

History: How did WW1 impact our locality?

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

| Vocabulary | Definition |
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| 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 th November 1918: the 11 th hour on the 11 th day of the 11 th month. |
| triple entente | Great Britain, France, and Russia |
| triple alliance | Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy |
| central powers | Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire |
| Allied and associated Powers | Allied Powers signed treaties with Britain, France and Russia, while Associated Powers joined them 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 11th 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

