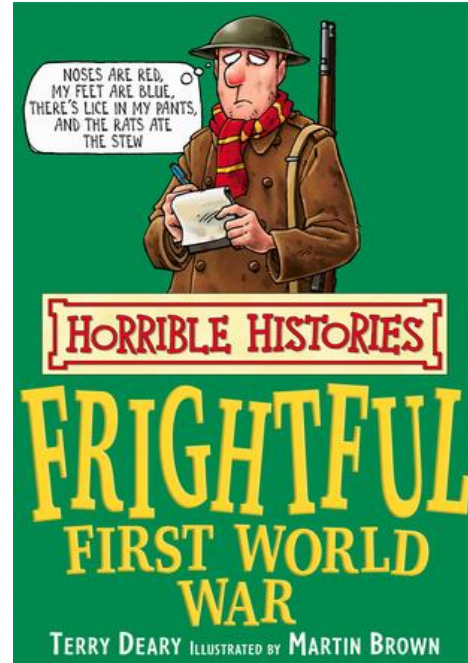


FRIGHTFUL FIRST WORLD WAR

Name: _____

Form: _____



History Marking Decoder

Effort Grade

1	Excellent Effort, Well Done! You are above your target!
2	Good Effort. You are on target with this piece of work.
3	Very Little Effort. You are under target with this piece of work.

Comment on Work

A	You have shown the ability to identify, well done!
B	You have described the causes and consequences of an event very well.
C	This work shows good clear understanding, well done!
D	You have understood and explained yourself in an impressive way.
E	You are able to carry out your own research on a historical question or problem.
F	You are able to select relevant detail from sources.
G	You have thought carefully about this task, showing good evaluation.
H	You have responded thoughtfully and maturely. I'm very impressed with your ideas.
I	You have used key specialist vocabulary well.
J	You have used a range of evidence and examples in your work showing good evaluation.
K	You have shown sophisticated analysis, outstanding!
L	You are able to explain why a source is or isn't useful or reliable.
M	You are able to explain how people felt in the past and explain their actions.
N	You are able to analyse and reach a judgement on a significant event.

Comment on Presentation

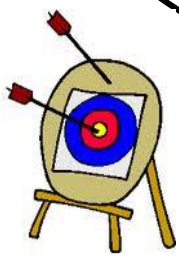
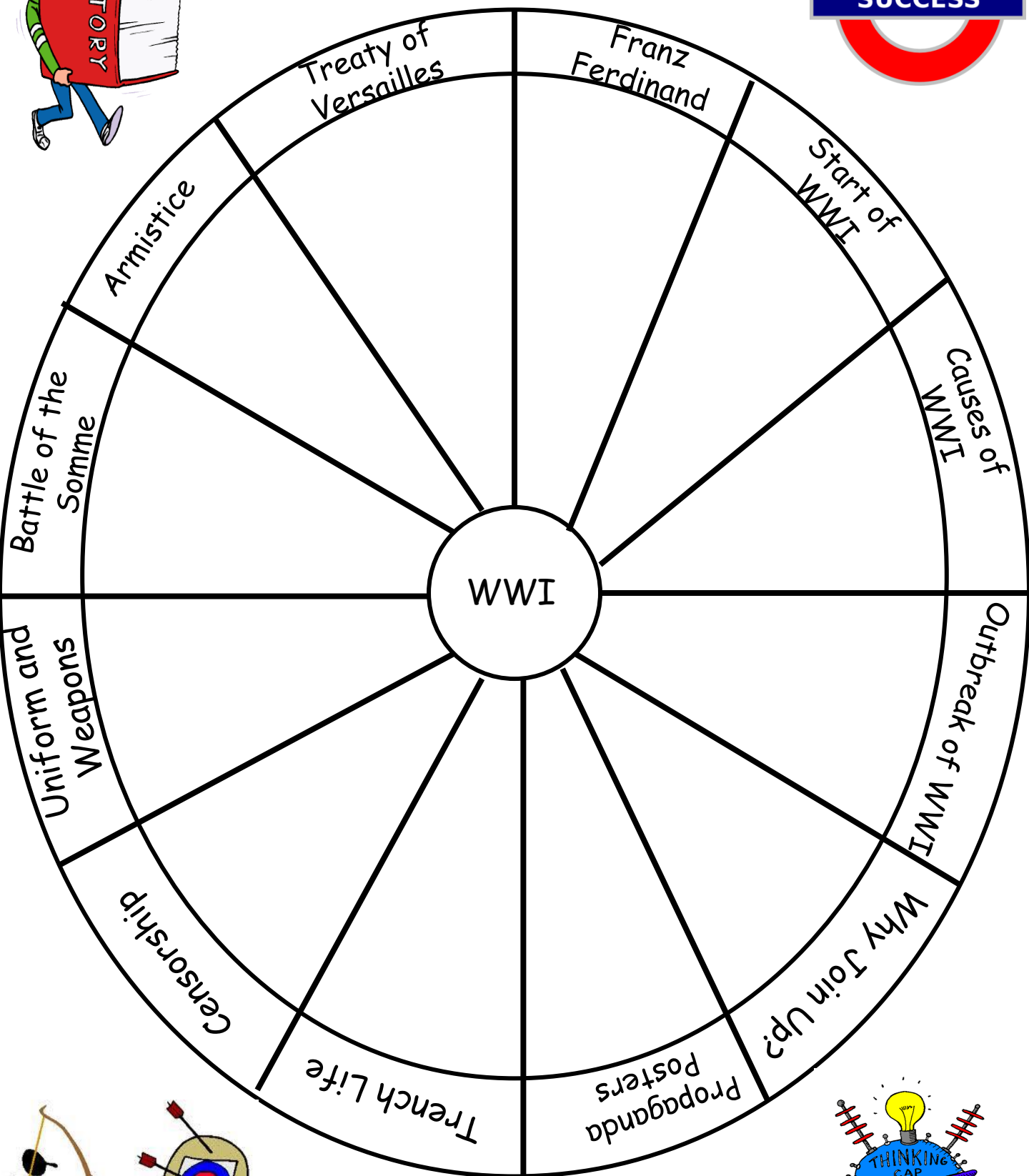
O	This is beautifully presented, very well done!
P	This presentation is not good enough, think carefully about how to improve and do it.
Q	DATE and TITLE all work and underline these with a RULER

Targets

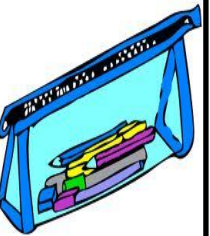
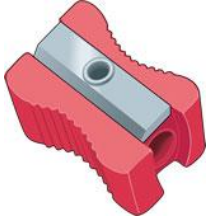
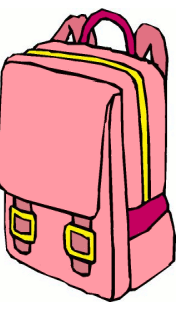
R	Write all answers in FULL SENTENCES and take your time to think about your content.
S	Check your spellings and do not rush your work.
T	Try to explain your answers more fully and include the important points.
U	Ensure you complete all tasks and if you need to ask for time or help.
V	Try and use more keywords in your answers.
W	Try to evaluate by giving reasoned arguments for both sides and a developed conclusion.
X	Ensure you give your work total effort and commitment.
Y	Try to use evidence and examples to back up what you say.
Z	You've described well but try to explain more by giving reasons in your answers.

History Learning Circle

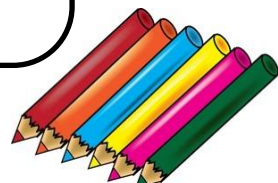
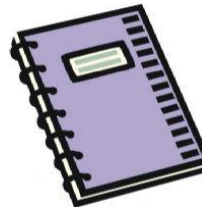
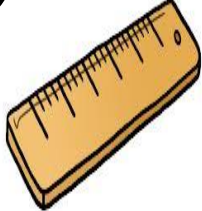
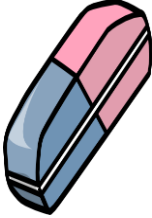
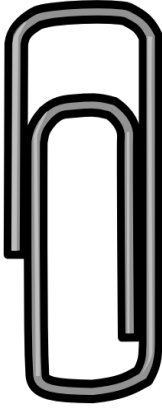
SUCCESS



Expectations



Miss Johnson



Class



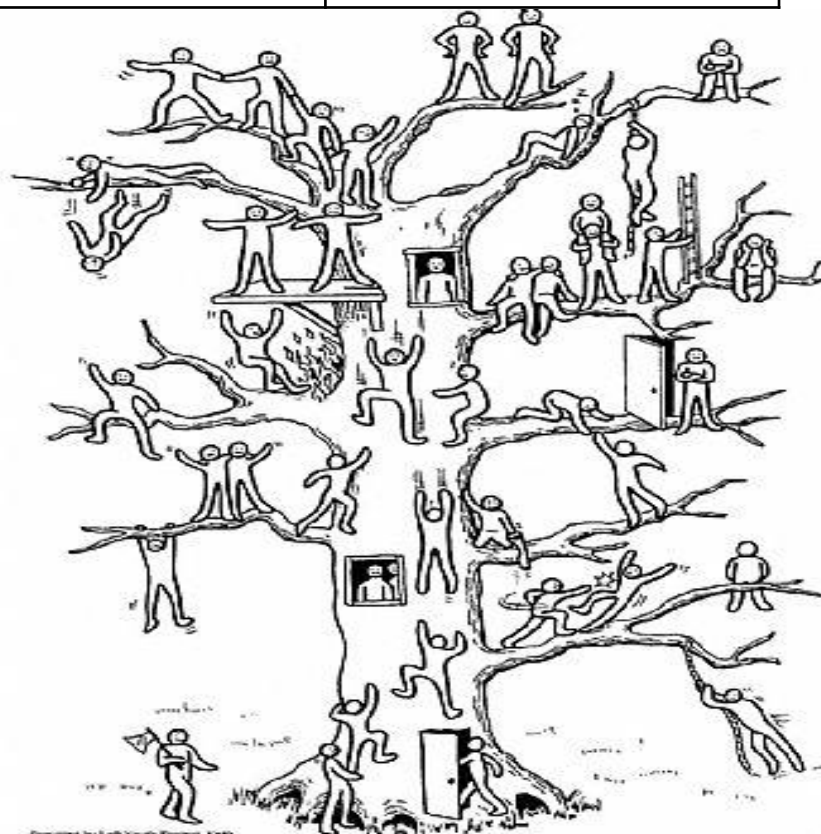
Assessment



Assessment 1 Haig - Donkey or Hero	Red	Orange	Green

Red	Orange	Green
To include keywords about the Somme.	To include a range of keywords and facts about the Somme.	To be able to describe your view on the Battle of the Somme.
To identify that interpretations of Douglas Haig still exist.	To give examples of both negative and positive interpretations.	To make a final judgement about Haig's leadership.
I can describe sources about Haig.	I can quote sources about Haig.	I can analyse interpretations about Haig.
I can give a reason for Haig not deserving his statue.	I can give reasons for Haig deserving his statue,	I can describe a balanced view for Haig's statue.

Teacher Comment



Student Comment



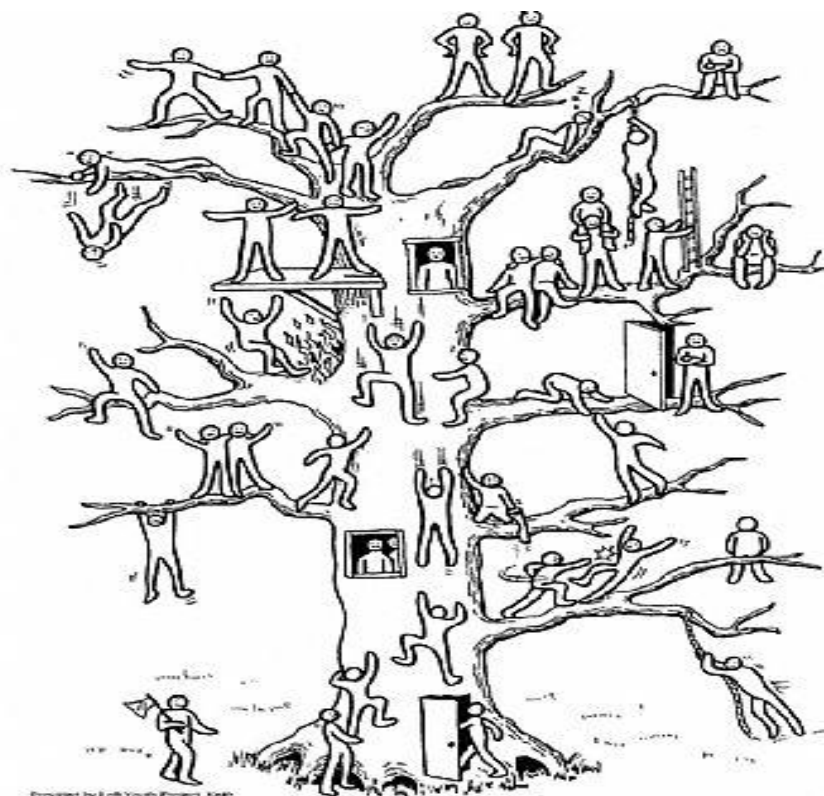
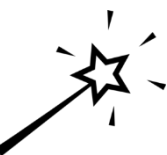
Assessment



Assessment 2 Women and the War	Red	Orange	Green

Red	Orange	Green
To identify information from historical sources.	To use sources and explain the changes they experienced .	To explain the usefulness of sources of how women's lives were affected.
To include KEYWORDS such as suffragettes and suffrage.	To explain the actions of the suffragettes and the consequences.	Explain if their actions advance or hold back the right for women to vote.
I can explain women's lives pre 1914.	I can explain women's lives pre and post 1914.	I can give examples of women during WWI.
I can give reasons for women gaining more employment.	I can give examples of different types of employment .	I can describe the events that increased women's employment.

Teacher Comment



Student Comment

FRANZ FERDINAND



The beginning of 1914 WWI 1918

On the 28th June 1914, one shot started a world war that cost the lives of over 9 million men. This was the beginning of the 'War to End all Wars'.

TASK:
Using all the information on this sheet, create a poster showing how the war led to war.

EVENTS OF 1914:

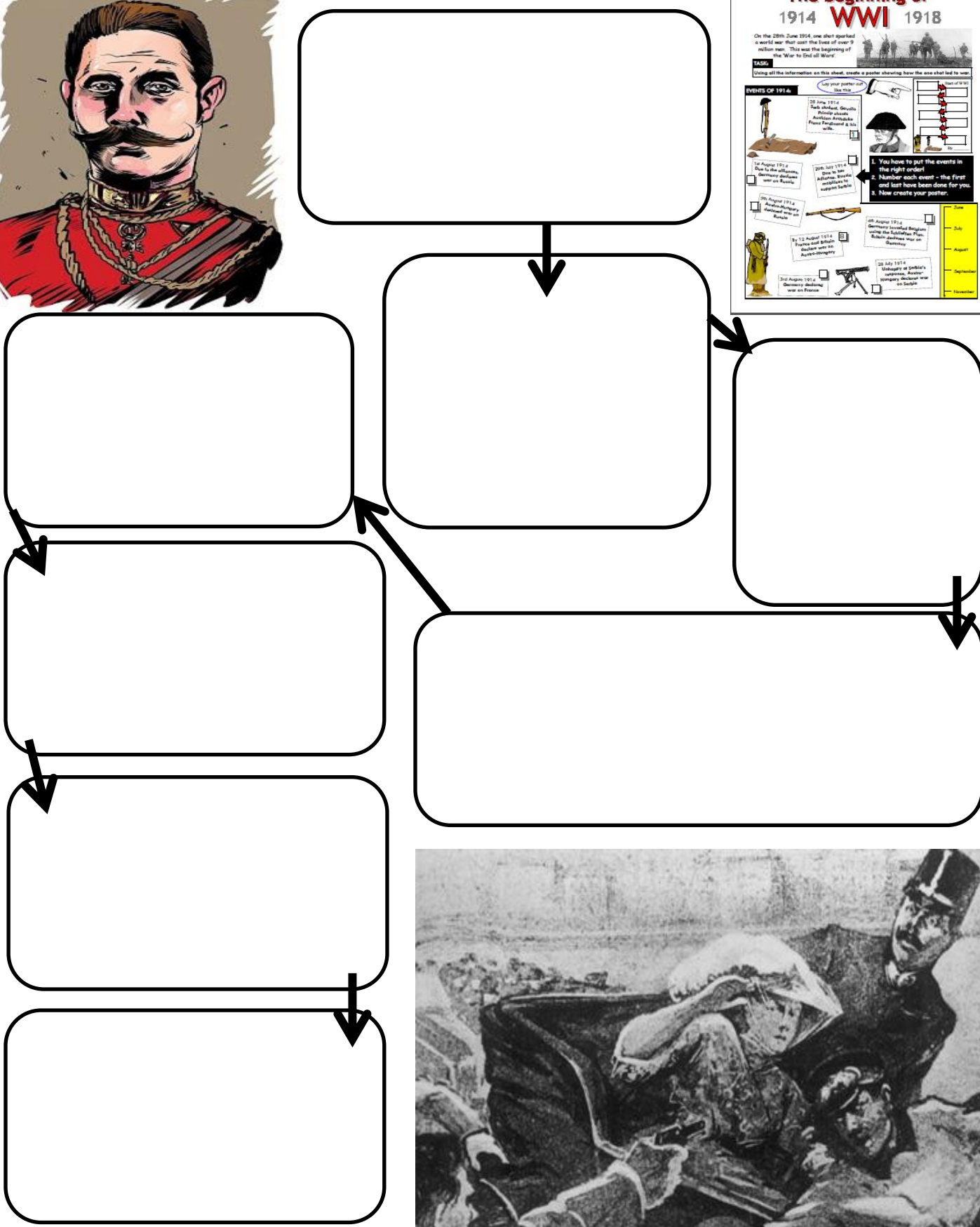
- 28 June 1914: Gavrilo Princip shoots Archduke Franz Ferdinand & his wife.
- 28 July 1914: Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
- 28 August 1914: Britain & France declare war on Germany.
- 12 August 1914: Britain & France declare war on Germany.
- 28 July 1914: Germany invades Belgium using the Schlieffen Plan. British declares war on Germany.

Instructions:

- You have to put the events in the right order!
- Number each event - the first and last have been done for you.
- Now create your poster.

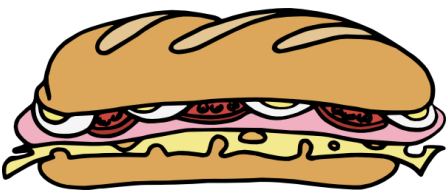
Timeline:

June
July
August
September
November



ASSASSINATION

Event	Order the event happened.
Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated in Bosnia.	1
The Russian Army gets ready to help Serbia defend itself against the Austrian attack.	
Germany sends a demand to Russia ordering it not to help Serbia.	
Austria declares war on Serbia.	
Germany declares war on Russia	
Austria blames Serbia for the killing of Archduke Ferdinand.	2
Germany declares war on France and invades neutral Belgium. Britain orders Germany to withdraw.	
The Germans are still in Belgium. Britain declares war.	
The French army is put on a war footing ready to fight any German invasion.	



How did a sandwich trigger World War 1?

START OF WWI

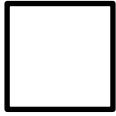
Rearrange the sentences below.

1. 1914 in out broke World War One
2. World War One short long and causes There of were term
3. the Britain France belonged to Russia and triple entente
4. Germany triple the Austria alliance Italy and to belonged
5. long was term cause a Imperialism
6. short was Franz a The Ferdinand term of assassination cause
7. Bosnia was Ferdinand assassinated Franz in
8. by Gang killed He Hand the Black was
9. and Serbia empire were leave with nationalists to join Serbian They wanted who Austrian Bosnia neighbouring the
10. wife Princip his and Ferdinand shot Gavrilo Franz

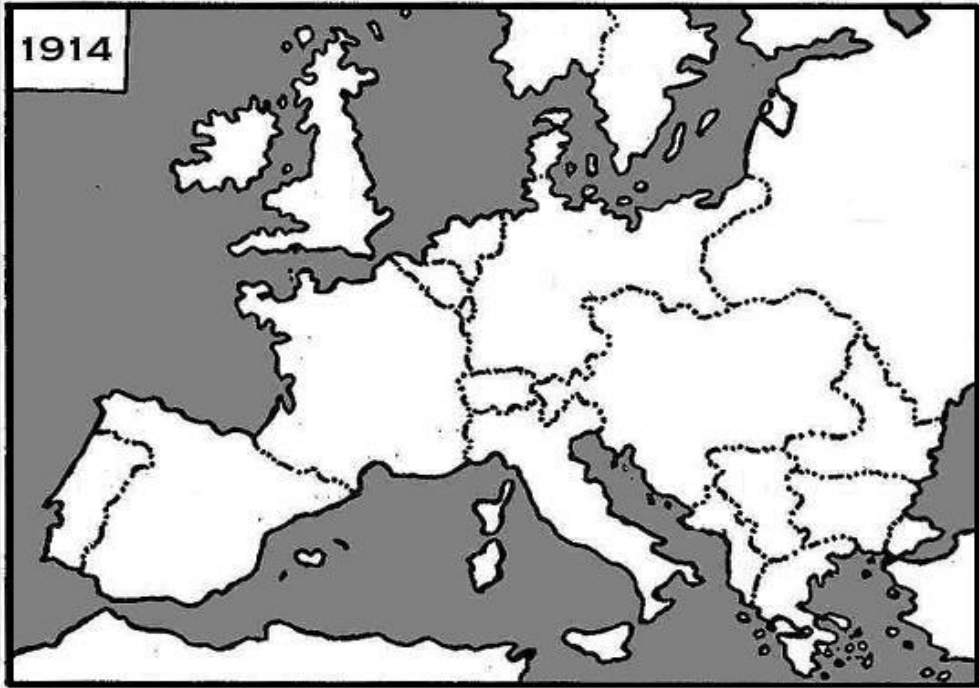
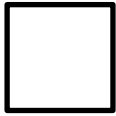
CAUSES OF WWI

Key:

Triple Alliance



Triple Entente



M =

A =

I =

N =



**FRIGHTFUL
FIRST WORLD
WAR**

1. Which countries were allied by the Triple Alliance?
2. Which countries were allied by the Triple Entente?
3. How did imperialism contribute towards Germany's increasing anger with Britain and France?

CAUSES OF WWI

4. Why was nationalism an important factor?

5. Why was Germany annoyed by Imperialism?

6. Which armies had increased in size between 1870 and 1914?

7. Describe the Schlieffen Plan.

8. Why were the two crises important factors?



CAUSES OF WWI

Who would say this?

Britain, France or Russia?



I have a very long border with Germany. This makes my country vulnerable to attack.	
Germany has an alliance with Austria and I am all alone. An ally on the eastern borders of these countries would help to protect me from them	
Germany refused to renew our Re-Insurance treaty. This makes me suspicious about her future actions.	
All other countries of Europe have allies. I am becoming worried about being left out and isolated.	
I have a border with Germany and Austria her ally. I am worried that I might have to fight both of these countries	
I have settled my disagreements with the French over territories in Africa. An agreement with France seems like a sensible next step.	
Germany attacked me once, defeated me and made me sign a humiliating peace treaty. I am worried that this might happen again.	
The Kaiser says he wants Germany to have 'a place in the sun'. He really means an overseas empire. I am worried that he might try to take away land from my empire.	
My people are desperate to get revenge on Germany	

WHY JOIN UP?

In 1914 people were desperate to join the army. Within four weeks over 500,000 men had volunteered to join the army.



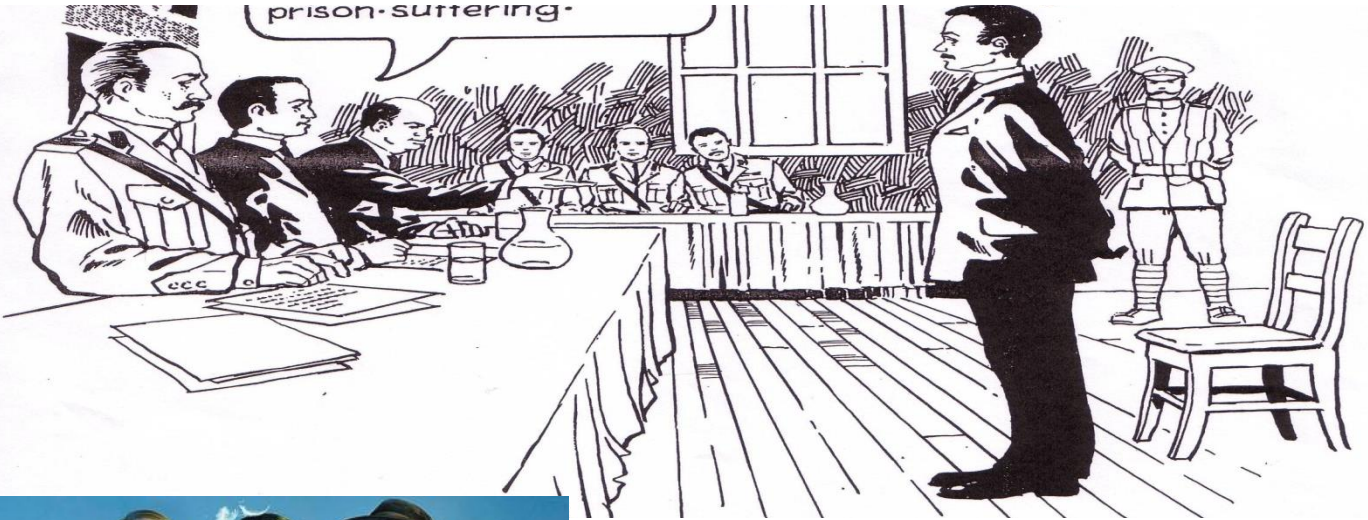
Keyword	Definition
Conscription	
Propaganda	
Patriotism	
Conscientious Objector	
Pal's Battalion	



Daddy, what did YOU do in the Great War?

RECRUITMENT

Those men who wanted to be exempt from fighting had to face a **military tribunal**. This was their chance to plead their case. The tribunal consisted of members of the army and local town officials. They decided whether the men had to go to war, were imprisoned, work in other jobs important for the war or sentenced to hard labour.



Only 3 types of people were exempt from being called up:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

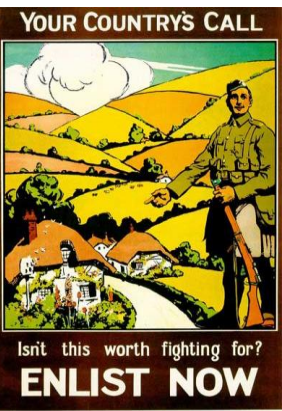
I would/ wouldn't have joined up to fight in WW1 because... _____

WHY JOIN UP?

Men joined the army because

Look at the following posters. For each one, decide which reasons for volunteering are being shown: patriotism / peer pressure / shame / revenge / adventure / unemployment. Explain in three or four sentences why you have made your choice. In some cases, two or more reasons could apply to the

1.



2.



3.



4.



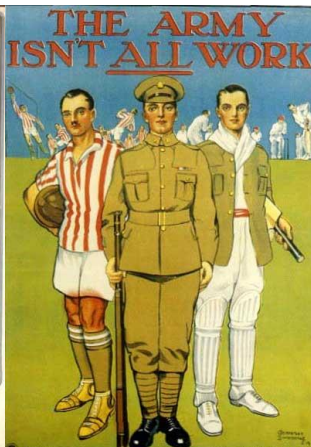
5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



WHY JOIN UP?

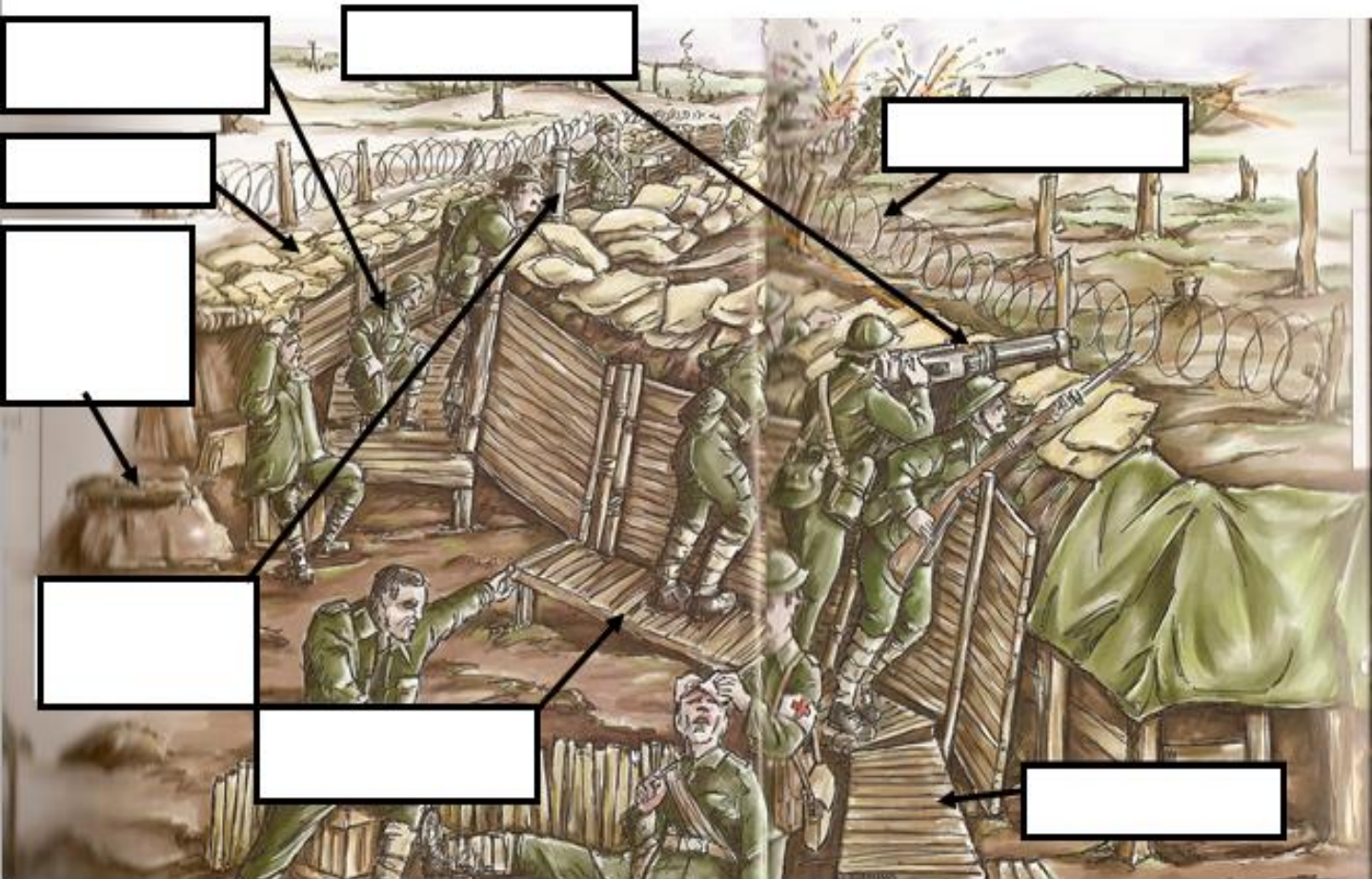
<u>Number</u>	<u>What can you see in the poster?</u>	<u>What emotions would it make people feel?</u>	<u>How would it make men want to join up?</u>
<u>1</u>			
<u>2</u>			
<u>3</u>			
<u>4</u>			
<u>5</u>			

WHY JOIN UP?

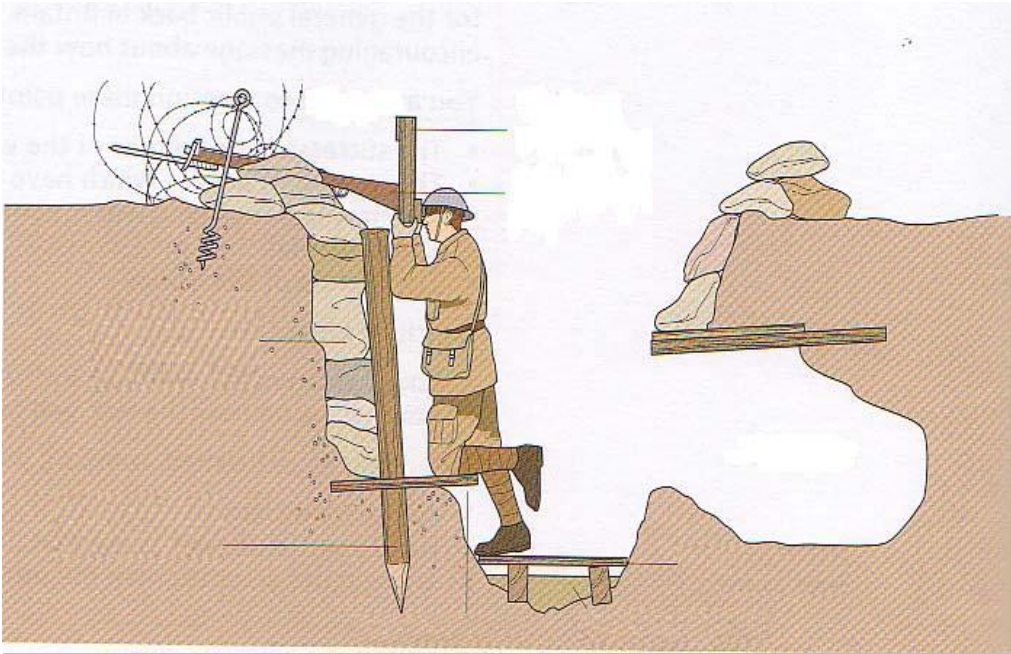
<u>Number</u>	<u>What can you see in the poster?</u>	<u>What emotions would it make people feel?</u>	<u>How would it make men want to join up?</u>
<u>6</u>			
<u>7</u>			
<u>8</u>			
<u>9</u>			
<u>10</u>			

TRENCH LIFE

Conditions in the trenches	Description of the main condition
Rat and lice infestation	
Trench foot	
Food	
Boredom and camaraderie	



TRENCH LIFE



Source 1

'You must all keep cheerful for my sake and it will not be long before I am back again, at least the general view is that it will not be a long show.'

Letter from a 30 year old British officer to his parents, August 1914.

Source 2

'Such enthusiasm! The whole battalion with helmets and tunics decked with flowers - handkerchiefs waving untiringly - cheers on every side - and over and over again the ever fresh and wonderful reassurance of the soldiers'

Letter from a young German who had been called up and was about to travel to the front.

Both the soldiers wrote sources 1 and 2 were dead within a month. The reality of war was very different to what had been expected in August 1914.

LETTER HOME

The Salford Pals
1st Battalion
The Somme
France

9/2/1915

Dear Mum,

How are you? I'm fine just feeling a bit lonely sat in my trench on my own at the minute I have four hours till I am due back to fight so I thought I would use my spare time to write a letter home and find out how everyone is coping without me.

So far I have fought twice, it has been quite traumatic because, do you remember little Billy Smith? Well he and four other of my friends you don't know all died and I am the only one still alive from my class at school.

The food here is awful we have bully beef, potatoes and cabbage. Then for supper we have hard biscuits that we have to use our rifles to break with stale tea or if we are lucky lumpy hot chocolate.

The weather so far has been awful, which makes life living in a trench even more unbearable due to the muddy water causing trench foot and trench mouth. Last night I woke up and there was a rat staring me in the face I couldn't scream because the enemy might have heard me, or worse the sergeant. If he had known that I was scared of a rat I would have been killed for being a coward, that's how two of my friends died being shot by the officers the other three died of shell shock an incurable disease the officers look at as a disability.

I'm on leave next week I can't wait me and my new friends are planning on going into the local town to do a bit of sightseeing.

Don't worry about me I'll be fine. I'm really sorry I didn't listen to you when you told me I was too young to join up I should have mums always know best. I really hope I'll see you soon and I'll write too you as soon as I can, please don't wait for a letter as it could be a while till I get more spare time.

See you soon lots of love John xxx

CENSORSHIP

Soldiers letters were censored during WWI - Officers took out information that could help the Germans. They also removed any negative comments about food, conditions and the state of the War. They did this to keep up the spirits of the people in Britain, but it meant that people at home often had an inaccurate view of the war.



A Letter from the Trenches

Imagine you are a young soldier sent to fight on the Western Front during World War One.

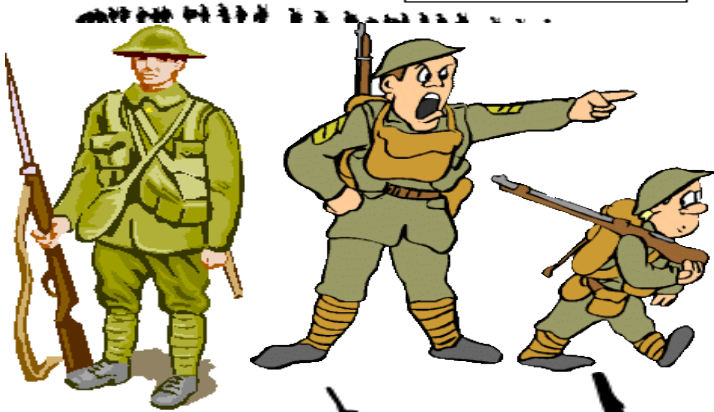
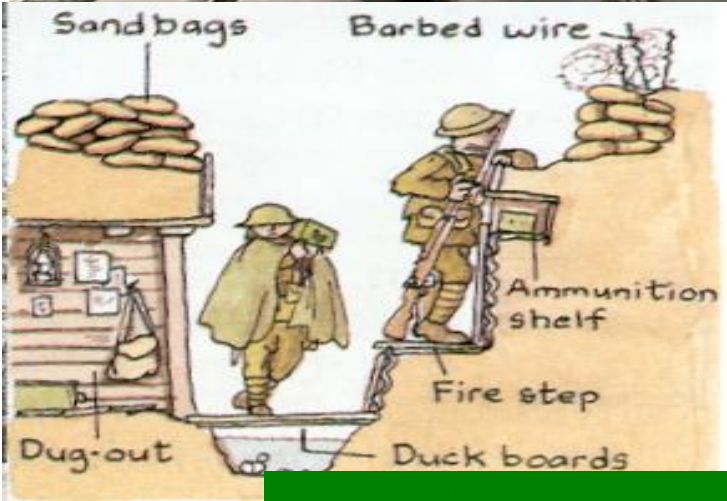
Describe your experiences in the trenches in a letter to your parents. You should include all of the following words in your letter. Tick them off as you use them.

- Trench
- Dug out
- No Man's Land
- Barbed Wire
- Mud
- Machine Gun
- Lice
- Flies
- Rats
- Smell
- Gas
- Gas mask
- Rifle
- Soldier
- Rations
- Bombing
- Trench Foot

Vocabulary that may be useful - you could look up meanings in a dictionary if you need!		
Awful	Onslaught	Hunger
Barbarous	Stench	Decaying
Gruesome	Petrified	Boredom
Horrendous	Disease	Hopeless
Horrific	Blighty	Stale
Terrible	Squalid	Torture

Phrases that you could adapt for your own use:
"I will never forget these terrible conditions ..."
"It was so horrible, I can hardly bring myself to write about it ..."
"So many innocent lives have been lost ..."
"I am so lucky to have survived so far- I will never forget those who died fighting alongside me ..."
"The trench is horrible, but it gives us somewhere to rest ..."

By Miss Dougherty www.SchoolHistory.co.uk



CENSORSHIP

France
19 October, 1917

Dear Mother, Father and Connie,

In a postcard which I sent you about a fortnight ago, I mentioned that we were on the eve of a great event. Well, that great event is over now, and luckily I have once again come through without a scratch.

For the first time in our history as an army, the New Zealanders failed in their objective with the most appalling slaughter I have ever seen. My company went into action 180 strong and we came out 32 strong. Still, we have nothing to be ashamed of, as our commander afterwards told us that no troops in the world could possibly have taken the position, but this is small comfort when one remembers the hundreds of lives that have been lost and nothing gained.

Our brigade received orders to relieve a brigade of Tommies. At dusk we set off in full fighting order. The weather for some days had been wet and cold and the mud was in places up to the knees. For those five miles [8 km] leading to our front line trench there was nothing but utter desolation, not a blade of grass, or tree, numerous tanks stuck in the mud, and for the rest, just one shell hole touching another. The ground was strewn with the corpses of numerous Huns and Tommies, yet no attempt had been made to bury any of them. Well, we at length arrived at our destination – the front line – and relieved the worn out Tommies. Many of them seemed too worn out to walk. We were at this point half-way up one slope of the ridge we were to try and take. By daybreak we had dug ourselves in and although wet and covered in mud from head to foot, we felt fit for a feed of bread and bully beef for breakfast.

On the third morning we received orders to attack the ridge at half-past five. At twenty past five, and with a roar that shook the ground, our guns opened up. Through some blunder our artillery opened up about two hundred yards [180 m] short of their target and therefore opened right in the middle of us. It was a truly awful time – our men getting cut to pieces in dozens by our own guns.

Eventually our barrage stopped and we all made a rush for the ridge. Upon reaching almost the top of the ridge we found a long line of practically undamaged German concrete machine-gun placements with barbed wire entanglements in front of them fully fifty yards [45 m] deep! The wire had been cut in a few places by our artillery but only sufficient to allow a few men through at a time. Dozens got hung up in the wire and shot down before their comrades' eyes. It was now broad daylight and what was left of us

realised that the day was lost. We lay down in shell holes or any cover we could get and waited. Any man who showed his head was immediately shot. We had lost nearly 80 per cent of our men and gained about three hundred yards [270 m] of ground in the attempt. This three hundred yards was useless to us for the Germans still held and dominated the ridge.

I have just decided to have this letter posted by someone going on leave to England, so I will tell you a few more facts which it would not have been advisable to mention otherwise. Some terrible blunder has been made. Someone is responsible for the barbed wire not having been broken up by our artillery. Someone is responsible for the opening up of our barrage in the middle of us instead of 150 yards [140 m] ahead of us. Someone else is responsible for those machine-gun emplacements being left practically intact, but the papers will report another glorious success, and no one except those who actually took part in it will know any different.

During the night before our attack on the ridge we were surprised to hear agonised cries of 'Stretcher-bearer', 'Help', 'For God's sake come here', etc., coming from all sides of us. When daylight came some of us crawled out to the shell-holes from where the cries were coming and were amazed to find about half a dozen Tommies, badly wounded, some insane, others almost dead with starvation and exposure, lying stuck in the mud and too weak to move. One man said if we cared to crawl about in the shell-holes all round about him we would find dozens more. These chaps, wounded in the defence of their country, had been cruelly left to die the most awful of deaths in the half-frozen mud while tens of thousands of able-bodied men were camped within five miles [8 km] of them behind the lines. All these Tommies had been wounded during their unsuccessful attack on the ridge which we afterwards tried to take, and at the time when we came upon them they must have been lying where they fell in mud and rain for four days and nights.

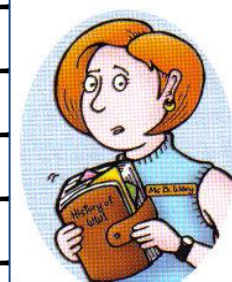
I have seen some pretty rotten sights during the two and a half years of active service, but I must say that this fairly sickened me. We crawled back to our trenches and inside of an hour all our stretcher-bearers were working like the heroes that they were, and in full view of the enemy whom, to his credit, did not fire on them. They worked all day carrying out those Tommies. The fact remains that nothing was done until our chaps came up, and whoever is responsible for the unnecessary sacrifice of those lives deserves to be shot more than any Hun ever did.

We are expecting to move about twenty miles [32 km] back from here tomorrow where we can get fresh reinforcements and thoroughly reorganise. I shall not be sorry to get on the move.

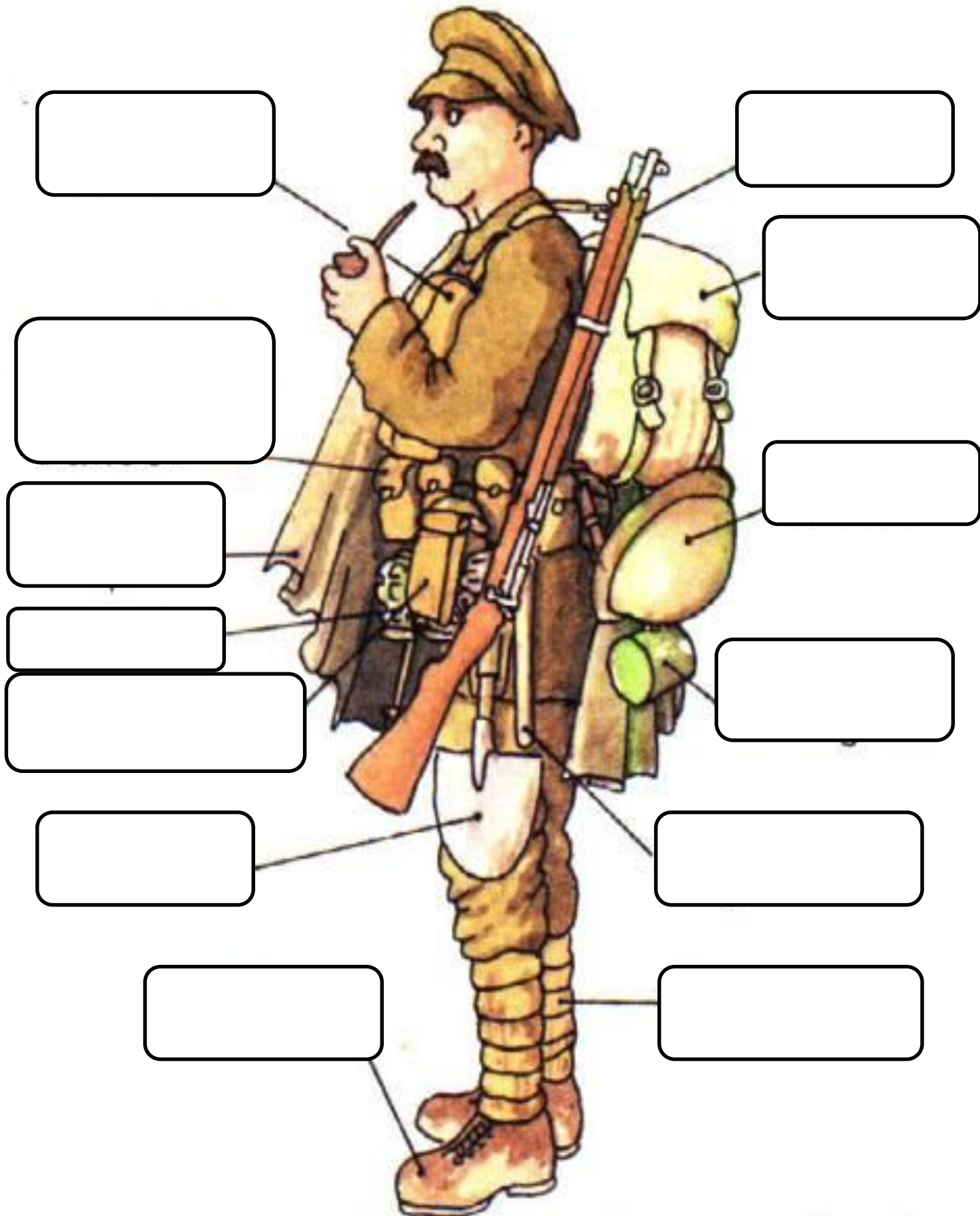
With best wishes,

I remain,
Your affectionate son,
Len

LETTER HOME



UNIFORM



WEAPONS

Weapon	Basic description of weapon	Why was it deadly?	Are there any reasons why it was not so deadly?
Rifle			
Machine-gun			
Artillery			
Gas			
Tanks			
Flame-thrower			




TOP TRUMPS



BATTLE OF THE SOMME

What does this tell you about the Battle of the Somme?



Source 

A painting showing men blinded by gas, queuing for treatment.

What was Britain's reason for attacking at the Somme?

When did the Battle start?

How long did it last?

How many soldiers had been killed?

When did the Battle end?

DOUGLAS HAIG



My name is Douglas Haig. I was born in _____, to middle-class parents who both sadly died by the time I was _____. I went to university for a while and then joined _____ Military College to become an officer. I was sent to _____ several times and then soon my first taste of _____ was the Sudan War of 1898 in _____, where we marvellous British fought the dirty tribes and won a glorious victory. Hurrah for the British! The next war I was involved with was the Boer War of _____ and I soon became very important and became a _____. Once that I was over I went back to India for a while to _____ troops, got married, had some kids and then World War One started. Goody! I became in charge of the _____ army from _____ to 1918 and was responsible for deciding when and where we would launch major _____.

1861 ATTACKS
 1862 BRITISH
 1899 18
 MAJOR WAR
 INDIA AFRICA
 INSPECT 1915
 SANDHURST



Was General Haig guilty of war crimes?

General Haig slept in plush surroundings while the soldiers had to sleep in the harsh conditions of the trenches. <input type="checkbox"/>	420,000 British troops were killed, and 200,000 French troops. Even though 60,000 men died on the first day, the same tactics were used. <input type="checkbox"/>
Britain won World War One. <input type="checkbox"/>	Men were packed together and went in waves over the top. It was easy for machine guns to pick them out. <input type="checkbox"/>
General Haig received an award for his bravery after the war. <input type="checkbox"/>	General Haig used the same tactics as many other generals at the time. They had been successful in other parts of the world. <input type="checkbox"/>

DOUGLAS HAIG

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/0/ww1/26189777>

Source	Haig is a Hero	Haig is a Donkey
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
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10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		

HAIG: HERO OR DONKEY?



WOMEN AND THE WAR

Pupils analyse sources and make a list of information which both gives information and describes what life was like for women who took over men's roles in World War I..



<http://www.bbc.co.uk/guides/z9bf9j6#z8rv87h>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/higher/history/britsuff/>

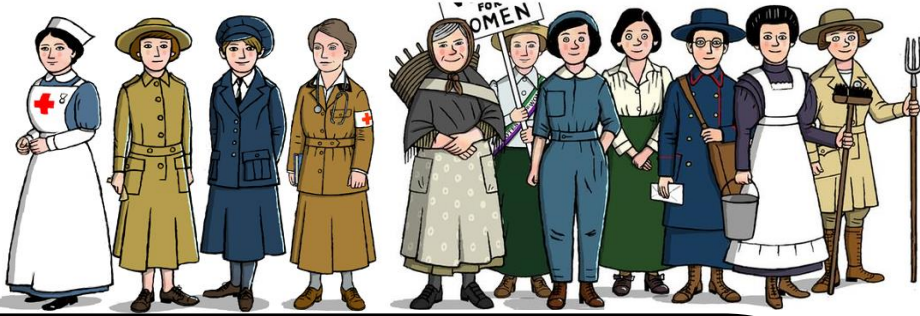


WOMEN AND THE WAR

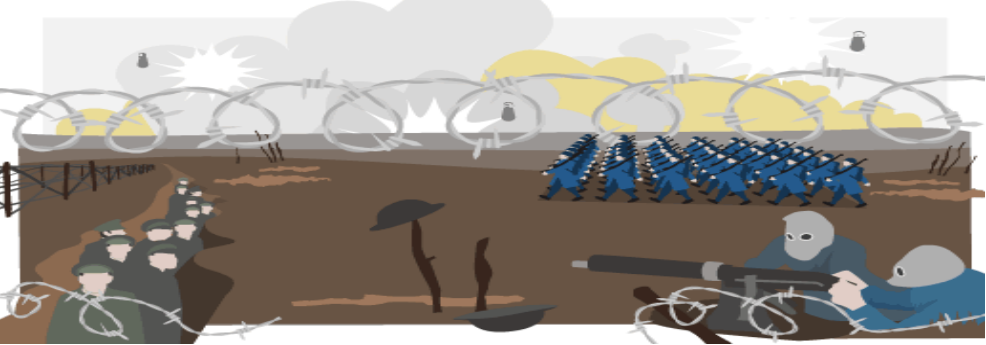
The government wants to create a new monument to celebrate the part played by women in World War One. Work in teams of 5 and produce a simple chart / display explaining the part played by women in your given organisation. The aim is to convince the rest of the class that your group of women played the most decisive role and should have a special monument built in their honour.



monument built in their honour.



TREATY OF VERSAILLES



1. Which country was invaded by Germany?
2. Which countries made up the Triple Entente?
3. Who felt threatened by Germany's empire?
4. What happened on the 5th July 1914?
5. Who did the Treaty blame for starting the war?
6. Who did the American historian blame for WWI?
7. What did John Terraine say about the loss of soldiers?
8. Who do you think was to blame for WWI?



EVALUATION

What lesson did you most enjoy and why?

What lesson did you least enjoy and why?

WWI

Achievements?

Targets?

