

Key Vocabulary

World War 1 - a war that happened a long time ago - 1914 - 1918

Conscription - a rule or law that says people must join the army and fight in a war, even if they don't choose to

Armed Forces - the people and groups (like the **army, navy, and air force**) that help protect a country and keep it safe.

Front line - the part of a battlefield where the fighting happens first and closest to the enemy Allies

Trench warfare - way of fighting in a war where soldiers stay in long, deep ditches called **trenches** to stay safe from enemy attacks

Home front - the part of a country that is not fighting in the war but is helping in other ways, like making supplies, growing food, or taking care of families. People on the home front support the soldiers from home.

Rations - a limited amount of food or supplies that people are allowed to have, especially during a war or emergency, so there's enough for everyone

Armistice - an agreement between countries to stop fighting in a war.

Remembrance - way of remembering and showing respect for people who have died, especially soldiers who fought in wars

Memorials - Special places, statues, or objects made to help people remember someone who died, especially those who were brave, like soldiers



- World War One was a big war that happened over 100 years ago (1914-1918) and involved many countries, including the UK.
- Many families were affected by the war, with fathers, brothers, and sons conscripted and going away to fight. Some never came back, which made people very sad.
- During the war, children often had to grow up quickly, helping at home or dealing with shortages of food and toys
- Women played an important role in the war effort by doing jobs that helped the country, like making weapons or growing food.
- After the war, the contribution of women was recognized, which helped lead to changes like women gaining the right to vote
- Animals like horses, dogs, and pigeons were used in the war to carry supplies, messages, or help soldiers
- Today, we remember the suffering of World War One in many ways: we have memorials, parades, we celebrate Armistice Day with two-minute silence held on November 11th and wear a poppy to remember the sacrifices of so many.

Our Disciplinary Knowledge:

Photographs as a source of evidence

Photographs provide us with lots of clues as historians. Is the photograph black and white? What clothes are the subjects wearing? What can we see happening in the photograph? Photographs are a much more reliable source of evidence than paintings because a photograph used to be quite hard to change. A painter might not paint their subject exactly as they see it, they might add in something extra or not present a truthful vision of what they are looking at.



