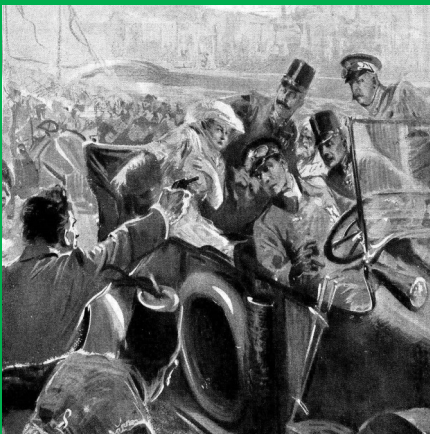


Year 8 EBacc Knowledge Booklet

Term 6 World War One and Russia

Name:

Class:



Enquiry Question:

What happened during World War One and how did it impact Russia particularly?

Big questions that will help you answer this enquiry question:

- Who were the Great powers of Europe before the war?
- What were the long term causes of the war?
- How did a bullet lead to war?
- How did countries respond to the assassination?
- What was the Schlieffen plan and how did it fail?
- What was trench warfare?
- What was life like in the trenches?
- What weapons were used during World War One?
- What were the key battles of World War One?
- How did a war at sea and a war in the air develop?
- Why was Germany defeated in World War One?
- What is the difference between democracy autocracy and dictatorship?
- What were the causes of the Russian Revolution?
- What happened in 1917 in Russia?
- What were the consequences of the Russian revolution?

World War One had many causes but had been brewing for years. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was only the spark for war. The Great Powers all thought they could win the war and were prepared to fight. However, new technology and the new industrial processes were not anticipated and the war soon came to stalemate with defence thwarting attack. The troops dug in in trenches and largely stayed there for 4 years. New technology was developed new and devastating weapons such as chlorine gas and the war took to the air for the first time. Troops from all over the world fought on the Western front defending European Empires. In the end Germany was defeated by the allies and the war was won but at an appalling cost in lives and material. A further cost was Russia going from a Emperor led society into a communist state. The Russian Revolution took place during World War One. The Tsar lost control of his country and a Bolshevik party took control turning Russia into the first communist state.

Homework for week 1 & 2: Lead up to World War I

Instructions: Create a timeline of events:

1. The lead up to World War One.
2. The key battles.
3. The end of the war the 100 days.

Homework for week 3 & 4: Dulce Et Decorum Est

Instructions: Read the poem Dulce Et Decorum Est and answer the questions.

1. What does the poem tell us about fighting in the trenches?
2. What is the author trying to say about fighting in the trenches?

Homework for week 5 & 6: Revise for an end of unit knowledge test.

Instructions: You should revise for a knowledge test.

Revise the following:

1. Key concepts (e.g. significance, chronology) and their definitions
2. Spellings of key words (e.g. Trenches)
3. All the answers to the knowledge recall questions on the next page.

You could revise by

- re-writing your notes
- saying your notes aloud
- creating mind-maps on the key topics we have studied so far.

You must bring in evidence of your revision—e.g. re-written notes.

Homework for week 3 & 4: Dulce et Decorum Est

Dulce et Decorum Est

Bent double, like old beggars under sacks,
Knock-kneed, coughing like hags, we cursed
 through sludge,
Till on the haunting flares we turned our backs,
And towards our distant rest began to trudge.
Men marched asleep. Many had lost their boots,
But limped on, blood-shod. All went lame, all
 blind;
Drunk with fatigue; deaf even to the hoots
Of gas-shells dropping softly behind.

Gas! GAS! Quick, boys! - An ecstasy of fumbling
Fitting the clumsy helmets just in time,
But someone still was yelling out and stumbling
And flound'ring like a man in fire or lime.-
Dim through the misty panes and thick green light,
As under a green sea, I saw him drowning.

In all my dreams before my helpless sight
He plunges at me, guttering, choking, drowning.

If in some smothering dreams, you too could pace
Behind the wagon that we flung him in,
And watch the white eyes writhing in his face,
His hanging face, like a devil's sick of sin,
If you could hear, at every jolt, the blood
Come gargling from the froth-corrupted lungs
Bitter as the cud
Of vile, incurable sores on innocent tongues,--
My friend, you would not tell with such high zest
To children ardent for some desperate glory,
The old Lie: Dulce et decorum est
Pro patria mori.

Wilfred Owen, 1917



Knowledge recall questions

1. Who the five Great Powers of WW1?
2. Who became King of England in 1910?
3. How many battleships did France have?
4. How different ethnic groups were there in Russia?
5. How many colonies did Austria Hungary have in 1914?
6. Which countries form the Triple Alliance?
7. Which country spent most money on arms after 1900?
8. Which countries formed the Triple entente?
9. Who developed the Dreadnought First?
10. Who was assassinated in 1914 to spark WW1?
11. What was the Schlieffen Plan?
12. How many men were in the BEF?
13. What was the Trench system?
14. What does militarism mean?
15. Name one disease in the trenches.
16. Name two of the gasses used in WW1?
17. What was no-mans land?
18. Why were the German trenches different to the British trenches?
19. Why were trenches built in a zig zag pattern?
20. How did soldiers keep themselves amused in the trenches?
21. What does war of attrition mean?
22. When was the First tank used?
23. What is democracy?
24. What is autocracy?
25. Which system did Tsar Nicholas rule under?
26. What is dictatorship?
27. What is communism?
28. What was the Duma?
29. What was the most important reason for the Russian revolution?
30. Who supported the Tsar?

KEY TERMS

Alliance	An agreement between two countries to support each other.
Annexation	The addition of an area, region or country to another country or state.
Armistice	A ceasefire, after which, the terms of a treaty are negotiated.
Arms race	When rival nations attempt to outdo each other in the size and quality of their armed forces.
Assassin	A person who kills someone for political or religious reasons.
Attrition	To war away an enemy to the point of them collapsing.
Bayonet	A 40-centimetre knife used for close combat.
Blockade	The stopping of supplies reaching an enemy country.
Bolshevik	A member of a political party that believed in violent revolution and followed the ideas of Karl Marx.
Colony	A country or area under the full or partial control of another country.
Convoy system	Supply ships sailing close together in large groups, protected by warships.
Counter-attack	When a group of soldiers try to drive back an enemy attack.
Depth charge	A bomb dropped into the water that exploded at certain depths to destroy U-Boats.
Desert	Abandon a duty or post without permission.
Dogfight	Air battle.
Eastern Front	The 1000-mile front-line between Russian troops and the soldiers of Germany and Austria-Hungary in Eastern Europe.
Empire	A group of nations or people ruled over by an emperor, empress or other powerful government.
Ethnic group	People who share a distinctive culture, race, religion or nationality.
Foreign policy	The action and strategy taken by a leader or government in dealing with other nations.
Home front	The civilian population of a nation whose armed forces are involved in a war abroad.
Hurricane bombardment	A short, intense artillery bombardment.
Imperial	Relating to an empire or an emperor.
July Crisis	The term used to describe the chain of events from the assassination of Franz Ferdinand to the declarations of war by the major powers from late June to early August 1914.
Machine gun	An automatic gun that fires bullets in quick succession for as long as the trigger is pressed.
Mobilise	Prepare for war.
Mutineer	Soldier who takes part in a mutiny.
Mutiny	When soldiers refuse to follow orders.
Nationalist	A person with great love for their nation. Nationalist can mean a person or group within a country that desires political independence.

No man's land	An area of land between two countries or armies that is not controlled by anyone.
Outflanked	When an army has moved around the side of an enemy to outmanoeuvre them.
Pan-Slavism	The idea of uniting all Slavs into one country.
Province	A large section of a country with its own government or administration.
Q-ship	Heavily armed warship disguised as a supply ship that lured U-boats into making attacks, before firing upon them.
Reconnaissance	The observation of an area to spot an enemy.
Reichstag	Part of German parliament.
Rifle	A portable long-barrelled gun for precision shooting.
Salient	A bulge in the front-lines that allows enemy forces to attack from several sides.
Semi-independent	An area that controls some parts of its rule, but is mainly ruled by the controlling government or nation.
Shell shock	Psychological illness caused by prolonged exposure to the sights and sounds of warfare.
Slavs	An ethnic group of eastern, south-eastern, and central Europe, including Russians, Bulgars, Serbs, Croats, Slavonians, Poles, Czechs and Slovaks.
Splendid Isolation	Britain's position in the late 1880s and early 1900s meaning it was isolated from alliances with other nations.
Stalemate	A deadlock, which neither side can win.
Stand to	A time at dawn and dusk when all soldiers were on high alert.
Trade union	An organisation of workers formed to bargain with an employer.
Treaty	An official agreement or deal between two or more nations.
Trench foot	A painful condition of the feet caused by prolonged exposure to cold and wet.
Tsar	The male ruler or emperor of Russia up to 1917; the female ruler was called the tsarina.
Two-power standard	The idea that Britain's navy should be at least equal in size to the combined strength of the next two largest navies in the world.
U-boat	Underwater boat or submarine.
Ultimatum	Terms or demands presented by one power (or group of powers) to another.
Western Front	The 400-mile line of trenches running from the English Channel to Switzerland.
Zeppelin	Large bomber airship.

Wider reading and other resources

- Private Peaceful - Michael Morpurgo
- Warhorse— Michael Morpurgo
- Black Adder Goes Forth (TV series)
- All Quiet on the Western Front (film)
 - 1917 (film)
- Nicholas and Alexandra (film)
- Birdsong - Sebastian Faulks
- Horrible Histories (Frightful First World War) - WW1
 - Journey's End - R.C.Sheriff

