

Block Rational: Children will explore how WW1 began, the developments in warfare, conditions in the trenches, use of animals, what it was like for those back on the Home Front and changes to Europe at the end of the war.				Subject Links: English: War Horse; War Game; Non-fiction reading lesson texts WWI Poetry. Songs of WWII (Music)			
Key Texts: PPP; books from the library Imperial War Museum – pictures of WWI (commissioned artwork)				Fieldwork/Practical Opportunities: Theatre Performance of War Horse.			
Links to Prior Learning: KS1: Queen Victoria (period leading to WWI) LKS2: (Compare to weaponry of the Romans, Anglo-Saxons) UKS2: British Empire				Links to Future Learning: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Secondary school			
Steps to Learning							End Point:
Can I investigate elements that led to the start of World War?	Can I investigate elements that led to the start of World War?	Can I investigate elements that led to the start of World War?	Can I investigate elements that led to the start of World War?	Can I investigate elements that led to the start of World War?	Can I investigate elements that led to the start of World War?	Quiz/assessment	
Core Concepts: Significance and Diversity Cause and Consequence				Substantive Concepts: War Government Politics			
Key Vocabulary: alliance, armistice, conscription, front line, propaganda, shell shock, The Great War, no man's land, treaty, Western Front, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, battle, invade, warfare, artillery, invade.		National Curriculum: British History since 1066 Examination of cause and consequence that affected Europe. Builds on knowledge of Europe. Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.					

<p>Sticky Knowledge: (On 28th June 1914), Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by a Serbian assassin. This triggered the start of WWI. The Triple Entente was formed between France, Britain and Russia. The Triple Alliance was formed between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. Trench warfare: The Western Front and No-Man's Land. Conditions of the trenches: lice, trench foot, shell shock (PTSD), rats, stomach upsets and poor nutrition due to lack of vegetables; gas masks. Truce on Christmas Day 1914: sang carols and played a game of football. Only time this happened. Poppies grew in no-man's land after the war – why poppies are the symbol of Armistice Day. Tanks and machine guns and aeroplanes were first used in WWI. Dreadnought ships on both sides and u-boats/submarines (Germans) were also used. Propaganda was used to increase morale. Women did the jobs of men on the home front. Armistice: 11th hour, 11th day, 11th month 1918 The end of the war resulted in the Treaty of Versailles being signed.</p>	<p>Home Learning Opportunities: Personal research regarding the Commonwealth or the Falklands War</p>
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