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| **WHAT WILL WE BE LEARNING?** | **WHY DID WAR BREAK OUT IN 1914?** |
| **WHY THIS? WHY NOW?** Last year we looked at the growth of the **British Empire** during the 18th and 19th Century and the impact of the **Industrial Revolution** on Britain. It could be argued that the advances made as a result of these events led to the bloodiest century in human history. This term we will be looking at **conflict in the 20th Century** and we will see how the 20th Century came to be defined by two world wars. In this unit we will examine both the **long term and short term causes of World War 1** and consider how one bullet led to the outbreak of war in 1914. World War 1 is also a case study for the **GCSE Medicine Through Time** unit. | **KEY PEOPLE**Field Marshal HaigKaiser Wilhelm 1Otto von BismarckNapoleon IIIGeorge VGavrilo PrincipArchduke Franz Ferdinand |
| **THE BIG PICTURE** |
| **WHAT WILL WE BE LEARNING?** 1. Was Edwardian Britain a Golden Age?
2. What do you already about the 20th Century?
3. What was the impact of the Franco-Prussian War?
4. How did nationalism and imperialism create tension between the great powers?
5. How did the alliance system and the arms race create tension between the great powers?
6. How did the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand trigger WW1?
7. Why did war break out in 1914?
8. Assessment: Why did war break out in 1914?
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| **GLOSSARY** |
| Alliances | When countries reach an agreement to help each other out if ever they are attacked |
| Annex | Seize an area of land and make it part of your country |
| Arms race | A competition between countries for the development and production of weapons |
| Balance of power | A situation where countries have roughly equal power to each other |
| Balkans | Area in south-east Europe where  |
| Dreadnought | A new type of battleship, first built by the British in 1906 |
| Great powers | Countries that have international influence and military strength |
| Imperialism | When a country is trying to build up its empire by taking over other countries |
| Kaiser | German word for emperor. Used to describe the head of unified Germany after 1871 |
| Militarism | When a country is building up its armed forces |
| Mobilise | To gather and prepare an army for war |
| Nationalism | People having feelings of extreme pride in their country |
| Naval laws | Name given to the laws Germany passed to increase its navy |
| Schlieffen Plan | A strategy that Germany had for fighting a war on two fronts: one against France and one against Russia. |
| Triple Alliance | An alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy to help each other in war |
| Triple Entente | An agreement between France, Russia and Britain to help each other in war |
| **FURTHER /WATCHING/LISTENING/SURFING:*** [BBC Bitesize: Causes of WW1](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4crd2p/articles/z9cvf82)
* [History Channel: Did Franz Ferdinand’s Assassination Cause World War I?](https://www.history.com/news/did-franz-ferdinands-assassination-cause-world-war-i#:~:text=Although%20the%20assassination%20of%20Archduke,their%20military%20might%20and%20patriotism.)
* [History Hit: The 4 M-A-I-N causes of WW1](https://www.historyhit.com/the-4-m-a-i-n-causes-of-world-war-one/)
 | **OPPORTUNITIES FOR WIDER STUDY:*** Battlefields Trip to Northern France and the Ypres Salient
* Imperial War Museum London
* Keep Military Museum Dorchester
* Tank Museum, Bovingdon
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