

Y8: WWI		Rationale for study	Second order skills
Knowledge Organiser	A continuation of the study into the changing balance of power in Europe as well as the British and German experiences of war.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Sources and Interpretations:</b> To be attached to SOW</li> <li><b>Significance:</b> This could be considered for each event individually? It could also be based on comparison of relative approaches.</li> <li><b>Chronology:</b> it is worth creating a chronology, using the key threads to ensure a cohesive picture.</li> <li><b>Interpretations:</b> Comparison of evidence based interpretations; having students reach their own interpretations.</li> <li><b>Essay Writing and analysis:</b> based on the impact of EITHER Protest as a whole or one form of protest; comparison and relating ideas to each other is key.</li> </ul>
Causes		The Trenches	Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>LINK:</b> To the Industrialisation of Warfare in the revolutions unit ***</li> <li><b>MILITARISM</b> Including the <b>Naval Arms Race</b>, 1898-1914, between Britain and Germany; the amassing of large standing armies.</li> <li><b>ALLIANCES:</b> Including <b>Treaty of London</b>, 1867, which upheld Belgian <b>NEUTRALITY</b>; <b>Triple Alliance</b> of 1882- Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy; <b>Triple Entente</b> made of agreements between UK and France 1904 and UK and Russia 1907.</li> <li><b>IMPERIALISM:</b> conflict and rivalry over the idea of empire was rife. Britain had the largest empire. Germany looked to expand their empire. All sought to keep control.</li> <li><b>NATIONALISM:</b> Saw a rise, especially among groups who resented being part of other nation's empires. KEY: This is different to <b>patriotism</b>.</li> <li><b>TRIGGER:</b> Assassination of Franz-Ferdinand, 28<sup>th</sup> June 1914.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the <b>WESTERN FRONT</b> both sides used <b>TRENCH WARFARE</b> in what became a war of <b>attrition</b>.</li> <li>German Trenches were better built than the allied ones. They generally occupied higher ground and had more sophisticated defences.</li> <li>Allied Trenches were often in lower ground and suffered floods, they lacked key defences that the Germans had.</li> <li>The allies were forced to take a more <b>offensive</b> approach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge test of 20 questions.</li> <li>Essay based on the comparison of experiences of British and German experiences of warfare.</li> </ul>
Recruitment		The Somme	Starting points for reading and planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>LINK: to Empire</b> in the Power and Expansion Unit***</li> <li>Germany used <b>CONSCRIPTION</b> to ensure there were lots of men in her army- able to call up 3.8 million men in 1914.</li> <li>Britain relied on <b>VOLUNTEERS</b> at first; introducing <b>CONSCRIPTION</b> in 1916. In 1914, Britain could call upon 700,000 men.</li> <li>Around 3 million men from the colonies of the British Empire would end up fighting in WWI.</li> <li>Methods to encourage volunteers included <b>PROPAGANDA</b> (think Kitchener), <b>PALS BATTALLIONS</b> (think Acreington), <b>PATRIOTISM</b> (think love for your country).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1<sup>st</sup> July- 18<sup>th</sup> November 1916; marked a significant push to try and defeat the Germans.</li> <li>British tactics were flawed; <b>General Haig</b> was commanding; 1.6 million shells were fired; men were told to walk; 20,000 men died on the first day alone.</li> <li>German Tactics were defensive; they used <b>enfilade</b> tactics to create killing zones; sheltered from shells in deep bunkers (some up to 50ft deep).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Still compiling this list</li> </ul>
Weapons and tactics		Other Battles	Key threads throughout each sub-topic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>LINK:</b> To the Industrialisation of Warfare in the revolutions unit ***</li> <li>The Naval war was fought with <b>DREADNOUGHTS</b> which had been the focus of the Naval Arms Race; it also saw more use of <b>SUBMARINES</b>.</li> <li>The armies both used <b>MACHINE GUNS</b>; the UK relied on the <b>Gatling</b> gun, which had reliability issues; Germany used the more reliable <b>Maxim</b> gun.</li> <li>Chemical weapons were also a feature; Germany first used <b>poison gas (Xylol Bromide)</b> against Russian forces in Jan 1915, then against British forces (<b>Chlorine gas</b>) at Ypres, Apr 1915. The British developed <b>Mustard Gas</b>.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>MARNE</b> 1914, stopped the Germans taking Paris and winning the war then</li> <li><b>CAMBRAI</b> November 1917, British offensive that saw the first use of <b>TANKS</b> in warfare.</li> <li><b>PASSCHENDALE</b> July 1917, British offensive to push Germans from high ground, the weather prevented success.</li> <li><b>AMIENS</b> August 1918, showed UK could win, called the 'black day' by Germans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differing experiences of the British and the German peoples in all aspects of the war.</li> <li>Comparison of key approaches, tactics and battles.</li> <li>Examination of how the balance of power is shifting as the war continues and as it comes to an end.</li> </ul>
		The Home Front	The Armistice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Germany imported 19% of its food before the war; there were food shortages and a large black market.</li> <li>German women and Teenagers were part of the war effort, making munitions and farming.</li> <li>Britain suffered aerial attacks when key towns were bombed by <b>ZEPPELIN</b> airships.</li> <li>Women stepped up into key industrial roles in Britain, including the manufacture of munitions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Germany were left with no option but to sign; revolution in Germany, key losses and the continued blockade.</li> <li>Armistice was enacted from 11am on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918</li> </ul>