

Name:

Class:

Teacher:



Be guided by your teacher/note deadlines in booklet

- Home learning is set **EVERY 2 WEEKS** – bring your completed booklet to class to be self/peer assessed and be used in feedback
- Term 1 knowledge organiser is included for revision every week (challenge)

Contents

Tick off each section as you have completed it

- ☐ Week 1/2 – What are the causes of the First World War? Key terms (p1)
- ☐ Week 3/4 – What is a trench? (p2-4)
- ☐ Week 5/6 – What were the key weapons of the First World War? (p5-7)

What are the causes of the First World War? Key terms (1)

Task – refer to the term 1 knowledge organiser and consider your classwork

Complete the key word list below with definitions in full sentences

MILITARISM

ALLIANCES

IMPERIALISM

NATIONALISM

PATRIOTISM

Challenge

Explain one example of how this was seen in the events leading up to 1914.

MILITARISM

ALLIANCES

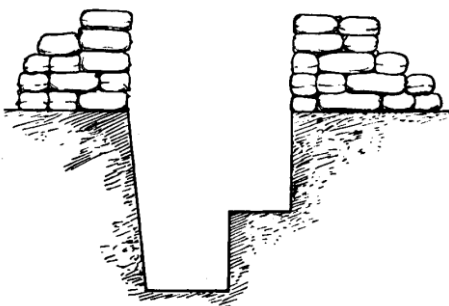
IMPERIALISM



What is a trench? (2)

Task – refer to the term 1 knowledge organiser and consider your classwork

Sketch a side view of a trench – label the following: barbed wire, sandbags, duckboard, parapet, dugout, fire step,

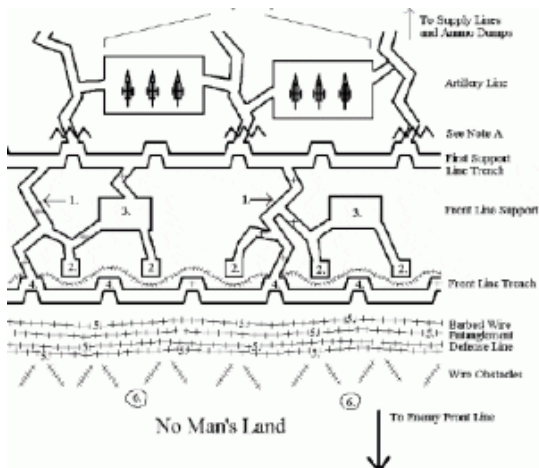


Example

What is a trench? (3)

Task – refer to the term 1 knowledge organiser and consider your classwork

Sketch a bird's eye view of a trench– label all the key features



Example

What is a trench? (4)

Challenge – using your knowledge of the trench system and learning from class, explain why WW1 fell into stalemate in 1914.

[illegible]

What new weapons were used in World War One? (5)

Task – read information below and answer questions on the next page.

Before World War One, armies had often relied heavily on *cavalry*. At the start of World War One, many new and advanced weapons had been developed that would change *warfare* forever. Machine guns, grenades, gas, tanks and planes were used in World War One with devastating effects.

- **Machine guns**

These weapons could fire up to 600 bullets per minute. They were heavy and needed two people to operate them. Machine guns were responsible for tens of thousands of deaths as soldiers tried to cross no man's land walking towards enemy trenches.

- **Grenades**

Grenades were produced in their millions in World War One. Soldiers would try to throw them into enemy trenches as they crossed no man's land to cause explosions.

- **Gas**

Several types of gas were used as a weapon in World War One. Mustard gas caused severe blistering and burns. Four thousand British soldiers were killed by mustard gas. Chlorine gas had a pepper like smell and caused breathing difficulties. It was less deadly but caused over 150,000 casualties.

- **Tanks**

Tanks were used for the first time at the Battle of the Somme in France. They were slow, travelling at about five miles per hour, and quite unreliable. Many broke down or got stuck in the mud. However, they were good at providing soldiers with protection from machine gunfire, as they could walk behind the tanks as they crossed no man's land. The tanks could also attack German defences, such as machine-gun posts.

- **Planes**

Planes were used for surveillance over enemy lines. They could provide valuable information to help Army leaders make decisions about where to attack enemy defences or where *artillery* fire should be directed. Planes would be used to shoot at targets on the ground, although they were not capable of carrying heavy bombs. Pilots were also involved in *dogfights*, trying to shoot each other down.

What new weapons were used in World War One? (6)

- 1) *Why did the development of new weapons at the start of World War One change warfare so dramatically?*
- 2) *How did machine guns make crossing no man's land extremely dangerous for soldiers?*
- 3) *Why did machine guns require two people to operate them?*
- 4) *What was the main purpose of grenades during attacks on enemy trenches?*
- 5) *How did mustard gas and chlorine gas differ in their effects on soldiers?*

What new weapons were used in World War One? (7)

- 6) *How did mustard gas and chlorine gas differ in their effects on soldiers?*
- 7) *Why were tanks helpful for soldiers crossing no man's land, despite being slow and unreliable?*
- 8) *What problems did tanks face during battles such as the Somme?*
- 9) *How did planes help army leaders make decisions during World War One?*
- 10) *Why were planes not able to carry heavy bombs at this stage of the war?*
- 11) *What were dogfights, and why were they dangerous for pilots?*

Year 9 KO1: The First World War

KEY VOCABULARY

MILITARISM - increasing the military to make them the best in the world.

ALLIANCES - when countries agree to protect each other if they are invaded by another country.

IMPERIALISM - when one country control other countries, making them follow their rules, making them part of an empire.

NATIONALISM - strong belief that your country is the greatest, being willing to die for you country.

MUNITIONS - weapons including guns, tanks, bullets made to fight a war.

HOME FRONT - civilian population and activities of a nation whose armed forces are engaged in war abroad.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS – anybody who disagrees with fighting in a war, normally based on religious reasons.

CONSCRIPTION - when the government makes it law that men of a certain age have to fight for their country unless they have a medical condition.

PATRIOTISM - British men were brought up to love their King and country

TRENCHES - ditch that soldiers spent the majority of their time in.



LONG TERM CAUSES

- ✓ **Militarism** - the arms race between Britain and Germany to build Dreadnaughts resulted in increasing tension and conflict between them.
- ✓ **Alliances** – the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria -Hungary and Italy) and Triple Entente (Britain, France and Russia) had agreed to support each other if a war started.
- ✓ **Imperialism** – Britain and France both had large empires overseas. Germany wanted an empire too, but most of the available land had already been taken, resulting in tension between the 'great powers'.

KEY EVENTS

28 June 1914 - Assassination of Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand

4 August 1914 - Britain declares war on Germany

August- December 1914 - Germany's Schlieffen Plan fails to defeat France and Britain quickly; system of trenches is dug from Switzerland to the English Channel

April 1915 - Second Battle of Ypres – poison gas used for the first time

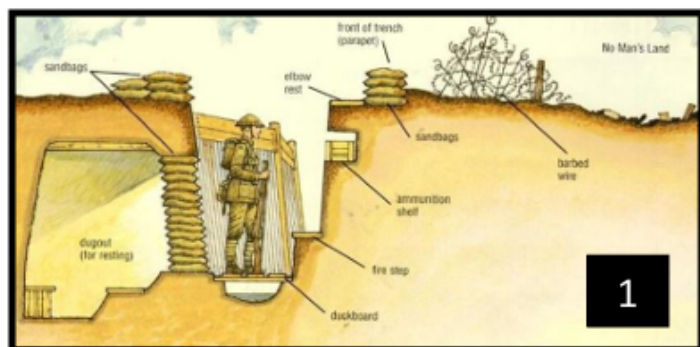
31 May-1 June 1916 - Battle of Jutland – the only major sea battle of the war

1 July – Nov 1916 - Battle of the Somme

6 April 1917 - USA declares war on Germany; enters WW1

March 1918 - Russia signs the Treaty of Brest -Litovsk with Germany after the Bolshevik Revolution

9 November 1918 - Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates

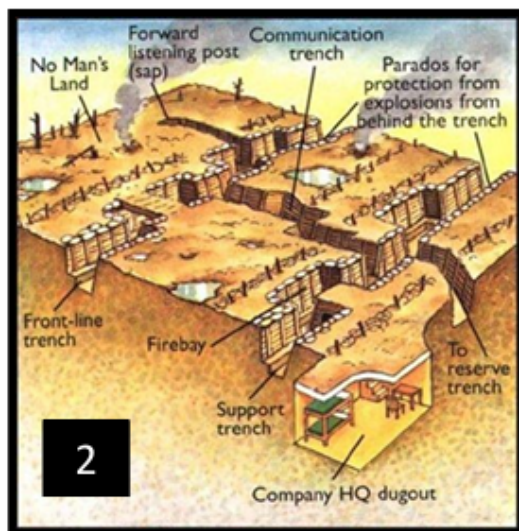


Key diagrams

1. Side view of a trench

Feeling Ambitious?

www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4crd2p



Key diagrams

2. Aerial view of a trench system
3. The Schlieffen Plan

Key Battles

1914: The First Battle of Ypres 12th October—11th November

The British lost 50,000 troops holding Ypres from German attacks on positions to East and North East of Ypres. Holding Ypres allowed British to hold Channel Ports important for supplies and reinforcements

Use of mines at Hill 60

Hill 60 was a man-made hill south east of Ypres held by Germans from Dec 1914. Its height gave a strategic advantage in the area and British used mining and 5 mined explosives to recapture in April 1915.

1915: The Second Battle of Ypres

A sequence of battles over a month after the capture of hill 60, from 22nd April—25th May. Significant as it's the first battle where the Germans used chlorine gas on the Western Front. British losses during the month were about 59,000. By the end of the battle the Germans had moved about 2 miles closer to the town of Ypres on the eastern side of the salient.

1916: July-November - The Battle of the Somme

An Allied offensive against German forces on the Western Front and turned into one of the most bitter and costly battles of World War I. British forces suffered more than 57,000 casualties—including more than 19,000 soldiers killed—on the first day of the battle alone, making it the single most disastrous day in that nation's military history. By the time the Battle of the Somme ended nearly five months later, more than 3 million soldiers on both sides had fought in the battle, and more than 1 million had been killed or wounded.

Tunnels, caves and quarries at Arras

Arras is a chalky area—easy to tunnel through and quarries and tunnels had existed since Roman times. In 1916 the British decided to link existing tunnels, caves and quarries as shelters against German attacks. 2.5 miles of tunnels were dug in 5 months by British and NZ miners, which were able to house 25,000 men. Included fully functioning hospital.

1917: The Battle of Arras

April 1917 - 24,000 men that had been hiding in tunnels near the German trenches attacked. An initial breakthrough of German lines achieved an advance of about 8 miles but progress slowed. By end of offensive in May 160,000 British and Canadian troops were casualties.

1917: The Third Battle of Ypres

The purpose of June attack was to break out of the Salient and remove the higher ground from the Germans. Firstly, preparing through the battle of Messines and driving the Germans off this ridge, the main attack centred on Passchendaele. Initial advance of 2 miles quickly slowed as heavy rainfall waterlogged the ground. Lasting until November the British moved the edge of the salient back by 7 miles costing 245,000 British casualties.

1917: The Battle of Cambrai

Launched October 1917 attacks were spearheaded by the first large scale use of tanks—nearly 500 were used in battle. They were able to move easily across the barbed wire and their machine guns were effective.