



Big Question:

What makes a leader great?

Key Vocabulary:

Belief: A firm thought that something is true.

Cause: The reason something happens.

Charisma: Charm that can inspire others to follow them

Consequence: A result of effect

Cultural: The norms of a group of people

Decision: To make up your mind about something.

Influence: The power to have an effect on someone or something

Source: Something that provides evidence about something from the past.

Traits: A distinguishing

Knowledge from Y1 that will help me answer the big question:

A monarch is a king or queen who rules the country.

Knowledge from Y3 that will help me answer the big question:

Primary sources include documents and artefacts created by a witness to an event at the time it happened. Secondary sources were created by someone who did not experience or participate in the event.

Knowledge from Y4 that will help me answer the big question:

A profile of a leader can include their significant achievements, events in which they played a part and the opinions of others about the person (positive or negative).

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Long Term Causes of World War One

- There was a cultural belief that war was good for nations.
- Many countries wanted to make their empires larger.

Short Term Causes of World War One

- Countries across the world made agreements to defend each other if they were attacked.
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand was shot.

Consequences of World War One

- Unemployment and famine across Europe
- Rule of King ended in Germany
- Many empires were destroyed
- USA became a superpower
- Hitler rose to power

War can cause damage to buildings and property, kill, injure and oppress people or change people's beliefs, ways of life and

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Common traits of leaders include: personal charisma; strong beliefs; the right to rule, including by democratic vote or the divine right of kings and personal qualities, such as determination and communication. Motives include: birth right; the desire to acquire land, money and resources or the defence of beliefs.

Decisions can be made for a variety of reasons, including belief, lack of options, cultural influences and personal gain.

David Lloyd George became Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1916. Britain was under the threat of starvation because German U-boats continued to destroy supply ships coming in from across the Atlantic Ocean. He encouraged a convoy system that slowed down the effects of this. He was Prime Minister when Britain won the war.



Kaiser Wilhelm II was King of Germany when World War One broke out. He changed the course of history by invading Belgium and Luxembourg at the start of WWI. He also spread the political ideology that Germany should control a large empire and was a militarist.



New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

We can find out about Corby in World War One by looking at primary and secondary sources:

Primary Sources: Diaries from soldiers in Corby during the war and newspaper articles written during the war.

Secondary Sources: The war memorial in Corby old village and lists of all those who died during the war.

As a historian, the essential knowledge I need to answer the big question is:	Date
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Sources of information for a study of a local town or city include primary sources such as letters, diaries, official documents, artefacts and buildings that were created at the time of specific events and secondary sources, such as memorial and commemorative plaques, information books and research produced after the event.	
War can cause damage to buildings and property; kill, injure and oppress people or change peoples' beliefs, ways of life and identity.	
The long-term causes of WW1 included: there was a cultural belief that war was good for nations and many countries wanted to make their empires larger. Short-term causes of WW1 included: countries across the world made agreements to defend each other if they were attacked and Archduke Franz Ferdinand was shot. The consequences of WW1 included: unemployment and famine across Europe; Rule of King ended in Germany; many empires were destroyed; USA became a superpower and the rise of Hitler.	