

# World War I Knowledge Organiser

We will answer the question: What is remembrance and why is it important?



<b>propaganda</b>	Biased or misleading information used to promote a political cause.
<b>conscription</b>	Compulsory enlistment for the armed services.
<b>assassinated</b>	The murder of an important person for political or religious reasons.
<b>armistice</b>	A formal agreement between two warring parties to stop fighting.
<b>mobilise</b>	Preparing and organising troops for active service.
<b>alliance</b>	When countries work together to achieve a goal.
<b>front line</b>	The area where armies are engaged in fighting.
<b>The Great War</b>	What World War One was known as at the time.
<b>trench</b>	Long ditches dug into the ground where soldiers stayed to fight.
<b>treaty</b>	A written agreement between two or more countries
<b>No Man's land</b>	The area of land between two enemy trench systems.
<b>nationalism</b>	an ideology that emphasizes loyalty or allegiance to a nation
<b>colonialism</b>	when a country or a nation takes control of other lands, regions, or territories outside of its borders

June 1914	August 1914	October 1914	December 1914	February 1916	July 1916	July 1917	November 1918	June 1919
Franz Ferdinand assassinated	German invades Belgium. Britain declares war on Germany	Battle of Ypres	The Christmas Truce	Britain introduces conscription	Battle of the Somme begins	The US declares war on Germany	Armistice signed at 11 am on the 11 <sup>th</sup> of November	Treaty of Versailles signed

### The Alliance System

Many countries made alliances with each other where they agreed to protect each other so if one was attacked, the others would defend them.

<b>Triple Alliance</b> Germany, Austria-Hungary and allies	<b>Triple Entente</b> Great Britain, France and Russia
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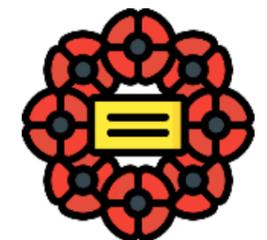
### The Treaty of Versailles

When World War 1 ended, the leaders of the US, Britain and France met to decide what would happen next. The Treaty of Versailles was signed:

- Germany had to accept blame for the war.
- Places Germany used to own were taken.
- Germany was banned from having an army of more than 100,000 men.
- They had to pay to repair the damages of the war.
- They were not allowed to join the new League of Nations.

### Remembrance Day

Every year, on the 11<sup>th</sup> of November, people in the UK have two minutes of reflection as poppies grew on fields of World War I, they are used to remember soldiers who died.



MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING	
<b>World War 2</b>	The wars were started when one country <b>invaded</b> another.
<b>World War 2</b>	The <b>armies</b> from each country fought each other for control.
<b>World War 2</b>	In each war, the countries <b>battled</b> against each other.
<b>World War 2</b>	The <b>governments</b> of each country decided whether to join the war.

### In this unit, we will learn:

- The key reasons for the outbreak of war
- The role of the British Empire and the Royal Family in WW1
- How soldiers were recruited
- That the war was fought in trenches
- The jobs and responsibilities of women on the front line
- How and why was propaganda used?

