

PROPOSITION DE SEANCES EN DNL ANGLAIS

SITUATION DANS LE PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME HISTOIRE-GEOGRAPHIE - TRONC COMMUN				PROPOSITION EN DNL hors SELO	
Thème 4 : La Première Guerre mondiale : le « suicide de l'Europe » et la fin des empires européens (11-13 heures)	Chapitre 1. Un embrasement mondial et ses grandes étapes	<p>Ce chapitre vise à présenter les phases et les formes de la guerre (terrestre, navale et aérienne). On peut mettre en avant :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -les motivations et les buts de guerre des belligérants ; -l'extension progressive du conflit et les grandes étapes de la guerre ; -l'échec de la guerre de mouvement et le passage à la guerre de position ; -l'implication des empires coloniaux britannique et français ; -la désintégration de l'empire russe. <p><u>PPO</u> :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1915 – L'offensive des Dardanelles. -1916 – La bataille de la Somme. -Mars 1918 – La dernière offensive allemande. 	4h	Le chapitre peut être traité en intégralité en langue anglaise à l'exception des éléments concernant la désintégration de l'empire russe et le PPO Août - septembre 1914 – Tannenberg et la Marne.	3h

RESSOURCES POUR TRAITER CE CHAPITRE EN ANGLAIS

-les ressources proposées par l'[Imperial war museum](https://www.iwm.org.uk/learning/resources) particulièrement la section « [learning resources](https://www.iwm.org.uk/learning/resources) »

→ <https://www.iwm.org.uk/learning/resources>

- une série de courts documentaires sur des thèmes très variés proposés par la [chaîne youtube de la BBC1](https://www.bbc.com/1/learningresources) (et disponibles gratuitement)

→ https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL5A4nPQbUF8DgbYPfZnFTo9U_n2ELwLXi

- des [documents](https://www.europeana.eu/en) de natures diverses issus d'une collecte européenne sur le site *Europeana* (<https://www.europeana.eu/en>)

I. War breaks out

2h

Etape	Mise en œuvre	Ressources	Compétences travaillées
Séance 1			
Mise en contexte : Analyse en classe entière de la <i>Une du Manchester Evening News</i> du 29 juin 1914 annonçant l'assassinat de François-Joseph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Present the source -Explain the context 	Front Cover of the Manchester Evening News – Monday 29 June 1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - présenter un document - le vocabulaire de la presse
Activité de groupe préparatoire au "serious game"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 groupes correspondants à la France, le Royaume-Uni, l'Italie, l'empire allemand, l'empire austro-hongrois, l'empire ottoman, l'empire russe, la Belgique - une fiche d'activité - des documents d'appui 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Task - Documents for the Group Activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - travail collaboratif - extraire des informations des documents - faire un écrit pour préparer une intervention orale
Séance 2			
Serious game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deux scénarii possibles -soit le professeur est le maître du jeu et exécute les actions commandées par les participants -soit les groupes travaillent à partir de tablettes et progressent seuls dans le jeu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lien genially pour l'animation du jeu de rôle - Une fiche qui sert de support à la prise de note et fera office de trace écrite. - une version professeur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -faire des choix -argumenter -compléter la fiche de support à la prise de note à partir des interventions des autres élèves -collaborer et mutualiser en demandant aux autres élèves de reformuler/ répéter pour compléter sa trace écrite

I. The outbreak of the First World War

HEIR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE MURDERED

Archduke and His Wife Shot Dead
in the Street.



THE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND.

WHAT THE TRAGEDY WILL
MEAN.

A FAR-REACHING EFFECT.

BOMBS ON THE RAILWAY.

The "Echo de Paris" to-day states that in well-informed French diplomatic circles it is believed that yesterday's tragedy may have an effect on the relations between Serbia and Austria.

- (1) The policy of Austria will probably be in the direction of further measures against the Slavs.
- (2) Trouble may arise some months later in Bosnia.
- (3) Rapprochement will certainly take place between Russia and Serbia.
- (4) The fate of the Archduke will be considered as an advantage for Italy, whose enemy the Archduke had been.
- (5) Austria will probably fall more and more under the influence of the German Emperor.—Central News.

Source: *Manchester Evening News*, Monday 29 June 1914

TASK

I represent.....

I’m a member of the

My allies are...	... because:

My enemies are...	... because:

What I really would like if the war happens:

.....

.....

.....

My strength and advantages are

.....

.....

.....

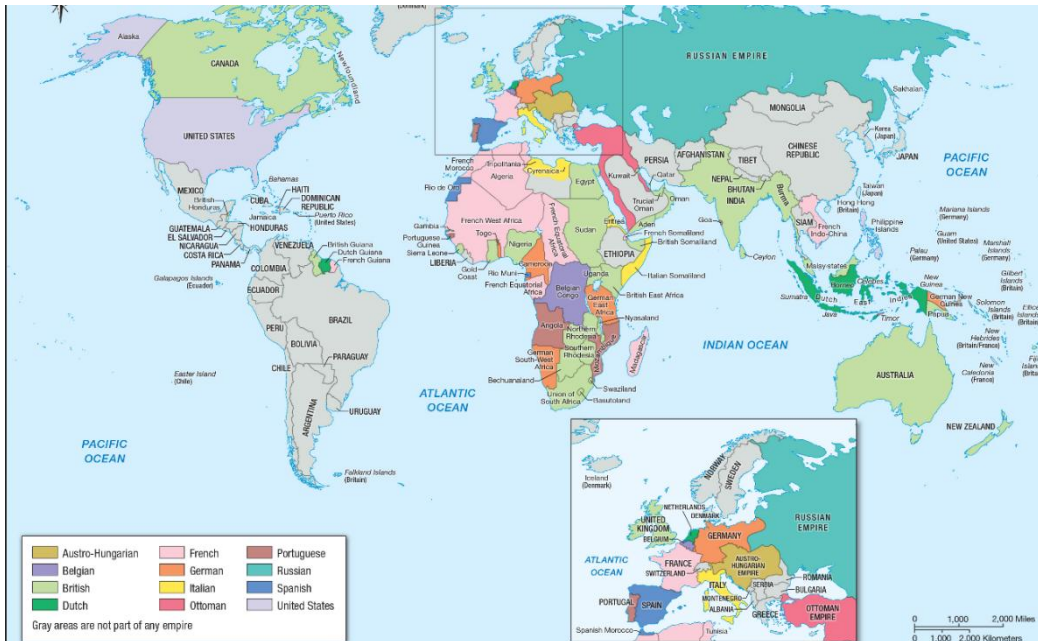
My weaknesses are

.....

.....

.....

German Empire



Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, many countries have been expanding their empires, in order to increase their wealth. Because you didn't exist as a unified country until 1871, you 'missed out' on developing your own empire and now hate to feel inferior (you have only a few colonies in Africa).

You are a well industrialized country,

which allows you to build new military equipment. You have a huge army which has been increasing in the past 14 years. It's now the largest professional army in Europe. You also have the 2nd largest population in Europe after Russia, which could be a big strength in case of a conflict if you declare a general mobilization.

Military personnel of the powers (in million), 1900-1914

	1900	1910	1914	Meanwhile, you have also built a formidable navy in order to protect your growing trade with the construction of numerous dreadnoughts. Your navy is still not as powerful as the UK's yet, but it's one of the strongest in Europe and in the world.
France	0.7	0.8	0.9	
Great-Britain	0.6	0.55	0.5	
Russia	1.1	1.3	0.8	
Austria-Hungary	0.25	0.3	0.35	
Germany	0.5	0.7	1.5	
Italy	0.25	0.3	0.35	

Number of Dreadnoughts (=battleships) built by Britain and Germany, 1906-1914

	Britain	Germany
1906	1	0
1907	3	0
1908	2	4
1909	2	3
1910	3	1
1911	5	3
1912	3	2
1913	7	3
1914	3	1
TOTAL	29	17



German dreadnoughts (1908)

You're a long-time friend of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1882, you signed an alliance treaty with them and with Italy, forming the "Triple Alliance". Under this agreement, you all promised to help each other in case of an attack. The Ottoman Empire seems to be interested in joining you in the Triple Alliance in case of a major conflict... But you're still surrounded by the members of the "Triple Entente" (= the UK, France and Russia), which means that you would have to divide your troops in two which would make you much weaker.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire



Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, many countries have been expanding their empires, in order to increase their wealth. Your own empire expanded when you took over Bosnia in 1908-09. Now other countries in the Balkans are wary (= not trusting) of your intentions.

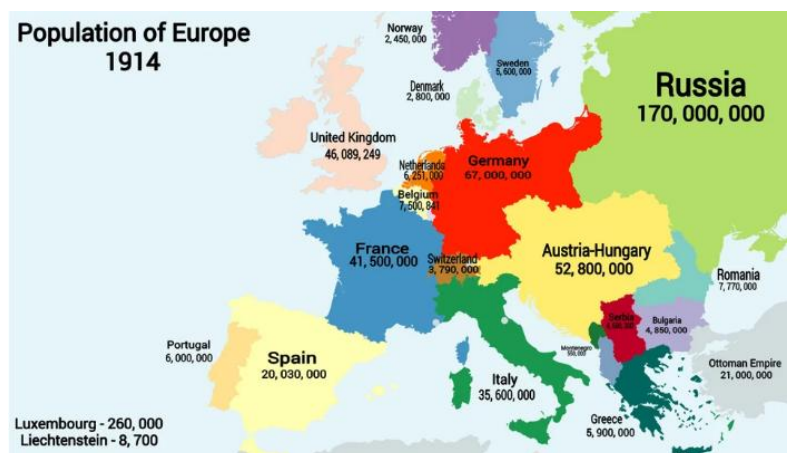
Your country is made up of different ethnic groups, nationalities and religions, many of who would like their independence:

In the past 14 years, you have developed your army (see the table). But you don't have a navy strong enough to compete with the German and British ones...

Military personnel of the powers (in million), 1900-1914 (excluding reserves)

	1900	1910	1914
France	0.7	0.8	0.9
Great-Britain	0.6	0.55	0.5
Russia	1.1	1.3	0.8
Austria-Hungary	0.25	0.3	0.35
Germany	0.5	0.7	1.5
Italy	0.25	0.3	0.35

Your population is the 3rd greatest one of Europe, after Russia and Germany, which could be a big strength in case of a conflict if you declare a general mobilization.

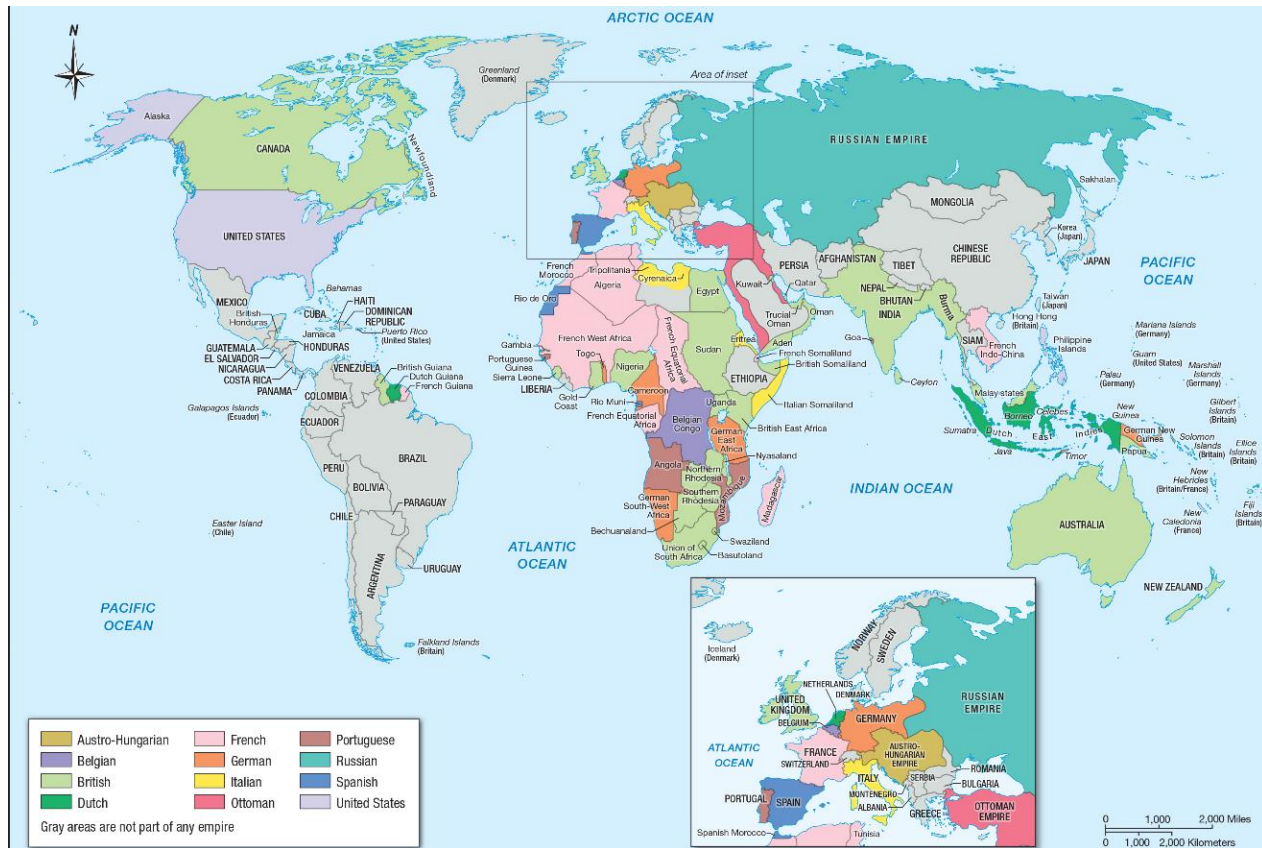


You're a long-time friend of Germany. In 1882, you signed an alliance treaty with them and with Italy, forming the "Triple Alliance". Under this agreement, you all promised to help each other in case of an attack. The Ottoman Empire seems to be interested in joining you in the Triple Alliance in case of a major conflict...

But you're still surrounded by the members of the "Triple Entente" (= the UK, France and Russia) which means that the Germans would have to divide their troops in two which would make them much weaker.

Italy

You are a relatively 'young' country only becoming unified in 1871 (before that you were a group of separate states). You are quite weak, and your government is not respected. Your position at the heart of the Mediterranean means that most countries want you to side with them. You also would like to set up colonies and develop an overseas empire (you only own 2 colonies in Africa) but that means getting into conflict with the British and / or the French:

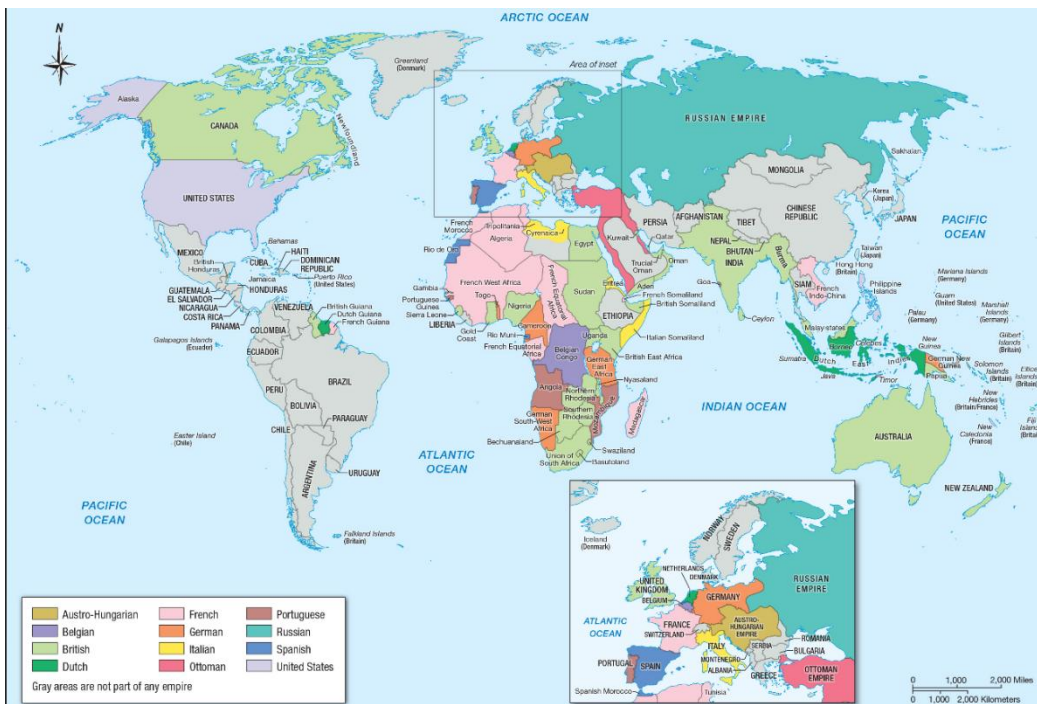


In the past 14 years, you have developed your army (see the table). But you don't have a navy strong enough to compete with the German and British ones...

Military personnel of the powers (in million), 1900-1914 (excluding reserves)			
	1900	1910	1914
France	0.7	0.8	0.9
Great-Britain	0.6	0.55	0.5
Russia	1.1	1.3	0.8
Austria-Hungary	0.25	0.3	0.35
Germany	0.5	0.7	1.5
Italy	0.25	0.3	0.35

In 1882, you signed an agreement with the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Germany, forming the "Triple Alliance". Under this agreement, you all promised to help each other in case of an attack. The Ottoman Empire seems to be interested in joining you in the Triple Alliance in case of a major conflict... But inside your own country, some people are not happy because Austria-Hungary is an old enemy. Moreover, your alliance is still surrounded by the members of the "Triple Entente" (= the UK, France and Russia), which means that the Germans would have to divide their troops in two which would make them much weaker.

The United-Kingdom



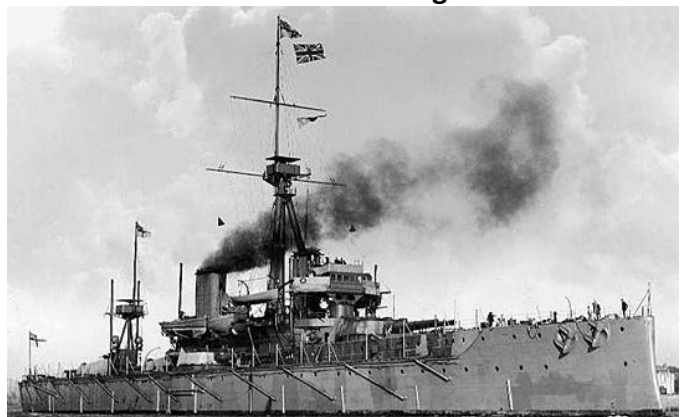
Britain's empire is the largest in the world, covering around a quarter of the globe!

Your power and prestige are tied to maintaining this empire and to do this you also have a huge naval fleet. You have viewed Germany's attempt to build up its own navy with huge suspicion (see the table below)! You're the most industrialized country in Europe, which allows you to build new military equipment.

Number of Dreadnoughts (=battleships) built by Britain and Germany, 1906-1914

	Britain	Germany
1906	1	0
1907	3	0
1908	2	4
1909	2	3
1910	3	1
1911	5	3
1912	3	2
1913	7	3
1914	3	1
TOTAL	29	17

British dreadnought



Military personnel of the powers (in million), 1900-1914 (excluding reserves)

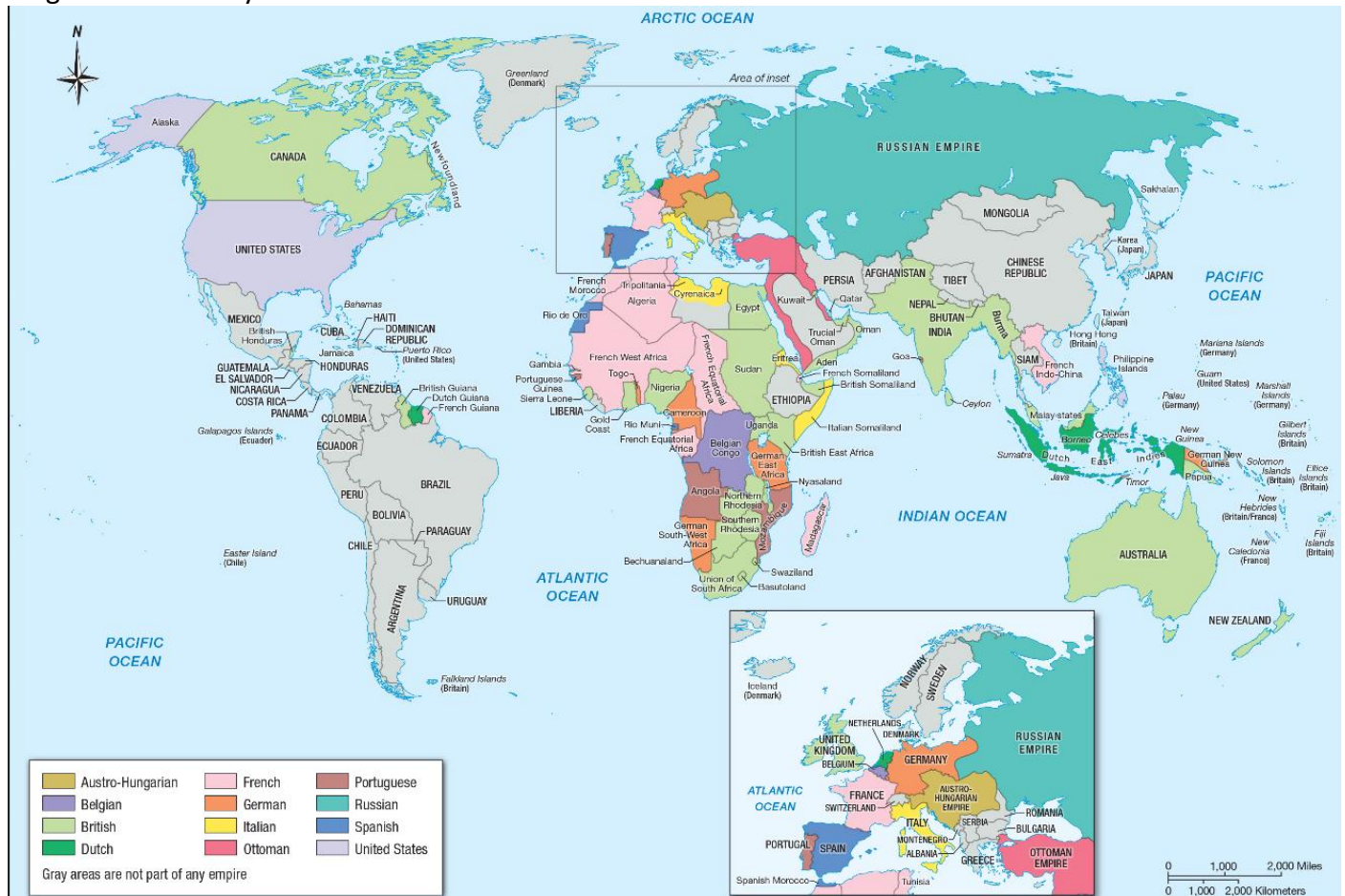
	1900	1910	1914
France	0.7	0.8	0.9
Great-Britain	0.6	0.55	0.5
Russia	1.1	1.3	0.8
Austria-Hungary	0.25	0.3	0.35
Germany	0.5	0.7	1.5
Italy	0.25	0.3	0.35

In the past 14 years, contrary to the continental countries, you have not developed your army (see the table), which is the smallest professional army in Europe.

In 1907, in response to the creation of the "Triple Alliance" by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, you signed a treaty with the Russian Empire and France forming the "Triple Entente". Under this agreement, you all promised to help each other in case of an attack.

France

Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, many countries have been expanding their empires, in order to increase their wealth. You have a large empire in Africa but feel threatened by the growing power of your neighbour Germany.



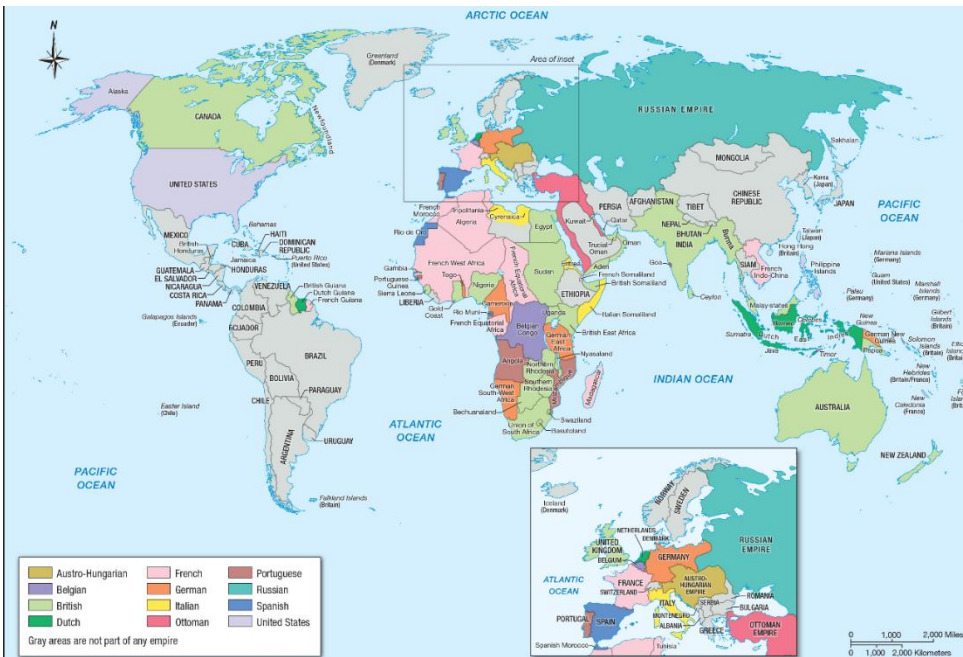
You lost the territory Alsace-Lorraine to them in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 and still resent (=dislike) this. You really would like to get it back as it is a rich and industrial region.

In the past 14 years, you have developed your army a little (see the table). But you don't have a navy strong enough to compete with the German and British ones...

Military personnel of the powers (in million), 1900-1914 (excluding reserves)			
	1900	1910	1914
France	0.7	0.8	0.9
Great-Britain	0.6	0.55	0.5
Russia	1.1	1.3	0.8
Austria-Hungary	0.25	0.3	0.35
Germany	0.5	0.7	1.5
Italy	0.25	0.3	0.35

In 1907, in response to the creation of the "Triple Alliance" by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, you signed a treaty with the Russian Empire and the United-Kingdom forming the "Triple Entente". Under this agreement, you all promised to help each other in case of an attack.

The Russian Empire



Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, many countries have been expanding their empires, in order to increase their wealth. The newly formed Germany, and their central European neighbour, Austria-Hungary, appear to be growing close and this could potentially threaten your western borders.

Russia felt it should have influence on the numerous Slavs living in Austria-Hungary's empire. It also had friendly relationships with Serbia.

You're not yet an industrialised country like Germany or the United Kingdom.

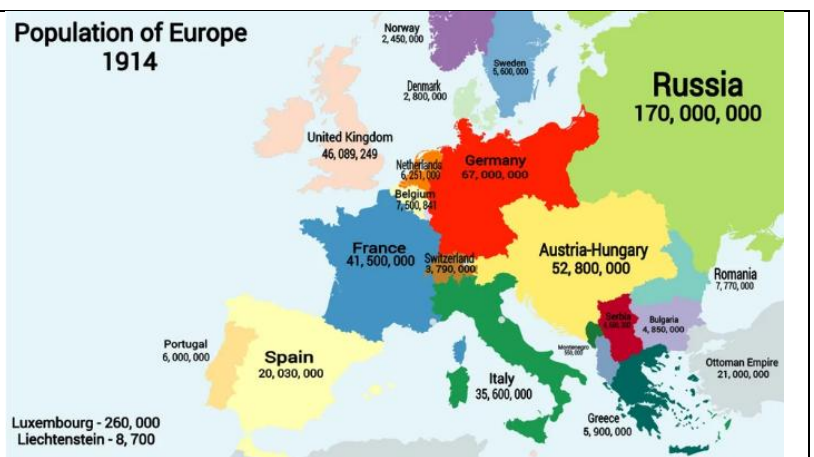
In the past 14 years, contrary to the continental countries, you have not developed your army (see the table). Your professional army is not that important compared to others in Europe.



Political Map of Central Europe and the Balkans in 1913

Military personnel of the powers (in million), 1900-1914 (excluding reserves)			
	1900	1910	1914
France	0.7	0.8	0.9
Great-Britain	0.6	0.55	0.5
Russia	1.1	1.3	0.8
Austria-Hungary	0.25	0.3	0.35
Germany	0.5	0.7	1.5
Italy	0.25	0.3	0.35

Population of Europe 1914



But your population is the greatest one of Europe, which could be a major strength in case of a conflict if you declare a general mobilization.

In 1907, in response to the creation of the "Triple Alliance" by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, you signed a treaty with France and the United-Kingdom forming the "Triple Entente". Under this agreement, you all promised to help each other in case of an attack.

Belgium

In the 18th and 19th centuries, many countries were expanding their empires, in order to increase their wealth. A notable exception was your neighbour Germany.



Germany only became one united country in 1871 after defeating France and taking the border region of Alsace-Lorraine. Germany since 1871 has been increasing its army and its navy and is now a very powerful country which would like to expand its territory... so why not by invading yours and / or your colonies? You're one of the smallest countries in Europe in terms of population and you don't have a very strong army or navy.

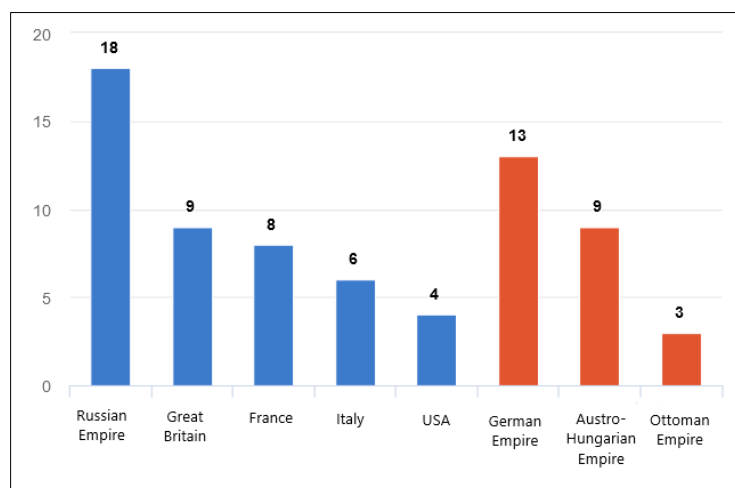


You've been quite neutral in the last tensions that arose in Europe these past few years. You have not signed any alliance and you want to remain independent and keep your sovereignty. However, you have signed an agreement in 1839 with the UK to protect you in the event of war.

Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire had been in an unstoppable decline beginning as early as the 17th century and is called the “sick man of Europe”. In fact, the army offered a combination of weakness and strength. The strong points of the Ottoman army in the First World War were its exceptional group of talented commanders (who were mostly general staff officers), its system of creating and maintaining infantry divisions, and the fierce determination of its soldiers. But this army is enabled to sustain itself over the long duration of the war against industrialized and resource-rich enemies, including the British and Russian empires. The Ottoman army lacked weapons, ammunition, food, fodder and medical supplies. Moreover, the empire’s antique railroad and transportation system hindered the resupply and communications of the armies deployed on the front lines. The Ottoman army was humiliated in the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913. The Ottoman Empire was an agricultural state in an age of industrial warfare. Also, the economic resources of the empire were depleted by the cost of the Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913.

Mobilized soldiers during First World War (in millions)



Dreadnought Battleships and Battle Cruisers, 1914–1915

Country	Dreadnought Battleships and Battle Cruisers	Shipbuilding Expenditures in 1913 (<i>Millions of Pounds Sterling, Current Prices</i>)	Percentage Increase in Shipbuilding Expenditures (1902–1904 to 1911–1913)
Germany	22	11,4	131%
Austria-Hungary	3	4,4	270%
Italy	4	4,3 (1912)	246%
Britain	34	17,1	38%
France	4	7,0	41%
Russia	0	11,1	105%
Ottoman Empire	2	5,5	1100%

In the eve of the First World War, the Ottoman Empire was in ruinous shape. It had lost substantial territory in disastrous wars, its economy was in shambles and its subjects were demoralized. The Empire needed time to recover and to carry out reforms, but the world was sliding into war and it would need to take a position. After the Italo-Turkish War and Balkan Wars, the Empire's resources were completely drained. Since remaining neutral and focusing on recovery became impossible due to outbreak of the First World War, the Empire had to ally with one camp or the other. A Germany-Ottoman alliance was secretly ratified by the German and Ottoman Empires on August 2, 1914, shortly following the outbreak of World War I. The Ottomans were to enter the war on the side of the Central Powers one day after the German Empire declared war on Russia. It was created as part of a joint effort to strengthen and modernize the weak Ottoman military and to provide Germany with safe passage into the neighboring British colonies.

ROLE-PLAY: “the Outbreak of WW1”

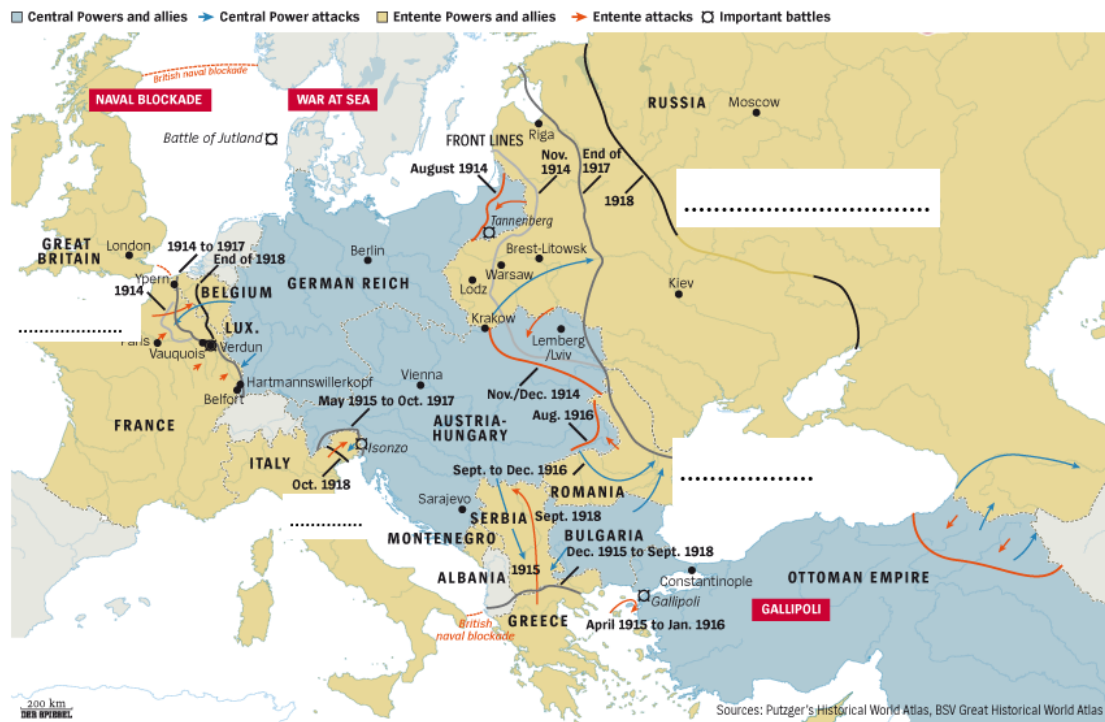
Fill in the following table and timeline during the roleplay

Country	Military Alliances or allied	Reasons for the entry into WW1	Strengths and advantages	Weaknesses
Austro- Hungarian Empire				
Russian Empire				
Ottoman Empire				
United Kingdom				
German Empire				
Italy				
France				
Belgium				

How the war started...

June 28, 1914	
July 28, 1914	
July 29, 1914	
August 1, 1914	
August 2, 1914	
August 3, 1914	
August 4, 1914	
August 10, 1914	Austria-Hungary invades Russia.
October 29, 1914	
April 26, 1915	
May 24, 1915	

The Fronts



II. World War One around the Globe

1h

Etape	Mise en œuvre	Ressources	Compétences travaillées
Séance 3			
Chronologie de la guerre	<p>Travail de groupes en classe ou travail à la maison :</p> <p><i>Task :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Watch the video</i> -<i>take some notes and complete the timeline to get an overview of the WWI events</i> <p>Mise en commun:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -soit construction d'une frise chronologique interactive collaborative (utilisation de l'ENT) -soit élaboration d'une frise chronologique simplifiée ne retenant que les éléments essentiels des différents fronts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World War I – Summary on a Map -fiche de support à la prise de note pour les différents fronts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compréhension orale en langue anglaise -Se repérer dans la chronologie de la Première Guerre mondiale : continuités et ruptures chronologiques - Localiser les différents fronts de la guerre

Worksheet 1: The Western Front, Italy and Portugal

Task : Watch the video (from 7 min 04 to 14 min 53), take some notes and complete the timeline to get an overview of the WWI events.

Doc : [WorldWarI – Summary on a Map](#)

June-September 1915

GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON PORTUGAL

French Counter Attacks Drive Back Enemy; Russia Still Successful in East

(By Associated Press)
London, March 9.—Germany has declared war on Portugal. Thirty-two countries are now engaged in the struggle. The declaration was due chiefly to the recent seizure of German vessels licensed at Portuguese ports, but Germany presented a series of alleged breaches of neutrality as contributing factors. Paris reports that violent German

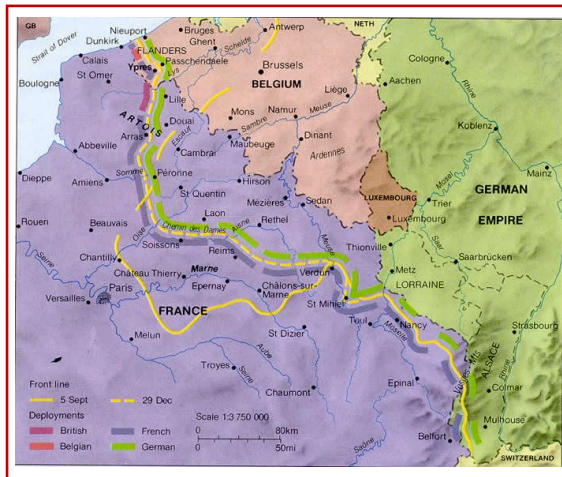
Vaux have been repulsed. Both assaults at Vaux are said to have been made in solid formation, but counter attacks drove them back with heavy losses. Near Gethilcourt, west of the river Meuse, the French declare they have driven the Germans from the important salient in Coteaux Wood. Berlin says the Russian recent offensive on the eastern front has come to naught. The Russians on the Turkish Black Sea coast continue their progress towards Trabzon, and report successes in Persia. The Russian foreign office

March 1916

October 1917

July 1918

1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919



February 1916



July 1916



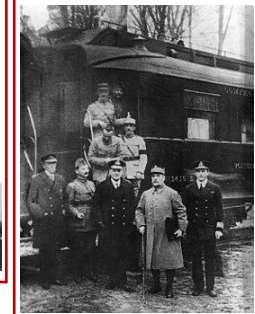
September 1917



May 1918



November 1918



Worksheet 2: The Eastern Front

Task : Watch the video (from 7 min 04 to 14 min 53), take some notes and complete the timeline to get an overview of the WWI events.

Doc : [WorldWarI – Summary on a Map](#)



September – October 1915



November 1917



December 1917



February 1918



June 1916



March 1917



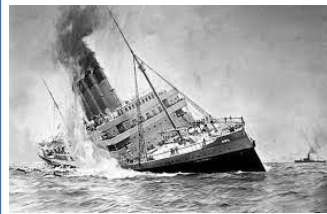
March 1918



Worksheet 3: Naval and Submarine Warfare

Task : Watch the video (from 7 min 04 to 14 min 53), take some notes and complete the timeline to get an overview of the WWI events.

Doc : [WorldWarI – Summary on a Map](#)



May 1915

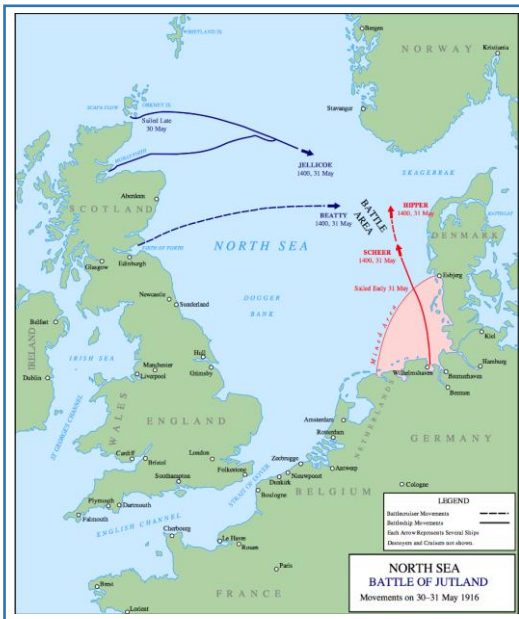


May 1916



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SOME PROMISE! April 1917

January 1917



January 1917



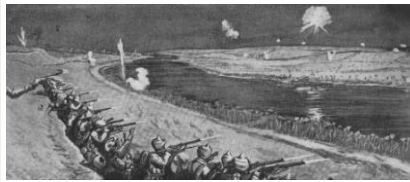
April 1917



Worksheet 4: The Ottoman and Macedonian Front

Task : Watch the video (from 7 min 04 to 14 min 53), take some notes and complete the timeline to get an overview of the WWI events.

Doc : [WorldWarI – Summary on a Map](#)



January 1915



October 1915



September 1918

November 1914

March 1915



February 1915

April 1915

July 1917



October 1918

Worksheet 5: Africa and Mesopotamia

Task : Watch the video (from 7 min 04 to 14 min 53), take some notes and complete the timeline to get an overview of the WWI events.

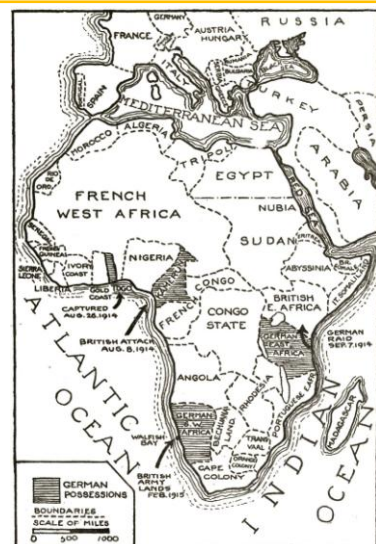
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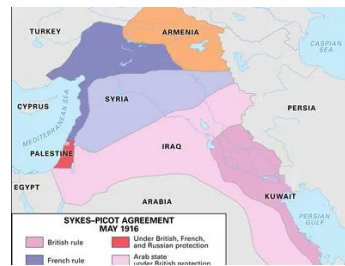
March 1916



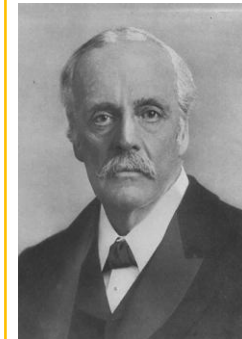
October 1917



May 1916



November 1917



Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,
I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet:
"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Arthur Balfour