poland, Britain declared war on **Nazi** Germany.

What was the impact of WWII on Britain?

Evacuation

- Many children living in urban areas were sent from their homes to places considered safer. Usually out in the countryside or **rural places**.
- **Evacuation** began on Friday 1st September 1939. It was called 'Operation Pied Piper'
- The evacuees were not brought home until after the war was over.

Rationing

- During the War, Germany tried to cut off food and other goods coming into Britain.
- This meant that there was less food for the people.
- Food was rationed, so the supply did not run out.
- People used their Ration Books during this time.



Jobs

- Many men fought in the war and so women were asked to undertake most of the jobs left.
- During the war, women did jobs such as mechanics, ambulance drivers and **air raid** wardens.

The Blitz

- The **Blitz** was a **military campaign** in which the Royal Air Force (RAF) **defended** the UK against the Germans.
- Hitler sent his **Luftwaffe** bombers to attack British ports and RAF airfields.
- During The **Blitz**, the city of London was heavily bombed.
- Hitler began a series of nightly bomb raids on London and other important cities.
- People kept safe by using air sirens, shelters and



Significant People:

World War I

Franz Ferdinand (1863-1914)



- Franz Ferdinand was born on 18th December 1863. He died on 28th June 1914.
- He was married to Sophie, Duchess of Hohenburg.
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the heir to the Austria-Hungary throne.
- The Archduke was assassinated by a Serbian group named 'The Black Hand'

• His assassination was one of the main reasons for the starts of World War I.

World War II

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)



- Adolf was born on 20th April 1889. He died on 30th April 1945.
- Adolf Hitler was a German politician and leader of the **Nazi** Party.
- Hitler started WW2 by invading Poland.
- He is known for wanting to kill Jewish people during the Holocaust.

Winston Churchill (1874 – 1965)



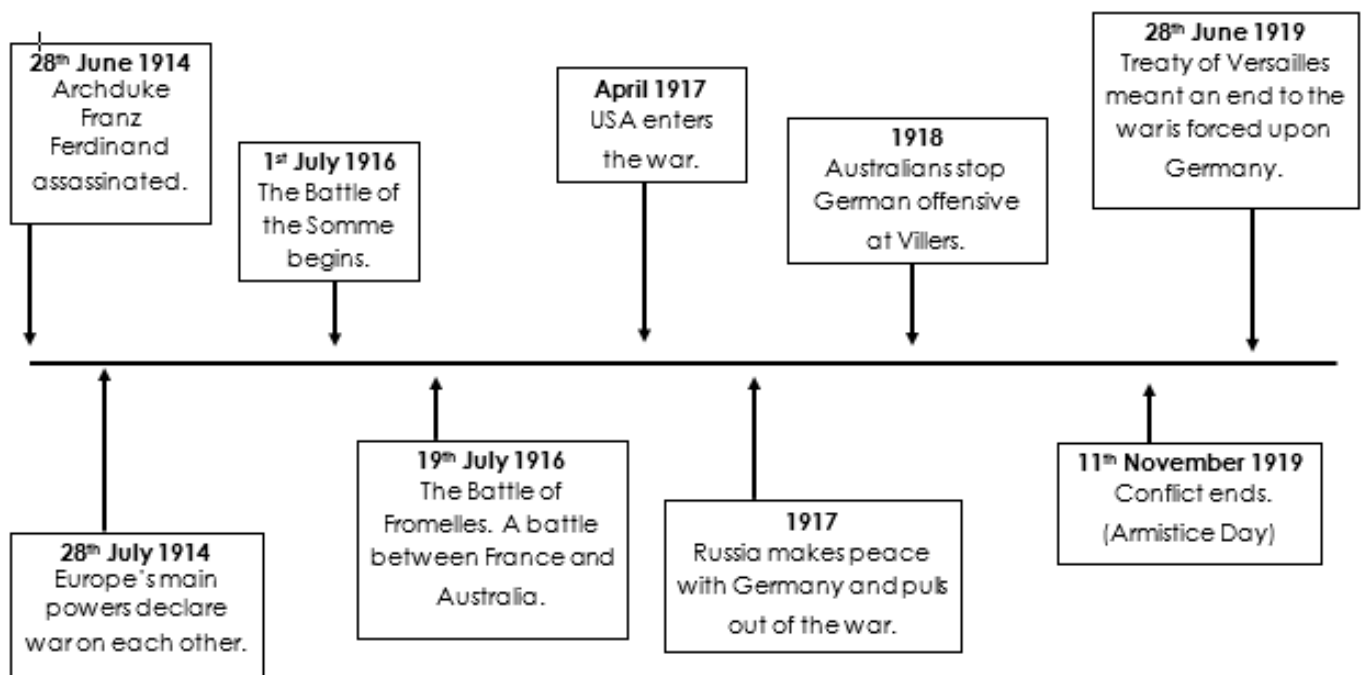
- Winston Churchill was born on 30th November 1874. He died on 24th January 1965.
- He was married to Clementine Churchill.
- Winston Churchill was **Prime Minister** of the UK from 1940 – 1945 and 1951 – 1955.

• Winston Churchill led Britain to victory during the Second World War.
• He made a famous speech during WW2.

*" We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never **surrender**."*

Timeline of Events:

World War I Timeline



World War II Timeline

