

History



All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a highquality 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

<u>New Knowledge:</u>

- 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.
- When war broke out, Britain had a small army of around 250,000 professional soldiers. Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War told the government that Britain needed at least one million men. The government began a massive recruitment drive.
- In September 1914, Lord Kitchener, British war secretary, was put in charge of recruiting more volunteer soldiers to help fight in the trenches. By the end of September, 175,000 men between the ages of 19 and 38 were recruited and were grouped together depending on where they lived or worked. Therefore, most of the men in these 'Pals Battalions' were close friends.
- Propaganda is information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

