

Key Words	Definitions
assassination	The murder of someone famous or important.
battlefield	A place where a battle is being fought or has been fought.
bayonet	A long, sharp blade that's fixed onto a rifle. 
Flanders Fields	A place where many WW1 battles were fought.
poppy	A red flower that has been used to symbolise remembrance for those who have fought.

What were the causes of the Great War – World War 1?
 WW1 was known as the Great War and involved many countries from all over the world. We can explain the causes of this war using the acronym MANIA – militarism, alliance, nationalism, imperialism and assassination.

Maps

Before World War 1


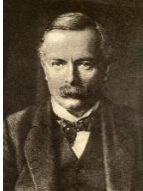


After World War 1





Important figures

Archduke Franz Ferdinand	David Lloyd George
 Archduke Franz Ferdinand Carl Ludwig Joseph Maria of Austria (18 December 1863 – 28 June 1914) was the heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary. His assassination in Sarajevo was the most immediate cause of World War I.	 David Lloyd George, 1st Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor, OM, KStJ, PC (17 January 1863 – 26 March 1945) was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1916 to 1922.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book PE	HWK – Reading	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book PE	HWK – Spellings

Key Dates:

- Mock SATs - Week beg. 4th November
- Anti-Bullying Week - Week beg. 11th November
- WW1 trenches in the woodland sessions – Poplar 5th December, Palm 10th December, Pine 12th December



heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne; assassinated in 1914

Archduke Franz Ferdinand



Prime Minister of Britain during WWI

David Lloyd George



German Emperor during WWI

Kaiser Wilhelm II



KEY VOCABULARY

imperialism

when a country **increases its power and influence by colonising** (taking over) another country

alliance

a union or **relationship formed between countries/organisations**, to benefit them both

mechanised warfare

the use of armoured fighting vehicles in modern warfare, sometimes referred to as **'armoured' or 'tank' warfare**

chemical warfare

the **use of the toxic chemicals** to kill or injure enemies (in WWI, chlorine, phosgene and mustard gas were used)

trench warfare

where opposite sides of the war **fight from trenches** dug into the ground, facing each other

no-man's-land

the land **between the trenches** of opposing armies

home front

the home front refers to **life in Britain during WWI**

conscription

a law that says that if you are able to fight in the war, you have to (during WWI, by 1916, **all men aged 18-41 had to go to war** and fight for their country)

armistice

an **agreement made to stop fighting a war**, also referred to as a 'truce'

zeppelins



battlecruisers



submarine



tank



the war was fought between

the Triple Alliance



Germany



Austria - Hungary



Allies

the Triple Entente



France



Britain



Russia