








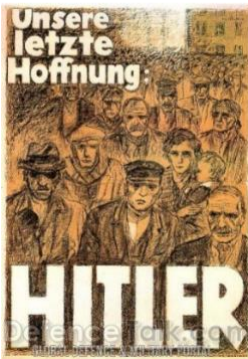




Scheme of Learning: What was the turning point for the allies during WW2? (Dark Days WW2)

Component	Core Knowledge	Disciplinary literacy – research the key word
<p>Was Dunkirk a triumph or a defeat?</p> 	<p>In April 1940, the Germans invaded France. They were so quick that the French and the British armies were pushed back to the beaches of Dunkirk. The troops were trapped between the German and Triple axis army and the cold waters of the English Channel. The only escape route was evacuation by the sea. There was a real danger that the entire British army (over 300,000 men) would be wiped out before the war had really got under way! On 27th May 1940 – the British government, led by Winston Churchill, put a plan called 'Operation Dynamo' into action. The Evacuation of British and Allied Powers from the beaches of Normandy. The retreat was to save as many soldiers from being captured by the Nazis. However, other saw retreat as a sign of surrendering and a loss.</p>	<p><u>Key vocab:</u> Dunkirk – The port and beaches of Dunkirk, Northern France, which allied troops had to be evacuated from Evacuation – The leaving or forced exit of a place or country. Triple Axis – An alliance of Nazi Germany , Japan and Italy. The Allied Powers – An alliance of Britain, USA, USSR and others.</p>
<p>What was the impact of The Blitz?</p> 	<p>After the evacuation of Dunkirk in June 1940, Britain was alone in WWII. Nazi Germany was keen to continue the fight against Britain so attacked it via the air. The Blitz, 1940-1941, was a period of intense bombing where German bombers dropped bombs on British cities, including London, Coventry, Plymouth and Sheffield in Air Raids. Children had to be evacuated to keep them safe, they were known as Evacuees. Not only this, children would not be able to school and would only have education from home. Children would often have to carry masks because of a threat from gas attack. When a siren went off, children and families would have to get to the nears Air Raid Shelter in the hope of being protected from being bombed. Their hope was that Total War would weaken morale so Britain would surrender and made peace with Nazi Germany.</p>	<p><u>Key vocab:</u> Evacuee – The name given to the evacuated children. Blitz - Name given to the German bombing of British Cities like Bristol, London, Liverpool etc. Air Raid – An attack in which bombs are dropped by aircraft. Total War - All out warfare across the globe where there are no restrictions in terms of the use of force.</p>
<p>Why was Pearl Harbour a turning point for WW2?</p> 	<p>Many people in America thought that they shouldn't get involved in an European war again. The Empire of Japan was trying to take over much of Asia and was worried about the US Navy in Hawaii. They decided to strike in order to prevent the United States from attacking them. The attack on Pearl Harbor was a surprise military strike conducted by the Imperial Japanese Navy against the United States in Hawaii December 7, 1941. USA were unprepared as soldiers were on holiday, leaving the base to be destroyed. Hundreds of Japanese fighter planes and bombers flew to Pearl Harbour and attacked. The bombers dropped bombs and torpedoes on the war ships, while the fighter planes attacked the US fighter planes on the ground so they could not take off and fight back. There were two waves of attacks and by the end of the second wave a number of US ships were destroyed. This essentially forced USA to enter WW2.</p>	<p><u>Key vocab:</u> Isolationism – The idea of staying out of other countries business.</p>

<p><u>What was D- Day like for a soldier</u></p> 	<p>The Normandy landings (codenamed Operation Overlord) were the landing operations on 6 June 1944. The largest Amphibious Assault (seaborne invasion) in history, the operation began the attempt to over throw Nazi occupation in North Western Europe. A huge force was set out from England to France. The Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy in France and started to push back the German Army.</p> <p>The soldier would be faced with Nazi Machine guns in concrete barracks as they have to make their way up the beach. This is seen as a turning point as it was the first time Allied powers had returned to main land Europe.</p>	<p>Key Vocab</p> <p>Operation Overlord – Name of the Operation of the Allied troops landing back on Normandy Beaches.</p> <p>Amphibious Assault – A naval tactic of invading an area by land from the Sea.</p>
<p><u>Were the British right to bomb Dresden?</u></p> 	<p>The British bombing of German Citizens in the town Dresden. Destruction of the town using a bomb called Napalm. Over 800 RAF planes dropped 2600 tons of bombs on Dresden in 1945. This was in response to German Bombing of towns such as Coventry on the 14th November 1940, there was an A raid which lasted eleven hours 500 people were killed A third of all houses were destroyed or damaged.</p> <p>In Dresden, a lot of the buildings were wooden so burned cities with flames up to 1000 Degrees. Between 35,000 and 150,000 were killed as a result. This was believed to be an important area for the German Military basis so hoped it would damage the war effort. Similarly, as this had happened in Britain, it hoped it would end the war quicker. Without the protection of Radar, the RAF successfully destroying approximately 1600 miles. Many historians have criticised the use of the Napalm. Today the use of Napalm is illegal and would be considered a war crime.</p>	<p>Key Vocab</p> <p>Firebombing - military bombing technique designed to cause damage through the use of fire, caused by incendiary devices, rather than from the blast effect of large bombs.</p> <p>Napalm - incendiary weapon: Bombs containing a sticky burning gel that stuck to roofs, furniture, and skin. Napalm burns at temperatures ranging from 800 to 1,200 °C (1,470 to 2,190) °F)</p> <p>Radar – equipment used to track aircraft approaching a nation's airspace</p>
<p><u>Were the Americans right to drop a bomb on Hiroshima?</u></p> 	<p>The atomic bomb was first used in warfare at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 and the bomb played a key role in ending World War Two. The Japanese were continuing to invade the far east in the War of the Pacific, and America was continuing to liberate these countries. To end the war quickly, USA decided to use this new technology. After the first one, Japan continued the war and USA dropped the second A-bomb. Only then did Japan Surrender.</p> <p>Overall, it is estimated that the Atomic bomb killed 250000 people. This doesn't include the after effects such as radiation poisoning and other effects linked to the A-bomb.</p>	<p>Key Vocab</p> <p>A-bomb – An Atomic bomb that can cause mass destruction.</p> <p>War in the Pacific.</p> <p>The War in the far east mainly between Japan and USA.</p>

The Birth of the Nazis- Knowledge Organiser

Component	Key knowledge	Key vocab
<p>1. Introduction to Germany and Nazism</p> 	<p>Germany, like the rest of Europe in the 1920s, was a melting-pot of ideas, political conflict and economic problems. After WWI Germany tried to rebuild. However, there were many different ideas of how to do this.</p> <p>Fredrich Ebert became Germany's first president after a revolution which overthrew the Kaiser. Ebert was a Social Democrat (a type of socialist) and tried to walk a middle path between communism and fascism. A new parliament, called the Reichstag was established. This period is known as the Weimar Republic, because at first, it was based in the German town of Weimar.</p> <p>It is in this time that a tiny political party, which later became the Nazis, was born. They were fascist, antisemitic and nationalist. They were also ambitious and desperately wanted power.</p>	<p>Democracy: A system of government where there are elections and rights</p> <p>Dictatorship: A system of government where there is one leader and no elections</p> <p>Revolution: People overthrowing the rulers of a country</p> <p>Parliament: A group of politicians who debate and pass laws. In Germany this was called the Reichstag</p> <p>Government: A small group of politicians who advise the leader. Usually from the same party. They are in power.</p> <p>Socialism: A political idea which believes in sharing wealth and investing in a welfare state. The socialist party in Germany was called the 'Social Democrats'</p> <p>Communism: A political idea which believes all wealth and property should be owned by the state and wealth forcibly shared. The communist party in Germany was called the 'KPD'</p> <p>Fascist: A political idea that believes in dictatorship, having a strong army, intolerant ideas and distrust of other countries</p> <p>Antisemitism: Hatred of Jews</p> <p>Weimar Republic: The period in Germany between 1918 and 1933.</p>
<p>2. How did the 'Stab in the Back Myth' help the Nazis gain popularity?</p> 	<p>Many people in Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles, which was the treaty that was signed at the end of WWI. It blamed Germany for the start of WWI and punished them by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demanding they pay £6.6 billion to the Allied countries as reparations for the war. - Restricting their army, navy and airforce so Germany was a weak country - Taking away German land and giving it to France, Poland and Czechoslovakia <p>Extremists like the Nazis capitalised on the anger and they blamed politicians they called 'November Criminals' (Those that signed the peace treaty). They also said that the Jews and communists were responsible for the loss of WWI. Some people started to believe this idea and the Nazis gained more popularity.</p>	<p>Treaty of Versailles: The peace treaty at the end of WWI. Signed in Versailles, France</p> <p>Extremists: People with extreme political ideas, for example fascists.</p> <p>Nationalists: A political idea that supports Germany becoming stronger, and other countries becoming weaker.</p> <p>November Criminals: What extremists called the German politicians who signed the Treaty of Versailles</p> <p>Diktat/Dictated peace: Germany had no say over the Treaty of Versailles. They had to accept it.</p>
<p>3. How did the political instability of 1919-1924 help the Nazis gain popularity?</p> 	<p>During the period 1919-1924 communists and fascists both tried to take power from the Social Democrat government. Ebert often looked weak as he tried to keep power. The major risings were:</p> <p>The Spartacist Uprising 1919: A group of communists took over Berlin. Ebert asked the Freikorps to help him put them down, even though he disliked their ideas and methods.</p> <p>The Kapp Putsch 1920: The Freikorps, led by Dr Kapp, tried to take power in Berlin. They were stopped by a general strike.</p> <p>The Ruhr Uprising 1920. The Ruhr was an industrial area of Germany. There was a communist uprising which was put down by the Freikorps.</p> <p>Munich Putsch 1923 aka Beer Hall Putsch: A rising in Munich. The Nazis and a war hero called Ludendorff tried to capture the city and march on Berlin. They were stopped by the army and Hitler was arrested.</p> <p>Many people were worried that the Weimar Republic was weak and Ebert was not a strong leader. Some started to look for a stronger leader. In 1925 Ebert died.</p>	<p>Political instability: When the government could collapse or be removed</p> <p>Freikorps: Groups of ex-WWI soldiers with nationalist ideas</p> <p>Economic: Issues to do with money, trade, wealth, tax etc</p>
<p>4. How did the economic crisis of 1929 help the Nazis?</p> 	<p>In the mid 1920s the USA gave Germany loans which created artificial prosperity. Everything seemed positive. Then in 1929 the USA experienced a severe economic crisis. As a result, the USA asked for the loans to be paid back. This sent Germany into an even more severe economic crisis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 million were unemployed by 1933 (25% of the workforce) - Savings were lost as banks went bust - There were food shortages and homelessness rose <p>This had an impact on politics. People were desperate and the Nazis offered easy solutions to difficult problems. Their popularity rocketed.</p>	<p>Depression: When the economy collapses and the country runs out of money</p> <p>Unemployment: Not having a job</p> <p>Artificial prosperity: When Germany looked like it had a strong economy, but this was based on loans that the USA gave, so it was temporary.</p>


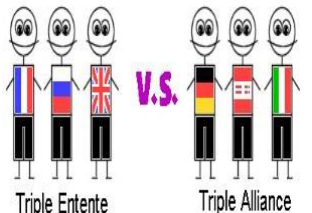

<p>5. How did the weakness of the opposition parties help the Nazis take power in 1933?</p> 	<p>In July 1932 there were elections.</p> <p>By this point, the other parties looked like a poor choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KPD (Communists)- millions supported the communists but others thought they were too extreme. Some people also were worried about them taking money away and their stance on law and order. • Social Democrats (socialists)- millions also supported the social democrats but many in Germany felt they weren't able to address the key issues of employment and the economy. • Centre Party- This was the party in charge, however Brüning and Papen, two centre party politicians, made big errors <p>The Nazis won the election and became the biggest party in the Reichstag.</p>	<p>Left wing: A term to describe socialists and communists</p> <p>Right wing: A term to describe fascists and nationalists</p> <p>Centre: A term to describe those neither left nor right wing</p>
<p>6. How did the Nazis use intimidation to come to power in 1933?</p> 	<p>July 1932 was a big turning point for the Nazis, however, they still did not have political power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hindenburg was the president. He won a presidential election 1932 and disliked Hitler and the Nazis. He was popular. - The Nazis did not have an overall majority in the Reichstag - There was still huge opposition from the KPD and the Social Democrats. <p>In January 1933 Hindenburg made Hitler Chancellor (like our prime minister). But this was not enough, Hitler wanted more. They bullied and intimidated their way to power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In February 1933 the Reichstag burnt down. The Nazis blamed the Communists and removed them as opposition - There was yet another election in March 1933. The Nazis intimidated people to vote for them, using the SA. They won this. - They bullied and intimidated opposition MPs to vote for a law called the Enabling Act which gave Hitler the powers of a dictator. - They arrested opponents and put them in new concentration camps <p>In August 1934 Hindenburg died and Hitler became both president and chancellor. He called himself the 'Führer'</p>	<p>Intimidation: Scaring people</p> <p>Reichstag: The German parliament</p> <p>Seats (political meaning): When people vote in elections, the numbers of votes gives parties 'seats' in the parliament. The more seats, the more power a party has in the parliament.</p> <p>Election: Voting for a political party.</p> <p>Sturmabteilung (SA): Nazi thugs who beat up opponents, protected Nazi meetings and handed out Nazi propaganda. They wore brown shirts so were often called the 'Brownshirts'</p>




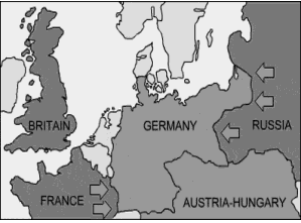
Scheme of Learning: Trench Warfare/ Enquiry Question (Composite): Warfare-How fair are interpretation of Haig?

Component	Essential Core Knowledge.	Disciplinary literacy	Questions
<p><u>What is an interpretation?</u> (introduction lesson)</p>	<p>Interpretations in history are different way that historians, witnesses, diarists have viewed history from the past. These are usually a collection of ideas and opinions that have been built up from different sources.</p> <p>We can gain Primary sources from Newspapers, diaries, eye witness accounts, court and church documents. Also from artefacts that were made form the time that are often stored in Museums. These sources were written at the time and gives information of what was happening at the time of an event.</p> <p>We can gain secondary sources from Teachers, friends, textbooks, historical books, films etc These are interpretation written about the time and inform us of the past. It is worth knowing that all sources can contain bias opinions. (A one sided view.)</p>	<p><u>Key vocab:</u> Interpretation an opinion of history, an event or of a person, which may be different from someone else’s. This knowledge is gained from both primary and secondary sources Primary Sources – Knowledge/evidence that comes from the past. Secondary sources – Knowledge/evidence written after an event in history.</p>	<p>Where do you get you history knowledge from?</p>
<p><u>What was warfare like in WW1?</u></p>	<p>On the 4th of August 1914, Britain official entered WW1. Many men were excited to go to war. Many opinions of the time were that it would only last the summer/autumn and that they would be home by Christmas. Teenagers would often lie about their age to go and fight in France.</p> <p>Warfare began on foot and through the use of Calvary (Horseback). However, this quickly changed with the introduction of the Machine Guns, as it was impossible to complete traditional warfare. The Soldiers were forced to dig down and create trenches. This lead to a stalemate between the two sides of war.</p> <p>Over time, the trenches developed into more complex systems. These systems had a common layout of three lines of trenches: The front line - known as the fire trench. The second line - was the support trench. The third line - known as reserve trench.</p>	<p><u>Key vocab:</u> Stalemate A position in a war when neither side can win. Trench A long and narrow ditch dug into the ground to take shelter from gun fire or attack. War of Attrition A conflict over a long period of time where each side seeks to gradually wear down the other side by small scaled attacks.</p>	<p>Why do you think that the men were excited to go to war?</p> <p>Why was there a Stalemate?</p>
<p><u>What were the conditions of the trenches?</u></p>	<p>Machine guns were now capable of firing hundreds of rounds per minute and a modern rifle could be repeatedly fired. Furthermore, artillery - weapons for discharging missiles - were firing explosives and releasing shrapnel, shells that exploded in the air firing metal fragments towards the enemy. In 1914, the winter weather was particularly bad with enormous amounts of rain. Soldiers could find themselves standing in muddy water for days on end and this could lead to a condition known as Trench Foot. Small cuts and blisters on the feet would become infected, leading to numbness, swelling and even gangrene. Many lost toes and in extreme cases had a foot amputated. Another common problem among the soldiers was lice. Due to poor hygiene, overcrowding and a lack of fresh clothing, many soldiers would find themselves infested. In some cases, the lice spread an infection known as ‘trench fever’. One way of killing the lice was to ‘pop’ them with the end of a cigarette. Soldiers also shared the trenches with pests such as rats. They were attracted by the stores of food and rotting bodies. Many soldiers remarked on their size and the phrase ‘rats as big as cats’ was often recorded in letters and diaries</p>	<p><u>Key Vocab</u> The Battle of the Somme: <u>A Key battle where Haig hoped to win the War in 1916.</u> Trench <u>A long and narrow ditch dug into the ground to take shelter from gun fire or attack.</u> Trench Foot <u>A painful condition of the feet due to being immersed in water and mud.</u></p>	<p>What was the biggest problem of fighting in the trenches?</p>

<p><u>What happened in the Battle of the Somme in 1916?</u></p>	<p>British Field Marshal Douglas Haig planned a massive attack of heavy artillery on enemy trenches. It lasted a week and used a 1.7 million shells to destroy German trenches and cause as many casualties as possible. He also tried to destroy the barbed wire across No Mans Land.</p> <p>The objective of the battle was to relieve pressure from the French who were under great attack from the Germans at Verdun to the south of the Somme region.</p> <p>The challenges and dangers of the Somme – Injuries common, lack of stretchers to rescue people, Injuries of all kinds, facing the enemy in cold blood, sheer numbers of deaths and Casualties. i.e. 60 000 Deaths in one day/ 1 million in total over the war.</p> <p>The overall purpose of drawing away pressure from the battle of Verdun was successful. Haig called off the offensive with winter setting in.</p> <p>The battle ended in November 1916. A strip of land had been captured about 25 km long and 6 km wide. These small gains had cost the British 420,000 casualties, the French 200,000 and the Germans 500,000.</p>	<p><u>Key vocab:</u></p> <p><u>The Battle of the Somme:</u> A Key battle where Haig hoped to win the War in 1916.</p> <p><u>War of Attrition</u> A conflict over a long period of time where each side seeks to gradually wear down the other side by small scaled attacks.</p>	<p>Why was the Battle of the Somme a disaster?</p> <p>Why might people not support Haig's plans in the Somme?</p>
<p><u>Was General Haig the Butcher of the Somme?</u></p>	<p>Reasons for Haig being a Butcher – Haig is seen as cold and used soldiers as human pawns. Interpretations see him as not knowing what he is doing (A donkey leading Lions) Haig was unbending in his belief in the 'big push' theory that one major victory would end the war. The loss of hundreds of thousands of soldiers was simply a statistic of war in the mind of this man. Haig continued to send men into the Somme battlefield for four months even when it was obvious that the plan was a disaster.</p> <p>Reasons for Haig being a Hero – He had to win the battle/he did care about the soldiers wellbeing, He needed victory and has to be seen as determined. Haig was faced with an impossible dilemma in a war that no-one was prepared for or able to win on the battlefield. Haig was under constant pressure from the British Government for a morale boosting victory over the Germans. It was not considered acceptable to simply sit in the trenches of the Western Front and wait for the Germans to give in.</p>	<p><u>Key vocab:</u></p> <p><u>Trench Warfare</u> <u>War of Attrition</u></p>	<p>What do you think? Was Haig a Butcher or a Hero? Explain your opinion.</p>
<p><u>How was Germany Defeated in 1918?</u></p>	<p>The key reasons why the Nazis lost - Attrition Warfare</p> <p>The U-boat War – The use of submarines was to try and cut Britain supplies.</p> <p>The Tank – The British were the first to build tanks and use across the muddy terrain.</p> <p>Germany's weak allies – Germany had less support compared to the allies.</p> <p>Dolchstoss – Germans believed their leaders surrendered and stabbing in the back</p> <p>America joining the War – Gave the Allies fresh troops.</p> <p>Naval Blockade – Prevented supplies from reaching the front line.</p> <p>The British Empire – Had many nations of people to support the war effort.</p> <p>Lack of resources and effect of war in Germany.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trench Warfare • Schlieffen Plan • Empire • DOLCHSTOSS' THEORY (STAB IN THE BACK THEORY) – The Idea that German Leaders stabbed their country in the back. 	<p>What is the main reason for Germany losing WW2?</p>

Scheme of Learning: Causes of WW1 – Year 9 How far do you agree that Nationalism was the most important factor in causing WW1?

Component	Core Essential Knowledge	Disciplinary literacy	Questions
<p>1. How did the Assassination Lead to the start of WW1?</p> 	<p>In 1914, Bosnia was part of the Austria-Hungarian Empire. They wanted to be independent from Austria-Hungary and many Bosnians wanted to join Serbia.</p> <p>On 28th June Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the empire was visiting the city Sarajevo. This presented an opportunity to the Nationalist group, The Black Hand. They saw this as an opportunity to assassinate the Arch Duke and force Bosnia's independence from the Empire and join friends Serbia.</p> <p>As the Duke and his wife travelled Bosnia, one assassin throws a bomb and misses. Later, the husband and wife decide to see the victims of the attack. Going the wrong way, the Duke orders the driver to turn around. Gavrilo Princip, the leader sees this. Takes aim and kills the Archduke and his wife.</p>	<p>Key vocab:</p> <p>Assassination – The planned killing of an important leader.</p> <p>Empire = A group of countries ruled over by another country and their Emperor</p> <p>Emperor – Leader of Empire.</p> <p>Heir = The next person to take the throne on the death of the current king or queen or emperor.</p> <p>Nationalism = Someone with a fierce pride in their homeland or Nation who wants it to be free to rule itself.</p>	<p>Why do you think the Black Hand Gang wanted to kill the Archduke?</p> <p>Why might this lead to the Emperor calling for war?</p>
<p>2. How did the alliances affect European relations in 1914?</p> 	<p>Triple Entente: As Germany grew more powerful, the balance of power between the nations of Europe became unstable. In 1907 Britain, France and Russia signed the Triple Entente, an alliance designed to surround a powerful Germany.</p> <p>Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy signed the Triple Alliance in 1882.</p> <p>The intention of these alliances was to act as a deterrent towards aggression. A country knew that to start a war would invite a response from an entire alliance. However, if this deterrent did not work, it also ran the risk of dragging all the countries into a war, even if they were not directly involved in the initial events.</p>	<p>Key vocab:</p> <p>Alliance: A group of countries who are joined together as friends by similar interest, mutual benefits and defence.</p> <p>Chain Reaction: An event that causes a series of events.</p> <p>Domino Effect – When one event happens and leads on to another event happening.</p>	<p>What is the problem with having an alliance when it comes to war?</p> <p>Why could an alliance lead to a World War?</p>
<p>3. Why would the tensions before 1914 lead to WW1?</p> 	<p>Militarism – Germany was increasing its Army and Soldier capacity to prepare for a war with other countries.</p> <p>Alliances – France who were friends with Russia, became an alliance to protect from an aggressive Germany. Britain was allies with Belgium and would protect Belgium if attacked.</p> <p>Imperialism – Germany had taken the French regions, Alsace and Lorraine from France – Britain currently owned a ¼ of the Globe in continents such as Asia, Oceania and Africa.</p> <p>Nationalism – The Baltic states such as Bosnia and Serbia were causing tensions in the East by wanting independence from their Imperial rulers.</p>	<p>Key vocab:</p> <p>Nationalism. Someone with a fierce pride in their homeland or Nation who wants it to be free to rule itself.</p> <p>Imperialism - When a country wants to grow its influence over other countries and increase its Empire.</p> <p>Militarism - When a nation is keen to build up its army/navy/air forces to increase its power.</p>	<p>How does tension between countries show that War in Europe was inevitable?</p>

<p><u>4.How was Militarism to blame for WW1?</u></p> 	<p>Militarism is the idea that a nation should increase the size of their army and military capabilities in order to protect or promote its interests. The British- German Naval Race before World War One is an example of militarism. At the time, Britain had the world's strongest navy. The ruler of Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm, wanted to build a navy that was bigger and stronger than Britain's.</p> <p>This started a naval and arms manufacturing race and further increased the tensions between the two nations. Britain was determined that Germany would not replace it as the dominant power.</p>	<p><u>Key Vocab</u> Dreadnought – A battleship that was built in the years before WW1. Militarism - When a nation is keen to build up its army/navy/air forces to increase its power. Naval Race – A race to build as many ships to protect the country from rival powers.</p>	<p>Why was there a race to build Dreadnoughts?</p> <p>How is this a reason for WW1?</p>
<p><u>5.Why would Nationalism lead to WW1?</u></p> 	<p>As Empire's like Austro Hungary and the Ottomans started to weaken, citizens from those Empire's wanted their independence. Countries like Serbia, who has their own language, felt culturally more similar to Russia. They wanted to form their own alliance of Balkan States.</p> <p>Russia wanted to build a navy and have access to the sea. This would boost morale and pride however this would challenge countries like Britain who 'ruled the waves.'</p>	<p>Nationalism. Someone with a fierce pride in their homeland or Nation who wants it to be free to rule itself. The Balkans – An Area of Land in Eastern Europe</p>	<p>Why do you think places like the Balkans wanted to be independent from Empire?</p>
<p><u>6.How did Imperialism lead to World War One?</u></p> 	<p>Imperialism is the claiming of another territory as one's own. In the 19th century this was seen as an acceptable practice by the European powers. Britain had an empire that covered one quarter of the world and France had significant territories in Africa and Asia. Empire could increase trade and wealth and it also brought great prestige.</p> <p>Germany wanted to rival Britain and France and have an empire of its own. By the start of the 20th century much of Africa had already been seized, so German attempts to claim land could cause problems with other nations. An example of this was the 1905 crisis in Morocco when Germany attempted to undermine French control of the country – this ended in Embarrassment to Germany.</p>	<p>Imperialism - When a country wants to grow its influence over other countries and increase its Empire. Moroccan Crisis – An event where tensions occurred in Morocco.</p>	<p>How would Germany's desire for an Empire threaten Britain and France?</p> <p>Why could this tension lead to war?</p>
<p><u>7.Is the Schlieffen Plan a cause of World War One?</u></p> 	<p>The Schlieffen plan was designed by Germany as a plan of attack, if the Triple Entente decided to attack Germany. The Plan was a plan to prevent Germany from having a war on two fronts.</p> <p>The Plan was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France would easily be defeated in at least 6 weeks. • Russia would take at least 6 weeks to mobilise. • Belgium would not resist any German attack. <p>Britain would remain Neutral.</p> <p>This would allow Germany to focus on the larger threat of Russia</p> <p>Ultimately, the plan was disaster and none the plan came true.</p>	<p>Schlieffen Plan = A German Plan to avoid war on two fronts. Two fronted War = A War where a country faces attacks from two different sides of the country</p>	<p>Does a plan of attack make Germany look aggressive?</p> <p>Is this a cause or is it just a plan?</p>

