

History

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality history education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and develop perspective and judgement, to provide an understanding of chronology, knowledge of significant individuals and events. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about history.

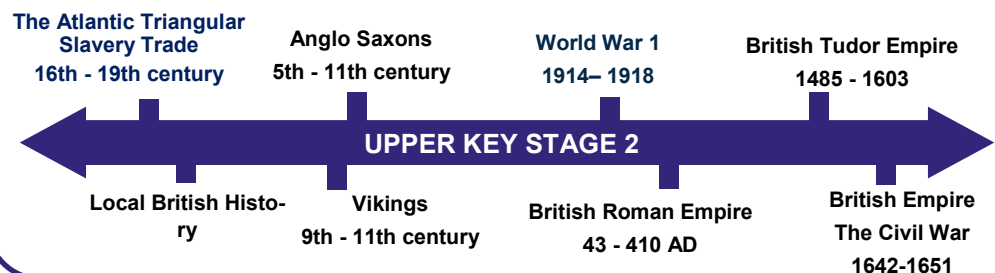
World War 1

Autumn 2

New Knowledge:

- It is possible to draw inferences from interpretations of the past, just like with historical sources.
- Some evidence is propaganda, misinformation or opinion.
- Propaganda can influence people's opinions of a real-life event.
- Throughout history, countries have wanted to control lands beyond their borders. This practice is called imperialism. Countries build empires mainly to achieve power or wealth.
- World War I was a global conflict involving the main European Powers and their empires from August 1914 to November 1918.
- There were many long-term causes for the Great War, including alliances, nationalism and imperialism.
- Britain joined WW1 on 4th August 1914 and it ended on 11th Nov 1918
- The Allies were: England, USA, Soviet Union and France
- The Central Powers (in WW1) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey (in WW2) Germany, Italy, Japan.
- Propaganda is information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
- When war broke out, Britain had a small army of professional soldiers. Lord Kitchener needed more soldiers to fight. The government began a massive recruitment drive.
- The millions of deaths in the early years of the First World War made the British public realise that the war was not 'a bit of fun'. This resulted in fewer men volunteering to become soldiers at a time when the British Army desperately needed new recruits. In 1916, the government passed the first Military Service Act and in doing so, began the recruitment policy of conscription.
- Those who refused to fight in the conflict – known as conscientious objectors (COs) – were often treated harshly and vilified.
- Trenches were long, narrow ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived all day and night. In the middle, was No Man's Land, so-called because it did not belong to either army. Soldiers crossed No Man's Land when they wanted to attack the other side.
- Living conditions in the trenches were extremely poor.

Where does it fit in?



Displacement & Invasion