Year 9

First World War
Golden Threads of Learning: Causes and Consequences, Using Evidence

Autumn Term 2

1. Ideas and Ideologie s | 2. First World War | Causes | Propaganda | Ypres | Gallipoli | Somme | Weapons | Passchendaele | 3. Russian Revolution | 5. Second World War | 5. Holocaust | 6. Post Second World War

Key Word	Definition
Militarism	The belief that a country should maintain a strong military and use it to defend national interests
Arms Race	A competition between nations for developing the most / best weapons
Imperialism	Extending a countries power or influence through taking over other countries, usually as part of an empire.
Alliances	A union formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organisations.
Nationalism	People living in a country being willing to support and defend it if it comes under attack because they are proud o.
Micro	Small causes or consequences
Macro	Large causes of consequences
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Trench Warfare	A type of combat where the opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other.

Key Date	Key Event
28th June 1914	Archduke Franz Ferdinand is short dead in Bosnia by a Serbian Terrorist.
28th July 1914	Austria-Hungary declare war on Serbia. They are supported by Germany. This angers Russia.
30th July 1914	Russia mobilises her army. This angers Germany.
3rd August 1914	Germany implements the Schlieffen Plan
4th August 1914	Britain declare war on Germany.
Oct 1914-1918	Battles of Ypres.
Feb 1915-Jan 1916	Battle of Gallipoli.
July 1916	Battle of the Somme.
July – Nov 1917	Battle of Passchendaele.

Key Date	Stages of War
August – Sept 1914	War of Movement
Sept – Nov 1914	Race to the Sea
1915	Stalemate
1916-1918	War of Attrition
11th Nov 1918	End of the War - Armistice

Key People

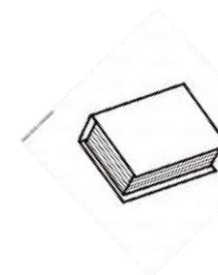| Franz Ferdinand	Winston Churchill	Kaiser Wilhem II

Lenin	Douglas Haig	Gavrilo Princip

You might like to read…

- War Horse by Michael Morpurgo
- Private Peaceful by Michael Morpurgo
- Soldier Dog by Sam Angus
- A farewell to Arms by Ernest Hemmingway
- Crossing Stones by Helen Frost
- All Quiet on the Western Front by Maria Erich Remarque
- Wings of War by John Wilson

Use the sources to explain why Gallipoli failed?

When assessing sources you need to think about UNPICKING the sources.

Useful – What is the source useful at showing?
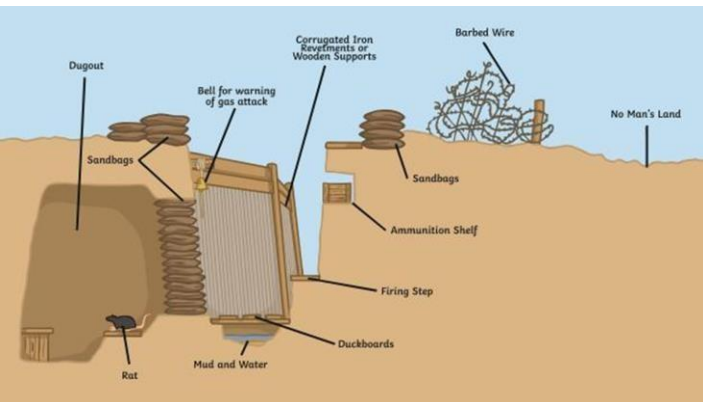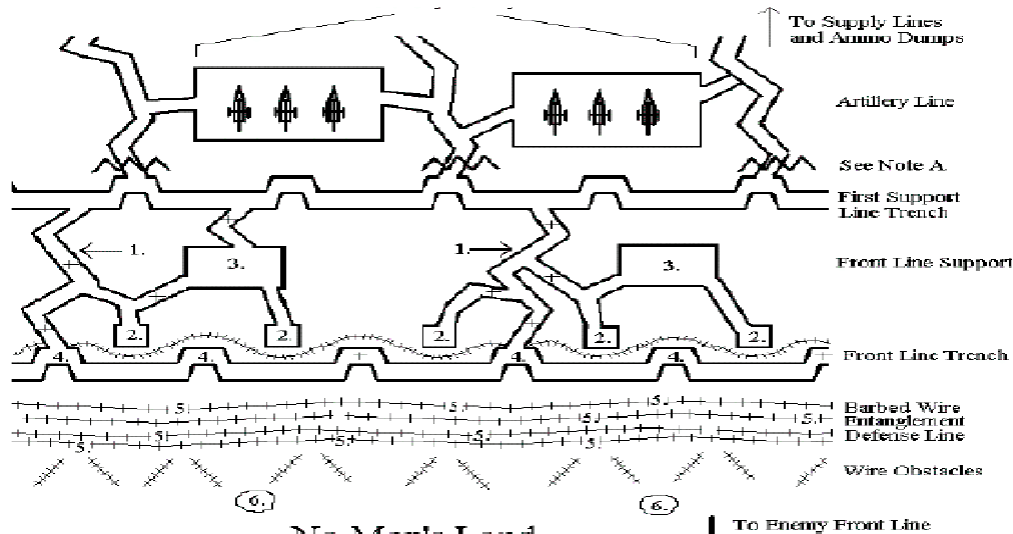**N**ature – What type of source is it?
Purpose – Why was it produced?
Inference – What can you infer? (QUOTE!)
Contextual **K**nowledge – What do you know about the topic?

Point **E**vidence **E**xplain **L**ink **paragraph** (with **UNPICK**)

The reason why Gallipoli failed is…

This can be from source… (UNPICK the source)

This resulted in…

This meant that…

This is also supported by source… (UNPICK the source)

Therefore, the reason why Gallipoli failed is...

The Trench System

No Man's Land

Alliances

Triple Alliance: Italy, Austria-Hungary and Germany

Triple Entente: France, Britain and Russia

The MAIN Causes of the First World War

Militarism The build up of soldiers and weapons (otherwise known as an arms race) meant that countries were all ready for war when it did break out. This means they are less likely to avoid war.

Alliances The alliance system meant that countries would be supported by their allies if war were to break out. This made it more likely for a country to be involved in war.

Imperialism The building of an empire by owning and controlling countries who were not as powerful let to some countries resorting to terrorist methods in order to fight back.

Nationalism The people living in a country being proud and willing to defend it made it easier to gather an army to fight in a war.