



THE FIRST WORLD WAR ...

BEGINNINGS

About this WW1 resource ...

The following **WW1 Beginnings 'Slim'** pack is free for you to use + share. You can join icHistory as a free member to access extended supporting resources, PowerPoints and activities.

Part 2 - Weapons, Warfare and Trenches is also free for icHistory site members.

If you have any suggestions, questions, ideas or feedback you can contact me via the website contact page or directly ... phil@ichistory.com

I hope you find the resources, ideas and activities of use to you and your students.

Phil@icHistory.

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The First World War - key words starter

Mission - to match up the vocabulary, images and definitions

Word	Definition	Similar
Conflict		T _ _ _ _ _ n
Inevitable		C _ _ _ _ _ _
Tsar		M _ _ _ _ _ _
Spark		Tr _ _ _ _ _
Assassinate		
Armament		B _ _ _ _
USSR		S _ _ _ _ _ Union
Alliance		P _ _ _ t

Another word for fighting

The planned murder of a person, often someone important

Increasing amount of - military weapons, ammunition + equipment

The creation of an event - or the thing that started it off

When countries join together and become friends

This is certain - it's going to happen for sure

The name given to Russia in 1917 - translates to a rule by groups of workers

The ruler of Russia before 1917 - a title similar to a king

Conflict



Inevitable



Tsar

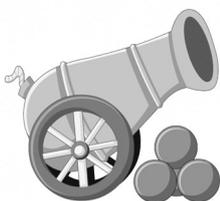


Spark



Spark

Assassinate



USSR



Armament



Alliance



The First World War Overview

2 mins
Simple History



Understand - the 'big picture' of World War 1

Australia

Kick Off

Hundred

Artillery

Inevitable

Industrial

Metal

Consensus

Debate

Tsar

Boring

Million

Peace

USSR

Chuckle

Spark

Wright

Digital

Water

Agreement

The First World War began in 1914 and ended in 1918. More than one _____ (1) countries from all over the world were involved in the fighting. Like all big historical events there was not a single cause and even today there is still some _____ (2) about the importance of the different factors. However, there is general _____ (3) that most of the blame can be given to several European nations. There had been a long history of warfare in Europe. France, Britain, Prussia (Germany) and Austria - Hungary had been at war with one another before 1914. These old rivalries created an environment where any small fight would most likely _____ (4) a much larger conflict. Many of these European countries possessed empires, therefore it was _____ (5) their overseas 'friends' would be called to help in the fight once the war had started. This is why soldiers from far off places like _____ (6) and New Zealand were sent to fight in muddy European fields. The war was the first since the _____ (7) Revolution so new weapons such as heavy _____ (8) and machine guns were used to with terrible consequences. It was also be the first time planes were used as weapons of war . The _____ (9) brothers created the first powered flight in 1903 . The war led to other important events too. It was one of the main reasons why the Russian workers rose up and killed their leader, _____ (10) Nicholas during the October Revolution in 1917. The Russian Revolution was another world changing event that birthed communism and with it the _____ (11). When the First World war ended on the 11th November 1918, Europe was left in chaos with over 35 _____ (12) people dead. After the war was over, many hard decisions needed to be made to restore order and keep the future _____ of the world (13) .

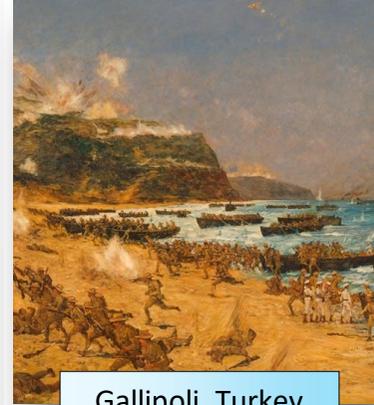
1: For how many years did the First World War last?

2: Why did a European war become a world war?

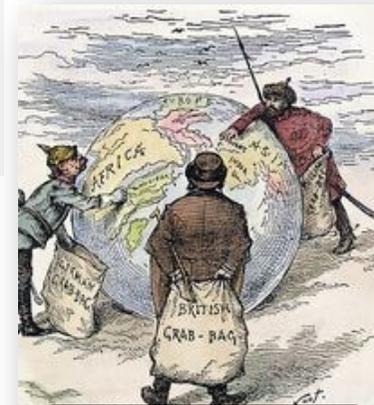
3: Write one question that you have about the First World War.



World War 1 Tank



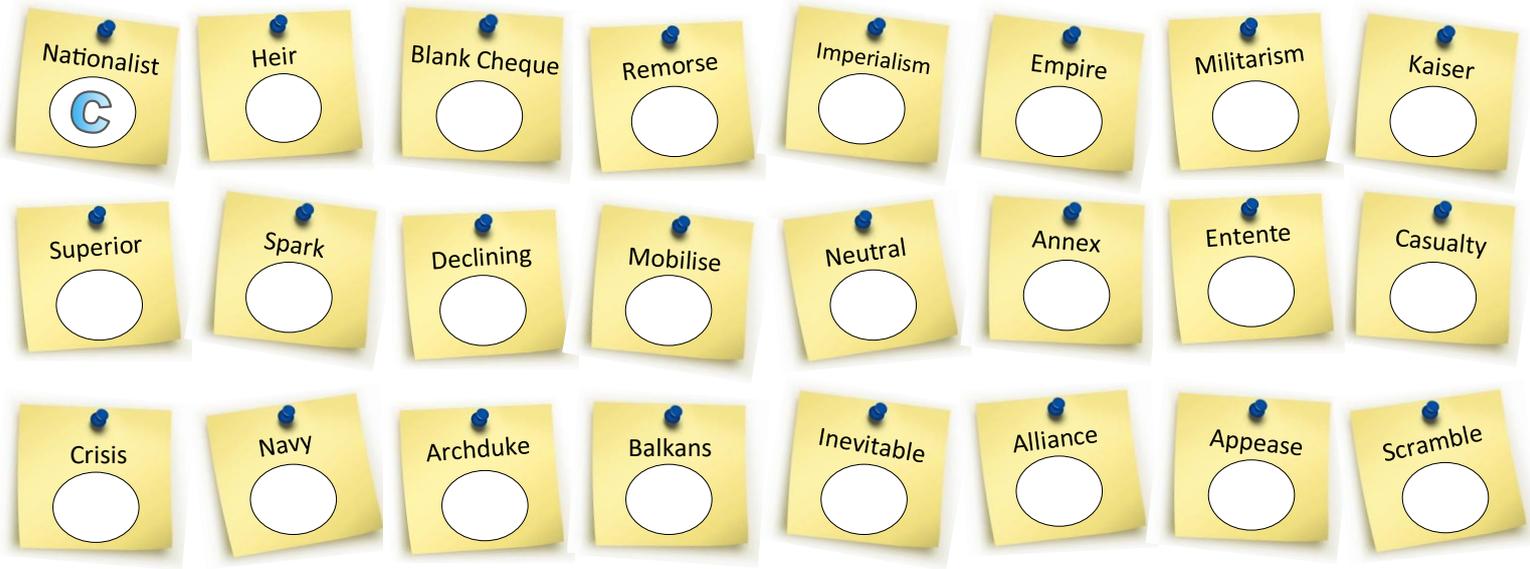
Gallipoli, Turkey



Message / meaning?

World War 1 Causes - key words

 **Mission** - to identify and match 24 key words and definitions.



Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
	When countries join together and become friends	T _ _ _ _ e	A
	To do something quickly and often in a disorganised way	C _ _ _ _ c	B
Nationalist	Someone who is very proud of their country	P _ _ _ _ t	C
	To get ready for something - such as war	P _ _ _ _ e	D
	A dangerous time or event		E
	The person next in line to become the leader of a country		F
	German word for king	M _ _ _ _ _	G
	The lands taken over and under the control of another country		H
	Fighting ships of a country		I
	Someone who is hurt or injured	V _ _ _ _ m	J
I	The idea to take over / own other lands - by invasion or use of force	C _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ n	K
	An area in the Southeast Europe - modern day Bosnia, Croatia, Slovenia		L
	The immediate cause of something	T _ _ _ _ _ r	M
	The son of the Austrian Emperor		N
	To give total support or permission for another to do something	Carte b _ _ _ _ _	O
	Better than		P
A _ _ _ _	When a country takes another into its own		Q
	To give in to a "bully" to avoid trouble	P _ _ _ _ y	R
	Increasing amount of - military weapons, ammunition + equipment		S
	This is surely going to happen!	C _ _ _ _ _ n	T
	When something is going down or is weakening		U
	To feel sorry	R _ _ _ _ _	V
	A country that has not taken any side in a conflict - doesn't want to fight	I _ _ _ _ _ _ _	W
	A French word - meaning a friendly relationship		X

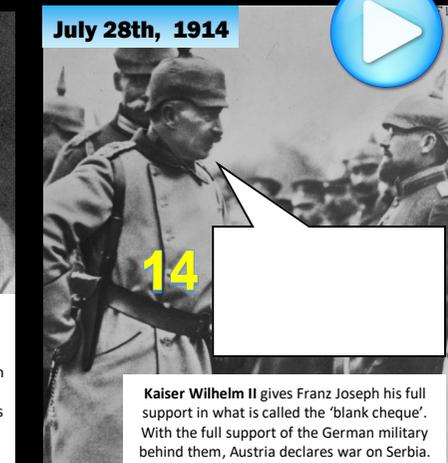
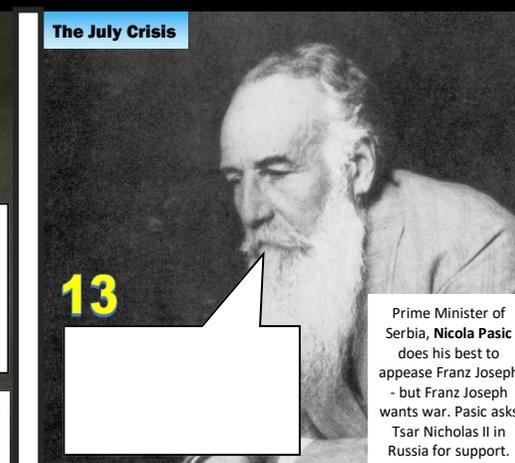
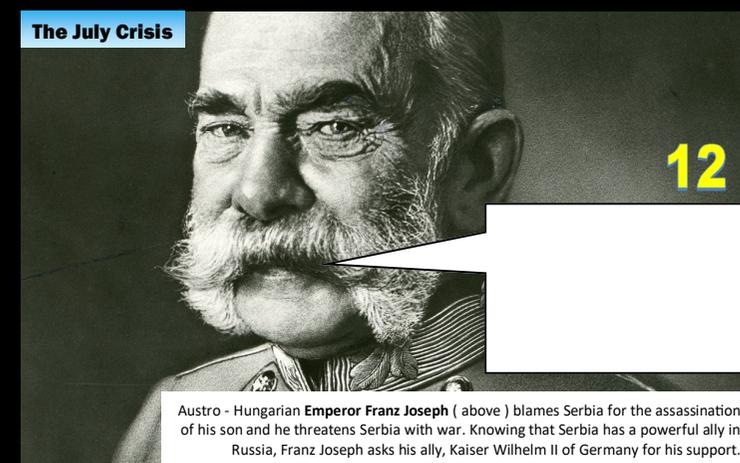
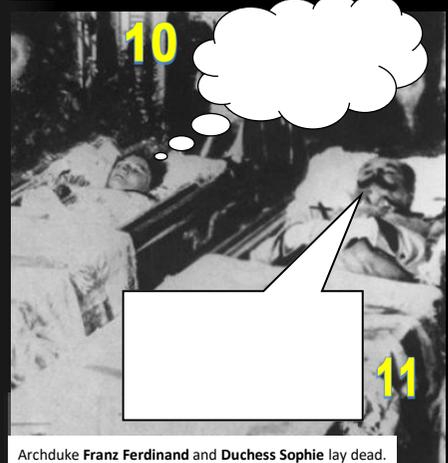
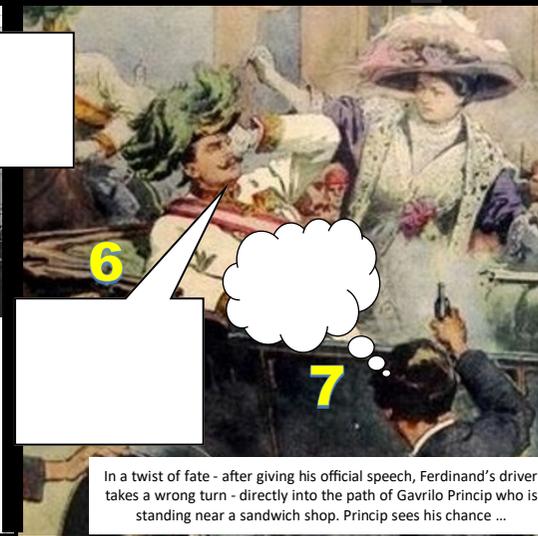
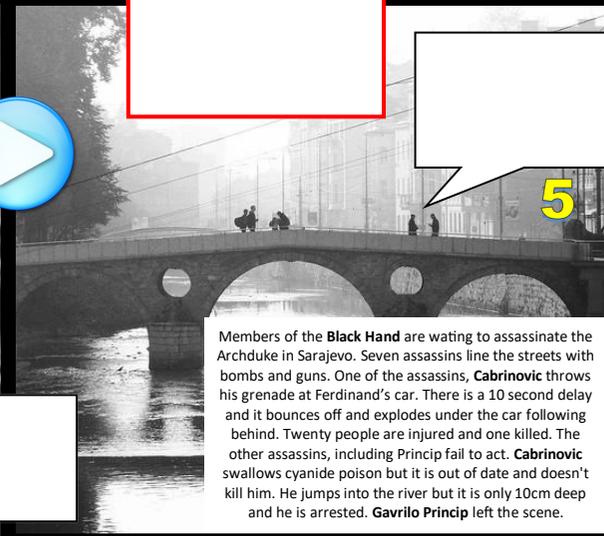
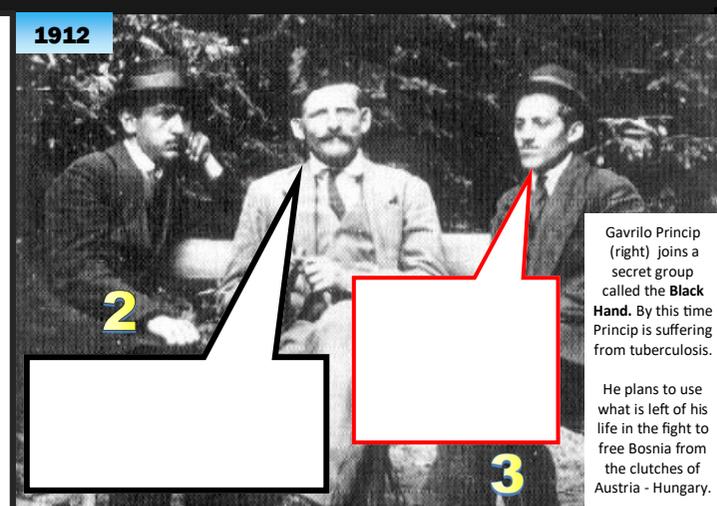
THE SPARK THAT CAUSED THE WAR



Look at the map to the left.

Can you see how Austria - Hungary took over Bosnia?

This man, Gavrilo Princip is from Bosnia. He wants Bosnia to be part of a greater Serbia.



The *Spark* That Caused The War

3 mins
History Channel



 **Variation** - sum up / or use to caption the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.



Your captions or summary notes.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

Assassination

Review - the assassination in Sarajevo.



True False



Guess



Study



Punctuation



Choose



Label



Fix Me



Bias Words



Breaking News



Gavrilo P _____

The men to the left are members of a _____ group called the _____ Hand. In 1908, Bosnia had been taken over by Austria - Hungary. They want _____ to be part of a greater Serbia. _____ Princip joined the group in 1912.

Red Bosnia Russia Gavrilo
Gary Black Pop Secret



Archduke Franz Ferdinand, was the heir to the Austrian throne. He announced a visit to the capital of Serbia, Sarajevo in June, 1914. The Black Hand planned to kill him.

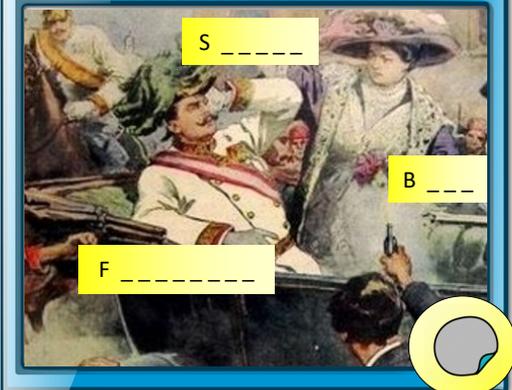
- 1: _____
- 2: _____
- 3: _____

_____ members of the Black Hand lined the streets of Sarajevo, with guns and _____. They waited for the Archduke's car to pass. When it came only one assassin threw a _____. It missed the Archduke and his wife Sophie, but _____ some of those travelling with them.

after reaching the city hall archduke Ferdinand and Sophie were warned that they should go home because of the danger Ferdinand refused. He gave his planned speech then insisted on going to the Sarajevo hospital to visit those injured by the bomb.

No of punc errors = _____

After leaving the hospital, the stupid driver crazily turned down the wrong street ... straight into the path of the menacing Princip. Princip stepped up to the car and without a thought, fired twice. One bullet hit the stomach of the pregnant Sophie, the second into brave Ferdinand's neck.



Blood squirted from the Archduke's neck who said "*Sophie, don't die, stay alive for the children*". His last words were ... "*It is nothing, It is nothing*".

Why do you think he said "*It is nothing*" ?

The Vienna Times



their embolden terrorists and their enablers, across the globe... As the Jewish people expressed their solidarity with India after 26/11, I believe the overwhelming majority of Indians understand Israel's struggle against the likes of Hamas and Hezbollah," Rabbi Cooper Cooper is a frequent speaker at India and coordinated a world faith solidarity event in Mumbai last November, in solidarity with the victims of 26/11. The Cooper one of the largest Jewish rights body with over 100 member families in the U



Princip Review

- His first name was Gary = _____
- He wanted to join Bosnia + Serbia = _____
- Princip killed 3 people = _____
- He killed them in 1814 = _____
- Princip was sorry for what he did = _____
- He was treated fairly in prison = _____
- Princip was executed = _____
- He sparked the July Crisis = _____



Causes of the First World War



Rank Importance



Sum up: six factors that helped cause the First World War **Explore:** their importance **Skill:** evaluation, knowledge and understanding.

1 : The Bosnian Crisis

What was Austria's main problem after 1800?

Austria annexed Bosnia, what did this mean ?

Which country did most Bosnians want to join with ?

2 : Alliance Systems

The Triple Entente	
1:	
2:	
3:	
The Triple Alliance	
1:	
2:	
3:	

3 : Militarism

Word	Best fit	Option
Arms		Promised
Ruled		Weapons
Navy		In Awe
Vowed		Controlled
Powerful		Ships
Marvelled		King
Kaiser		Strongest

4 : Imperialism

List territories in the British Empire c 1900		

5 : Nationalism

During the 1800's countries in Europe experienced a growing sense of (1) _____ and love for their country. Germany and Italy had only become (2) _____ countries after 1860. This created an environment where nations wanted to prove that their country or the people within it were superior (3 _____ than others. The results of this were ...

1 : _____
2 : _____

6 : Assassination

Do you think Gavrilo Princip was a nationalist (hero) or a terrorist (villain) ?

I think Gavrilo Princip was a ..

because ...

The Causes of the First World War

This resource is supported
by the free PPT ...



Starter: use the images to guess causes the First World War .

Starter

1 My Guess

Answer

2 My Guess

Answer

3 My Guess

Answer

4 My Guess

Answer

5 My Guess

Answer

6 My Guess

Answer



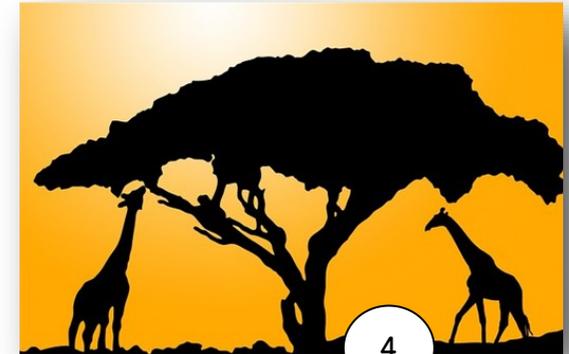
6



2



5



4



3



1

c1870+



German Kaiser became 'obsessed' by Britain's navy as a boy. Also very envious of British and French empires.

c1820+



Once the most powerful empire in Europe, weakening Austria - Hungary losing its grip on the Balkans.

c1900+



Britain has the largest empire + navy, but is threatened by Germany's army, navy, iron + steel growth.

c1906



The Anglo - German Naval Race heats up. Both Britain + Germany begin building new battleships.

1882 + 1907



Triple Alliance - 1882
Germany, Austria - Hungary + Italy
Triple Entente - 1907
France, Britain, Russia

c1880



The Scramble for Africa - European nations try to grab parts of Africa for themselves.

1908



The Bosnian Crisis.
Austria - Hungary annexes Bosnia.
Serbia had laid claim to Bosnia.

c1905+



Russian, Tsar Nicholas II was a poor leader. Wanted to challenge Austria - H for more control in the Balkans.

June 18th 1914



Gavrilo Princip, a Bos / Serb nationalist assassinates Archduke Ferdinand of Austria - Hungary.

July 5th 1914



The July Crisis
Austria blames Serbia.
Germany promises Austria full 'blank cheque' support.

July 23rd 1914



The July Crisis
Austria - H issues 10 strict demands to Serbia. Serbia backed by Russia, refuses.

July 29th 1914



The July Crisis
Austria - Hungary attacks Serbia. Tsar Nicholas Russia orders his army to mobilise.

1871+



The Franco - Prussian War ends - France loses Alsace + Lorraine to newly created Germany (Prussia.)

1911



Italy invades Libya, North Africa. Italy missed out during the 'Scramble for Africa' but now wants in!

1911



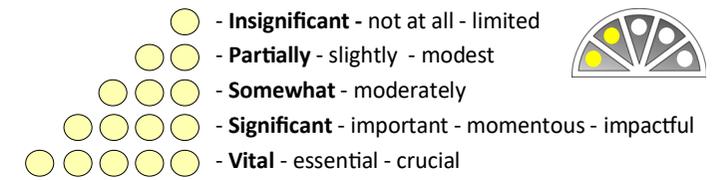
2nd Moroccan Crisis
Germany again tries to interfere with French colonisation of Morocco with a gunboat!

Aug 14th 1914



Germany, Invades Belgium - WW1 has started.

What Were The Causes of The First World War c1820 - 1914?



Note - events may fit into more than one category

Date	Event (option = add a sentence of explanation)	Militarism	Alliances	Imperialism	Nationalism	Other	Significance	Rank
1820	Declining Austro - Hungarian Empire	○	○	○	○	○		
1870	The future kaiser's obsession	○	○	○	○	○		
1871	End of Franco - Prussian War	○	○	○	○	○		
1880	Scramble for Africa	○	○	○	○	○		
1882 + 1907	European countries choosing sides	○	○	○	○	○		
1900	Britain is challenged by Germany	○	○	○	○	○		
1905	Tsar Nicholas II of Russia 'losing face'	○	○	○	○	○		
1906	British and German Naval Race	○	○	○	○	○		
1908	The Bosnian Crisis	○	○	○	○	○		
1911	2nd Moroccan Crisis	○	○	○	○	○		
1911	Italy behaving badly	○	○	○	○	○		
June 18th 1914	The assassination	○	○	○	○	○		
July 5th 1914	Germany's blank cheque	○	○	○	○	○		
July 23rd 1914	Austria - Hungary issues 10 strict demands to Serbia	○	○	○	○	○		
July 29th 1914	Austria - Hungary attacks Serbia	○	○	○	○	○		
Aug 14th 1914	Germany invades Belgium	○	○	○	○	○		

What Were The Causes of The First World War c1820 - 1914?



 **Activity** - to 'connect' the dots or make links by drawing lines and explaining relationship between events

Declining Austria

The Kaiser's
Obsession

End of the Franco
Prussian War

Italy Behaving
Badly

Events in Morocco

Germany invades
Belgium

Anglo - German
Naval Race

The Balkan Crisis

The Scramble
for Africa

The Assassination

Tsar Nicholas II
Losing Face

Austria - Hungary
Attacks Serbia

Britain Feels
Challenged

Austria - Hungary's
Ultimatum

Triple
Alliance + Entente

The Blank Cheque

MAIN Causes of World War 1

2 mins



Completed - the MAIN causes of WW1

Created by [ichistory.com](https://www.ichistory.com)



Militarism

1

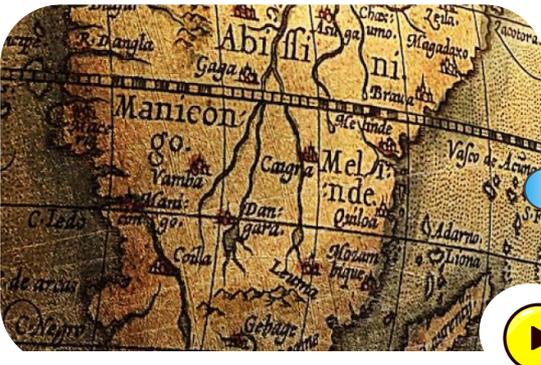
Countries showed their power with strong armed forces.
 General feeling / belief that war was coming.
 Led to a European 'arms race'.
 Germany and Britain increased the size of their navies.
 USSR was building railways to get to Germany.
 Once armies and weapons built—use them!



Alliance Systems

2

Before 1914 Europe had divided into 2 'teams'.
1882: Triple Alliance = Germany, Austria - Hungary and Italy formed an alliance.
1907: Triple Entente = Britain, France and Russia formed an alliance.
 Any smaller conflict likely to create a much larger war.



Imperialism

3

Larger European countries had built empires.
 Britain and France had taken over many lands in Africa.
 Germany wanted to increase its own African empire.
 'The Scramble for Africa' ... c1880.
 This led to increasing rivalry and competition for lands and resources - raw materials for the Industrial Revolution.



Nationalism

4

An increasing idea of pride, love and patriotism for one's country and flag. Also an intolerance towards other people and races. Smaller nations no longer willing to accept being part of another's empire.
 E.g. Serbia resisting control from Austria.
 Provided a ripe environment for outbreaks of violence.

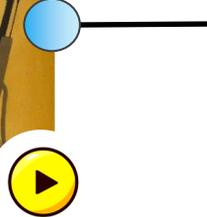
Militarism	Alliance Systems	Imperialism	Nationalism
Increasing belief that war was inevitable. Countries began to build armies, machines and weapons.	Europe had divided into two rival teams.	This was the policy of larger European countries taking over other lands.	This was the growing pride and love for one's country. It was also an increasing dislike or intolerance for other races.
The Anglo - German Naval race. A competition between the British and Germans to build the best navy.	Triple Alliance - Germany, Austria - Hungary, Italy, VERSUS Triple Entente = Britain, France and Russia.	Britain and France had large empires in Africa. Germany wanted a piece of the action! 'Scramble for Africa'.	Smaller nations / groups were no longer willing to be ruled over by others. E.g. Serbia trying to break free of Austria.
Once countries had large armed forces the mindset from leaders = let's use them! Self fulfilling prophecy.	This meant any smaller European war was much more likely to cause a larger conflict.	This led to increasing rivalry between nations and competition for these lands and their resources - raw materials.	People were prepared to fight and die for an idea. This idea was promoted through government propaganda.

MAIN Causes of World War 1

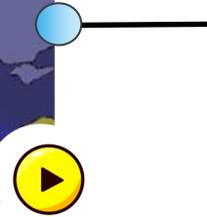
2 mins



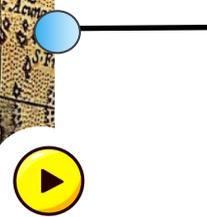
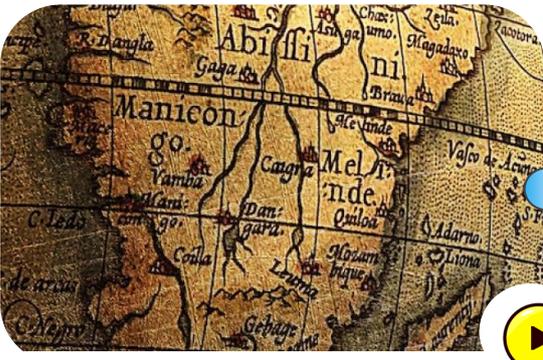
Starter - use the images to guess four MAIN causes for WW1 - [BBC History](#)



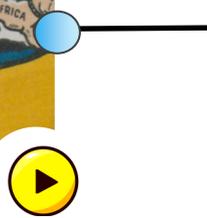
1



2



3



4

M	A	I	N
Britain and France had large empires in Africa. Germany wanted a piece of the action! 'Scramble for Africa'.	This was the policy of larger European countries taking over other lands.	Once countries had large armed forces the mindset from leaders = let's use them! Self fulfilling prophecy.	This meant any smaller European war was much more likely to cause a larger conflict.
Triple Alliance - Germany, Austria - Hungary, Italy, VERSUS Triple Entente = Britain, France and Russia.	This was the growing pride and love for one's country. It was also an increasing dislike or intolerance for other races.	The Anglo - German Naval race. A competition between the British and Germans to build the best navy.	Increasing belief that war was inevitable. Countries began to build armies, machines and weapons.
Smaller nations / groups were no longer willing to be ruled over by others. E.g. Serbia trying to break free of Austria.	This led to increasing rivalry between nations and competition for these lands and their resources - raw materials.	People were prepared to fight and die for an idea. This idea was promoted through government propaganda.	Europe had divided into two rival teams.

Identifying WW1 Source Types

Mission: to understand the difference between primary, secondary and tertiary sources.

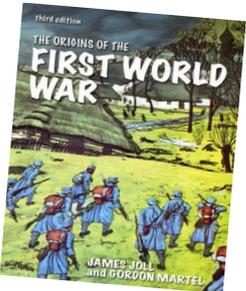
A source is anything that gives us information about History. It could be a letter, a picture, an audio clip a computer game, a book, a film, a diary or an object. There are three main types of historical source.

Primary (contemporary), **Secondary** and **Tertiary**.

	Original information that originates (comes from) that time in history.
	Information created after that time in history OR a copy.
	Created later but includes some primary information .

For each of the sources below decide if they are: Primary (**P**) Secondary (**S**) or Tertiary (**T**)

1			3			5			7			9			11		
2			4			6			8			10			12		

					
1: Trench Painting	2: Lego Soldier	3: Propaganda Poster	4: Letter		
					
5: Concept Art	6: Helmet	7: Trenches Today	8: School textbook		
		1		1	
9: WW1 Film	10 : Newspaper	2		2	
		3		3	
		10		10	
		Rank reliability!	Rank usefulness!		

WW1 Brain Gym

Clues

A trigger event .. E.g. the assassination.	This was the situation in July 1914.	 Ferdinand
 German	Closely linked to Bosnia before WW1.	The ? - Alliance - Entente

Main Puzzle

F				
	A			
				K
S				
				L
	R			

Win Word

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Clues

WW1 Brain Gym

A trigger event .. E.g. the assassination.	This was the situation in July 1914.	 Ferdinand
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Main Puzzle

F				
	A			
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S				
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	R			

Win Word

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

WW1 Brain Gym

Clues

A trigger event .. E.g. the assassination.	This was the situation in July 1914.	
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Main Puzzle

F	R	A	N	Z	
K	A	I	S	E	R
S	P	A	R	K	
S	E	R	B	I	A
T	R	I	P	L	E
C	R	I	S	I	S

Win Word

P R I N C I P

Clues

WW1 Brain Gym

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Main Puzzle

F	R	A	N	Z	
K	A	I	S	E	R
S	P	A	R	K	
S	E	R	B	I	A
T	R	I	P	L	E
C	R	I	S	I	S

Win Word

P R I N C I P

Causes of WW1 - how important was nationalism?



 **Mission:** to analyse, evaluate and compare historical sources to investigate the causes of the First World War.



‘The situation in Europe had been dangerously tense for more than thirty years, Germany, ever stronger and more pugnacious (ready to fight) , was detested (hated) by the French. Kaiser William II, the arrogant young Emperor, followed a policy based on strength instead of caution. Convincing himself that Germany was being denied her rightful 'place in the sun', the Kaiser embarked (began) upon a vast programme of military and naval armament. For mutual protection, therefore, France and Russia drew closer together ...The German Emperor, who had neither brains nor manners, seemed to go out of his way to give and to take offence. He wrote rudely to his grandmother (Queen Victoria of Britain), openly sided with the Boers, and told Britain to mind her own business in Egypt instead of complaining about German plans to build a railway from Berlin to Baghdad. Above all, he built a powerful battle-fleet which could only be intended to challenge British sea-power. In this situation Britain could not afford to remain isolated, and the British Prime Minister Balfour made an approach to France.’

British Historian, R.J. Unstead, *A Century of Change* (1963) Balfour was Prime Minister of Britain 1902 -1905.

A

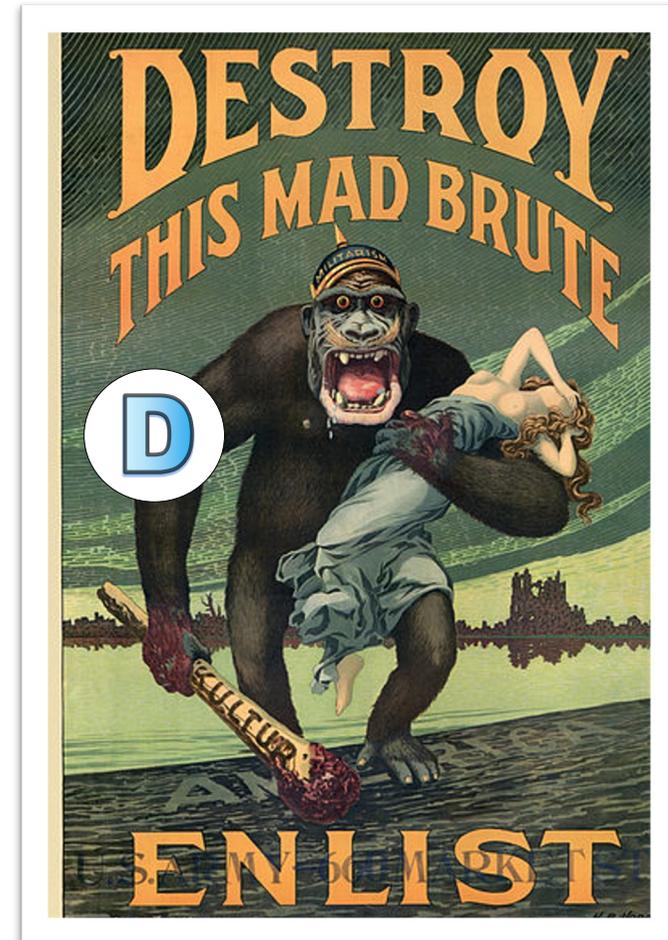
B ‘One of the most surprising features of the reception of the news of the war was the enthusiasm shown not only by the half-educated and nationalistic masses, but by intellectuals, too. One spectacular example was the French engineer ... turned-philosopher, Georges Sorel. His work, *Reflections on Violence* (1908), wrote that in all great achievements are the result of violence. It is not, therefore, in the diplomatic documents, or the plans of the war offices that the whole story of the origins of the war can be found. When they have been read, there still remain important questions about mass psychology (thinking of most people) and spiritual weariness to be answered before we can say how so great a conflict came about.’

J. M. Roberts in *History of World War One* (1978)

‘The debate about responsibility was infused with moral claims as each side blamed their enemies for starting the war. Politicians issued hastily assembled collections of diplomatic document and argued that the “truth” lay within these documents Citizens, particularly academics and intellectuals, wrote in defence of their state’s conduct. Without access to the diplomatic documents, historians explained that the origins of the war in the context of allegedly long-term cultural and social differences. Debates about the conduct of war became intertwined with arguments about the responsibility for war. For example, the French philosopher, Henri Bergson (c1925) said that the war represented a struggle between “civilisation” and “barbarism” and supported French claims that it was fighting war in defence of right and justice, as well as its own territory.’

William Mulligan, Internet Article, 2016. (Edited)

C



Source skills = I can ... analyse, compare, interpret and evaluate.



Q1

What is the main point or message of source A?

Q2

Provide a sub-point or message from source A

Q3

How similar are the MAIN messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar (Explain answer)

Q4

How similar are the sub-messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar (Explain answer)

Q5

What is the main message of source D?

Q6

Give an example from source B, C or D that corroborates (supports) source A.

Q7

Give an example from source B, C or D that does NOT corroborate (support) source A.

Q8

How reliable is source A? Circle a score then explain your reason (Not Reliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable)

Q9

What is the most important OR most surprising thing you learned from these sources?

Skills 1 = Analyse + Interpret

1		Max 6	
2		3	
3		3	15
4		3	

 **Mission:** to analyse, compare and interpret sources A, B, C and D.

Origins of source A - the who, when where.

1

Who created the source = _____

Where is this person from = _____

When was the source created (year) = _____

When was the source created (century) = _____

When (choose 2) - BCE BC CE AD

Primary, secondary or tertiary source = _____

Who is the source for (audience) = _____

What type of source is it? e.g. letter, speech, book, diary, other

Note = you may not be able to complete all the answers depending on the source information.

Comparing sources B and C - how similar are these sources?

3

Point = the main messages are similar not similar.

Explain _____

Tip = try to use + compare short quotes from the sources as "evidence" to support your point.

Analysing source A - describing what of source A says.

2

The main message of the source is _____

The sub message of the source is _____

Note = the main message is the main or key point of the source.

Cartoon / poster interpretation - explain the meaning of source D.

4

The main message of source D is _____

A sub message of source D is _____

Top tip = look for clues, often small text or hidden words in political posters and cartoons. There is often supporting information with the source to help you understand it.

A Plan Comes Together

Mission: create a plan help Germany win World War 1

The German Kaiser, Wilhelm has asked his best general, YOU, to make a plan to win the war. Your biggest problem is that Germany is located between your enemies France and Russia. They will join forces and attack when the war starts. If you have to fight a war on **two fronts** you will probably lose. Read the information below then use the map showing Wilhelm how you will win this war.

The Triple Alliance

	Army Size	Army Skill	Navy
Germany	9 / 10	9 / 10	8 / 10
Austria	6 / 10	4 / 10	2 / 10
Italy	2 / 10	2 / 10	4 / 10
Total:	/ 30	/ 30	/ 30
Notes	Germany: one of the best armies in the world, with many modern weapons such as machine gun. Germany's navy is second only to Britain's. Austria-Hungary: A large army but it is now out of date and growing weaker. Italy: The weakest of your allies with a small army and navy. It took a long time for Italy to decide who to ally with.		

The Triple Entente

	Army Size	Army Skill	Navy
Britain	2 / 10	5 / 10	10 / 10
France	6 / 10	5 / 10	6 / 10
Russia	10 / 10	6 / 10	4 / 10
Total:	/ 30	/ 30	/ 30
Notes	Britain: a very small army in 1914 does have the best navy in the world with battleships, dreadnoughts and destroyers. Also allied with Belgium. France: a fairly big, well manned but slightly out dated fighting force. Russia had the largest army (but also outdated) in the world with millions of men ready to fight. But Russia is seen as slow due to her size and it is nicknamed the ' <i>Russian Steamroller</i> '.		

Map Symbols

	Rectangular Flag	Represents an army unit
	Round Flag	Represents navy unit
	Black Dot	Capital city
	Yellow Arrow	Represents army direction or attack

Report to Kaiser Wilhelm II - 27th March, 1913.

Re: A plan to win a European war

General's Name/s :

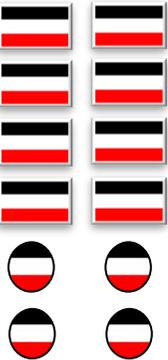
Name of Plan :

My briefing notes: A war with France will bring Russia into a war against us and vice versa—so this makes this very difficult given our location between the two countries. Austria-Hungary is our most loyal ally and we must protect her at all costs. Italy says she is with us but I must question her conviction for this fight. The Ottoman Turks hate the Russians and have had much conflict with them over their competing Empires. Belgium wishes to stay out of this coming war but is heavily protected by her ally Britain. Although Britain is allied with France and Russia I am uncertain if Britain will enter this war unless provoked.

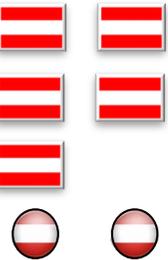
My plan: I have written a plan summary below and / or provided an annotated map showing how we can fight and win this war.

Option:
Forces to cut
and place on map

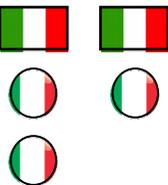
**German
Forces**

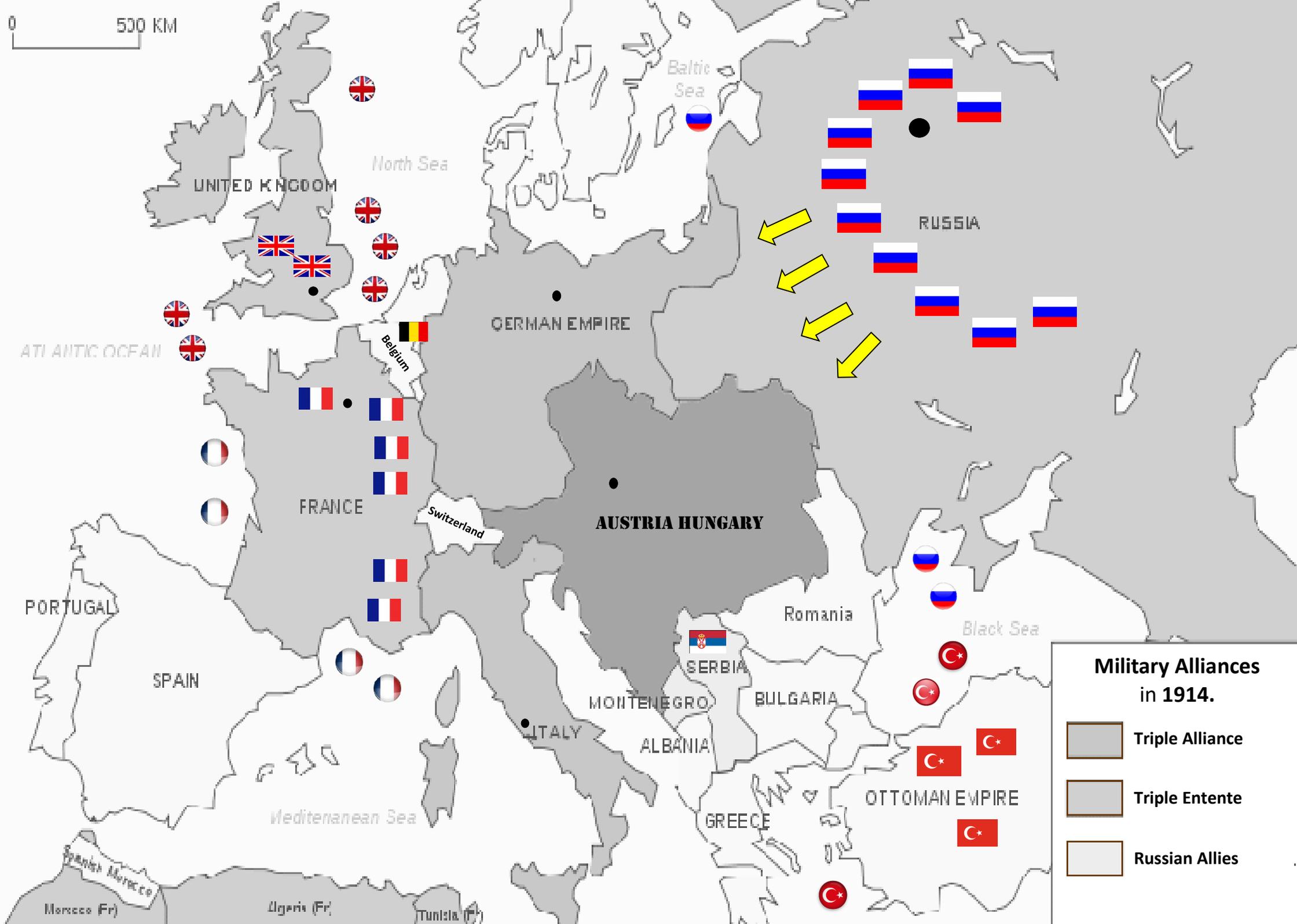


**Austria
Hungary**



**The
Italians**





500 KM

UNITED KINGDOM

North Sea

Baltic Sea

RUSSIA

GERMAN EMPIRE

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Belgium

FRANCE

Switzerland

AUSTRIA HUNGARY

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

Romania

Black Sea

SERBIA

MONTENEGRO

BULGARIA

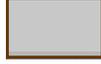
ITALY

ALBANIA

GREECE

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Military Alliances in 1914.

-  Triple Alliance
-  Triple Entente
-  Russian Allies

Morocco (Fr)

Algeria (Fr)

Tunisia (Fr)

Perfect plan of the Schlieffen man?



Mission: understand + evaluate the plan of General Alfred von Schlieffen.

The man and the plan: In 1904, France and R _____ agreed that if a European war started they would join together and fight against Germany. The Germans were scared because this meant she would have enemies on t __ sides, France in the w ___ and Russia in the e ___. To solve this problem a German general named Kurt Von Schlieffen came up with a plan. This plan was named the S _____ P _____. Schlieffen's idea involved knocking France out of the war quickly. To get to France, Schlieffen thought it would be quicker to march through neutral B _____ because Belgium's army was small and the Belgian borders were not as well defended as the French border. Once into northern France, Germany's main army would link up with a smaller German army that would invade from the south. Together the two armies would surround the French capital, P _____, and knock France out of the war. After beating the French the plan was to transport most of the German troops to the east to fight the 'Russian steamroller' that would be coming to attack Germany. In sum, quickly smash through Belgium, quickly knock out Paris, then quickly head east and destroy the slow-coach Russianseasy!



Who is this man?



What was his plan?

What happened? Gavrilo Princip assassinated Austrian Archduke Ferdinand in June, 1914. In August, Germany put the (now dead) von Schlieffen's plan into action. But the plan did not go as expected. To Germany's surprise the little Belgian army was ready and waiting to fight. Belgium was also supported by a small British Expeditionary Force (B.E.F.) that had been sent out to help them. In the Battle of Mons the Belgians and the B.E.F. were able to hold back the Germans for ten days before eventually being pushed aside. Once through Belgium, the Germans marched into northern France. The Schlieffen Plan had called for the northern and southern armies to join up and encircle Paris. However, the German commanders failed to do this properly. The French commanders spotted this mistake and rushed soldiers out of Paris, many of them in taxis, to drive a wedge between the two German armies, This stopped Paris from being surrounded. The French and the B.E.F. fought back in the battle of the Marne. The exhausted German army was pushed back over the river Aisne where they set up a defensive line. Meanwhile, in the East, the Russians had mobilised in just ten days, and not the six weeks that von Schlieffen had expected. To defend Germany against Russia many German soldiers had to be moved east before France was beaten. Germany was now left fighting a war on two fronts and the Schlieffen's Plan had failed.



What was the hold up ?

Aftermath: To protect their positions, both sides began digging trenches in the ground. Following what is known as 'the race to the sea', a line of trenches ran from the northern coast of Europe, all the way to the Mediterranean coast in the south. A new phase of the war had begun. This was to be known as trench warfare.



This unusual transport?



Where did the Belgium fight back?



What is happening here?

Your thoughts about the Schlieffen Plan.

What problem did the Schlieffen Plan aim to solve?

•

Why did Germany invade Belgium?

•

Give 4 reasons why the Schlieffen Plan failed.

•

•

•

•

So... was the Schlieffen plan doomed to fail even before it had begun? Yes / No



The Schlieffen Plan ... 1904 - 1914



Main aims of the plan?	What actually happened?	Why it failed? ... Consequences.

Words, people, places and dates to listen for, understand and use.

Paris

War on 2 fronts

Trenches Warfare

1905 + August 1914

Alfred von Schlieffen

Belgium

6 Weeks

First Battle of the Marne

Outbreak

10 Days

Taxis

Reserve Troops

Attrition

Train Timetable

France

von Moltke

Britain

August 1914

Russia

Mobilised

Battle of Mons



Mission - use the worksheet, linked video and [website](#) to create a Schlieffen Plan summary

The Cartoon About a Boy And An Old Man

Know - how to identify main features of a cartoon then interpret these features **Skill** - cartoon analysis and evaluation.



Message summary of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

A British cartoon published in 'Punch' magazine, August 12th, 1914.

The Cartoon About a Boy And An Old Man

Know - how to identify main features of a cartoon then interpret these features **Skill** - cartoon analysis and evaluation.



Message summary of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

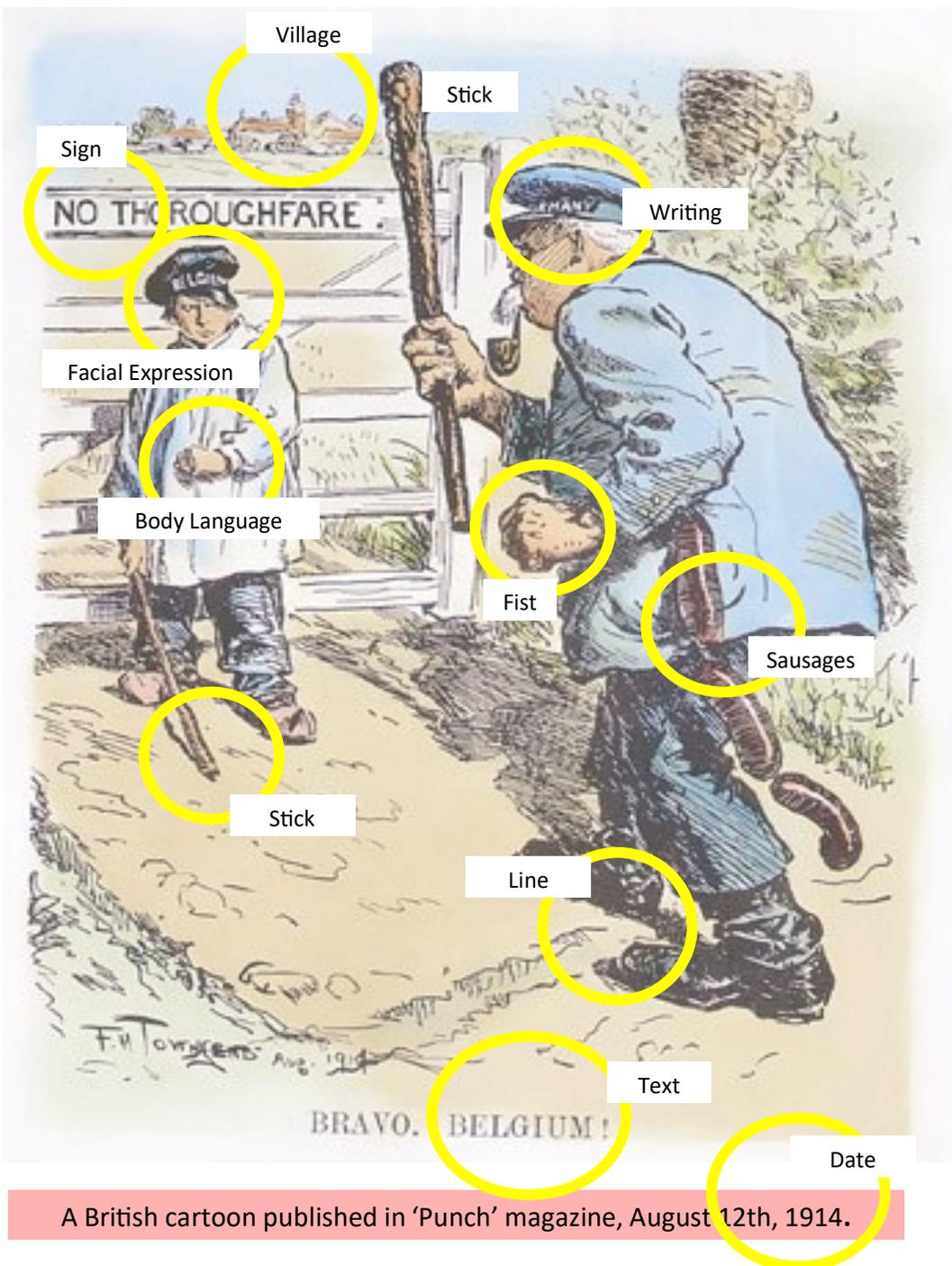
Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

A British cartoon published in 'Punch' magazine, August 12th, 1914.

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Know - how to identify main features of a cartoon then interpret these features **Skill** - cartoon analysis and evaluation.



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-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

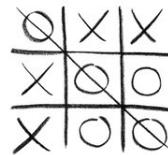
Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

A British cartoon published in 'Punch' magazine, August 12th, 1914.

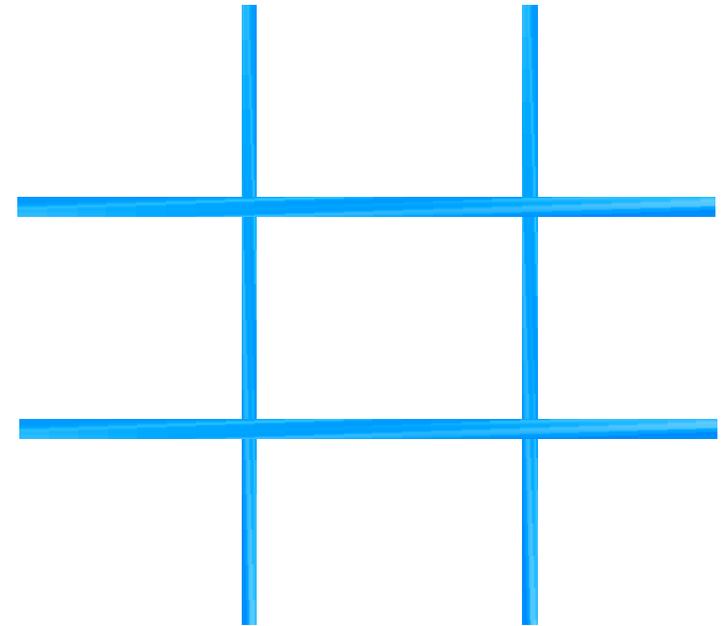
WW1 Beginnings

A crisis in 1908	The German word for king = K	Gavrilo's Gang - Clue = colour + body part
Where European powers scrambled		The assassinated heir
Team Germany Austria - Hungary Italy	Militarism A _ _ _ O G _ _ _ _ N _ _ _ _ R _ _ _ _	The old name for parts of Germany = P _ _ _ _ _

Partner Up
Winner goes first



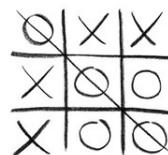
WW1 Beginnings



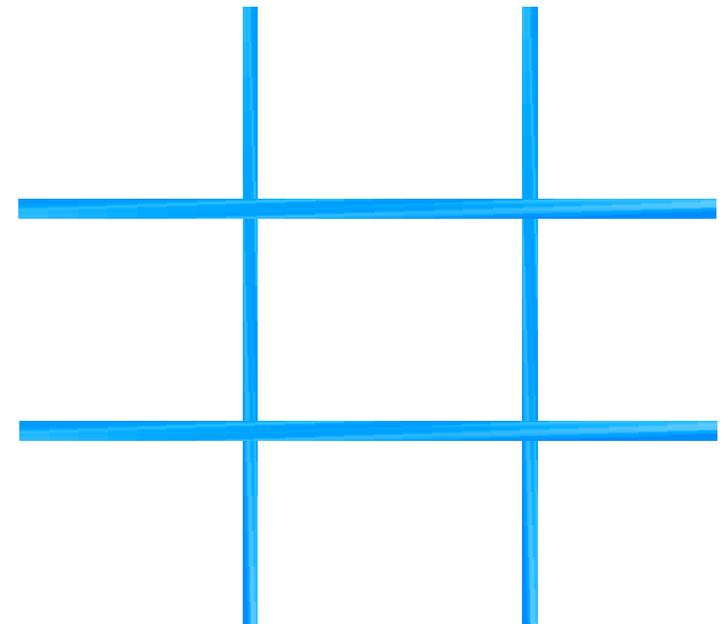
WW1 Beginnings

The year WW1 started	Germany gave this to Austria - Hungary = B C	The German Kaiser = W _ _ _ _ _ II
Annexed by Austria in 1908	 A V S	Invaded by Germany B F
Team Britain France Russia	To get ready for war = M	M A I N

Partner Up
Winner goes first



WW1 Beginnings



The Blame Game!

Recap: who allied with who **Skill:** forming and debating an opinion.

Task: match up the alliances

Triple Entente

Triple Alliance



1882

Belgium's ally?

Serbia's ally?

1907



Rank order the following causes Of WW1

	Weakening Austria
	The Scramble For Africa
	The Anglo-German Naval Race
	The Argument Over The Balkans (EG: Bosnia)
	Nationalism
	The Franco-Prussian War
	The Alliance Systems
	The Assassination Of Franz Ferdinand

RECAP ... following the assassination of Ferdinand, Austria-Hungary threatened Serbia, Russia then mobilised her army to protect Serbia. In reply, Germany declared war on Russia and then France. Germany then invaded neutral Belgium. To protect Belgium, Britain declared war on Germany.



Nationalism! People celebrating the start of the war, a common scene around Europe in 1914.

Can you spot the famous face here in Munich, Germany?

Which country was most to blame for WW1?

Country	Blame %	Explain your score	Rank
Austria			
Belgium			
Britain			
France			
Germany			
Italy			
Russia			
Serbia			

What Was Life Like In The Trenches?

3 mins



Activity : using the sources sheet, match sources with the categories below.



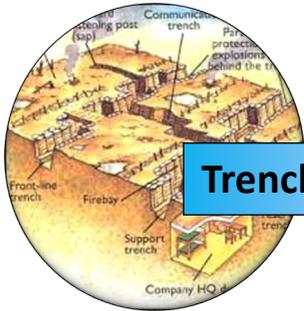
Food →

Key Points



Feet →

Key Points



Trench Design →

Key Points



Shell shock →

Key Points



Duties →

Key Points



Fears →

Key Points



The Rats →

Key Points



Other →

Key Points

By 1914 army doctors noticed patients suffering from "shellshock". It was thought it was caused by the noise and effects of the bombs that exploded 24 hours a day, for weeks, months and years on end. Another cause may have been the horrible things that soldiers saw during their time in the trenches.



Getting 'cushy' (sent home) - A Scottish bloke (man) wanted a 'cushy' bad so he puts his finger over the top of the trench) and gets his trigger finger shot off. "I'm (of the trench) he says laughing. But on the way out of bonny Scotland!" he says laughing. But on the way out of the trenches, he forgets to keep his head down where an old sniper is working. He gets it (shot) through the head." **Robert Graves.**

Most soldiers in the trenches hated the food they were given. Most of what they ate was 'bully beef' (canned corned beef), bread and biscuits. By 1916 there was very little flour left so bread was being made with dried ground turnips. They also ate soup made pieces of horsemeat and even the rats.



Whilst asleep during the night, we were often awakened by rats running over us. I would lie on my back and wait for a rat to jump on my legs; then kick my legs upwards, throwing the rat into the air. Occasionally, I would hear a shout when the rat landed on a fellow victim (another soldier)." **R.L. Venables.**

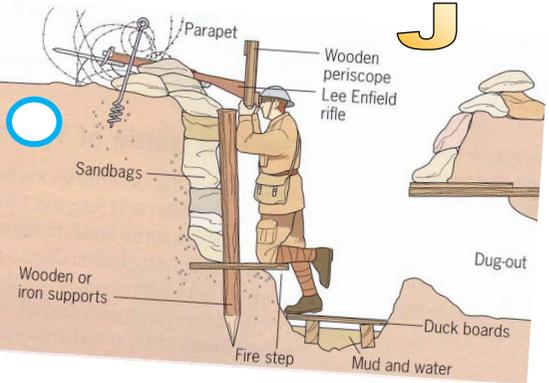
Victor Silvester was a member of British firing-squad in 1916.

"The tears were rolling down my cheeks as he tried to free himself from the ropes attaching him to the chair. When the gun smoke had cleared away we were further horrified to see that he was still alive. Still blindfolded, he tried to make a run for it still tied to the chair. The blood was running freely from a chest wound. An officer in charge stepped forward to put the finishing touch with a revolver held to the poor man's temple. He had only once cried out and that was when he shouted the one word "mother". He could not have been much older than me. We were told later that he had in fact been suffering from shell-shock, a condition not recognised by the army at the time. Later I took part in four more such executions."



Fixing the trench wall, "The ground was full of dead soldiers and they became part of the trench walls. I was fixing the trench when I fell and put my arm through the stomach of a long dead French soldier. It felt soft like cheese. It was days before I got the smell out of my fingernails." **British soldier, 1915.**

Another soldier wrote: " The rats were huge. They were so big they would eat a wounded man if he couldn't defend himself." These rats became very bold and would attempt to take food from the pockets of sleeping men. Rats would always be found on a dead body. They usually went for the eyes first and then they ate their way right into it. One soldier described finding a group of dead bodies while on night patrol: My heart pounded as we edged towards one of the bodies. His helmet had rolled off. The dead face, stripped of flesh; the skull bare, the eyes eaten and from the open mouth jumped a rat."



"If a soldier wouldn't climb the ladder when ordered to go over the top an officer would come down and shoot them for being a coward. The man was no more of a coward than you or I. He just could not move. That's shell shock."

'The Last Tommy', Harry Patch.

There were millions of rats in the trenches. There were two types, the brown and the black rat. The brown rat was vey bad. They ate the dead soldiers, especially their eyes. They grew very large and some soldiers said they were as big as cats. Soldiers were afraid of these rats because they would run across their faces in the dark. The soldiers tried to kill them with gunfire, with the bayonet, by clubbing (hitting) them with sticks and using dogs. No matter how many rats they killed more came. A female rat could produce 800 offspring in a year.

Trench foot was caused by cold, wet and dirty conditions in the trenches. Men had to stand for hours in mud and water without being able to take off wet socks or boots. To stop trench foot soldiers were ordered to dry their feet and change their socks two times a day and rub whale oil into their feet.

Night Patrols - During the night soldiers would be sent out into no man's land. Small teams would set up listening posts to find out what was being said in the German trenches. Another job was to look for and bring back wounded soldiers who had been left in no man's land.



"If you have never had trench foot described to you, I will explain. Your feet swell (grow) two to three times their normal size and go completely dead. You can stick a bayonet into them and not feel a thing. If you are lucky enough not to lose your feet and the swelling starts to go down, it is then that the most awful pain begins. I have heard men cry and scream with pain and many have had to have their feet and legs amputated (cut off) . I was one of the lucky ones, but one more day in that trench and it may have been too late." **Harry Roberts.**

Stand to - Every morning each man would be expected to stand on the trench fire step, rifle loaded, bayonet fixed. This was because most enemy attacks happened at dawn (sun up) or shortly after dusk (sun down). Once given the 'all clear' soldiers would make their breakfast.





Germany launches the Schlieffen Plan

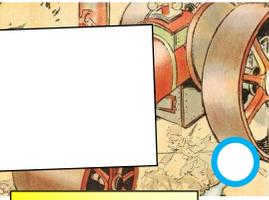
August 1914

Russia begins to mobilise

What was the nickname given to the Russia army?

How big was the Russian army in 1914?

How long was it expected to take to fully mobilise?



July 29th - 1914

Austria - Hungary attacks Serbia

Emboldened by the German Kaiser's blank check, Austria - Hungary invaded Serbia.

Emboldened = _____

July 29th - 1914

The July Crisis

Austria - Hungary blamed S _____ for the m _____ of the archduke.

Kaiser Wilhelm gave a 'b _____ cheque' promise of German support for Austria if w _____ broke o _____.

July 1914

The Schlieffen Plan Fails



(Message)

August 1914

WW1 BEGINNINGS

The Assassination of Ferdinand



June 1914

Expand / illustrate the MAIN causes of World War 1

M	A
I	N

The Triple Entente

1 - _____

2 - _____

3 - _____

1907

The Bosnian Crisis

A - Russia took over Bosnia

B - Austria - Hungary annexed Bosnia

C - Serbia invaded Bosnia

D - Bosnia attacked Serbia

E - Bosnia started on Italy

1908

Trench Warfare Begins



September - 1914

Anglo - German Naval Race - T/F

A - Anglo means English =

B - Germany had the best navy =

C - They raced the fastest ships =

D - Naval means build =

c1906

The Triple Alliance

1 - _____

2 - _____

3 - _____

1936

The Scramble for Africa

c1880



Wars and Rivalries in Europe

since the roman era europe had experienced wars large and small brittain france russia and austria had all had periods of dominance bitterness and rivalry left europe in a fragile state

Circle SPAG errors # _____

Weakening Austria

Austria - Hungary had once _____ the most powerful empire in Europe - but its power was weakening and it had been given the name the _____ man of Europe. It wanted to prove it was still powerful.

Bragged - Wicked - Boasted - Sick - Upon - Buff

c1820+

Growing Nationalism

Italy only became a unified country in 1861 and Germany in 1871. As new countries formed - a new sense of national identity grew.

c1861

The Franco Prussian War Ends

One of the most bitter rivalries in Europe was between Prussia (Germany) and France. The defeat of Napoleon of France ended his rule and empire. The border territory of Alsace Lorraine was taken from France by Prussia.

1871





QUIZ!

These quiz cards can be adapted to fit a range of teaching / quiz activities.

Quick Fire Quiz Option - Set up

Create a bank of review questions. This could include key facts, dates, vocabulary (see key word starters from other icHistory unit resources) spellings, similar words, etc.

Decide which cards you wish to use.
Deal them out at random to students.

Quizzing!

Low stakes fun quiz = aim is to have students survive a period of time (10 mins) or go to the last person / 3 people 'alive'.

The student with the 'Pilot' card starts by nominating another student to answer the first question - asked by the teacher. If the nominated student gets the question right they then nominate the next student to receive a question and so on.

When a student can't answer or answers incorrectly they are eliminated. The power of nomination then returns to the Pilot.

(See Copilot and Navigator cards)

Students who are dealt **STAR CARDS** need to be identified and sorted prior to starting the quiz.

Cards with **GREEN +** can be used at any time.

Other cards only used when student is nominated- e.g. Shield card.

Advanced option- get students to create their own question banks. They can break into smaller groups and figure out their own rules using chosen cards - works well with smaller classes / groups.

WW1 Causes Questions

c1820	1871	c1880	1882	c1906	1908	1907	June 1914	July 1914	Aug 1914
BCE or CE	BCE or CE	BCE or CE	BCE or CE	BCE or CE	BCE or CE	BCE or CE	BCE or CE	BCE or CE	BCE or CE
Decline of Austria	Franco-Prussian War Ends	Scramble for Africa	Triple Alliance formed	Anglo German Naval Race	The Bosnian Crisis	Triple Entente formed	Archduke killed by Princip	The July Crisis	Germany invades Belgium



Bias OR Reliable Indicators

(EG: Name 2 reliable indicators)

- Strong Language
- Exaggeration
- Emotional
- Facts
- Opinionated
- Subjective
- Propaganda
- Balanced
- Hyperbole
- One Sided
- Corroborated

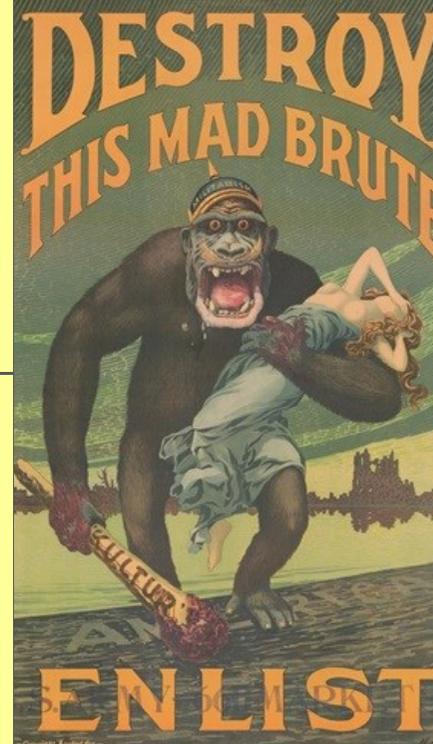
General Chronology + WW1

- Meaning of 'c' circa ...
- Meaning of BC
- Meaning of BCE
- Meaning of AD
- Meaning of CE
- Years in a decade ...
- Years in a century..
- Years in a millennium ..

Be ready to answer any question from the WW1 timeline above

Explain OR Spell

- Nationalism
- Prussia
- Navy
- Kaiser
- Nationalism
- Decline
- Militarism
- Crisis
- Brute
- Imperialism



General Questions

- One country in Triple Entente?
- What is a contemporary source?
- Capital of Germany = B
- What is bias?
- What is a secondary source?
- Capital of France = P
- Once country in the Triple Alliance?
- Biggest empire in 1914
- Name and title of Russian leader
- Name and title of German leader
- Name and title of British leader
- Assassinated Archduke Ferdinand?
- 3 countries in Triple Entente
- 3 countries in Triple Alliance
- Capital of Belgium = B
- Capital of Austria = V
- How does one cause link to another?
- Serbia's 'big brother'?
- Belgium's 'big brother'?
- What was the 'blank cheque'?
- What was the July Crisis?
- Why did the Schlieffen plan fail?
- Country in British empire = C
- Country in British empire = I
- Country in British empire = N



Main Causes of WW1

(EG: Name 3 causes of WW1)

- A history of European warfare
- Alliance Systems
- Assassination of Archduke
- Nationalism
- Weakening Austria
- Balkans Crisis
- Militarism
- Imperialism - scramble for Africa

Focus: Balkans

- What are the Balkans?
- Why was this a problematic area?
- Bosnia was controlled by in 1914?
- Bosnia preferred to join with?
- Name of group Princip joined?
- Serbia's 'big brother'?
- Capital of Serbia = B?
- Capital of Bosnia = S?
- The H is Bosnia H.... ?
- Who annexed Bosnia in 1908?

True or False?

- Anglo means fishing
- Australia was in the British Empire in 1914
- Russia and Prussia are the same
- There was a 'Scramble for Africa' c1880
- Germany invaded Belgium
- USA was part of the British Empire in 1914?
- William I was the German leader
- Serbia allied with Russia
- India was in the British Empire in 1914
- Princip was an Austrian nationalist
- Germany lost a war to France in 1871
- Princip joined the Red Hand
- America joined the war in 1914
- New Zealand was in the British Empire in 1914



Spelling Bee Master

- Schlieffen
- Artillery
- Militarism
- Propaganda
- Inevitable
- Bosnia Herzegovina
- Triple Entente
- Assassinate
- Sarajevo
- Tsar
- Gavrilo Princip

Other ideas / questions?



★ Pilot



Starts + controls nominations after a player is out.

Shield



Blocks a question. Nomination goes back to Pilot.

Overlord



Destroys ANY other card power.

Super Shield



Blocks a question AND you nominate.

★ Copilot



Takes over nominations if Pilot is eliminated.

Wizard ★



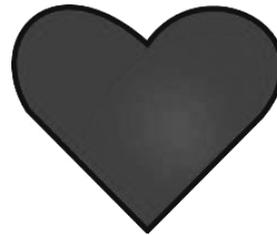
Choose 1 other player to receive a bonus each.

Ram



Sends question back to nominator.

Extra Life



Gives you an extra life. Play once eliminated!

Medic

Can't stop Death card



Save another player **just after** elimination.

Force



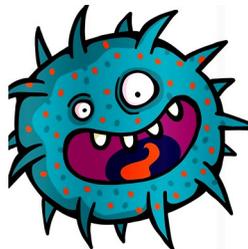
Force 2 questions onto another player.

+ Death



Eliminates any another player.

★ Plague



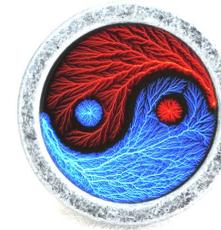
When you go down so does the **closest** player to you!

Angel



Save **ANOTHER** player from Death card.

★ Alliance 1



Allows you to partner with one other player of choice.

Force Plus



Force 3 questions onto another player.

Sorceress



Choose two players to receive a bonus card each.

Bloodbond



When you are out ..your chosen 'friend' is out too.



Boom



Receive two more cards!

Time Travel



Choose to answer another question.

Bluffy



This card has no power ...

Repulse



Reverses any card used against you - even Death.



Loot



Take the UNUSED card of any eliminated player.

Navigator



Takes over nomination IF Pilot / Copilot are out.

Alliance +



Team up with 2 other players - answer together.

Bounty



Break up an alliance OR take one of their cards.

Chaff



Pilot cannot nominate you - unlimited - until Pilot is out.

Immortal

Unlimited Use



Dice needed - Roll a 4,5 or 6 to survive once eliminated.

Zombie



Return from the dead after 2 more players eliminated.

Veto



Blocks any card played against you.

Amulet

Unlimited Use



Protects you from ALL card powers.



Heroine



Help another player with a question.

Collaborator



Ask another player for help answering the question.



Magneto



Join forces with other Magnetos and play together.



Magneto



Join forces with other Magnetos and play together.



Magneto



Join forces with other Magnetos and play together.

Super Shield



Blocks a question AND you nominate.

Super Shield



Blocks a question AND you nominate.

Super Shield



Blocks a question AND you nominate.

Super Shield



Blocks a question AND you nominate.

Super Shield



Blocks a question AND you nominate.

Shield



Blocks a question. Nomination goes back to Pilot.

Shield



Blocks a question. Nomination goes back to Pilot.

Shield



Blocks a question. Nomination goes back to Pilot.

Shield



Blocks a question. Nomination goes back to Pilot.

Card Idea?



Request free editable template or suggest card?

www.ichistory.com



EUROPE IN CRISIS

CONFERENCE / SIMULATION

Europe in Crisis: 1880 - 1914



Mission - solve the problems, divisions and threats that exist in Europe up to 1914.

This simulation / conference take place in the years between 1880 - 1914. France has just lost a major war to the Prussians (now Germany) and they are bitter enemies, Britain has a huge global empire and other nations want to increase their own territory, especially in Africa. Russia, a vast country has been through years of trouble as its people increasingly question the legitimacy and competence of their ruler, Tsar Nicholas II. Austria-Hungary, a once great empire is in decline and has been labelled 'the sick man of Europe'. It wants to prove it is still a major force and seeks to control territory in the Balkans, especially Bosnia - Herzegovina. **So what now what?**

Activity set up: assign students to play one of the characters / groups on the place cards that follow. It is not necessary to have every group represented or discuss every item. Groups should be given time to prepare their ideas and arguments for the most important items for their group. **Suggested = 4-5 minutes per item.**

The **Court of Public Opinion** decides the outcome following each item discussion. I suggest 4- 5 students in the Court of Public Opinion group. They call the items to order, maintain discipline and monitor time. At the end of each item, they should be given a short time to decide then announce their decision. The Court of Public opinion may also choose to use the 'gold tokens' at the end of each item for the team that was most helpful or persuasive.

1: Naval Building: Britain has the biggest + most powerful navy in the world. Germany is trying to match it. Should this be allowed?



Is this item VERY important for your character/ group? If not, skip it - if so plan how you will persuade the court to support your argument.

2: Nationalism: People are becoming increasingly proud and protective of their country. Should nationalist propaganda be banned?



Is this item VERY important for your character/ group? If not, skip it - if so plan how you will persuade the court to support your argument.

3: Empire building: many European countries are taking land and resources from Africa. Should this be restricted or stopped altogether?



Is this item VERY important for your character/ group? If not, skip it - if so plan how you will persuade the court to support your argument.

4: Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria -Hungary and Italy wish to ally together in protect each other in the event of war. Stop this alliance?



Is this item VERY important for your character/ group? If not, skip it - if so plan how you will persuade the court to support your argument.

5: Russian trouble: The Russian people threaten to revolt against their increasingly unpopular ruler Tsar Nicholas Offer him support?



Is this item VERY important for your character/ group? If not, skip it - if so plan how you will persuade the court to support your argument.

6: Triple Entente : Britain, France and Russia sign join together in protect each other in the event of war. Stop this alliance?



Is this item VERY important for your character/ group? If not, skip it - if so plan how you will persuade the court to support your argument.

7: Bosnia crisis: Austria - Hungary annexed (took over) Bosnia an area that Serbia claims as hers. What should happen with Bosnia?



Is this item VERY important for your character/ group? If not, skip it - if so plan how you will persuade the court to support your argument.

8: USA isolationism: America wants to stay out of European problems. Should America be the world's policeman?



Is this item VERY important for your character/ group? If not, skip it - if so plan how you will persuade the court to support your argument.

9: Militarism: Larger European countries (especially Germany) are building bigger armies. Should this be allowed, limited or stopped?



Is this item VERY important for your character/ group? If not, skip it - if so plan how you will persuade the court to support your argument.

10: Assassination: Austrian Archduke Ferdinand and wife shot dead by Princip while visiting Bosnia. Is Princip a nationalist or terrorist?



Is this item VERY important for your character/ group? If not, skip it - if so plan how you will persuade the court to support your argument.

11: Austria - Hungary threatens: to invade Serbia who it blames for the murder of the Archduke. Should Serbia be blamed or supported?



Is this item VERY important for your character/ group? If not, skip it - if so plan how you will persuade the court to support your argument.

13: German mobilisation: The German army is preparing for war and it looks like they will invade neutral Belgium. What action to take?



Is this item VERY important for your character/ group? If not, skip it - if so plan how you will persuade the court to support your argument.

13: Any other business: Any suggested items for discussion?



Time Tokens - you may wish to give each team three 45 seconds time tokens to play. Once played this guarantees the floor + 45 seconds of uninterrupted time to make their argument.

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1 AIM = to solve the many problems in Europe and wider world. Stop a world war.

Court of Public Opinion



You must listen carefully to the proposals from groups before you decide the final outcome of each item.
Make your decisions based on the best arguments.
Avoid becoming part of the discussion / debate: instead, listen to and manage it.

Suggested tasks while the other teams prepare.

Task 1 - Choose a Head Juror - Time Keeper - Chairperson.

Task 2 - Consider any other important matters and raise these during the 'any other business' round.

Task 3 - Create a 'how we discuss / debate' list of expectations. Do's and don'ts.

Task 4 - Consider the problems may occur during the activity and how will you solve these.

Task 5 - Other ideas or suggestions to improve the activity.

Tokens - the Court of Public Opinion may choose to offer reward token for teams that are particularly persuasive or helpful after each discussion item.

Exchange for a 'teacher reward' at the end of the activity?



You are the Kaiser of Germany.
You saw Britain's magnificent navy when you were a boy - you want a German navy to match it.
You are also building a powerful army.
You are the cousin of King George V of Britain.
You are allied with Austria-Hungary and Italy and will defend them.
You have a small empire in Africa and would like to take more lands.

MAIN AIM = to become the dominant European nation.

Kaiser Wilhelm Germany

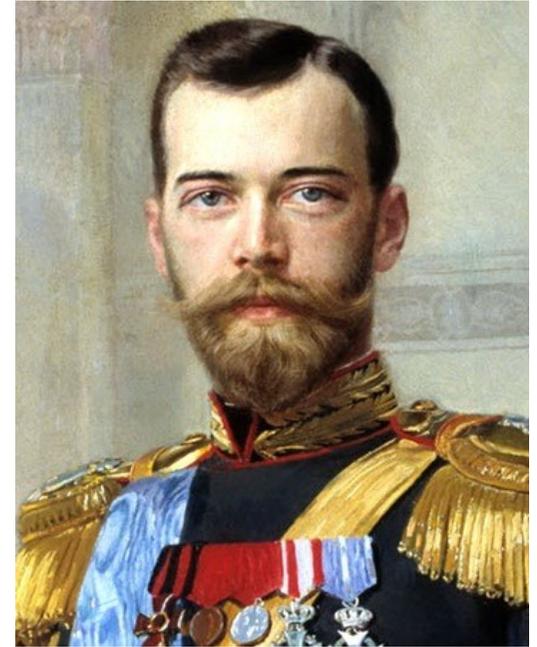


You are the Tsar or 'Emperor' of Russia.
You believe that you are specially chosen by God to rule your country.
You have the biggest land army in the World.
You are the cousin of King George V of Britain.
You are allies with Britain and France.
Serbia is your 'little brother' and you will defend Serbia.
You are very unpopular with your people - a win in a big war would make you more popular.

MAIN AIM = to become more popular with your own people.

Tsar Nicholas

Russia



MAIN AIM = to maintain you navy as by far the best + biggest.

You are the 'king' of Britain.
You have a navy that 'rules the waves'. The best and biggest in the world.
You have a huge empire with lands in Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India and Canada.
You are the cousin of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and Tsar Nicholas of Russia.
You are allied with France and Russia.
You have promised to protect your 'little brother' Belgium.

King George V

Britain



The Black Hand



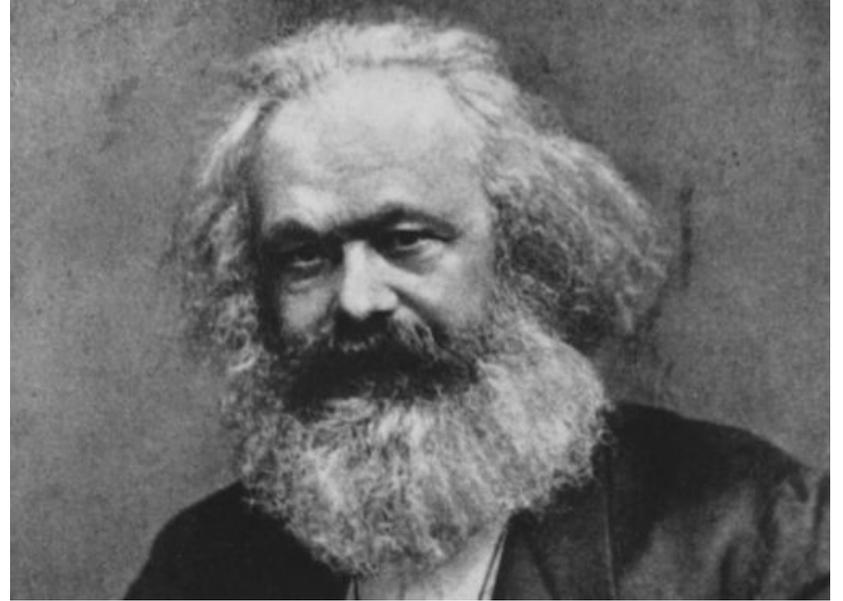
MAIN AIM = to get Austria-Hungary out of Bosnia - Herzegovina.

You are Bosnian patriots.
You hate that Austria-Hungary has taken over your land.
You would prefer to be part of a greater Serbia.
You will do anything to achieve your aim, including murder.
Some of you are already dying of diseases such as tuberculosis.
Gavrilo Princip is one of your group.
You have 'friends in high places' in Serbia.

You are a German born Jewish man.
You believe in an equal society.
You believe that kings, Tsars, Kaisers and most governments are evil.
You are against nationalism and instead believe all working people in the world should unite.
You believe that poor and working classes will / should rise up and kick out their leaders.
You believe men should NOT be sent to fight in wars for the rich and powerful.
Wealth and property should be shared equally - rich should not rule the poor.

MAIN AIM = to create a world in which 'all men are equal'.

Karl Marx

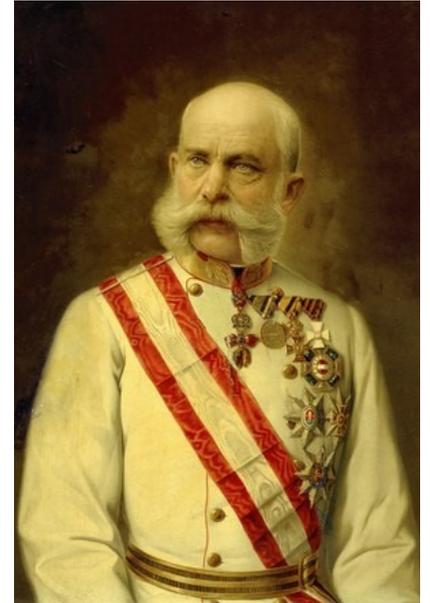


MAIN AIM = to show the rest of Europe you are still a powerful nation.

You are the Archduke of Austria-Hungary.
You are allies with Germany and Italy.
Austria - Hungary once had the most powerful empire - you want to rebuild this reputation.
You think Bosnia - Herzegovina belongs to you.
You are an enemy of Serbia.
You have a large army but it is old and outdated.
You are the father of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Franz Joseph

Austria-Hungary



You represent the people of other nations, such as ...
Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Canada, Hong Kong, India and African countries.
You are all part of the empire of another country.
You want self - determination (to be independent or decide which country you wish to join)
You do not want to get dragged into a European war.

MAIN AIM = to prevent the more powerful countries from ruling the world.

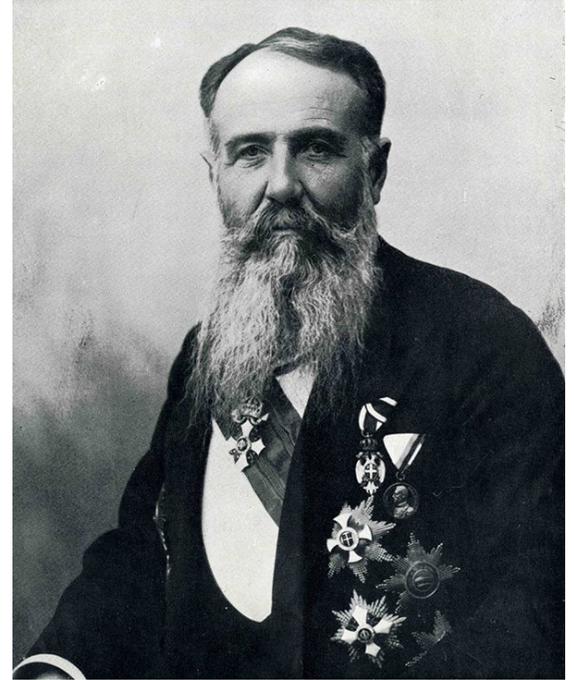
Rest of the World



MAIN AIM = to kick Austria-Hungary out of and unite with Bosnia.

Nicola Pasic

Serbia



You are the Prime Minister of Serbia.

Serbia is a major state in the volatile Balkan region.

Serbian people are very proud and prepared to fight to defend your country.

Russia has promised to support you - Russia has the largest army in the world.

Austria-Hungary is your main enemy and it wants to take territory in the Balkans.

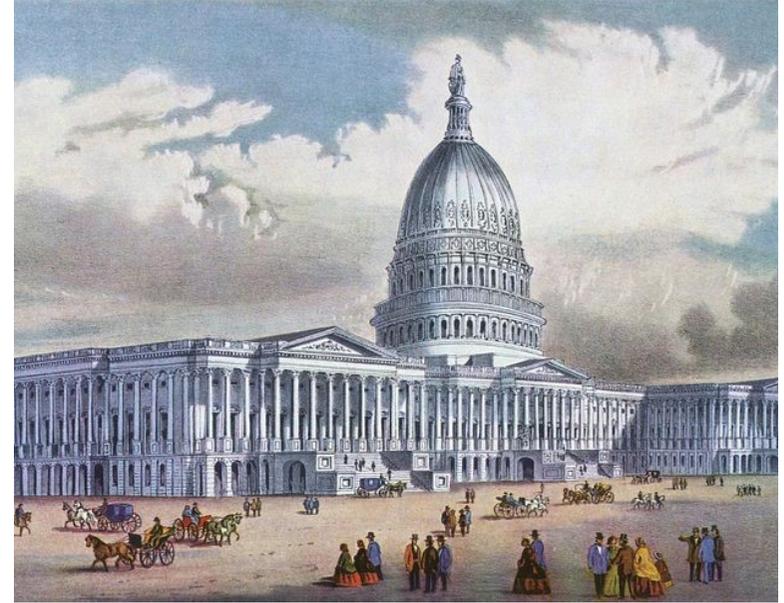
You have links to the Black Hand group - Bosnians prepared to use violence against Austria.

You may wish to keep your links to the Black Hand a secret!

You represent the government of the USA.
You have a country with large resources and huge potential.
You do not want to get dragged into a war in Europe.
But ... you could benefit greatly from trade if a war does start.
You are against the idea of empires - you fought a war to break free of the British in 1776.
You do not agree with the views of Karl Marx (he is your enemy).
You believe that capitalism is the best way to run a society.

MAIN AIM = Isolationism (to keep out of European conflict)

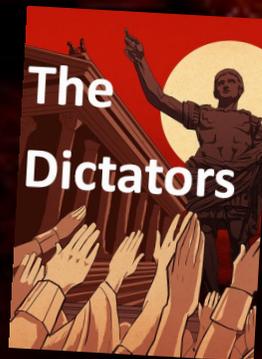
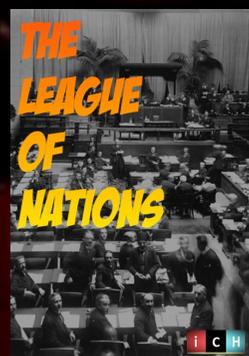
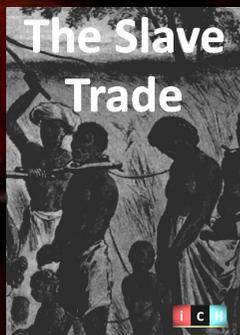
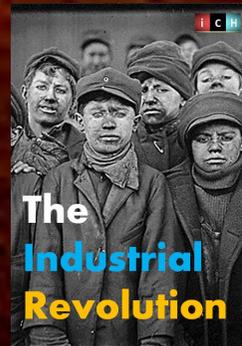
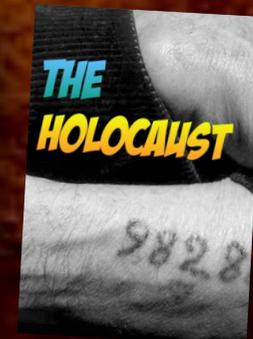
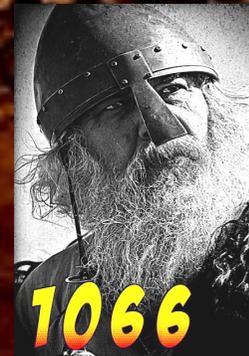
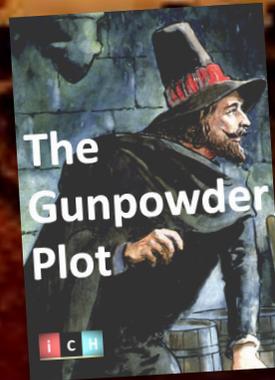
USA Congress



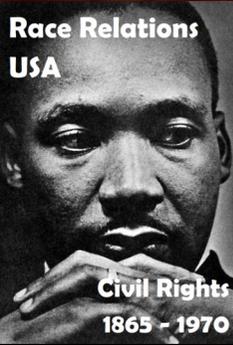
First World War Part 1 - Beginnings

WW1 Part 2 = [Weapons and Warfare](#) is also free for site members.

As a free member you get access to thousands more creative worksheets, activities, PowerPoints and ideas using the heavily discounted [icHistory Full Site Pass](#). Scroll down to see some of the available resources. **All these and more included** with the site pass.



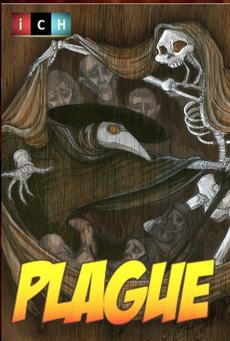
Race Relations USA
Civil Rights
1865 - 1970



THE CAUSES OF WORLD WAR 2



PLAGUE



JACK THE RIPPER



Model League Of Nations

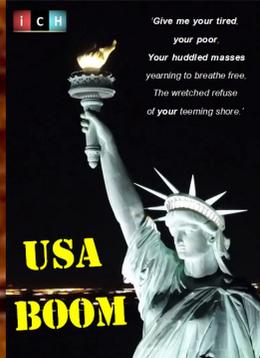


The American Civil War
1861 - 1865



USA BOOM

*Give me your tired
your poor,
Your huddled masses
yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse
of your teeming shore.*



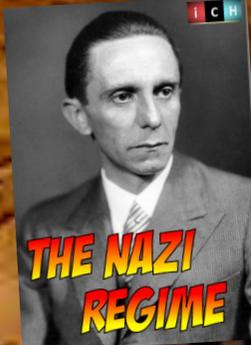
History Detective
RMS Titanic



The British Empire



THE NAZI REGIME



Rome and the Gladiators



THE BLITZ



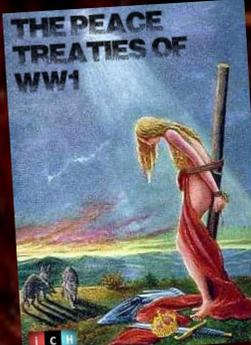
Czechoslovakia The Prague Spring
1968



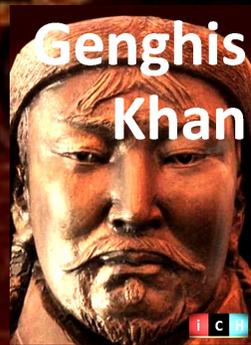
Crime and Punishment



THE PEACE TREATIES OF WW1



Genghis Khan



Russian Revolution
1900 - 1920



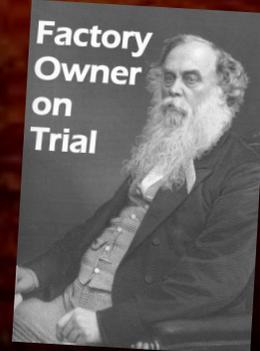
The Witch Craze



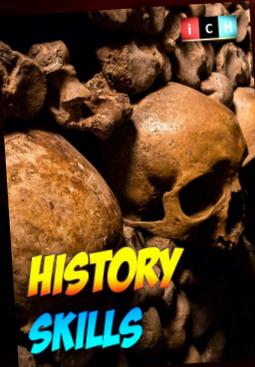
VIETNAM WAR



Factory Owner on Trial



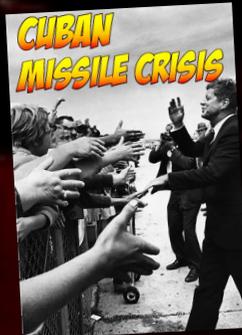
HISTORY SKILLS



How secure was the USSR's control of Eastern Europe?



CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS



The Spanish Armada

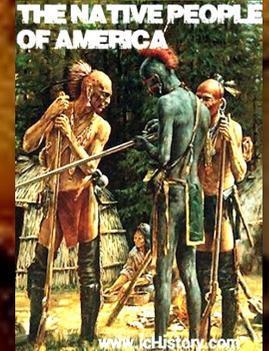
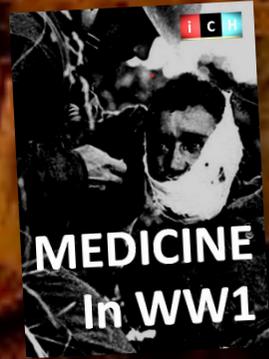
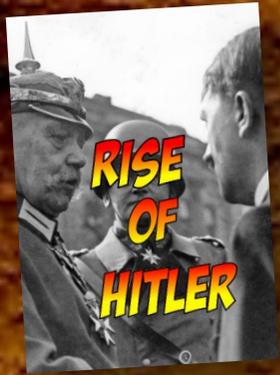


THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR



VICTORIAN POLICE ACADEMY
1888





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