



	Was WW1 truly a world (global) war?	How did European imperial powers treat colonial soldiers during WW1?	What contribution did India make in WW1?	What contribution did the West Indies / Caribbean make during WW1?	What contribution did African countries make in WW1?	What contribution did Australia and New Zealand make in WW1?
National Curriculum	a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066					
	Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history	Establish clear narratives within and across the periods studied.	Explore connections, contrasts and trends over time.	Address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.	Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.	Address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.
History Theme	Invasion Empire and Imperialism	Invasion Empire and Imperialism	Invasion Empire and Imperialism	Invasion Empire and Imperialism	Invasion Empire and Imperialism	Invasion Empire and Imperialism
Disciplinary Knowledge: History Skill(s)	Evidence Empathy	Perspective Empathy Evidence	Perspective Empathy Cause and Effect	Perspective Empathy	Perspective Empathy	Perspective Empathy Cause and Effect
Substantive Knowledge: Key Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1914 to 1918; AKA The Great WarTriple Entente (Allies) = Britain, France and Russia; later joined by Italy and the USCentral Powers = Germany, Austria-Hungary, and later, the Ottoman EmpireAssassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir to Austrian throne) in Sarajevo the provincial capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina, formally annexed by Austria-Hungary in 1908 = the catalyst of WW1The assassination precipitated the July Crisis which led to Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia and the start of World War IRussia mobilised support of Serbia; Germany then declared war on Russia; Germany declared right of passage through Belgium to get to Russia, but this was rejected; the rejection led to Germany invading Belgium and declaring war on France, forcing Britain into the conflictWestern Front = western side of territory under the control of Germany; from the Belgian coast at Nieuwpoort, through France, and all the way to the border of Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Asian and African soldiers from countries colonised by France, Britain and Germany were heavily involved in WW1World War I wasn't just a conflict between nations—it was a war between empires. Western European empires like Great Britain and France had overseas colonies around the world, while eastern empires like Austria-Hungary and Russia ruled European and North Asian territories connected by land.In 1914, the whole of Africa (other than Liberia and Ethiopia) was under European rule; Britain and France were the largest colonial powers in on the African continentBlack soldiers were often deployed by colonial leaders in roles other than on the front line e.g. portersThere was a fear that colonised soldiers would rise against their colonial rulers if they were trained in the art of warfareColonial soldiers were more likely to be deployed in the colonies, rather than on the Western Front	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Almost 1.5 million Muslim, Sikh and Hindu men from regions such as the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Bihar volunteered in the Indian Expeditionary Force, which saw fighting on the Western Front, in East Africa, Mesopotamia, Egypt and Gallipoli.India also contributed over \$20 billion in today's money to the war effort, including 3.7 million tonnes of supplies and 170,000 animals.Volunteering offered a chance to break through the caste system, because becoming a soldier paid well and meant becoming part of the 'warrior' caste, which gave high status.In August 1914, soon after the outbreak of war when the British Expeditionary Force had been almost wiped out, Britain called on the Indian Army to fill the vital gap left in its defences. The first 28,500 Indian Army troops arrived on the Western Front on September 26.The caste system and the categorisation of Indians into 'martial' and 'non-martial' was used when selecting Indian men to join the army.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In 1915 Britain's War Office, which had initially opposed recruitment of West Indian troops, agreed to accept volunteers from the West Indies.A new regiment was formed, the British West Indies Regiment (BWIR), which served in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.BWIR troops were engaged in numerous support roles on the Western Front, including digging trenches, building roads and gun emplacements, acting as stretcher bearers, loading ships and trains, and working in ammunition dumps.West Indian troops also often had to deal with racial discrimination from their fellow soldiers and the military authorities. In 1918 BWIR soldiers were denied a pay rise given to other British troops on the basis that they had been classified as 'natives'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">WW1 was fought in Africa as well as on the battlefields of Europe and Africa was involved from the beginning right to the very end.While most of the conflict was in Europe, the warring nations were also imperial powers with colonies around the world.German East Africa was an immediate neighbour to British East Africa, so it was inevitable, following the declaration of war in Europe in July 1914, that the European settlers would take up arms against each other, turning Africa into a theatre of war.On 7 August 1914, Alhaji Grunshi was responsible for firing the shot fired by a British soldier in the Great War, anywhere in the world, as soldiers from the West African Frontier Force moved into (German) Togoland from Britain's Gold Coast colony.Black units were barred from fighting on the Western Front because, it was feared, allowing colonial soldiers to fight alongside and against white Europeans would undermine British colonial rule. In Africa and the Middle East black units fought only because their enemy on those fronts was also non-white.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ANZAC = Australian and New Zealand Army CorpsWhen Britain declared war against Germany in August 1914, Australia and New Zealand, as a dominions of the British Empire, were automatically also at war.For Australia, the First World War remains the costliest conflict in terms of deaths and casualties. From a population of fewer than five million, 416,809 men enlisted, of whom more than 60,000 were killed and 156,000 wounded, gassed, or taken prisoner.New Zealand forces initially helped capture German colonial possessions in the Pacific. As mobilisation continued they went on to participate in campaigns in Gallipoli, the Middle East and the Western Front.The Gallipoli campaign was a military campaign in the First World War on the Gallipoli peninsula from 19 February 1915 to 9 January 1916

Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passenger liner • Nazi • Holocaust • World War II • United Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motherland • Colony • Multi-cultural • National • Immigrant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Prejudice • Victimisation • Fascist • Act / law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multicultural • Brexit • European Union • Migrant and immigration • Hostility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divided • Separated • Emotional • Turmoil • Distress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scandal • Deportation • Revoked • Home Secretary • Citizenship
Links to Other Topics/Subjects	<p>The reasons for WW1 are covered in the following subjects/topics:</p> <p>Year 6; English; WW1 poetry;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilfred Owen (1893–1918) is widely regarded as one of Britain's greatest war poets. Writing from the perspective of his intense personal experience of the front line, his poems, including 'Anthem for Doomed Youth' and 'Dulce et Decorum Est', bring to life the physical and mental trauma of combat. • Dulce et Decorum Est' is a poem by the British poet Wilfred Owen, drafted at Craiglockhart War Hospital near Edinburgh in 1917. Owen had been admitted to the hospital after suffering from shell shock after a period of fighting in the Battle of the Somme. 		<p>India's relationship with coloniser Great Britain is covered in the following subjects/topics:</p> <p>Year 3; Geography; South Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1757, Britain increased its control of India through the East India Company. • From 1858 onwards, the British government directly ruled India, and it became known as the British Raj. • The British Raj had a significant impact on people living in India. Many Indians suffered from extreme poverty and famines during British rule. • The British government and British individuals gained a lot of wealth from trade with India, which they used in part to fund the Industrial Revolution. • In 1600, Queen Elizabeth I approved the creation of the East India Company, a powerful private trading company. The East India Company was started by merchants who wanted to trade in Asia to get spices, cotton and indigo dye and then sell them in England for profit. 	<p>Jamaica's (and other Caribbean islands) relationship with coloniser Great Britain is covered in the following subjects/topics:</p> <p>Year 5; History; Windrush Generation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1948 British Nationality Act granted all Commonwealth citizens the right to live in Britain • Commonwealth citizens were invited to Britain to help rebuild the country following WWII • Public transport services and the NHS were two areas that heavily recruited staff from the Caribbean <p>Year 2; Geography; Caribbean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After World War Two (1939-1945), Britain needed hard working, skilled people to help rebuild the country. Many parts of it had been bombed during the war and many people had died. • Many of the Caribbean islands were part of the Commonwealth which was effectively a group of countries who had been ruled by Britain at some point in history. Countries such as Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Bermuda and British Guiana were considered part of Britain, just like England, Scotland and Wales. Therefore, the people of these islands were considered to be British people. In fact, many of the Windrush Generation were ex-servicemen and woman who had been part of the British army during World War Two. They were heroes. 	<p>Africa (specific countries) relationship with coloniser Great Britain is covered in the following subjects/topics</p> <p>Year 6; English; Book – Freedom by Katherine Johnson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom is a well-written piece of historical fiction, from author Catherine Johnson, told through the eyes of a Black slave child. It's also inspired by real historical events including the Zong slave massacre of 1781. • Freedom isn't focused on the negative imagery of hopeless slaves in chains. In contrast, it puts great emphasis on the busy daily activity of their lives as well as their determination towards freedom and justice. <p>Year 6; History; Ancient African Civilisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive images of African people must precede any learning about slavery. • A focused historical study of the Empire of Ghana provides children with knowledge of a significant African civilization plus lasting positive impressions of African people. This related work also provides insight into the longstanding trade relationship between Africans and Europeans. 	