



Autumn 1: World War One

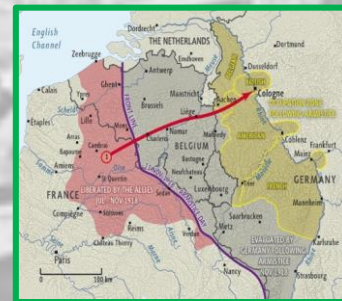
Key Questions

- Was the outbreak of War inevitable?
- Could you be a conscientious objector?
- Was this the War to end all wars?
- Did World War One change how wars were fought?
- What makes a strong alliance?
- What was more important? The Frontline or the Home Front?

Great People

Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928)

Emmeline was born in Manchester, England, on either July 14 or 15, 1858. She was the eldest daughter of 10 children, grew up in a family that was interested in Politics. Her parents were both supporters of women's right to vote female suffrage. Emmeline was 14 when her mother took her to her first women's suffrage meeting. However, Emmeline was annoyed that her parents prioritized their sons' education over hers. After studying school in Paris, Emmeline returned to Manchester, where she met Dr. Richard Pankhurst in 1878. Richard was a lawyer who supported women's suffrage. In 1903, Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union, which used tactics to promote women's right to vote. Pankhurst was sent to prison many times, but supported the war effort after World War I broke out. Parliament granted British women a limited right to vote in 1918. Pankhurst died in 1928, shortly before women were given full voting rights. Though he was 24 years older than Goulden, the two married in December 1879, and Goulden became Emmeline Pankhurst.



Trench Warfare Trench warfare is a type of land warfare using occupied fighting lines largely using military trenches, in which troops are well-protected from the enemy's small arms fire and are sheltered from artillery. Lasting for several years, it took place on the Western Front in World War I. Following that war, "trench warfare" became a byword for stalemate.



WWI Timeline

June 28, 1914	July 28, 1914	September 9, 1914	May 7, 1915	July 1, 1916	December 18, 1916	February 3, 1917	December 15, 1917	March 21, 1918	November 11, 1918
Archduke Francis Ferdinand is assassinated.	Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia, beginning World War I	Allied forces halt German advance into France during First Battle of the Marne.	German submarine sinks the passenger liner Lusitania during crossing from New York to Liverpool, England, killing 128 Americans.	Allied offensive begins the Battle of the Somme	Battle of Verdun ends with 550,000 French and 450,000 German casualties.	United States cuts diplomatic relations with Germany. April 6, 1917 The United States declares war on Germany.	Russia signs armistice with Germany	Germany begins its final offensive of the war. March 1918 American women recruited to serve as bilingual telephone operators for the AEF arrive in Europe	Germany signs the Armistice at Compiègne, ending World War I January 10, 1920 Treaty of Versailles takes effect.

World War One

Key Vocabulary

Archduke Franz Ferdinand - (18 December 1863 - 28 June 1914) was the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. His assassination in Sarajevo is considered the most immediate cause of World War I

Triple Entente an early 20th-century friendship between Great Britain, France, and Russia. Formed the basis of the Allied friendship in the First World War

Triple Alliance The Triple friendship of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy and the Triple Entente of France, Russia, and Britain—faced each other in 1914.

Advancements

Military inventions and Innovations From WWI which changed the face of war forever

Treaty of Versailles The Treaty of Versailles (French: *Traité de Versailles*) was the most important of the peace treaties that brought World War I to an end. The Treaty ended war between Germany and the Allied Powers.

Kaiser Wilhelm Wilhelm II (27 January 1859 - 4 June 1941) was the last German Emperor (Kaiser) and King of Prussia. He reigned from 15 June 1888 until his abdication on 9 November 1918 shortly before Germany's defeat in World War I.

Battle of the Somme a major battle of the First World War between the British and the Germans, on the Western Front in Northern France July–November 1916. More than a million men on both sides were killed or wounded.

Home front The effect that the war had on the British Public during World War. Not all heroes were on the frontline. Many important roles from producing weaponry, code breaking and rationing all contributed to

Glossary

Conscientious objector a person who for reasons of conscience objects to complying, especially serving in the armed forces

Suffrage the right to vote in political elections.

Abdication failure to fulfil a responsibility or duty.

Warfare engagement in or the activities involved in war or conflict.

Advancements a development or improvement

Homefront the civilian population and activities of a nation whose armed forces are engaged in war abroad.

Heir a person who inherits and continues the work of a predecessor

Frontline the military line or part of an army that is closest to the enemy

Inevitable certain to happen; unavoidable

Top Facts!

- An explosion on the battlefield in France was heard in England. ...
- WWI journalists risked their lives to report on the war. ...
- 12 million letters were delivered to the frontline every week.
- Plastic surgery was invented because of WWI.
- The youngest British soldier in WWI was just 12 years old.

Women were not allowed to fight as soldiers in World War One. So they found other ways to help on the front line. Conditions were dangerous for women travelling to the war zones. They were at risk from enemy fire. After working long hours, they slept on uncomfortable camp beds and had to be up early for duty.



(left)
Palace of Versailles-
where terms for
ending World War One
was signed.
(right) Geographical
location of the Somme



Useful Links

<https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/world-war-one/the-home-front>

<https://www.historynet.com/ten-notable-women-of-world-war-i.htm>

<https://www.biographyonline.net/military/wwi/people-first-world-war.html>