



# World War I Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry Question: What events led to the breakout of World War I?  
Why were so many lives lost on the Western Front?

History Focus

Year 6

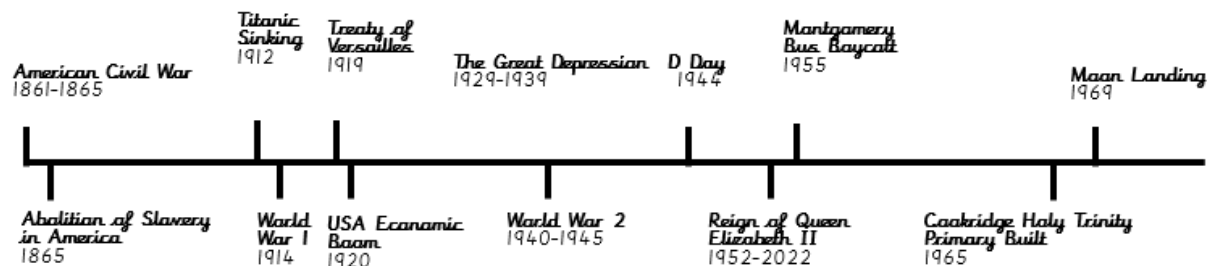
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## What should I already know?

- Great Britain has ruled and colonised over many countries (The British Empire).(Y4)
- Over time countries' borders have changed as a result of conflict (Y4) (Y5)
- World War 1 ended 11th November 1918. (Throughout school– Remembrance)
- Propaganda is information that is biased. (Y5)

## Key Information Learnt by the End of the Topic

- World War I began in 1914
- Allies included: Britain, France, Russia, and Italy.
- Axis included: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire
- New technological developments in warfare: tanks, battleships
- Many events led to the start of World War I including: the Prussian Empire wanting to expand, conflict in the Balkans, the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- The Western Front played a pivotal part during World War I
- Millions of lives were lost on the Western Front
- That the Treaty of Versailles was a peace treaty created to end the war between Germany and the Allied Powers
- World War I ended in 1918
- Many events in World War I were contributing factors to the out break of World War II



Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria



Sir Edward Grey



Kaiser Wilhelm II

## Key Vocabulary

## Definition

<b>Allied Powers</b>	An alliance (agreement) between a number of countries including Britain, France, Russia and Italy.
<b>Balkans</b>	A region in Southeast Europe that includes countries such as Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, and Romania.
<b>Conscript</b>	A person who is enlisted into the army whether they want to join or not.
<b>Dreadnought</b>	Dreadnoughts were large and heavily armoured battleships.
<b>Frontline</b>	The front line was the point at which the armies of each side met. This is where most of the fighting took place.
<b>Imperialism</b>	The sense that one country should rule over others.
<b>Militarism</b>	Wanting to build a bigger military.
<b>Mobilisation</b>	When a country prepares for war.
<b>Nationalism</b>	Thinking your country is better than others (not to be confused with patriotism).
<b>Ottoman Empire</b>	also known as the Turkish Empire, was an empire that controlled much of Southeast Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa between the 14th and early 20th centuries.
<b>Propaganda</b>	Information used and distributed to present one side of an issue.
<b>The July Crisis</b>	The international crisis that began with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo on 28 June 1914 and culminated in the British declaration of war on Germany on 4 August .
<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	The Treaty between the Allies and Germany that ended World War I.
<b>Western Front</b>	The long line of trenches stretching from the English Channel to Switzerland