



St Leo's and Southmead  
Catholic Nursery and Primary

Year  
Five

History– World War One  
Knowledge Organiser

Autumn  
Term

Amazing Activities  
Visit the war memorial  
at St Nicholas' church

### Key Knowledge

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the event that led to the beginning of WW1.

The Central powers alliance were Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria.

The triple entente were Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.

Explain and describe what trench warfare was and why the Battle of the Somme was so significant.

The Battle of Somme was fought between 1<sup>st</sup> July and 18<sup>th</sup> November 1916.

Animals were used to send messages, find wounded soldiers, guard, move artillery and move soldiers.

Propaganda is a communication used to influence an opinion, idea or view.

Armistice was signed and the war ended on November 11<sup>th</sup> 1918.

The Treaty of Versailles was an important treaty that brought about the end of the war and was signed by Germany and the allied forces.

### Substantive Concepts

Commemoration, nation, occupation (of territory), peace, power, propaganda, society, war (army, battle, conflict, invasion).

### Key Vocabulary

**Air force**—Invented by the Wright brothers in 1903, planes played a vital role by the end of the war

**Animals**—Horses, donkeys and camels carried food, water, ammunition and medical supplies

**Bayonet**—A rifle with a knife attached at the end for both distance and close combat

**Gas mask**—A mask that provided protection against gas attacks (often lethal chlorine gas in the trenches)

**Navy**—Allied forces had hundreds of ships to protect the British and Empire's coasts

**Propaganda**—Posters and leaflets were produced and distributed throughout the war to persuade people to join the army

**Rations**—Ration cards were given out and only a certain amount of food was allowed per family

**Zepelins**—these were giant airships, first used to bomb London in 1915 they were vulnerable to storms and attacks

### Skills

- Use dates to order and place events on a timeline.
- Compare sources of information available for the study of different times in the past.
- Understand that the type of information available depends on the period of time studied.
- Evaluate the usefulness of a variety of sources.
- Provide an account of a historical event based on more than one source.
- Understand some reasons for some important historical events.
- Use evidence to support arguments.

Main Participating Countries					
ALLIED POWERS			CENTRAL POWERS		
Country	Date Joined	Death Toll	Country	Date Joined	Death Toll
FRANCE	3 <sup>rd</sup> Aug, 1914	approx. 1,700,000 4.3% of population in 1914	GERMAN EMPIRE	1 <sup>st</sup> Aug, 1914	approx. 2,500,000 4% of population in 1914
BRITISH EMPIRE	4 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 1914	approx. 900,000 2% of population in 1914	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	28 <sup>th</sup> Jul, 1914	approx. 1,900,000 3.7% of population in 1914
RUSSIA	1 <sup>st</sup> Aug, 1914	approx. 3,000,000 13.7% of population in 1914	OTTOMAN EMPIRE	31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 1914	approx. 3,000,000 14% of population in 1914
USA	6 <sup>th</sup> Apr, 1917	117,466 0.13% of population in 1914	BULGARIA	12 <sup>th</sup> Oct, 1915	197,500 3.4% of population in 1914

### Curriculum Links

- Computing—use a range of software to present information

### Timeline

1914	1914	1914	1915	1916	1917	1917	1918	1918
War declared on July 28th	Trenches dug by Germans in September	An unofficial truce declared on Christmas Eve	Germans sink a cruise ship called the Lusitania	Battle of the Somme	USA declares war on Germany on April 6th	Russians leave the war on December 17th	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> Battle of Marne - Allies win	War ends officially on 11 <sup>th</sup> November at 11am