

Junior
Certificate
School
Programme



World War I

July 1914 - November 1918

Student Workbook



An Roinn Oideachais
agus Scileanna
Department of
Education and Skills

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 Junior
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World War I

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Acknowledgements

We put this book together as our contribution to the school's entry to the JCSP Make a Book exhibition, 2013. It was part of a Whole School Project on the novel 'War Horse' by Michael Morpurgo'.

We really enjoyed making this book. We learned a lot about World War I from this project. We would like to thank the Transition Years in Coláiste an Chraoibhín for helping us to create our book. The people that helped us were Ciara, Matthew, Ronan, Kate, Michelle, Olivia, Joe, Stephen and Sean.

We would also like to thank our teachers Mr Sheehan, Ms Wall, Mr O' Leary, Ms Coady, Ms Condon, Mr Potter and Ms Hartnett for helping us to organise this project. We hope you enjoy reading this book as much as we enjoyed making it.



1A4 CLASS 2012-2013

Pat O'Leary – History teacher

Coláiste an Chraoibhín, Fermoy, Co. Cork

Make a Book Testimonials

“I learned to help others and work with others. To take charge and take responsibility and give instructions.”

(Sean Hamelin TY Former JCSP Student)

“I thought my experience with the Make A Book initiative was brilliant. I loved helping the first years! I felt as though we were a huge help to them and it made me feel as though we were a benefit to them. It made me feel very responsible and I enjoyed helping the younger people in our school.”

(Ciara McCarthy TY)

“From working with the 1st years with the project I learned a sense of responsibility while working with them and I got a lot of satisfaction when the project was completed.”

(Stephen Heffernan TY)

“I feel that it benefitted me when I was working with the first years as I felt I had a sense of responsibility and it helped the first years as they were contributing to a great experience and a really good finished project.”

(Olivia Cahill TY)

“I enjoyed working with the first years. I felt as if it benefitted the kids by working with the older students in the school. I enjoyed taking charge of a group and I learned that I enjoyed working with younger people.”

(Michelle Parker TY)

World War I

World War I took place between the years 1914 to 1918. On one side of the war was Great Britain, France and Russia, also known as the Triple Entente. On the other side was Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Italy, also known as the Triple Alliance. The war was fought on land, at sea and in the air and because of this it was known as a total war. The war began when the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated.

World War I - Word Search

C	J	X	D	X	J	Z	S	X	S	H	S	G	E	A	G	S	E	Z	I
T	R	E	N	C	H	T	Q	E	G	R	Q	S	D	R	O	H	T	U	X
R	C	T	M	A	C	H	I	N	E	G	U	N	K	C	N	O	N	A	N
V	G	U	R	Z	A	P	B	V	M	C	J	F	T	O	K	C	E	T	B
H	I	J	N	G	P	O	E	P	F	E	F	U	M	W	A	K	T	R	K
B	J	N	F	O	K	F	R	E	W	N	W	A	W	Z	T	W	N	E	J
S	I	L	P	W	H	G	H	H	N	Y	N	K	K	Z	J	G	E	N	Z
S	E	J	G	C	L	V	P	I	B	S	R	G	G	D	F	R	E	C	C
M	H	L	N	S	R	A	W	D	L	R	O	W	Q	Z	W	U	L	H	S
W	X	E	T	N	O	I	T	A	N	I	S	S	A	S	S	A	P	F	N
G	R	K	L	T	E	A	N	I	C	K	W	O	M	C	B	A	I	O	O
T	F	F	I	L	A	D	T	R	X	J	O	N	U	O	P	B	R	O	P
O	H	N	B	L	D	B	W	U	I	T	P	E	W	L	W	K	T	T	A
Z	S	H	T	P	F	Z	K	N	U	J	Z	S	Z	Z	U	P	P	L	E
T	Z	Q	V	L	X	K	G	E	U	X	U	S	X	M	K	Y	E	U	W

Assassination

Battles

Machine Gun

No Mans Land

Shell

Shock

Trench

Trench Fever

Trench Foot

Triple Entente

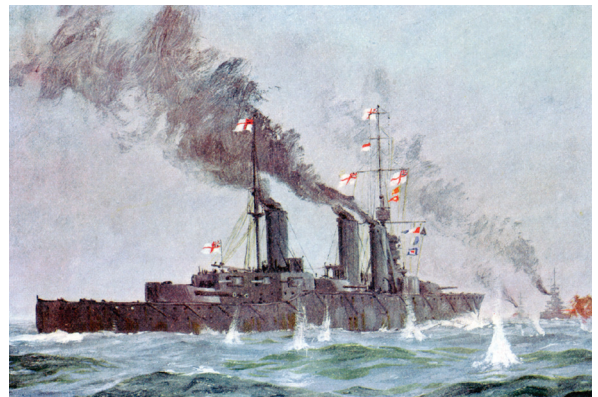
Weapons

World War

Poppies

The War at Sea

The main battles at sea took place when German submarines known as U-boats began using torpedoes to sink British supply ships. This meant that people in Britain went hungry because they could not bring in food from abroad. One of the worst events was when U-boats sank the “Lusitania”, off the coast of Kinsale in Co. Cork. The British had a much stronger Navy than Germany and were able to defeat them.



Painting of the battle cruiser HMS Lion during battle of Jutland in the first world war



Biplane Flying

Weapons

Many different types of weapons were used during the war. Machine guns were used and these could fire 600 rounds per minute. Tanks were used for the first time in 1916, they were slow at first but they became more effective over time. The Germans used mustard gas and chlorine as weapons in 1915 and as a result soldiers began to wear gas masks over their faces when they were fighting.

The War in the Air

Aeroplanes were quite new at the time of World War I. Most planes were used to gather information about the enemy. Some planes were used for fighting; one of the most famous pilots was Manfred von Richthofen who was also known as the Red Baron. Large balloon type aircraft were also used, these were called Zeppelins.



Belgian machine gun post

The War on Land (Trench Warfare)



Soldiers in the front line trench watching 'No Man's Land' during WWI in France

Most of the fighting on the land was done in the trenches. These were huge ditches dug in the ground where soldiers lived and attacked the enemy. Conditions were very harsh. The soldiers walked around on the muddy ground and caught many diseases such as trench foot and trench fever occurred. Often times the enemy would shell other trenches which killed a lot of men and caused others to go insane, this was known as shell-shock. The area in between trenches was known as no-man's land.



"Over the Top" - Running at the enemy

Many times soldiers would go "over the top" which means they would climb out of the trench and run at the enemy. Many soldiers died while doing this. Inside in the trench, men would walk on pieces of wood called Duckboards to stay out of the wet ground. Lots of mice and rats would be in the Trenches with the soldiers.

Life in the Trenches

Life in the Trenches was very tough for the soldiers. The trenches were two metres deep and two metres wide. There were three trenches. The soldiers at the front trench did the fighting. The soldiers who weren't fighting stayed in dugouts at the back of the trench. The soldiers stood on a fire step to fire over the top of the trench. They ate bread, biscuits and corned beef. The soldiers suffered many problems such as trench fever and trench foot. These problems were caused by the wet conditions in the trench.



*Soldiers in a front line trench in France
with gas masks on*



*Soldiers going through barbed wire with bags
of grenades towards the Germans*

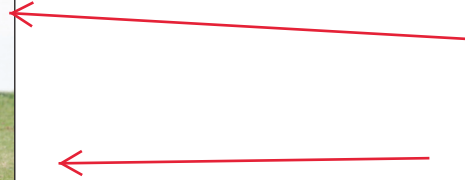
Many soldiers developed stammers and some became insane because of shells that exploded near the trench. Soldiers tried to attack other trenches by going over the top into no man's land. Millions of men died in the trenches.

'War Horse' by Michael Morpurgo

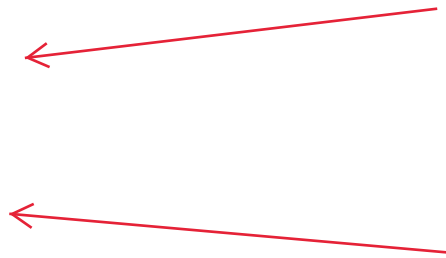
Our project was inspired by the book 'War Horse' by Michael Morpurgo which our class read this year. 'War Horse' is about a boy called Albert and a horse called Joey. When Joey gets sold to the army during World War I Albert is heart-broken. We learned about Joey's adventures in World War I. We also learned about the horrors of life in World War I for soldiers. This was a very interesting and enjoyable book which we would recommend to everyone.

Spot the Differences

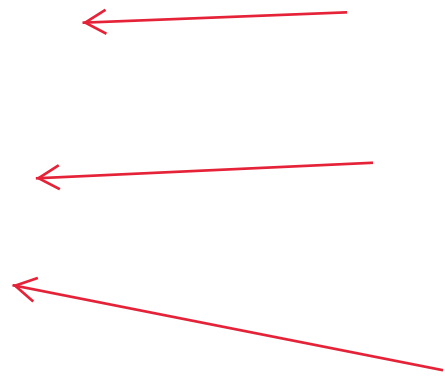
1.



2.



3.



4.



Horses in World War I

Horses were used a lot during World War I. They were mainly used as a form of transport during the war. When the war broke out in Western Europe in August 1914, both Britain and Germany had a cavalry force that numbered about 100,000 men, so a large number of horses were needed.



Austro-Hungarian pack horses, laden with ammunition, headed for the front. Source: www.gwpda.org/photos



British cavalry horses tethered behind dugouts. Source: www.gwpda.org/photos

Before World War I the cavalry charge was often used in fighting. This was when soldiers on foot and soldiers on horseback would charge at each other with their weapons to try and defeat each other. However, in World War I, trench warfare changed all of this. The soldiers could not charge because the enemy would hide in the trench and shoot their enemy with machine guns as they charged. Due to this change in the way the armies fought, horses were not used for fighting as much as they used to be.



12-horse team pulling heavy artillery.

Source: www.gwpda.org/photos

Such was the use of horses on the Western Front that over 8 million died on both sides fighting in the war. Two and a half million horses were treated in veterinary hospitals with about 2 million recovering and becoming well enough to return to duty.

However, horses were still valuable as a way of transporting materials to the places where the battles were being fought. In World War I trucks were very new and caused a lot of problems. Horses, along with mules, were reliable forms of transport and compared to lorries needed little upkeep.



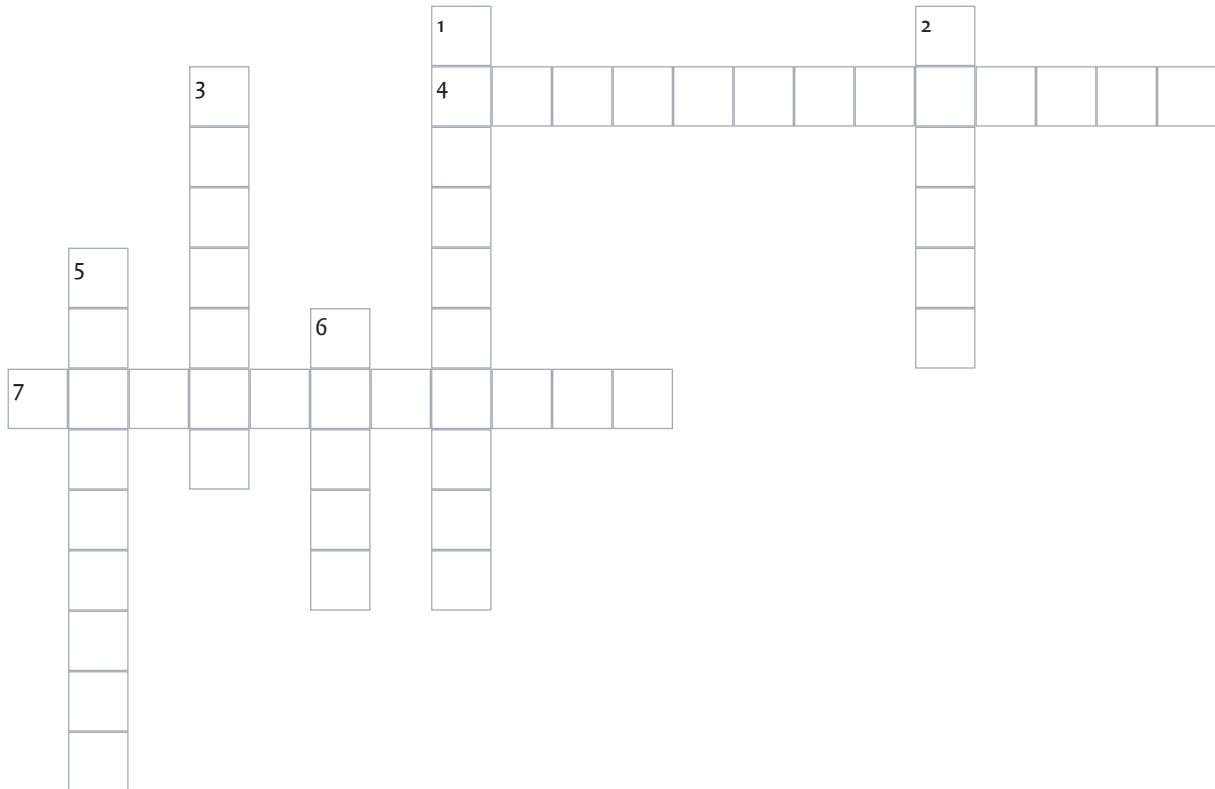
Dead horses in the village of Bukowina, Poland.

Source: www.gwpda.org/photos

Quote

“He would work for 24 hours a day without winking. He was quiet as a lamb and as clever as a thoroughbred, but he looked like nothing an earth, so we lost him. The whole artillery battery kissed him goodbye and the drivers and gunners who fed him nearly cried.”

World War I Crossword



DOWN

1. A new weapon used in World War I
2. A fight between two armies in a war e.g. _____ of the Somme
3. Anything used against an opponent.
5. War between the allies and the Central Powers.
6. Used like a bomb in World War I

ACROSS

4. The _____ of Franz Ferdinand started World War I
7. A sickness often suffered by soldiers in trenches in World War I.

The End of the War

In April 1917 the USA got involved in the war on the side of Great Britain. Soon the Russians left the war and the Italians switched sides away from Germany. On the 11th November, 1918 the war ended in victory for the Triple Entente. The war is remembered in Britain each November when people wear poppies to remember the dead and the Queen lays a wreath at a monument in London.



Rebuilding a destroyed railroad bridge on the Warta River. Source: www.gwpda.org/photos

Odd One Out

Circle the Odd One Out in each of these lists

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Gun | Laser | Helmet |
| 2. Flying | Fighting | Shooting |
| 3. No Man's Land | Trench | Mess hall |
| 4. Mice | Elephant | Rats |
| 5. Trench foot | Trench fever | Trench head |
| 6. Aeroplane | Car | Tank |

The Poppy

On the 11th November each year poppies are worn to remember those who died in World War I. Poppies were the only flower that grew easily on the battlefields after World War I. They are very delicate and only live for a short time; which reminds us of the young soldiers that died in the war. The red colour reminds us of the blood spilled in the war. The fields of red poppies are like fields of blood which is what the real battlefields looked like at the time. Money raised from the sale of poppies is given to ex-soldiers and their families.



Poppy Field

World War I - Fill in the Blanks

World War I took place between the years 1914 to 1918. On one side of the war was Great _____, France and Russia, also known as the Triple _____. On the other side were Germany, Austria-Hungary and _____ also known as the Triple Alliance. The war was fought on land, at _____ and in the air and because of this it was known as a _____ War. The war began when the Archduke Franz _____ was assassinated.

WORDS

Italy, Britain, Total, sea, Entente, Ferdinand

Green Fields of France (Eric Bogle)

Well, how do you do, Private William McBride,
Do you mind if I sit down here by your graveside?
And rest for awhile in the warm summer sun,
I've been walking all day, and I'm nearly done.
And I see by your gravestone you were only 19
When you joined the glorious fallen in 1916,
Well, I hope you died quick and I hope you died clean
Or, Willie McBride, was it slow and obscene?

Did they beat the drum slowly, did they play the pipes lowly?
Did the rifles fire o'er you as they lowered you down?
Did the bugles sound The Last Post in chorus?
Did the pipes play the Flowers of the Forest?

And did you leave a wife or a sweetheart behind
In some loyal heart is your memory enshrined?
And, though you died back in 1916,
To that loyal heart are you forever 19?
Or are you a stranger without even a name,
Forever enshrined behind some glass pane,
In an old photograph, torn and tattered and stained,
And fading to yellow in a brown leather frame?

The sun's shining down on these green fields of France;
The warm wind blows gently, and the red poppies dance.
The trenches have vanished long under the plow;
No gas and no barbed wire, no guns firing now.
But here in this graveyard that's still No Man's Land
The countless white crosses in mute witness stand
To man's blind indifference to his fellow man.
And a whole generation who were butchered and damned.

And I can't help but wonder, no Willie McBride,
Do all those who lie here know why they died?
Did you really believe them when they told you "the cause?"
Did you really believe that this war would end wars?
Well the suffering, the sorrow, the glory, the shame
The killing, the dying, it was all done in vain,
For Willie McBride, it all happened again,
And again, and again, and again, and again.

The Green Fields of France Poem

This poem is about soldiers who died in World War I. The speaker is talking about William McBride. The speaker is talking to Willie McBride's grave. He is wondering if Willie McBride died quickly or was his death brutal.

The speaker is curious to know if Willie McBride had a soldier's funeral. He is also asking if Willie had a loved one to remember him or if he is someone who nobody remembers. Today the field is full of poppies and white crosses instead of mud, bodies and barbed wire.

Finally the speaker is questioning whether there was any point to the war and the death and suffering of all the soldiers. Did they ever know why they were there? It was not the war to end all wars, because wars have happened again and again and again.....



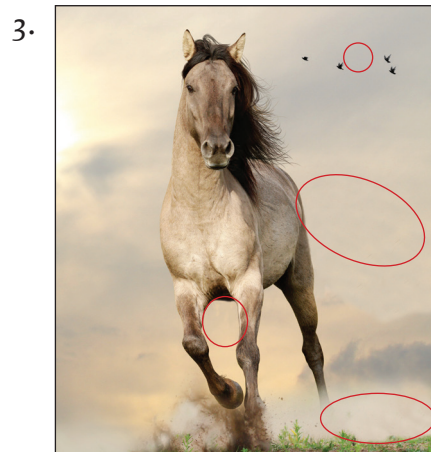
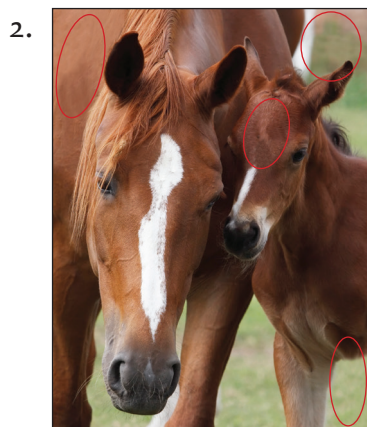
William McBride's grave



WWI cemetery near Verdun, France

Answers

Spot the Difference - Page 5



Crossword - Page 8

Down

1. Machine Gun
2. Battles
3. Weapons
4. World War I
5. Shell

Across

4. Assassination
7. Trench Fever

Odd One Out - Page 9

1. Laser
2. Flying
3. Mess hall
4. Elephant
5. Trench head
6. Car

Fill in the Blanks - Page 10

World War I took place between the years 1914 to 1918. On one side of the war was Great Britain, France and Russia, also known as the Triple Entente. On the other side were Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy also known as the Triple Alliance. The war was fought on land, at sea and in the air and because of this it was known as a Total War. The war began when the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated.

World War One began in 1914 and ended in 1918. This book tells us all about the weapons and also some of the conditions soldiers had to go through in the trenches. This book is also a fun quiz book with games such as a crossword, wordsearch and spot the difference.

This book was made by the 1A4 class of Colaiste an Chraoibhin. We decided to do a book on World War One after reading the book 'War Horse' by Michael Morpurgo.

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