

What I should already know

Year 3: Tribal Tales

- The use of weapons through stone, bronze and Iron age

Year 4: I am Warrior; Traders and Raiders

- Use of weapons and Tools

Key Vocabulary

alliances	Groups of countries that promise to protect and support each other.
Allied Powers	Allied Powers signed treaties with Britain, France, Russia.
armistice	An agreement, made by both sides in a war, to stop fighting and discuss ways to make peace.
artillery	Large, heavy guns used in land warfare.
Central Powers	Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire.
home front	The civilians living in a country at war.
munitions	Military weapons, ammunitions, equipment and stores.
propaganda	Information, especially biased or misleading, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
rationing	A system allowing each person to have only a fixed amount of food.
Treaty of Versailles	A peace treaty signed at the end of the First World War, which blamed Germany for the conflict and listed its punishments.

Knowledge

In the early 1900s, Britain was one of the world's most powerful nations and had a large empire.

The First World War started after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on 28th June 1914.

The war was fought between two groups: the Central Powers and the Allied and Associated Powers.

All men were expected to fight in World War I; conscription was introduced in Britain, meaning that men aged between 18 and 41 had to join the army.

Soldiers on both sides dug deep, narrow ditches, called trenches, to hide from enemy attack.

During the First World War, both sides used a combination of weapons, such as artillery, guns and poison gas, and vehicles, such as tanks and aircrafts.

WWI marked a huge change for woman. New jobs were created to help with the war effort, including jobs for women that had previously been done by the men who had gone to fight. Women worked in munition factories making bombs and weapons, drove public transport, grew crops and took care of livestock, joined the police force and undertook non-combative roles in the armed forces.

The war ended in 1918, at 11am on the 11th November. Germany signed an armistice, an agreement for peace.

The poppy is a symbol of remembrance. During the First World War, poppies grew on barren land, such as old battlefields.

What I will know by the end of this unit

When WWI started and finished

The Christmas Truce

What a soldier's life was like in the trenches.

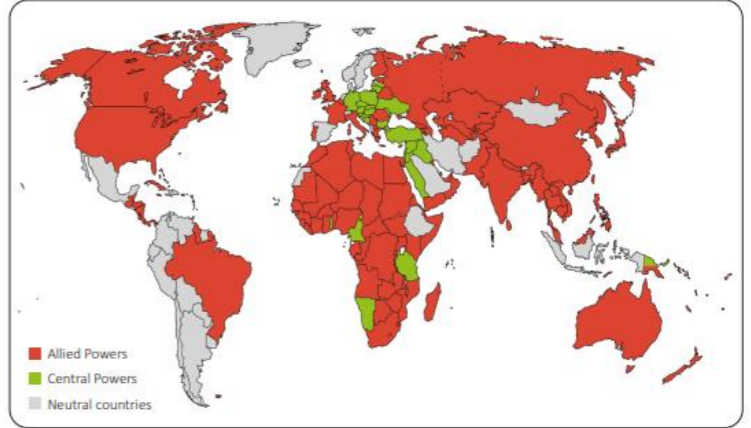
In Britain, while the war was on, life changed for woman.

Weapons and technology used in WWI

Why we use poppies for Remembrance Day

Useful links

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqhyb9q>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks1--ks2-ww1-a-to-z/zmcdpg8>
- <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/first-world-war/>
- <https://www.historyforkids.net/world-war-one-timeline.html>



Chief Events of World War I, 1914-18

