




The First World War

1914-18

Great Words From The Great War.

 **Discover:** new vocabulary **Explore:** key word definitions **Skill:** vocabulary development.



Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
	When countries join together and become friends.		A
	Another name for soldiers and also for a gang of monkeys.		B
	The people you are fighting against.		C
	A large fight in a war.		D
	Someone who is very proud of their country.	P	E
	A strong type of bias, designed to change the way people think.	I	F
	Another word for bomb, also be found on the beach.		G
	The lands taken over by a country.		H
	A German airship.	B	I
	Someone who is hurt or injured .		J
	An agreement to stop fighting.	T	K
	A long gun.		L
	The immediate cause of something.		M
	The exposed (open) land between trenches.		N
	Large guns or weapons.		O
	A method to win a war by killing the most soldiers.		P
	A knife fixed to the end of a long gun.		Q
	The planned murder of a person, often someone important.		R
	A person who cuts up dead animals.		S
	How a person is feeling emotionally.		T
	A fight between planes in the sky.		U
	A boat that moves under the water.	S	V
	Mental damage caused by the horrors of war.		W
	An aircraft with two wings, one in top of the other.		X

Gavrilo Princip: The Biggest Killer in History?


 **Discover:** who killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand **Explore:** why he did this **Skill:** vocab + language development, S.P.A.G.!

											
Past tense	Punctuation	Guess	Investigate	Choose	Empathy	Unscramble	Meaning	Fix Errors	Thesaurus	Geography	Find Bias




Terrorist or Nationalist?


Look at the man to the left. His name is _____ Princip. It could be argued that he killed over twenty _____ people.

Gary Million Gavrilo Thousand 

_____ been in had by taken Empire over the Austrian-Hungarian 1908 **Bosnia** .

Bosnia _____


_____ 

Princip was a Bosnian nationalist. He loved his country but hated that Austria controlled it. Instead he wanted Bosnia to become part of _____ (see map). He and his friends were part of 




The Balkans Map


a group called the *'The Black Hand'* planned to kill Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne when he visited the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo. (use map)

1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____ 

The seven members lined the streets with bombs waiting for the Archduke's car to pass. When it came only one successfully threw his grenade.

1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____ 


The bomb missed the Archduke and his wife Sophie, but **injured** some of those travelling with them.

_____ 




The Shot


after reaching the city hall Archduke Ferdinand was warned that he should go home but he refused and insisted on visiting the injured at the hospital

of punctuation errors : _____ 

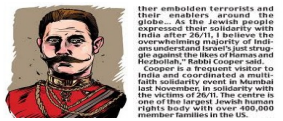
After leaving the hospital the stupid driver turned down the wrong street straight into the path of the evil Gavrilo Princip.

1: _____ 2: _____ 

Princip stepped up to the car and fired twice, once into the abdomen of Ferdinand's pregnant wife, Sophie, the second into the neck of Ferdinand.

Abdomen: _____ 


The Vienna Times



Blood squirted from the Archduke's neck who said *"Sophie, don't die, stay alive for the children"* his last ever words were..


"It is nothing, it is nothing"

What do you think he meant by this?

The assassination of the Archduke caused much anger in Austria. Imagine you are the editor of the Austrian paper the 'Vienna Times'. **Write down a catchy, dramatic headline in the box to the left.** 

What happened to Gavrilo Princip?

My Guess: _____

My findings: _____ 

The Great War Had a Great Many Causes.

 **Discover:** the causes of the war **Explore:** the chronology of events **Skill:** causation

The British German Naval Race: c 1906



Britain had the world's strongest navy. The German Kaiser, Wilhelm, wanted to build bigger, better and ships than Britain. This started a naval arms race and increased the rivalry between them.

The Bosnian Crisis: 1908



Austria took over Bosnia. This angered Serbia who wanted Bosnia for themselves. Serbia threatened Austria with war and formed an alliance with Russia.

Imperialism + Empires: 1880



Many European countries became involved in the 'Scramble for Africa', each taking over parts of Africa for themselves. This created rivalry, anger and hostility.

Alliance Systems Begin: 1882



In 1882, Germany, Austria and Italy signed the Triple Alliance.



In 1907 Britain, France and Russia signed the Triple Entente.

Weakening Austria: c 1820



Austria had once been a European superpower. But after a number of military defeats she began to lose her strength. Austria wanted to show the world she was still powerful.

Assassination of Ferdinand: 1914



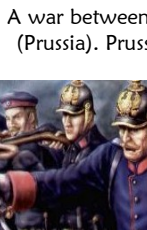
The Austrian Archduke was assassinated by Bosnian nationalists. They wanted an alliance with Serbia. Austria blamed Serbia for the murder.

Growing Nationalism: c1861



In 1861 Italy became a united country. This signalled the growth of nationalism in many European countries. People wanted to show that their country was the best and most powerful.

The Franco Prussian War: 1870



A war between France and Germany (Prussia). Prussia won and took the border territory of Alsace Lorraine from France.

The Prussian victory also ended the Napoleonic Empire.

The Long And Short Term Causes Of The First World War

-1800 A long history of war between European powers

1808 Napoleon I of (France) invades Prussia (old parts of Germany)

1907 Britain, France and Russia sign the Triple Entente

1914 July 29th: Austria attacks Serbia

1914 July 29th: Russia mobilises to defend ally Serbia

1914 August 1st: Germany declares war on Russia

1914 August 3rd: Germany declares war on France

1914 August 4th: Germany invades Belgium (British Ally)

1914 August 4th: Britain declares war on Germany

Long Term Cause Short Term Cause Tipping Point Trigger

A Plan Comes Together

Report to Kaiser Wilhelm II

27th March, 1913.

 **Mission:** create a plan help Germany win World War 1

The German Kaiser, Wilhelm has asked his best general, YOU, to make a plan to win the war. Your biggest problem is that Germany is located between your enemies France and Russia. They will join forces and attack when the war starts. If you have to fight a war on **two fronts** you will probably lose. Read the information below then use the map showing Wilhelm how you will win this war.

Re: A plan to win a European war.

General's Name:

Name of Plan:

Plan Outline:

The Triple Alliance

	Army Size	Army Skill	Navy
Germany	9 / 10	9 / 10	8 / 10
Austria	6 / 10	4 / 10	2 / 10
Italy	2 / 10	2 / 10	4 / 10
Total:	/ 30	/ 30	/ 30





Notes **Germany:** one of the best armies in the world, with many modern weapons like the machine gun. Germany's navy is second only to Britain's. **Austria-Hungary:** A large army but it is now out of date and growing weaker. **Italy:** The weakest of your allies with a small army and navy. It took a long time for Italy to decide who to ally with. Can you completely trust Italy?

The Triple Entente

	Army Size	Army Skill	Navy
Britain	2 / 10	5 / 10	10 / 10
France	6 / 10	5 / 10	6 / 10
Russia	10 / 10	6 / 10	4 / 10
Total:	/ 30	/ 30	/ 30

Notes **Britain:** a very small army in 1914, but has the best navy in the world with battleships, dreadnoughts and destroyers. Also allied with Belgium. **France:** a fairly big, well manned but slightly out dated fighting force. **Russia** had the largest army in the world with millions of men ready to fight. But Russia is seen as slow due to her size and it is nicknamed the 'Russian Steamroller'

Map Symbols

	Rectangular Flag	Represents an army unit
	Round Flag	Represents navy unit
	Black Dot	Capital City
	Yellow Arrow	Represents army direction or attack

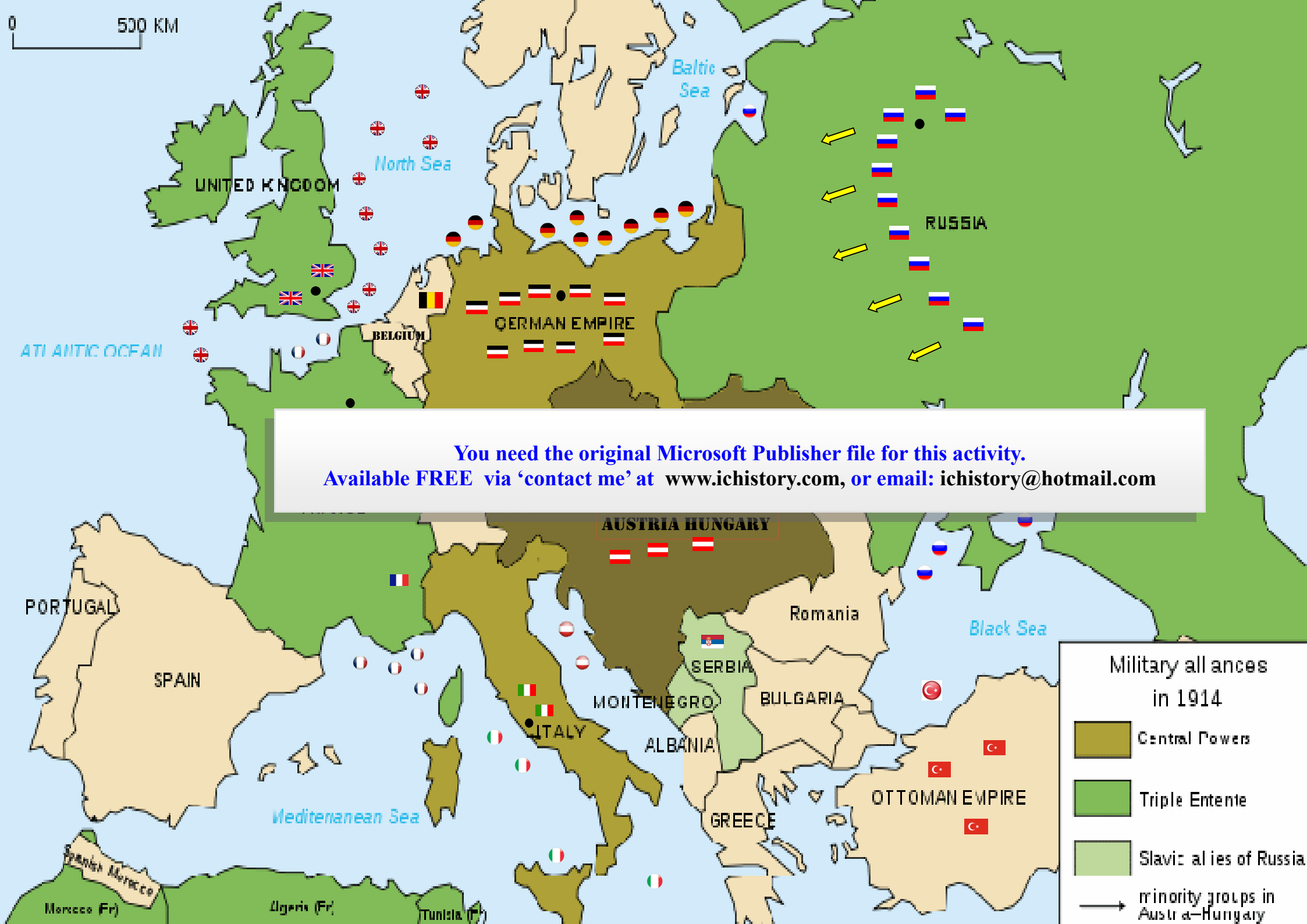
Notes: A war with France will bring Russia into a war against us and vice versa. Austria-Hungary is our most loyal ally and

we must protect them at all costs. Italy says she is with us but I am not sure she can be completely trusted. The Turks /

Ottoman Empire hate Russia and may be talked into helping us in a war against Russia. Again this is not certain. Belgium

wishes to stay neutral. Britain has promised to protect Belgium if she is invaded. Britain is allied with Russia and France but

I doubt Britain really wants to go to war to help France, Russia or Belgium. But once again I am not certain of this.



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The Perfect Plan of Mr Schlieffen.

Discover: the aims of the Schlieffen plan **Explore:** difficulties encountered **Skill:** summarising text.

The man and the plan: In 1904, France and R _____ agreed that if a European war started they would join together and fight against Germany. The Germans were scared because this meant she would have enemies on t __ sides, France in the w ___ and Russia in the e _____. To solve this problem a German general named Kurt Von Schlieffen came up with a plan. This plan was named the S _____ P _____. Schlieffen's idea involved knocking France out of the war quickly. To get to France, Schlieffen thought it would be quicker to march through neutral B _____ because Belgium's army was small and the Belgian borders were not as well defended as the French border. Once into northern France, Germany's main army would link up with a smaller German army that would invade from the south. Together the two armies would surround the French capital, P _____, and knock France out of the war. After beating the French the plan was to transport most of the German troops to the east to fight the '*Russian steamroller*' that would be coming to attack Germany. In sum, quickly smash through Belgium, quickly knock out Paris, then quickly head east and destroy the slowcoach Russians.... Easy!

What happened? Gavrilo Princip assassinated Austrian Archduke Ferdinand in June, 1914. In August, Germany put the (now dead) von Schlieffen's plan into action. But the plan did not go as expected. To Germany's surprise the little Belgian army was ready and waiting to fight. Belgium was also supported by a small British Expeditionary Force (B.E.F.) that had been sent out to help them. In the Battle of Mons the Belgians and the B.E.F. were able to hold back the Germans for ten days before eventually being pushed aside. Once through Belgium, the Germans marched into northern France. The Schlieffen Plan had called for the northern and southern armies to join up and encircle Paris. However, the German commanders failed to do this properly. The French commanders spotted this mistake and rushed soldiers out of Paris, many of them in taxis, to drive a wedge between the two German armies, This stopped Paris from being surrounded. The French and the B.E.F. fought back in the battle of the Marne. The exhausted German army was pushed back over the river Aisne where they set up a defensive line. Meanwhile, in the east, the Russians had mobilised in just ten days, and not the six weeks that von Schlieffen had expected. To defend Germany against Russia many German soldiers had to be moved east before France was beaten. Germany was now left fighting a war on two fronts and the Schlieffen's plan had failed.

Aftermath: To protect their positions, both sides began digging trenches in the ground. Following what is known as 'the race to the sea', a line of trenches ran from the northern coast of Europe, all the way to the Mediterranean coast in the south. A new phase of the war had begun. This was to be know as trench warfare.

Your thoughts about the Schlieffen Plan.

What problem did the Schlieffen Plan aim to solve?

•

Why did Germany invade Belgium?

•

Give 4 reasons why the Schlieffen Plan failed

•

•

•

•

So... was the Schlieffen plan doomed to fail even before it had begun? Yes / No



The man:



The plan:



The hold up:



The unusual transport:



The fight back:



The spade:

The Cartoon About A Boy And An Old Man



Know: how to identify main features of a cartoon **Understand:** how to interpret these features **Skill:** cartoon analysis and evaluation.



A British cartoon published in 'Punch' magazine, August 12th, 1914.

Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

General, It's Time to Defend Your Trench.

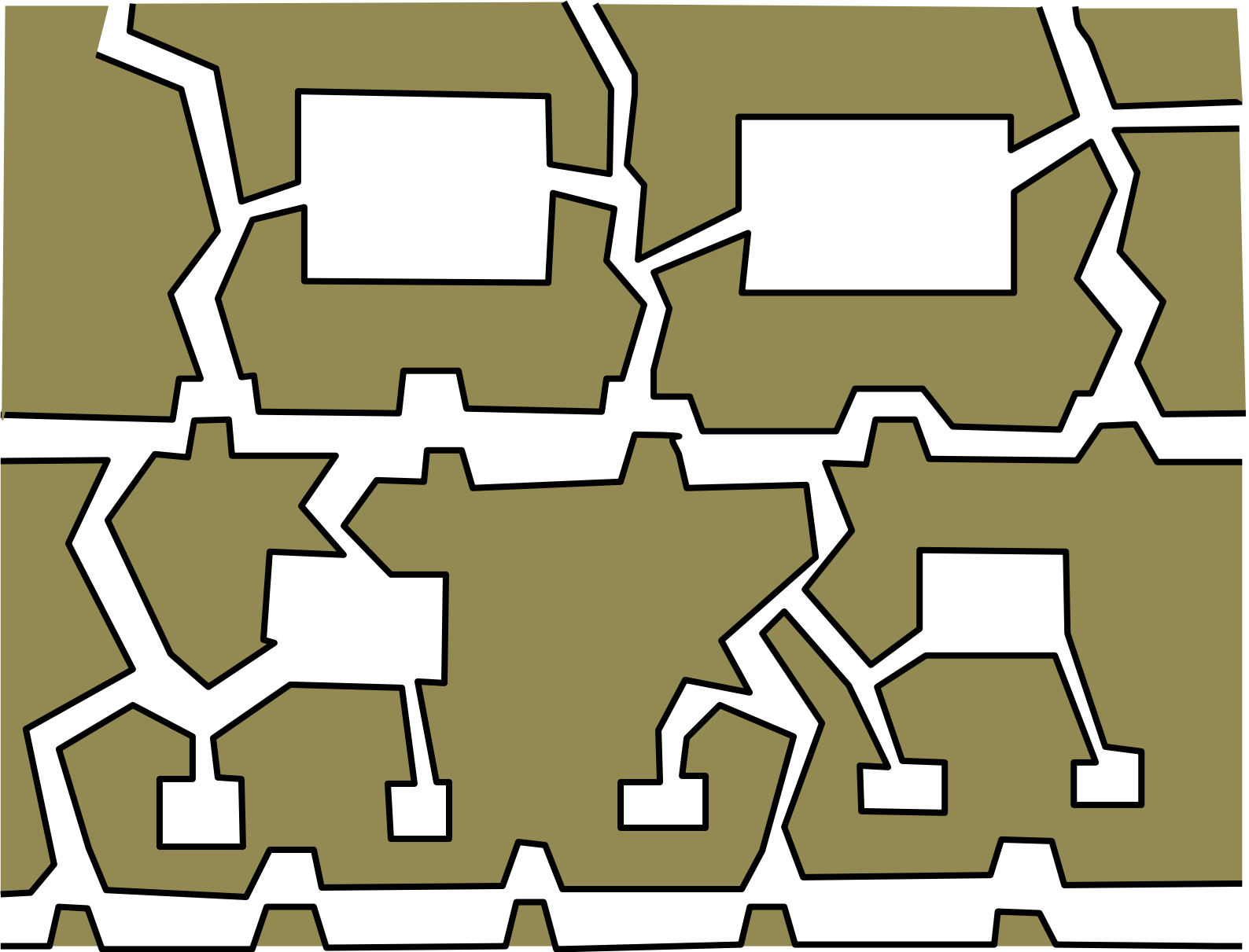


Mission: set up a trench defence system, organise your men and fight off an enemy attack.

Trench warfare began in Western Europe after the failure of the Schlieffen Plan. France, Belgium and the British began digging trenches on one side, while Germany did the same on the other. Eventually, these trench systems would stretch for hundreds of miles from the northern coasts of France and Belgium down to the Mediterranean Sea in the south of Europe. A trench was a very good method to defend a large area of land with the minimum amount of men. It was easier to defend a trench than to attack and capture one. However, if a trench was not defended well it could mean the loss of ground, soldier's lives and equipment. You are going to take on the role of a German commander and organise the defence of a trench system.

- You may choose 13 items from the list of 20.
- Non of the items are compulsory.
- Position any of your choices that have a symbol onto the trench map provided.
- Make your selection very carefully, thinking about the types of attack you may face.

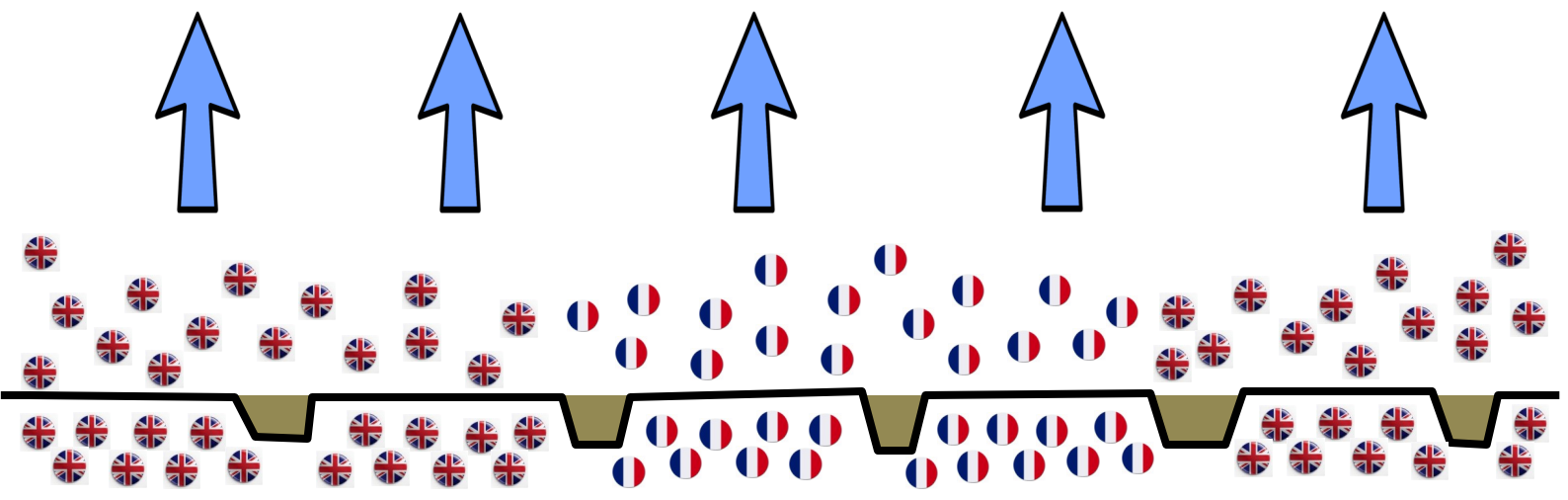
	The General x 1 This represents you.			Cavalry Soldiers x 20 Horses and men.	
	Infantry Soldiers x 40 Coat, trousers, boots and underpants.			Messengers x 4 Used to deliver messages through the trenches.	
	Machine Gun Bunker x 2 Includes soldier / gunner.			Maxim Machine Gun x 2	
	Mauser rifle x 40			Bayonets x 40 Knives that fix to the end of rifles.	
	Luger Pistol x 40			Hebel Flare Pistol x 4 Fires flares into the air to light up the night sky.	
	Sniper rifle x 4			Flame Thrower x 2	
	Short Range Trench Mortar x 4			Long Range Heavy Artillery x 2 'Big Bertha'.	
	Sandbags x 20			Barbed Wire x 7 rolls	
	Gas Masks x 20			Socks x 120 pairs Soldiers not included,	
	Zeppelin x 1 Airship filled with gas.			Fokker Tri Plane x 1 Armed with 2 machine guns.	



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No Man's Land



What Happened On Christmas Day 1914?

Discover: the events of Christmas 1914 **Explore:** why this never happened again **Skill:** source investigation and evaluation



'1914 was the first Christmas of World War One. The troops had been killing each other but before Christmas neither side had been firing at mealtimes and friendly jokes were shouted across the trenches. The soldiers were sometimes so close to each other that they would throw a ration of food into the enemy's trenches. In early December, a British general gave the order that did not allow fraternisation (talking) between the trenches as it 'destroyed the fighting spirit in all ranks'

www.leerockwell.com

A British General who visited the trenches wrote in a memorandum to his commanders.

'On Christmas Day, a friendly gathering had taken place on the ground between the German and British lines, and many officers had taken part in it. This shows what a bad state we are in and that any orders I give are useless, for I have issued the strictest orders that no fraternisation with the enemy was allowed. To finish this war quickly, we must keep up the fighting spirit and do all we can to stop this. I am trying to find the names of officers who took part in this Christmas gathering.'

The Royal Welsh get a Barrel of Beer. Captain C. I. Stockwell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers

"I think I and my men have just spent one of the most curious Christmas Days we are ever likely to see. The Saxons (Germans) opposite had been shouting in English. About 1.30 p.m the sergeant on duty suddenly ran in and said Germans were standing on their parapet without arms (guns). I ran out into the trench and found that our men were holding their rifles at the ready and that the Saxons were shouting, "Don't shoot. We don't want to fight today. We will send you some beer." We did not like to fire as they were unarmed, I climbed over the parapet and shouted, A German officer appeared and walked out into the middle of No-Man's Land, so I moved out to meet him to the cheers of both sides. We met and saluted. He introduced himself as Count something-or-other and seemed a very decent (nice) fellow. I said to the German captain, "My orders are to keep my men in the trench and allow no armistice." He said "my orders are the same as yours, but could we not have a truce from shooting today? We don't want to shoot, do you?" I said, "No, we certainly don't want to shoot, but I have my orders to obey." So then we agreed not to shoot until the following morning.



The German View of Events: Lieutenant Johannes Niemann 133rd Royal Saxon Regiment, 1914.

"I grabbed my binoculars and looking cautiously over the parapet and saw the incredible sight of our soldiers exchanging cigarettes, schnapps and chocolate with the enemy. Later a Scottish soldier appeared with a football which seemed to come from nowhere and a few minutes later a real football match got underway. The Scots marked their goal with their strange caps and we did the same with ours. It was far from easy to play on the frozen ground, but we continued, keeping rigorously to the rules, despite the fact that it only lasted an hour and that we had no referee. A great many of the passes went wide. Us Germans really roared when a gust of wind revealed that the Scots wore no drawers (underpants) under their kilts - and we hooted and whistled every time we caught saw a posterior (bottom) belonging to one of 'yesterday's enemies.' But after an hour's play, when our Commanding Officer heard about it, he sent an order that we must put a stop to it. The game finished with a score of three goals to two in favour of Fritz against Tommy."



'I went out myself on Christmas Day and exchanged some cigarettes for cigars, and this had been going on from Christmas Eve till midnight on Boxing Day without a single shot being fired. The German I met had been a waiter in London and could use our language a little. He says they didn't want to fight and I think he was telling the truth. Fancy a German shaking your flapper (hand) and then a few days later trying to plug (shoot) you. I hardly knew what to think about it, but I think they are working up a big scheme (plan) so that they can give us a doing over, but our chaps (men) are ready, and I am under the impression they will get more than they bargained for.'

A letter from British Gunner Herbert Smith, 1914.

At 8.30, I fired three shots in the air and put up a flag with 'Merry Christmas' on it. He put up a sheet with 'Thank You' on it, and the German captain appeared on the parapet. We both bowed and saluted and got down into our respective trenches, and he fired two shots into the air, and the War was on again.

Captain C.I. Stockwell. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.



How reliable is source B ?

Reasons source B may be reliable

P1:

P2:

Reasons source B may not be reliable

P1:

P2:

Mostly reliable Mostly unreliable

How far does source C support E ?

Points of support or corroboration

P1:

P2:

Points not supported or corroborated

P1:

P2:

Mostly supports Does not support

Which source is more useful D or G ?

Reasons source D is useful

P1:

P2:

Reasons source G is useful

P1:

P2:

C is most useful G is most useful

Quick Fire Questions

What is corroborated in sources A,B,C and D?

What score was the football match ? (D)

What did the Scots wear under their kilts? (D)

How did the Welsh Captain end the truce? (F)

A Letter From The Trenches.



Explore: the conditions and experiences of a British soldier living in the trenches.

The date is June 30th, 1916. You are a British soldier living in the trenches. Tomorrow you will go 'over the top' to attack the Germans at the Somme. You are going to write a letter to a loved one, describing the conditions and your experiences living in the trenches. This letter will probably be the last one you ever write so make it a good one!

Use the sources, pictures and key words provided to help you.

My Dear.... (create a name)

I am writing to you tonight because I know it may be the last chance I get. I want to tell you about what it has been like living in these dreadful trenches.

1: Morning. Describe your routine in the morning, how you cook and what you eat for breakfast.

Use sources N, D and T to help you.

Key words: Wake up, stand to, dawn, dusk, wait, attack, enemy, all clear, breakfast, bully beef, hot tea, dry biscuits, flour, bread, hungry, meat.

2: The trench. Describe the trench. What is it like, how deep is it, is it comfortable, where do you sleep?

Use sources J and K to help you.

Key words: Parapet, fire step, dug-out, barbed wire, sandbag, duckboard, water, mud.

3: Looking after your feet. Do you have trench foot or have you seen anyone else with it?

Use sources P, K, L and S to help you.

Key Words: Trench foot, wet, mud, filth, socks, dry, pain, whale oil, amputate.

4: The rats. What are they like, what do they do, how do you feel about them?

Use sources C, O, X and Z to help you.

Key Words: Rats, brown, black, huge, eyes, dead, sleep, kill, hate, shoot, stab. reproduce.

5: Your duties. Describe some of the work you have to do.

Use sources B and E to help you.

Key Words: Fix, walls, damaged, dead body, smell, sick, night patrol, listen.

6: Shell shock. Explain what caused shell shock and how it affected a soldier.

Use sources A, H, I, R and P to help you.

Key Words: Shell shock, crazy, artillery, shell, explosions.

7: Night time. Can you sleep with the rats and bombs, do you have dreams of home or nightmares about war?

Use source X to help you.

Key Words: Tired, rats, noise, bombs, scared, tin cans, dreams, and nightmares.

8: A 'story' from the trenches. Share a story about something you have seen in the trenches, funny, scary or sad.

Use source F as an example.

Key Words: ?

9: How do you feel about? Describe your feelings towards, your own officers, your friends, the Germans.

Use source R to help you.

Key Words: Hate, love, brothers, enemy, Hun.

10: Tomorrow. Describe how you feel about going 'over the top' the next day.

Use sources R, M and W to help you.

Key Words: Fear, coward, duty, brave, pray, machine guns, no man's land, dead, injured, rats.

Write a last goodbye,

And sign your name x

Shellshock: By 1914 army doctors noticed patients suffering from "shellshock". It was thought it was caused by the noise and effects of the bombs that exploded 24 hours a day, for weeks, months and years on end. Another cause may have been the horrible things that soldiers saw during their time in the trenches.



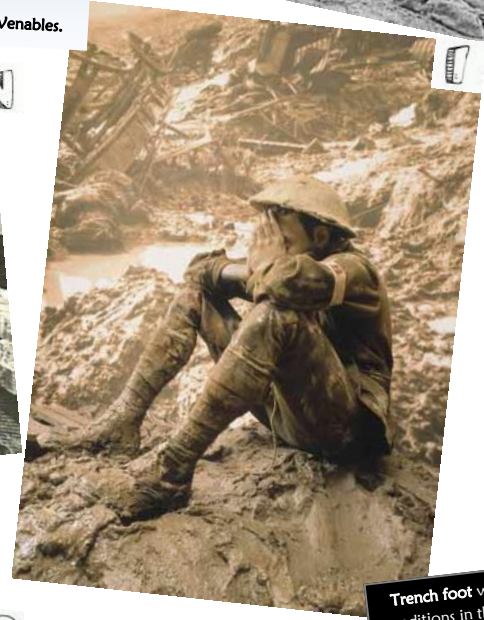
Getting 'ushy' (sent home). A Scottish bloke (man) wanted a 'cushy' bad so he puts his finger over the top (of the trench) and gets his trigger finger shot off. "I'm off to bonny Scotland!" he says laughing. But on the way out of the trenches, he forgets to keep his head down where an old sniper is working. He gets it (shot) through the head." **Robert Graves.**

Most soldiers in the trenches hated the food they were given. Most of what they ate was 'bully beef' (canned corned beef), bread and biscuits. By 1916 there was very little flour left so bread was being made with dried ground turnips. They also ate soup made pieces of horsemeat and even the rats.

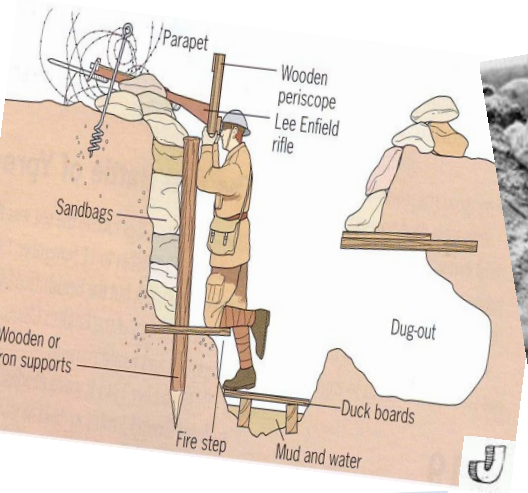


Whilst asleep during the night, we were often awakened by rats running over us. I would lie on my back and wait for a rat to jump on my legs; then kick my legs upwards, throwing the rat into the air. Occasionally, I would hear a shout when the rat landed on a fellow victim (another soldier)." **R L Venables.**

Another soldier wrote: "The rats were huge. They were so big they would eat a wounded man if he couldn't defend himself." These rats became very bold and would attempt to take food from the pockets of sleeping men. Rats would always be found on a dead body. They usually went for the eyes first and then they ate their way right into it. One soldier described finding a group of dead bodies while on night patrol: My heart pounded as we edged towards one of the bodies. His helmet had rolled off. The dead face, stripped of flesh; the skull bare, the eyes eaten and from the open mouth jumped a rat."



Fixing the trench wall, "The ground was full of dead soldiers and they became part of the trench walls. I was fixing the trench when I fell and put my arm through the stomach of a long dead French soldier. It felt soft like cheese. It was days before I got the smell out of my fingernails." **British soldier, 1915**



"If a soldier wouldn't climb the ladder when ordered to go over the top an officer would come down and shoot them for being a coward. The man was no more of a coward than you or I. He just could not move. That's shell shock."

The Last Tommy, Harry Patch.

Trench foot was caused by cold, wet and dirty conditions in the trenches. Men had to stand for hours in mud and water without being able to take off wet socks or boots. To stop trench foot soldiers were ordered to dry their feet and change their socks two times a times a day and rub whale oil into their feet.

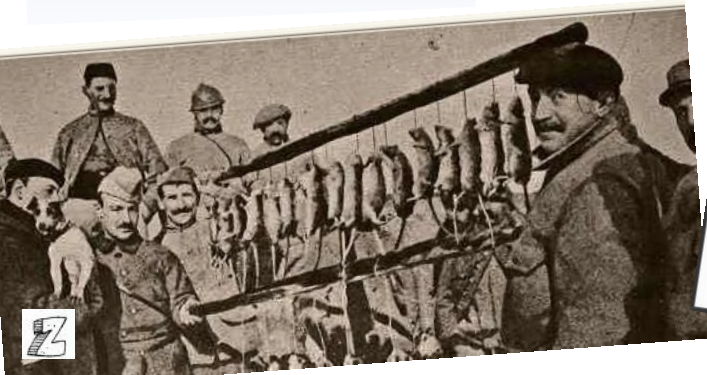
There were millions of rats in the trenches. There were two types, the brown and the black rat. The brown rat was vey bad. They ate the dead soldiers, especially their eyes. They grew very large and some soldiers said they were as big as cats. Soldiers were afraid of these rats because they would run across their faces in the dark. The soldiers tried to kill them with gunfire, with the bayonet, by clubbing (hitting) them with sticks and using dogs. No matter how many rats they killed more came. A female rat could produce 800 offspring in a year.

Night Patrols: During the night soldiers would be sent out into no man's land. Small teams would set up listening posts to find out what was being said in the German trenches. Another job was to look for and bring back wounded soldiers who had been left in no man's land.

"If you have never had trench foot described to you, I will explain. Your feet swell (grow) two to three times their normal size and go completely dead. You can stick a bayonet into them and not feel a thing. If you are lucky enough not to lose your feet and the swelling starts to go down, it is then that the most awful pain begins. I have heard men cry and scream with pain and many have had to have their feet and legs amputated (cut off) . I was one of the lucky ones, but one more day in that trench and it may have been too late." **Harry Roberts.**



Stand to: Every morning each man would be expected to stand on the trench fire step, rifle loaded, bayonet fixed. This was because most enemy attacks happened at dawn (sun up) or shortly after dusk (sun down). Once given the 'all clear' soldiers would make their breakfast.



Your Country Needs You ... but for what?



Discover : the meaning of propaganda

Explore : different types of propaganda and how propaganda works

Skills : empathy and creativity.

When the war began there was much celebration in Europe as men queued to join the army. Most people believed they would be “Home by Christmas”, but they were wrong. As the war dragged on beyond Christmas and the news of the horrible conditions in the trenches reached home, men became less and less willing to join the army. To try and solve this problem governments used clever types of propaganda to try and persuade people to enlist (join up).

Guilt

Heroic

Important

Proud

Nationalistic

Anger

Shame

Fear

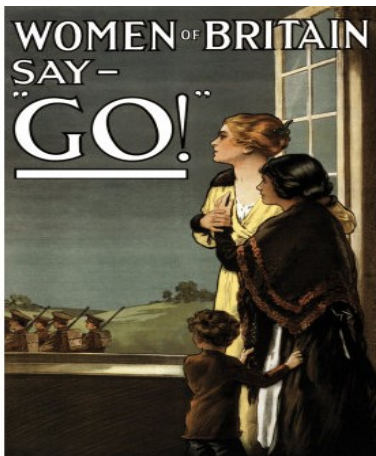
Righteous

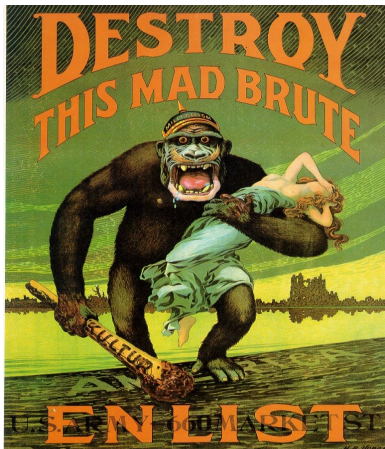






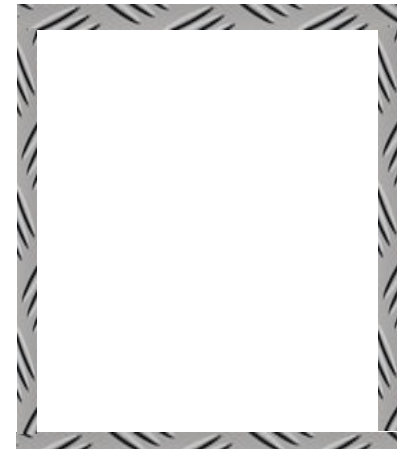












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