

Year 9 Remote Learning Pack – World War One.

Causes of WW1:

Week 1:

Task 1) Summarise each historian's argument below in fewer than ten words:

No one nation deserves all responsibility for the outbreak of war, but Germany seems to me to deserve most. [Hastings](#).

The actual decision to go to war ... resulted from a fatal mixture of political misjudgement, fear of loss of prestige and stubborn commitments on all sides of a very complicated system of military and political alliances of European states. [Hirschfeld](#).

Max Hastings thinks

Gerhard Hirschfeld thinks ...



Task 2: Using the above source, make a list of how each country is represented. What does this say about their intentions? Relations with other countries? Their power? For instance, Southern Britain is displayed as a boat, highlighting their Naval superiority.

Britain

France

Germany

Russia

Austria

Task 3) Causes of WW1 – Read through the information on the different causes below. Note down key details of each section of the MANIA of WW1.

Militarism – The arms race between Britain and Germany was an example of militarism. It is a policy of building up a strong military presence (such as a large army). The arms race was Britain and Germany competing to build a strong Naval presence as Germany wished to challenge British superiority on the seas.

Alliances - The agreement between two or more countries to protect one another financially, politically and militarily if threatened by another country. For example, the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy. Or the Triple Entente of France, Britain and Russia. This was created to try balance the powers in Europe and enforce peace through stalemate (both sides being equal and unable to win, making fighting pointless as it in theory would end in a draw). In practise it dragged countries into conflicts they really did not need to be in.

Nationalism – Pride in your country and belief it deserved to be the most powerful and most important.

Imperialism - The desire to have an Empire or to expand your Empire. European countries such as Britain and France had large empires controlling land (colonies) predominantly in Africa and Asia. Britain, for example, controlled India. Germany wanted to rival these countries and have an Empire of its own. This policy by Kaiser Wilhelm, King of Germany, was called Weltpolitik. It led to crises in Morocco with Germany attempting to free the country from French control.

Assassination – The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir to the Austrian throne) by Gavrilo Princip, an unhappy Serbian rebelling against Austrian control of Bosnia which used to belong to Serbia sparked the beginning of World War One. This cause is known as the catalyst that sped up all the above underlying issues. It led to the July Crisis and the gradual involvement of all countries in the alliance systems and their colonies.

Week 2 - Task 4) Below is further information regarding the alliance systems. Read through the information, then answer the questions at the bottom.

By 1914, the major powers of Europe had settled upon the belief that alliances (making agreements with another country that they will help each other if needed) would create a 'balance of power' that would prevent war after centuries of on off fighting across Europe. The two alliances formed were:

- The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (1882).
- The Triple Entente of France, Russia and Great Britain (1907).

Many countries had made alliances with one other outside of the main two. For instance, Russia and Serbia agreed to protect one another as did Britain and Belgium with the Treaty of London in 1839.

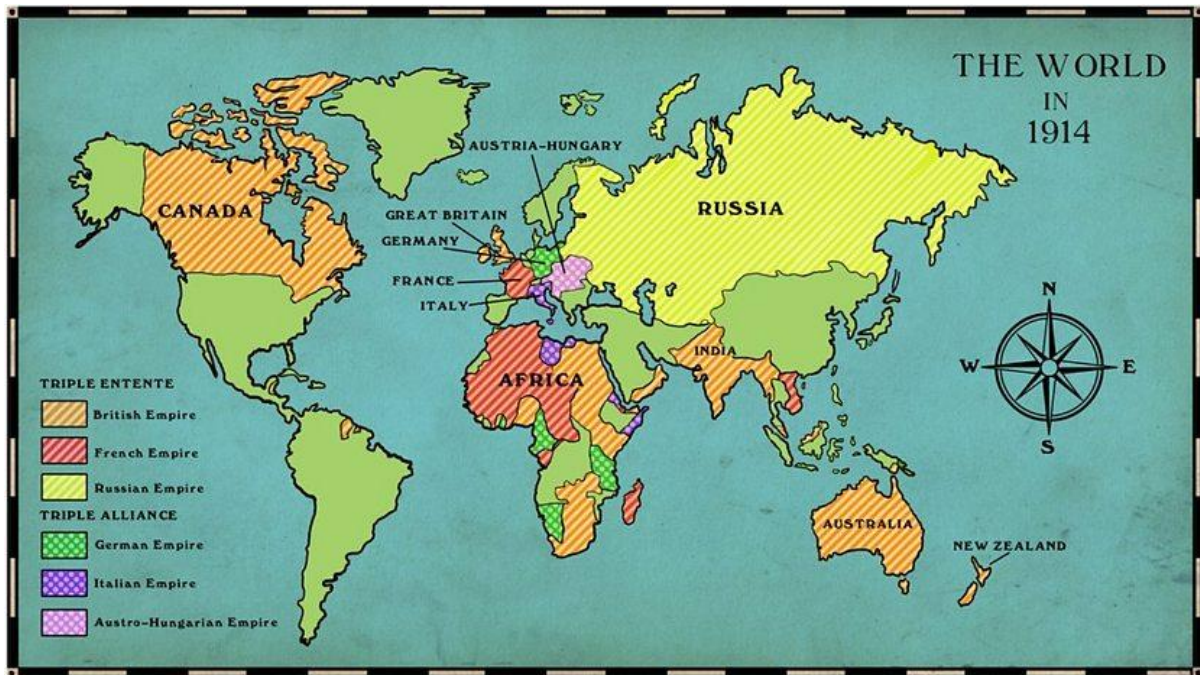
They agreed to protect each other. If one was attacked, the others would defend them.

On 28 June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, was shot and killed by a Serbian man who thought Serbia should control Bosnia instead of Austria.

Because its leader had been shot, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. As a result:

- Russia got involved because Russia had an alliance with Serbia.

- Germany then declared war on Russia because Germany had an alliance with Austria-Hungary.
- Britain declared war on Germany because of its invasion of neutral Belgium. Britain had agreements to protect both Belgium and France.



Task 5: Self-assessment:

- 1) What is an alliance?
- 2) Who was in the Triple Entente?
- 3) Who was in the Triple Alliance?
- 4) Why did it become a world war and not just a European war? Use the map above. Explain in 30 words or less and provide examples.
- 5) Does an alliance system make war more or less likely? Explain your opinion in no more than 50 words. Explain both sides of the argument.

Answers:

- 1) What is an alliance? An alliance is an agreement between 2 or more countries to protect each other if threatened.
- 2) Who was in the Triple Entente? France, Britain, Russia.
- 3) Who was in the Triple Alliance? Germany, Austria, Italy.
- 4) Why did it become a world war and not just a European war? Use what you have already learned and the map and above. Explain in 30 words or less and provide examples. Include examples of causes for example how the alliances and imperialism brought countries into the conflict.
- 5) Does an alliance system make war more or less likely? Explain your opinion in no more than 50 words. Explain both sides of the argument. Explain the benefits and problems with alliance systems and link it to how it eventually helped accelerate the start of WW1.

Task 5) Use the evidence in the attached document (Evidence of WW1 resources sheet) to complete the table below. Choose 5 pieces of evidence. Explain how they made war more likely, and to what extent Germany was to blame or was it another country. An example on the alliance systems is given below.

Evidence	How did this make war more likely?	To what extent was it Germany's fault?
Alliance system	Made effectively 2 armed camps competing for control. Rather than a balance for power it created an even larger scale power struggle. Also complicated what should have been a two country issue, as more countries were getting involved because of alliances.	Combination of countries that entered into alliance systems, Germany included, with Russia being the country first defending an ally by offering to protect Serbia from Austria.

Using the same evidence, place it onto the opinion line like the one below.

Hastings (Germany to blame)

Hirschfeld (Equal blame amongst countries)

Who's opinion do you agree with most? Why? Provide evidence and explain your reasoning in no more than 50 words.

Week 3 - Task 6) The July Crisis. Using the attached assassination Newspaper article document. Read through the story of the assassination of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand. Create a timeline of the key events of the July Crisis. The key events are summarised in the Newspaper document if necessary.

Task 7) Self-assessment causes recap:

- 1) What is an alliance?
- 2) Who is in the Triple Entente?
- 3) Who is in the Triple Alliance?

- 4) What is the name of the assassin who killed Franz Ferdinand, Prince of Austria?
- 5) Who was to blame for starting WW1? Why?
- 6) What is meant by Nationalism
- 7) What was the arms race?
- 8) Where did Germany create a crisis trying to stop French control?
- 9) What is meant by Imperialism?
- 10) Which cause was most to blame for starting WW1?

Answers:

- 1) An alliance is an agreement between 2 or more countries to protect each other if threatened.
- 2) France, Russia, Britain.
- 3) Germany, Austria, Italy.
- 4) Gavrilo Princip
- 5) Every country played apart; any answer is acceptable with evidence to support it.
- 6) Nationalism is pride and belief in your country that it is superior and deserves to be powerful.
- 7) Competition between Germany and Britain over the building of Naval weapons i.e dreadnoughts.
- 8) Morocco
- 9) The colonisation (forced control) of countries by another to create an Empire.
- 10) Any answer is acceptable provided there is evidence to support it, for example militarism was the main cause as even without the alliance system dragging Britain and Germany to war, they were already competing for military superiority which would eventually lead to conflict.

Task 8) Write an account of how the assassination of Franz Ferdinand led to the First World War
(8 marks)

In this question you need to write an account of how an event or development led to a crisis. To be successful you need to write a detailed account using a range of specific knowledge. An account is an explanation NOT a narrative. For top marks your account needs to be analytical (make judgements and provide evidence about the issue).

Structure: You need to structure your account into paragraphs. For this type of question two (or three) well written paragraphs is enough.

Each needs to follow the same P-E-E structure (with explanation the most important part).

You should also think about how you could show your own historical judgements i.e. which consequence was most important or which had the longest lasting impact etc.

Below is a writing frame that you can use: Fill in evidence and explain how it contributed to the first world war.

The first consequence of the assassination was the reaction of Austria-Hungary. [Insert a sentence saying what it did]. This contributed to the First World War because ... [explain how it led Austria and Serbia to war].

A further consequence of the assassination was [repeat the structure of the first paragraph]

Hint: To explain the impact of events use phrases such as:

This meant ...

This led to ...

This resulted in ...

This contributed to ...

Use the self-checklist below to see if you have included the necessary points.

Checklist for success...	
I have identified one consequence of the assassination.	
I have added my own knowledge to explain how the consequence increased the chances of war.	
I have identified a second consequence of the event.	
I have added my own knowledge to explain how the consequence increased the chances of war.	
I have shown how the consequences are connected OR I have explained why some or more important than others.	

Week 4: Task 9) Read through the attached Events of WW1 worksheet. Summarise each event in no more than 30 words.

Task 10: Create a timeline with all the key events of the First World War. Try to include details as well as the name of the event.

Task 11) Write a short explanation of which of the events of WW1 was most crucial to Germany losing the First World War. Explain using evidence from the events of WW1 worksheet.

Task 12) 5 a day – Self assessment:

- 1) Why did the Schlieffen Plan fail?
- 2) What was the name of the ship that sank that brought the U.S into the war?
- 3) How long were the trenches?
- 4) Name two key technology advancements of WW1
- 5) What was the name given to the German and British rivalry in naval power?

Answers:

- 1) Russia mobilised too quickly. France held off the invasion. Belgium fought back. Britain aided Belgium and France. Germany split its troops up.
- 2) The Lusitania
- 3) 400 miles long
- 4) Tanks, Poisonous gas, Aeroplanes, Machine Guns, Artillery.
- 5) The arms race

Week 5: Task 13) Using the worksheet labelled 'XMAS Truce', read through the information in both articles. Summarise each article's view point in no more than 50 words.

Task 14) Explain in 1 PEEL paragraph how likely it is that the football match really did happen? Give it a score of 1-5 with 1 being unlikely and 5 being definite. Use the sentence starters below to aid you;

I think that the football match...happen.

This is because...

This shows that...

Therefore, I think that...

Task 15) The Somme was a battle which lasted from July to November of 1916. It was one of the deadliest battles of WW1. Due to the slow progress, and lack of alternate strategies to break through enemy lines besides mass numbers, thousands died, including 125,000 British soldiers. Due to this, the military commander in charge, General Haig, is often criticised for his reckless waste of lives for very little gain. Use the information sheet on the Battle of the Somme and sort the evidence into the three categories below to determine how and why the Somme was such a failure.

Poor leadership and planning	Failing technology	Things beyond British Control

Task 16) Mark on the opinion line how much of a failure the Somme was? Using the evidence you have gathered above, give a brief description of your reasoning in no more than 50 words.

Success _____ Failure

Week 6) Task 17) Complete the table using the evidence sheet labelled 'end of war'.

	USA joins the war	Allied 100 days	Failure of German Spring Offensive	German problems at home
Evidence				
Evidence				
Evidence				
Evidence				

Task 18) Which factor was the biggest contributor to the ending of WW1? Why? Explain in 30 words or less. Provide evidence from the table to support your answer.

Task 19) Read through the information sheet on why did men keep fighting in the war and watch the video link below. Make notes on the 4 key areas of why men kept on fighting.

Rank the areas 1-4 in terms of importance. Which is most important. Why?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K7RQQS8fsbg>

Task 20) Assessment question. 16 marker. 'The main reason soldiers kept fighting was army discipline. How far do you agree?'

Use the structure strip and the checklist below to help you answer the question. Use the knowledge you have just acquired from Task 19.

**'The main reason soldiers kept fighting was army discipline'.
How far do you agree?**

[16 marks]

Para 1: army discipline

Point: Outline what **army discipline** was like (generally) and indicate if you agree with the statement in the question. You could start like this:

EITHER

‘Army discipline in the First World War was very strict. This meant it was the most important reason soldiers kept fighting ...’

OR

‘Army discipline in the First World War was very strict. However, although it was important in keeping soldiers fighting, there were other more important reasons’

Evidence: give two or three clear examples of army discipline.

Explanation: explain how your examples would encourage soldiers to keep fighting.

Para 2: other factor 1

Point: Outline what the factor was. You could start like this:

‘Another factor which encouraged / forced soldiers to keep fighting in the trenches was’

Evidence: give two or three clear examples of your chosen factor.

Explanation: explain how your examples would encourage soldiers to keep fighting.

Paras 3 & 4: any other factor(s)

Repeat the procedure for para 2.
These paragraphs optional but can give you a better mark **if done well.**
Two excellent paragraphs will score more than 4 poorly written ones!

Conclusion

Sum up why you have made the judgement you have. Refer to the wording of the question and your explanations from previous paragraphs but don't just repeat what you've said or add anything new here.



Checklist for success...

I have written a paragraph explaining how army discipline kept soldiers fighting.

Point:

Evidence (x2 minimum):

Explanation:

Link to question:

I have written at least one other paragraph explaining how other factors kept soldiers fighting.

Point:

Evidence (x2 minimum):

Explanation:

Link to question:

I have added a conclusion stating my opinion on the statement

I can add in high level connectives	
I have sustained my analysis in each paragraph, clearly focusing on my hypothesis throughout (not switching and changing or going off topic)	