



# World War 1



Timeline						
28th June 1914	September 1914 until November 1918	25 <sup>th</sup> December 1914	1 <sup>st</sup> July 1916 – 18 <sup>th</sup> November 1916	6 <sup>th</sup> April 1917	11 <sup>th</sup> November 1918	28 <sup>th</sup> June 1919
Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Trench Warfare	The Christmas Truce	Battle of the Somme	America Declares War	Armistice of 11 <sup>th</sup> November	The Treaty of Versailles

Key Vocabulary	
Empire	A group of states or countries ruled by one other.
Conscription	The compulsory enlistment into the army, navy and air force.
Conscientious objector	A person who for reasons of conscience objects to serving in the armed forces.
Western Front	A 400-plus mile stretch of land weaving through France and Belgium from the Swiss border to the North Sea, where fighting took place.
No-man's Land	The area between the trenches being fought over.
Bombardment	Continuous attack with heaving shelling.
Over the top	Heading out of the trench to fight.
Stalemate	When neither side can move forward and gain control..
Trench	Long, deep ditches built for defensive purposes.
Armistice	An agreement to stop fighting between two sides.
Cenotaph	A memorial which means empty tomb. It shows the loss suffered in WW1.

Sticky Knowledge	
	<p><b>Friendships &amp; Alliances 1879-1914</b> In the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, there was no dominating European country. Consequently, each of the most powerful countries moved to make friends (alliances) with one another. Military defensive pacts were held between the Allied powers of France, Great Britain, Russia and others, whilst an opposing Central alliance was formed including Germany and Austria-Hungary.</p>
	<p><b>Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand 28<sup>th</sup> June 1914 in Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip</b> The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary on the 28th June, 1914 served as the spark that ignited the war, but underlying tensions and conflicts had been brewing for years across Europe.</p>
	<p><b>Britain Declare War on Germany 4<sup>th</sup> August 1914</b> After Serbia's failure to make amends for the assassination, Austria-Hungary declared war on them. Russia (in pact with Serbia) declared war on Austria-Hungary, before Germany consequently declared war on Russia. By the 4<sup>th</sup> August, all of the European powers from the Allied and Central Powers were at war.</p>
	<p><b>Trench Warfare in Europe from September 1914 until November 1918</b> To prevent enemy advances, both sides built large trenches, which stretched from the North Sea, through Belgium and France. As a result, neither side made much ground from late 1914 until early 1918. Attacks involved going across No Man's Land (in the middle) where attackers were open to machine gun fire, mines, and shells. Casualties were huge. Life in the trenches was awful, with diseases like trench foot rife. Mustard gas was a war agent used, causing blisters on skin and lungs. It caused excruciating pain and often death.</p>
	<p><b>The Christmas Truce December 25<sup>th</sup> 1914</b> In December 1914, in many places along the battle area known as the Western Front, British and German soldiers stopped fighting and celebrated Christmas together. On Christmas Day, throughout the Front, there were joint services to bury the dead. There were also reports of soldiers playing soccer, sharing food, and exchanging gifts. This truce was so unbelievable that many people thought it was a myth.</p>
	<p><b>American declares war on Germany and helps to turn the war 6<sup>th</sup> April 1917</b> President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany, claiming Germany were wrong to carry out acts of warfare in the Northern Atlantic and Mediterranean. This had caused sinking of US ships. This support help</p>
	<p><b>The Fighting Ends 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918</b> The Armistice of the 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918 signalled the end of the fighting between the Allies and Germany. Previous armistices had already been agreed with the other central powers. It came into force at 11am. It marked a victory for the Allies and defeat for Germany although was not officially a German surrender.</p>
	<p><b>The Treaty of Versailles is signed and officially ends the war. 28<sup>th</sup> June 1919</b> The Treaty of Versailles was the most important of the peace treaties bringing to an end World War I, ending conflict between Germany and the Allied Powers. It was signed in Versailles, but mostly negotiated in Paris. Germany had to accept responsibility for all of the loss and damage in the war. They had to make massive repayments to other countries and this made them unhappy.</p>



<p><b>Animals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dogs – casualty dogs, sentry dogs</li> <li>Horses – carry ammunition and injured soldiers</li> <li>Pigeons – carry messages</li> </ul>	<p><b>Life in the Trenches</b></p>	<p><b>Gas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First gas attack was in Ypres, April 1915.</li> <li>The Germans released clouds of poisonous chlorine gas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Barbed wire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seven feet deep and six feet wide</li> <li>Completely impassable</li> </ul>	<p><b>Trenches</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muddy, cold, wet</li> <li>Zig-zag pattern to prevent explosions</li> <li>In the middle was 'no mans land'</li> </ul>	<p><b>Food</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bread, jam and cheese</li> <li>4500 calories a day</li> <li>Good food to keep up morale in the trenches</li> </ul>



# Extreme Earth

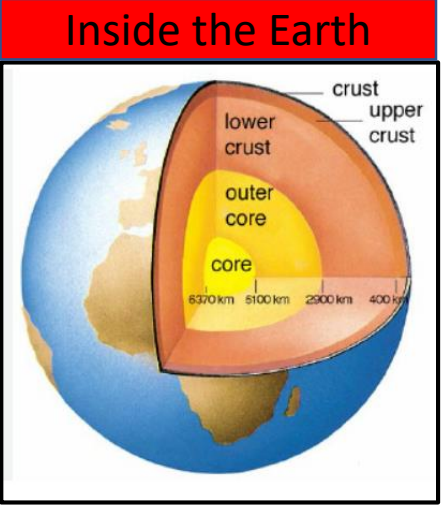


## The Richter Scale

<b>Very Minor - Less than 2.0</b> – The earthquake normally cannot be felt by people on the surface.	<b>Minor - 2.0 to 3.9</b> – Can sometimes be felt by people on the surface, but they rarely cause damage.	<b>Light/Moderate - 4.0 to 5.9</b> – Objects may be moved and noises heard. Buildings that have not been built well may be damaged.	<b>Strong – 6.0 to 6.9</b> – Increasingly powerful. May cause substantial damage in a more built-up area.	<b>Major – 7.0-7.9</b> – Can cause major damage over a large area.	<b>Great – 8.0-8.9</b> – Massive damage caused. Buildings are toppled. Visible shockwaves.	<b>Meteoric – 9.0-9.9</b> – These are extremely rare and have a catastrophic regional impact.
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Key Vocabulary	
<b>aftershock</b>	smaller earthquakes that occur in the same general area following a larger event.
<b>core</b>	the part of <b>Earth</b> in the middle of our planet. It has a solid <b>inner core</b> and a liquid outer core. The temperature of the outer core ranges from 4400 °C in the outer regions to 6100 °C near the inner core.
<b>crust</b>	the outermost layer of our planet; it's a thin shell that surrounds the entire Earth.
<b>earthquake</b>	e shaking, rolling or sudden shock of the earth's surface.
<b>epicentre</b>	the part of the earth's surface directly above the starting point of an earthquake.
<b>fault</b>	a rock fracture along which movement occurs.
<b>magnitude</b>	The size of the shockwaves
<b>mantle</b>	the mostly solid bulk of Earth's interior. The mantle lies between Earth's dense, super-heated core and its thin outer layer, the crust.
<b>seismograph</b>	a device to measure and record vibrations of the earth.
<b>tsunami</b>	A large wave caused by movements in Earth's outer layer, or crust, which move ocean water.

Sticky Knowledge	
	<p><b>What is the structure of the earth?</b> The three layers, starting from the outside, are: the crust – the rocky outer layer. the mantle – the semi-solid middle layer. the core - the innermost layer which is divided into an inner core and outer core.</p>
	<p><b>What happens when tectonic plates move?</b> Beneath the earth's surface are huge pieces of flat rock called tectonic plates. They move very, very slowly, and the places where they meet are called faults. When the plates rub together, the movement and friction causes waves of energy to travel to the earth's surface. These are felt on the surface as earthquakes.</p>
	<p><b>What is it like to experience an earthquake?</b> You feel the ground suddenly shake, and nearby objects are trembling. But powerful earthquakes can cause landslides, tsunamis, flooding, and other dangerous events. Most damage and deaths happen in places where a lot of people live, because the shaking causes windows to break, structures to collapse, fire to break out, and other dangers.</p>
	<p><b>How do we measure the force of an earthquake?</b> Scientists record the shock waves produced in an earthquake with an instrument called a seismograph. They measure the strength of a quake in different ways. The Richter scale measures earthquakes based on the amount of energy they release. The weakest earthquakes are close to zero on the scale; the strongest measure about 9. The Mercalli scale measures the amount of destruction caused by an earthquake on a scale of 1 to 12.</p>
	<p><b>How can communities prepare for earthquakes?</b> In earthquake-prone countries, hospitals, emergency services and residents practise for an earthquake. They have drills in all public buildings so that people know what to do in the event of an earthquake. This helps to reduce the impact and increases their chance of survival.</p>
	<p><b>What happens when a volcano erupts?</b> During a volcanic eruption, pressure builds up underground due to the formation of magma, which is molten rock mixed with gas. The pressure causes gases and rock to shoot up through the opening and spill over with lava fragments. Volcanic eruptions have triggered tsunamis, floods, and earthquakes.</p>



Damage caused by a 7.2 scale earthquake that hit the country of Haiti in August 2021.



Interesting Facts							
Around 80% of earthquakes happen around the Pacific 'Ring of Fire', where fault lines are located.	9.5 is the largest ever recorded earthquake on the Richter Scale in 1960 at Valdivia in Chile.	Alaska is the most earthquake-prone place in the world.	There are around 20,000 earthquakes per year.	However, only around 15 per year are over 7.0 on the Richter Scale.	Tectonic plates move less than 3 inches per year.	Good engineering can prevent buildings from collapsing in earthquakes.	



# Africa and the Slave Trade



## Timeline

1562-69	1663	1789	1807	1833	1850s	1865
John Hawkins becomes the first Englishman definitely known to have transported Enslaved Africans to America where they were sold.	The Trans Atlantic Slave Trade officially begins, with royal approval, in the English Empire.	'The Interesting Narrative of <b>Olaudah Equiano</b> ' or 'Gustavas Vassa the African' is published.	The Slave Trade is abolished in England	<b>Slavery Abolition Act</b> is passed in Parliament ending slavery in the British Empire.	In America, Harriet Tubman takes part in the Underground Railroad-system to help Black people escape enslavement.	Slavery is abolished in America.

## Key Vocabulary

Middle passage	The journey of slaves on ships from Africa to America. Took 8-12 weeks. 1 in 4 died on the way.
Transatlantic	Going across the Atlantic ocean
Abolitionist	Someone who campaigned to end the slave trade
Plantation	A large farm on which crops such as cotton, sugar and tobacco were grown.
Shackles	Iron chains used to fasten the legs or hands of a slave or prisoner.
Branding	To mark a person or animal with a hot iron to show ownership.
Enslaved	A person who is the property of another and is forced to obey them
Underground Railroad	The network of routes that helped slaves escape.
Emancipation	Freedom from enslavement

## Sticky Knowledge

	<p><u>What was Africa like in the 16<sup>th</sup> century?</u> Great civilisations had existed in Africa for hundreds of years. Great kingdoms like Ghana, Mali, Songhay and Benin traded with North Africa gold and leatherwork in exchange for luxury goods and salt and flourished under powerful leaders. Cities like Timbuktu were centres of learning and art. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century they began trading with the English.</p>
	<p><u>Why did Britain gain an empire?</u> During the 16<sup>th</sup> Century, England, in what is now Britain, wanted more land overseas where it could build new communities, known as colonies. These colonies would provide England with valuable materials, like metals, sugar and tobacco, which they could also sell to other countries. Over the course of the <b>17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries</b>, England gained major colonies in North America and further south in the <b>West Indies</b>, today known as the <b>Caribbean Islands</b>. One of the most horrific parts of the history of the British Empire was its involvement in the trade of <b>enslaved people</b> – people who were made the property of others and forced to obey their owners' demands. Slavery made Britain incredibly <b>wealthy</b>. It provided slave owners with <b>unpaid labour</b> to farm expensive items like <b>sugar, tobacco and cotton</b>, which they could sell for <b>huge profits</b> – at the expense of the enslaved people and their homelands. It also largely funded Britain's <b>Industrial Revolution</b>, which only went on to make Britain richer.</p>
	<p><u>What was the Triangular Trade Route and how did it work?</u> The triangular trade was the three-legged route that made up the Atlantic slave trade. They were in Europe, Africa, and the Americas, which were then English colonies. Enslaved Africans were taken to the colonies to work on plantations.</p>
	<p><u>What was it like to be captured and sold as a slave?</u> From 1526 to 1870 about 10 million enslaved Africans were transported across the Atlantic to the New World. This journey was referred to as The Middle Passage. First hand accounts of the being captured and sold as a slave can be found in Olaudah Equiano's The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano.</p>
	<p><u>What was life like on the plantations?</u> Enslaved Africans, from the age of 5 to the elderly, worked on huge farms known as plantations from sunrise to sunset in tough manual roles: picking crops such as cotton or sugar cane. Living conditions were poor and learning to read and write was forbidden.</p>
	<p><u>What was the Underground Railroad and how did it work?</u> In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century most runaway slaves tried to escape to the northern states and Canada along the Underground Railroad, a name given to those people prepared to help them to safety. Harriet Tubman was an American abolitionist and 'conductor.' After escaping slavery, Tubman made some 13 missions to rescue approximately 70 enslaved people, including her family and friends, using the Underground Railroad.</p>
	<p><u>What do we know about the abolitionists?</u> In the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century many people in America and Europe began to call for an end to slavery. They were called abolitionists. Many ex-slaves were abolitionists, such as Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass who travelled around the world, including a visit to Leeds in 1846 raising support for the anti-slavery movement. In England, Thomas Clarkson was a leading figure along with MP William Wilberforce. In 1807, <b>Britain banned the trading of enslaved people in its empire</b>. (known as Abolition) but it was a further 26 years until it outlawed slavery altogether (known as Emancipation).</p>

## Harewood House



Harewood House was built by Henry Lascelles between 1759-1771, using money from the West Indian sugar trade, in particular from the plantations owned in Barbados.

## Anti Slavery Evidence



In 1787, Josiah Wedgwood (1730 – 95) produced a ceramic medallion, plates and cups with this picture on in support of the abolition of the slave trade.