

KS1.CA.T3	Area of study: WW1 Unit aims / outcome: To understand the role of the soldiers during WW1 and what life would have been like on the front line To understand conflict and war and the impact it has on people involved	
History concepts to organise knowledge: Chronology Significance Similarities and differences Cause and consequence Continuity and change		
Key strands of learning: Conflict War Soldiers Changing role of women		
Learning in Reception:	Tier 2 <u>New</u> war Trenches soldier Remembrance <u>Review - Reception</u>	Tier 3 <u>New</u> Conflict Allies Triple Entente (tri – meaning three) Puttees Including etymology <u>Review</u>
NC objective:	Vocabulary and crucial knowledge:	
Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally and globally	Context of Study: This is the first unit that the children will explore ‘conflict and war’. This is a significant foundation to the children’s understanding of historical events and eras as in many of the areas of study conflict plays a key role. By studying WWI at this time, the children learn about what it means to be a soldier and what life for a soldier would have been like – exploring their uniform and the type of work they had to do. The children also get an introduction to the impact that war has. Children will expand their understanding of war and conflict during their Stone Age unit of learning (KS2.CA.T1) where they begin to explore hill forts and settlements designed for defence. During their Romans and Vikings topic (KS2.CB.T1/3), invasion, warriors and armies are further explored, building the children understanding of how armies have changed over time. By exploring the role of women during WWI sets the foundation for the children learning about WWII (KS2.CA.T2) where propaganda, women at work and the impact of war on Britain is studied. By reflecting on the importance of November 11 th and Remembrance Day, the children will revisit this yearly having the opportunity to truly understand the significance and meaning of this day.	

Chronology:

28 July 1914 – World War I begins

11 November 1918 – World War I ends, now marked as Remembrance Day

Crucial Knowledge:

Conflict and War:

To know that World War I was fought from 1914 to 1918.

To know that it became known as The Great War

To know that it was a war between two alliances:

- The Triple Entente – Britain, France, and Russia.
- The Central Powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria.

To know that the war started because countries wanted to expand their empires and maintain power.

To know that much of the fighting took place in trenches mainly in France and Belgium.

Soldiers' Life:

To know that at the start of the war in 1914, men aged 18 to 41 were allowed to enlist in the British Army.

Many young men lied about their age to join.

To know that the soldiers believed that the war would be over by Christmas.

To know that the soldiers wore a uniform which included:

Helmet	The Brodie helmet was introduced in 1915 to protect against shrapnel and bullets.
Jacket	Soldiers wore a khaki wool tunic with large pockets for carrying supplies.
Puttees	Wool trousers with puttees (long cloth wrapped around the lower legs) helped protect against mud and cold.
Boots	Sturdy leather boots, though they often became soaked and caused trench foot.
Equipment	Soldiers carried a backpack, gas mask, water bottle, ammunition pouches, and a trench tool (such as a spade for digging).

To know that uniform is important to a soldier as it shows belonging, respect and pride. Soldiers look after their uniform.

To know that soldiers lived in trenches, which were long, narrow ditches in the ground.

To know that conditions in the trenches were harsh, with mud, rats, and diseases being common problems.

To know that soldiers had to follow strict routines, including standing guard, repairing trenches, and going "over the top" into battle.

Role of Women at Home:

To know that many men went to war, so women took on new jobs in factories, farms, and hospitals.

To know that women worked in munition factories, making weapons and ammunition.

To know that the Women's Land Army helped produce food to support the country during the war.

Remembrance:

To know that World War I ended on 11 November 1918, now called Remembrance Day.

To know that the poppy is a symbol of remembrance because it grew on the battlefields after the war.

To know that people honour soldiers by observing a two-minute silence on Remembrance Day.

To know that the Last Post is a bugle call played at remembrance ceremonies to honour fallen soldiers.

Poems and Stories:

To know that people wrote poems and stories about the war to express their experiences.

To know that one famous war poem is "In Flanders Fields" by John McCrae, which talks about poppies growing on the battlefields.

To know that soldiers wrote diaries and letters describing life in the trenches.

Historical Enquiry:

To know that historians learn about World War I through primary sources, such as diaries, letters, photographs, and government records.

To know that secondary sources, such as history books, help us understand different perspectives on the war.

To know that poems and stories written during or after the war help us understand soldiers' emotions and experiences.