## History: How did WW1 impact our locality?

28 <sup>th</sup> June 1914	28th July 1914	4 <sup>th</sup> August 1914	24 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> December 1914	1st July- 18th November	11 <sup>th</sup> November 1918	1919
				1916		
Archduke Franz	Austria-Hungary	Britain declares war	Christmas Truce- all fighting stopped		Armistice is signed between the Allied and	Treaty of Versailles is
Ferdinand is	declares war on	on Germany	for a day	Battle of the Somme	Associated Powers and Germany which ends the	signed
assassinated	Serbia				war	_

Vocabulary	Definition		
alliances	A group of countries that promise to protect and support each other		
treaty	A contract between countries		
home front	The people living in a country at war		
Remembrance Day	Marks the day that world war one ended 11 <sup>th</sup> November 1918: the 11 <sup>th</sup> hour on the 11 <sup>th</sup> day of the 11 <sup>th</sup> month.		
triple entente	Great Britain, France, and Russia		
triple alliance	Germany, Austria-Hungry and Italy		
central powers	Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire		
Allied and	Allied Powers signed treaties with Britain, France		
associated	and Russia, while Associated Powers joined them		
Powers	more informally.		
Bias	where a person prefers an idea and possibly does not give equal chance to a different idea		

Why do we have special sites/buildings from WW1 in Keyworth and what impact do they have on the local community?

- Keyworth War Memorial contains names of all the people from Keyworth who fought or helped out during the wars.
- Allows the local community to pay their respects and remember those who fought in World War 1 and many other wars and battles.



## How and why did WW1 start?



- Many countries had made alliances, meaning they agreed to protect each other
- On 28 June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, was killed by a Serbian man.
- Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia
- Other countries became involved due to different alliances.

How can we use historical evidence to help us understand how WW1 impacted on Keyworth?

- Historical evidence helps us work out what happened in the past
- It can be biased (it only focuses on one side).
- Examples of historical evidence include: diaries, photographs and posters.
- Propaganda posters during WW1 were biased because they didn't tell people the truth about how bad the war was.

What was life like in Keyworth during WW1?



- Most men had gone to fight
- Women had to do the jobs which men would have done before the war
- Women looked after shops, and offices.
- They worked on farms and also made bombs and missiles
- Men who didn't go and fight also helped out a lot by working in the mines, on farms and in factories

What was life like for soldiers?



- Many soldiers fought in trenches which were long, narrow ditches in the ground
- Soldiers had to carry a lot of equipment, such as gas masks, weapons and clothes
- Gas attacks were common

Why did WW1 end and what impact did this have on people in Keyworth?

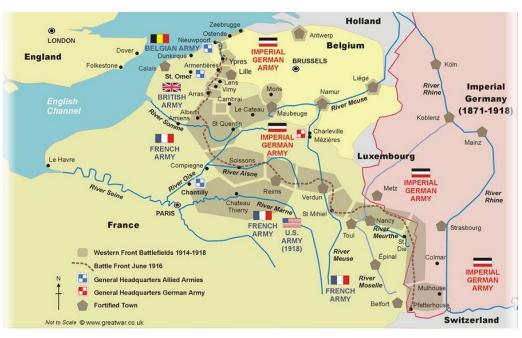


- Germany surrendered on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918.
- They signed an armistice (an agreement for peace) which caused the fighting to stop
- Life didn't return to normal
- Many people lost their lives
- Centres were set up which helped ex-soldiers get new jobs
- Many soldiers suffered shell shock

## Where were the famous sites of WW1?



## The Western Front



The Western Front