

## Knowledge about WW1

- ❑ **Franz Ferdinand** (the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary) was **assassinated** by a Serbian member of the Black Hand Society, which led to a war between Serbia and Austria-Hungary.
- ❑ Russia, France and Great Britain formed the **Triple Entente**.
- ❑ Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy formed the **Triple Alliance**.
- ❑ The Great War started on the 4<sup>th</sup> August 1914.
- ❑ It was called the Great War as it was the largest war that had happened up to that point in time.
- ❑ On the Western Front, soldiers fought in terrible conditions in the trenches.
- ❑ The trench system was over 400 miles in length and was situated through Belgium, France and Germany.
- ❑ The 'Christmas Truce' occurred in 1914 along the Western Front.
- ❑ WW1 ended due to a number of factors:
  - ❑ The involvement of America, due to the sinking of an American Liner and the response to the Zimmerman telegram.
  - ❑ Food shortage in Germany and German troops.
  - ❑ A new Russian Government made peace with Germany.
- ❑ The **Armistice** was signed at 11 o'clock, 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918.

### Links

Y3/4 Europe.

Annual act of Remembrance.

## Subject-Specific Vocabulary

Word	Definition
<b>Tier 1</b>	
❑ Trench system	In military terms, a long excavation, often with the excavated earth banked up in front, used as a defence against enemy fire.
<b>Tier 2</b>	
❑ Alliance	An association of groups, people, or nations who agree to cooperate to achieve a common goal.
❑ Evacuees	Somebody who is taken from a dangerous place and sent somewhere safer, especially during a war.
❑ Holocaust	The systematic extermination of millions of European Jews.
❑ Neutral	A country which favoured, or assisted no side in the war.
❑ Triple Alliance	Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy formed an alliance offering mutual support in the event of an attack.
❑ Triple Entente	Russia, France and Great Britain formed a collaboration to counter the threat posed by the Triple Alliance.
❑ Truce	The ceasing (stopping / pausing) of military hostilities that both sides agree to hold to, usually for a fixed period.
<b>Tier 3</b>	
❑ Armistice	An armistice is a formal agreement of warring parties to stop fighting.
❑ Evacuation areas	Areas of Great Britain that were deemed to be target areas for invasion or bombing.
❑ Genocide	The systematic killing of all the people from a national, ethnic, or religious group, or an attempt to do this.
❑ Reception areas	Rural areas where evacuees would be sent.
❑ The Treaty of Versailles	A document (treaty) that officially ended the Great War – stripping Germany of their army and forcing them to pay huge sums of money.



## Memorable Moments

Case Study at the National Arboretum

## Y6 World War I and II



## Knowledge about WW2

- ❑ WW2 was caused by a culmination of factors:
  - ❑ Hitler took Germany out of the League of Nations, setting out to destroy the Treaty of Versailles.
  - ❑ German troops re-occupied the Rhineland, Czechoslovakia and in September 1939, Germany invaded Poland.
- ❑ Britain declared war on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1939.
- ❑ Neville Chamberlain was the Prime Minister at the start of the war and Winston Churchill became the Prime Minister during the war.
- ❑ Adolf Hitler was leader of the Nazi Party and chancellor of Germany, 1933-45.
- ❑ Children were evacuated from densely populated areas to 'reception areas' during WW2.
- ❑ Staffordshire was originally classed as a neutral area but was re-defined as a reception area due to good railway links and rural location.
- ❑ There were 2 waves of evacuation to Staffordshire, during Operation Pied Piper and the Phoney War.
- ❑ Persecution of Jews in Europe included restrictions on rights of Jewish people and culminated in the holocaust.
- ❑ Anne Frank and her family went into hiding as a result of Jewish persecution by the Nazis (she wrote a famous diary of her experiences).
- ❑ WW2 ended on the 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1945.