



## Title: What will I learn in Year 9 History?

### SOAR words:

#### Chronology

Propaganda

Recruitment

Weapon

Censorship

Zeppelin

Diktat

Anarchist

What outstanding progress in this lesson will look like:

*To understand what I will learn in history in Year 9*



**'With the Lord's help'**

Faith, Excellence, Determination

**Enquiry Question – How did the pillars of C19th civilisation crumple into the flames of war?  
(Hobsbawm)**



2

Although WW1 started in 1914, it was brewing for a long time before that.

Smaller wars between European countries meant that they asked each other for help.

3

Before long there was a clear division in Europe, with 2 main alliances.

## Triple Entente

Britain  
France  
Russia

## Triple Alliance

Germany  
Austria-Hungary  
Italy

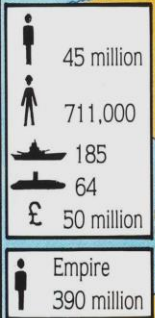
Key word



An alliance is an agreement between two or more parties. It is made to benefit (help) both parties. It might be made between countries to help protect each other from a threat.

**Britain**  
 Britain had a large empire and a strong navy; it had been the main industrial country in Europe for over 100 years.

- Main concern: Germany's growing strength. For example, Germany was now producing more iron and steel than Britain; Germany was building a navy as big as Britain's; Germany was expanding its empire

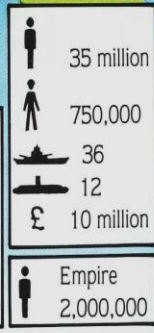


**France**  
 Until 1870, France had been one of the most powerful countries in Europe. Like Britain, it had a large empire.

- Main concern: Revenge! In 1871 France had lost two of its regions – Alsace and Lorraine – to the Germans as a result of a war. It wanted them back

**Italy**  
 Italy was on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary. However, it hoped to gain land from Austria-Hungary as its Empire collapsed.

- Main concern: to remain neutral in the event of war



**Germany**  
 Germany had only become a united country in 1871, but by 1914 it had built up a strong army and navy and the start of an overseas empire. The Kaiser wanted Germany to become a 'world-wide power'.

- Main concerns: Jealousy of Britain's Empire and wealth; fear of having unfriendly countries (France and Russia) on its eastern and western borders

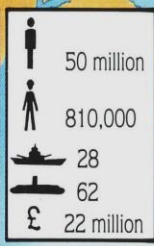


**Russia**  
 Russia was the largest country in the world, but its leader, Tsar Nicholas II, was not very able and most of its people lived and worked in appalling conditions. Russia did not have any advanced industry, unlike the other main powers. The Tsar was trying to extend the borders of his country.

- Main concern: Rivalry with Austro-Hungarian Empire. Both empires wanted more land. They were both keen to increase their influence in the area known as the Balkans (Serbia, Bosnia, etc.)

**Austria-Hungary**  
 The Empire ruled by Franz Joseph II contained eleven different nationalities and was slowly falling apart.

- Main concern: A number of regions in the Empire wanted independence and had begun to fight for it. Austria-Hungary's main rival, Russia, was prepared to support these regions. This caused a lot of friction with Russia



**Key**

- The Triple Entente
- The Triple Alliance
- Neutral countries
- Population
- Soldiers in army
- Warships
- Submarines
- Money spent on military preparation, 1913-14

**Britain**

**France**

**Russia**

**Germany**

**Austria –  
Hungary**

**Italy**

Population



Soldiers








Warships



Empire (y/n)

Main Rivals

**Use the information  
sheet to complete this  
table.**

	Britain	France	Russia	Germany	Austria – Hungary	Italy
Population 	45 million	40 million	164 million	65 million	50 million	35 million
Soldiers 	711,00	1,250,000	1,200,000	2,200,000	810,000	750,000
Warships 	185	62	30	97	28	36
Empire (y/n)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Main Rivals	Germany	Germany	Austria-Hungary	Britain, France and Russia	Russia	None 

**SOAR** 



# SOAR Word of the Week

Wednesday, 20 September 2023



Bishop Chadwick  
Catholic Education Trust



St. Bede's Catholic School &  
Byron Sixth Form College

## Definition

The order in which a series of events happened, or a list or explanation of these events in the order in which they happened

## Facts & Characteristics

Events placed on a timeline are in chronological order

## Examples

Events placed in time order (from earliest to most recent order).

## Non-Examples

Events placed in a random time order

# Chronology

## Chronology

The order in which a series of events happened



**June 28, 1914:**

Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie, the night before their 14th wedding anniversary, are killed in Bosnia and as a result Austria-Hungary declare war on Serbia.

**November 1914:**

Many months were spent in 'Trench Warfare'. Opposing armies conducted battle, at relatively close range, from a series of ditches dug into the ground to prevent the opposition from gaining any more territory.

**Late 1916:**

Peace talks began but were refused and millions of people in Germany, due to lack of supplies, were starving to death.

**April 6, 1918:** The USA joined the allied forces along with Britain and declared war on Germany.

**July 30, 1914:**

France and Germany who are already fighting over land ownership begin to rally their troops along with Russia in defence, fearing the fighting may spread further.

**August 4, 1914:**

Great Britain declares war on Germany believing like many of the allies that it would over by Christmas 1914. Field Marshal Earl Kitchener did not and introduced the need for a volunteer army. A now very famous poster with a picture of Mr Kitchener was created to encourage the men in Britain to enlist in the British army and be prepared to go to war saying 'Your King and Country need you: a call to arms'.

**August 3, 1914:**

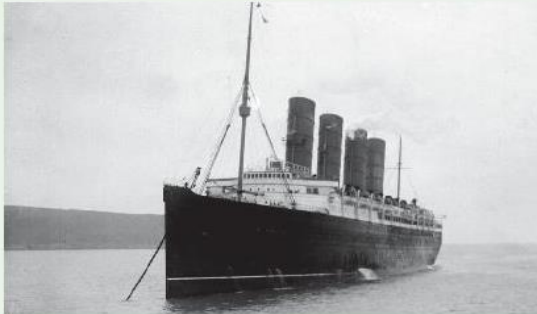
Germany declares war on France, and invades neutral Belgium. Britain then sends an ultimatum to withdraw from Belgium but this is ejected by the Germans.

**July 1, 1916:** The Battle of the Somme, troops fought at the Somme in France for over four and half months where over 1 million men were wounded or killed, making it one of the bloodiest battles in human history.



**May 7, 1915:**

RMS Lusitania, a British ocean liner full of civilians was sunk by the German army on its journey from New York, US to Liverpool, UK and over 1000 people died. This incident played a significant role in turning people opinion against Germany, both in the United States and abroad.

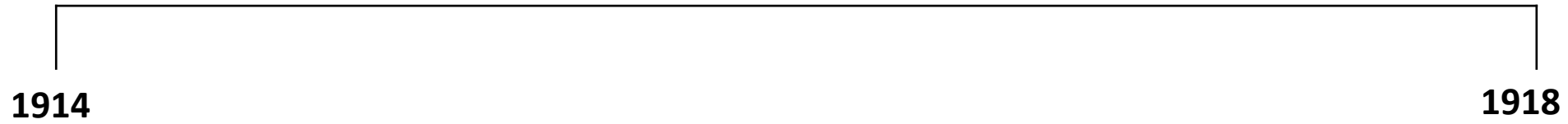


**November 11, 1918:** Four and half years later and the end of the War is finally announced (also referred to as Armistice Day), 16 million people had been killed and over 50 million injured; people's lives would never be the same again.





*Using the information complete this timeline of events on World War One:*



## Using the information complete this timeline of events on World War One:



**June 28, 1914:**  
Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie, the night before their 14th wedding anniversary, are killed in Bosnia and as a result Austria-Hungary declare war on Serbia.

1914

**November 11, 1918:** Four and half years later and the end of the War is finally announced (also referred to as Armistice Day), 16 million people had been killed and over 50 million injured; people's lives would never be the same again.

1918



# What will I learn in year 9 History?



## Plenary Task -

- Name 3 countries involved in World War One
- Describe 2 key causes of World War One
- What is 1 question you still have about this topic from your timeline?