

Country Name Cards

Many countries became involved in World War I, because they were part of the British, German, Russian, French or Belgian Empires. For example India, Canada and Australia all sent troops because they were part of the British Empire.

Other countries became involved because they had made agreements with Britain, France and Russia, the 'Allies'. These included the United States, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Romania, Greece, Portugal, Brazil, China and Montenegro.

Germany's main allies were Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey (the Ottoman Empire). Together they were known as the 'Central Powers'.

1. Look at the country cards divide them into Allies and Central Powers. Check to see if you are right.
2. Can you place these country name cards on the world map in the correct place?
3. All these countries were involved in some way in the war. Do you think it was easy to say no to war, or refuse to fight if you lived in one of these countries?
4. There were many more countries involved in World War I. Can you find out the names of three more and add them to the map?

Country Name Cards

Britain

France

Germany

Turkey

Russia

India

Congo

Austria–Hungary

Country Name Cards

Serbia

South Africa

Ivory Coast

Australia

New Zealand

Canada

China

Yemen

Country Name Cards

Madagascar

Morocco

Sudan

Egypt

Nigeria

Falkland Islands

Singapore

Cyprus

Country Name Cards



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Burma

Sri-Lanka

Arabia

Kuwait

Oman

West Indies

Cameroon

Japan

Country Name Cards

Latvia

Lithuania

Montenegro

Romania

Honduras

Italy

Brazil

Student Fact File

World War I

On the 4th August 1914 the British Government declared war on Germany. Why do you think they did this?

Germany began to make lots of weapons and all German young men had to join the armed forces (this was the same in France). They had to do 'military service'. Germany had a large army and the German king - Kaiser Wilhelm II, decided to build a big navy of ships and began to look for countries that he could add to Germany's Empire (an Empire is a collection of countries sometimes all over the world, which are ruled by one single country). He wanted to make Germany the most powerful country in Europe.



All this meant that Britain, France and Russia began to worry. They increased their own weapons, armies and navies and made agreements to help each other if war broke out. The main agreement between Britain, France and Russia became known as the 'Triple Entente'.

There had been war in 1912 and 1913 in Serbia. On the 28th of June 1914 in a city called Sarajevo, the heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne, a man called Archduke Franz Ferdinand, was killed by a Bosnian Serb. Austria-Hungary's government believed Serbia's leaders to have planned this and supported by Kaiser Wilhelm II, they declared war on Serbia on the 28th of July 1914.

Russia supported Serbia and asked France to do the same. As a result Germany declared war on Russia on the 1st of August 1914. The German government had a plan, which was to quickly attack France and then Russia. To invade France their army had to go through a country called Belgium.

Belgium didn't want to be involved in any war. An agreement called the Treaty of London had been signed by France, Germany and Britain. It said that Belgium must not be attacked and must be defended if a war broke out. In August 1914 Germany asked Belgium to let their army pass through to attack France, Belgium said no, so Germany invaded Belgium.

Student Fact File

World War I



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France declared war on Germany on the 2nd of August when Germany invaded Belgium. When Germany refused to remove its army from Belgium, Britain declared war on Germany on the 4th of August. This meant that all Britain's colonies also joined the war including Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. World War I had begun.

In Britain the newspapers had reported trouble in Europe for quite a while, but most people didn't think war was going to happen and it was a shock when it did.

Some people tried to warn that war was coming. They campaigned for peace before and during the war. Many of these 'pacifists' refused to fight or support World War I in any way.

Most British people didn't care about Archdukes or government agreements, but they did care when newspapers began to report that civilians, ordinary men (not soldiers) women and children, were being killed by German soldiers as they marched through Belgium and attacked France. As a result there was anger and anti-German feeling. Thousands and thousands of young British men and boys began to volunteer to fight in what became known as 'The Great War'.



Key
Questions

What do you think?

Why did Britain go to war in 1914?

Should Britain have gone to war?

Who made the choice?

What were the consequences of this choice?

Student Fact File

World War I

4th August 1914 – a day that changed the world?

Whose choices?	4th August 1914 the start of World War I
The Government and the country's leaders	Would you declare war on Germany?
Men and teenage boys	19 + Would you decide to fight? Would you join the army or navy? Would you help the war effort at home? If you were younger than 19 would you lie about your age to join the armed forces? Why?
Women and teenage girls	Where would you buy your food (if in Bradford would you shop at German stores?) How much food would you get? Would you sign up to get extra help if your husband went to war (war relief)? Would you contribute to the war effort? How? Why?
Children of school age	What would you do at school that might be different? Would you contribute to the war effort? How? Why?
Germans and people of German background living in Britain and Bradford	What would you do? Would you stay? Would you try and leave? Would you change your name? Why?



Key
Questions

What choices would you make?

What might be the consequences of your choices?

Going to War: Choices and Consequences

WWI Choices and Consequences	Can you write down two reasons why the British Government made the decision to go to war in 1914?	Can you write down two consequences of the Government making this choice?	Can you write down two reasons why some people might have thought it was wrong to go to war?	What choices would you have made if you were in the Government on the 4th August 1914?
1,				
2.				



**Key
Questions**

Do our everyday choices have consequences?

Do we need to think carefully about the Choices we make?

Do all choices have consequences?

Your Country Needs You Poster



Alfred Leete, b.1882 d.1933, Your Country Needs You, Reproduced by the Imperial War Museum
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No 7 Platoon B. Coy. Bradford Pal's Batt. 1914.



Photos of World War I Soldiers



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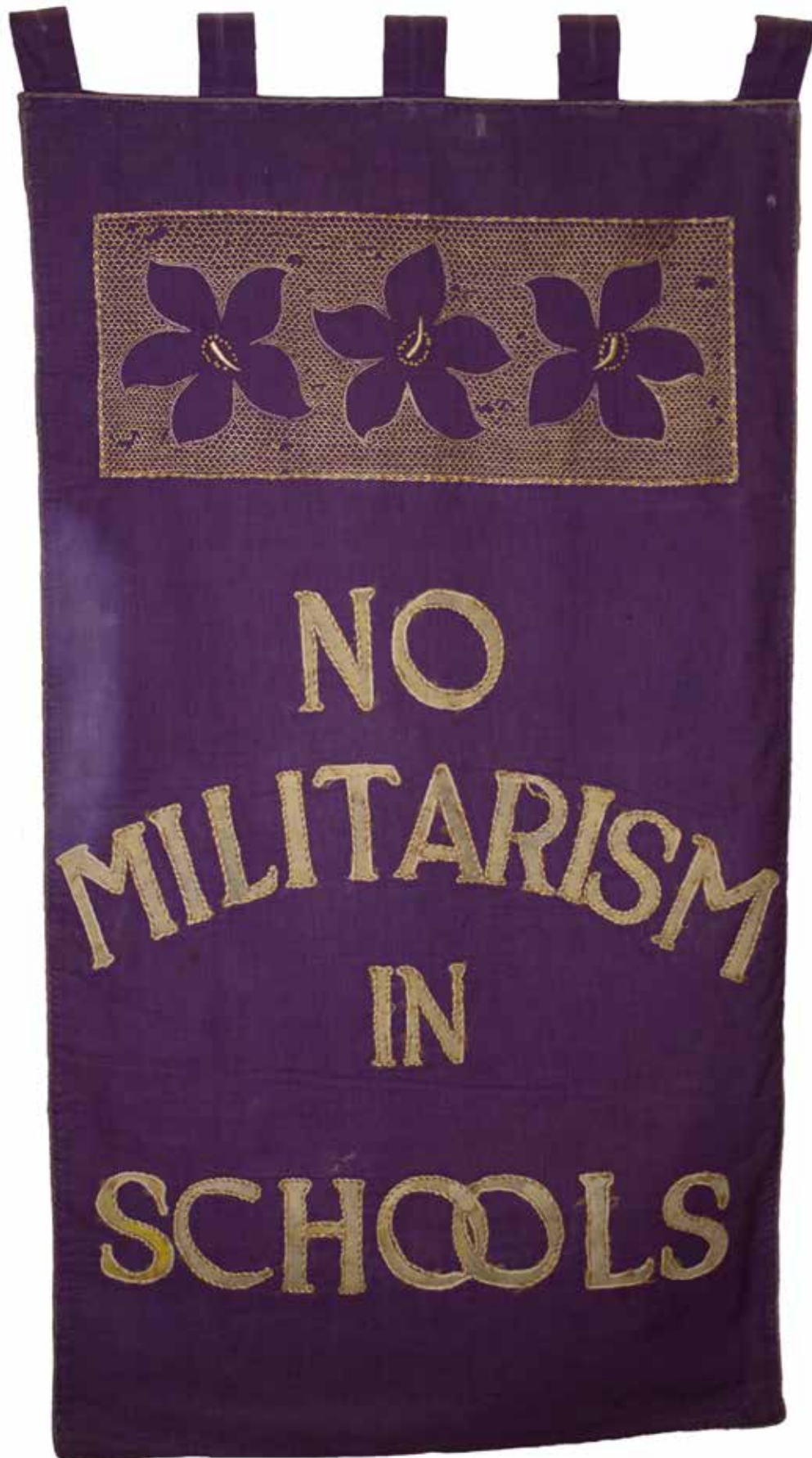


Image of Bradford Pals © The Innovation and Cohesion Works
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No Militarism in Schools



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A Map of Where Fighting Took Place in World War I

Can you colour in the main countries and areas where fighting took place?



Choices Observer

No.654258

Monday, November 11, 1918

One Penny

A Postcard from the Front



Fold

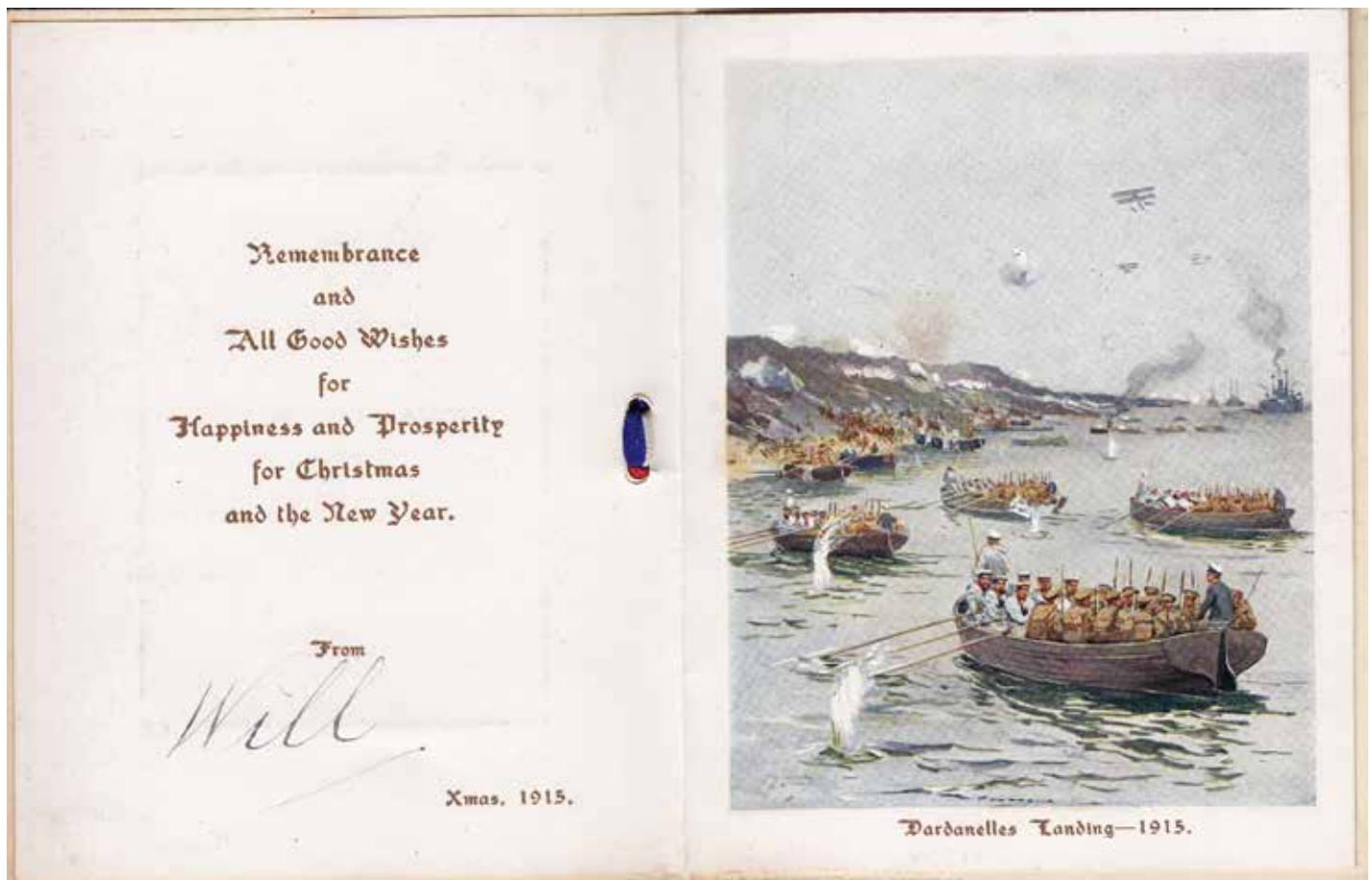
Fold



Army Christmas Card



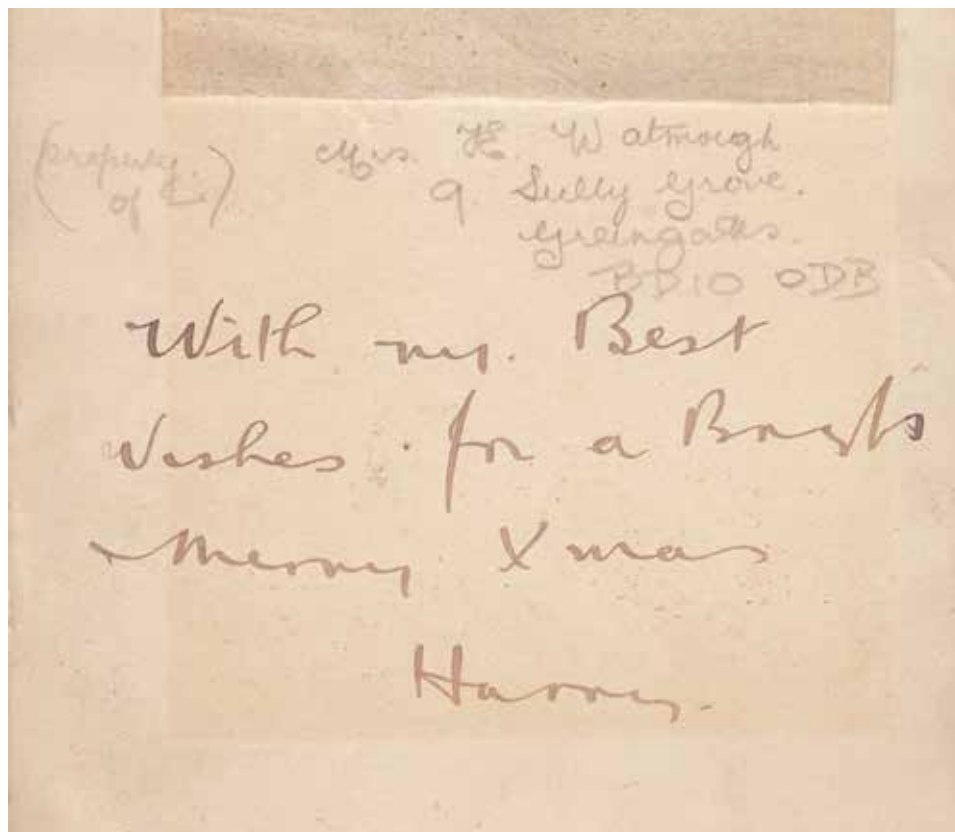
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Army Christmas Card



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No Man's Land



Muirhead Bone b.1876 - d.1953 'A Ruined Trench: Mont St. Eloi in the Distance'
illustration from 'The Western Front', pub. by Country Life Ltd,
Reproduced by The Peace Museum for educational purposes only

The Conchie



Arthur W. Gay, b. 1901 d.1958, The Conchie, 1931. Reproduced by The Peace Museum for educational purposes only

Photo of Conscientious Objectors at Dyce Quarry, Aberdeen.



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Creator unknown, 1916 © Peace Museum

Prison Pictures



Kingsway Real Photo Series, S8172, Prison Quarry, Princetown, c1914-1918 © Peace Museum



Kingsway Real Photo Series, S8161, Dartmoor Prison, Princetown, c1914-1918 © Peace Museum

Prison Pictures



Unknown creator, The Visit, c1914-1918, © Peace Museum



Richmond Castle, by Jez Smith from Whitefield, Bury, via wikimedia commons (CC BY 2.0).

Reason

I claim total exemption from military service upon Moral Ground.

B. Physical Infirmity.

As a believer in Universal Brotherhood I believe that all war is immoral & can take no part in that section of State Service which has for its object the slaughter of H. B.

Fifteen years ago I became impressed by Humanitarian ideals & associated myself with movements the objects of which are universal peace & goodwill.

For ten years as a Socialist Sunday School Teacher & a lecturer on Co-operation I have consistently spoken against Militarism & War as inimical to the welfare of Society.

Part of my duties during the past two years has been to educate children in the Principles of Co-operation & to over 30,000 Children I have delivered the message of Peace Love & Brotherhood, and against War Hatred & Selfishness.

I believe work of this nature is in the Nation's best interests & is essential if it is intended to prevent a recurrence of the present slaughter.

I believe that this Country is in great danger of becoming Militarist.

Holding these views against Militarism & War, sincerely I cannot conscientiously take part in that which I believe is diametrically opposed to my beliefs.

As a Socialist I believe that it is the duty of every individual to give of his talents to the state, that is the people, & would welcome such a re-organisation of our national life as would make this possible.

In my present occupation working for an organisation of people recognised because of its selfless services I am content that I am doing work of National importance.

Enclose letters testifying to the sincerity of my belief; also a Medical Certificate showing that on physical grounds I am not fit for military service.

Letter from a Conscientious Objector



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6 East Ave
N.Y.

June 9th 1916

Dear Comrade.

In view of the fact that before many weeks have passed I shall be "deemed" to have enlisted in H. M. Forces, I am anticipating events.

It is my intention to claim total exemption from Military Service, basing my claim on moral grounds.

As an internationalist I believe that the interests of all workers are identical, and I am opposed to all war as militating against the liberties of the people.

The wholesale slaughter of human beings, accompanied by hatred, and followed by misery and suffering, will not, in my opinion, help to bring about, but on the other hand will hinder, that universal "Brotherhood of Man" which so many of us have preached, and worked in various organizations for so long.

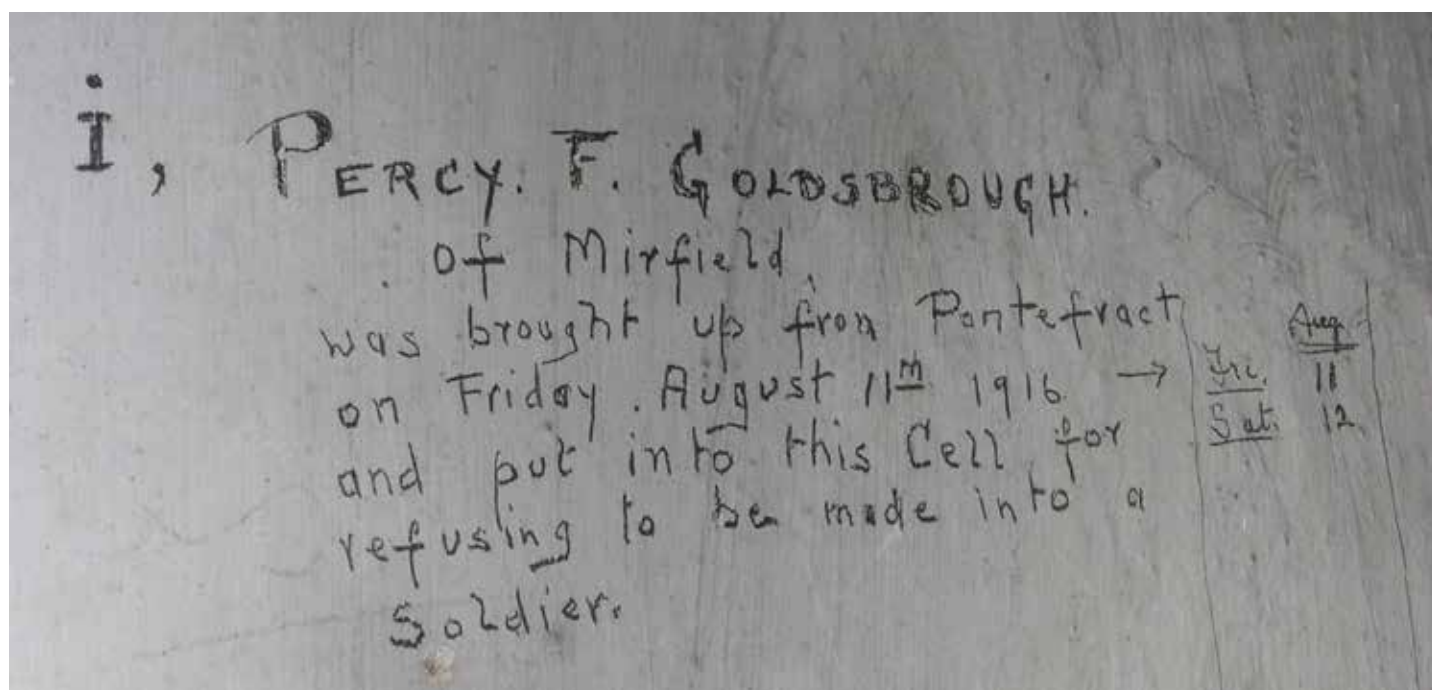
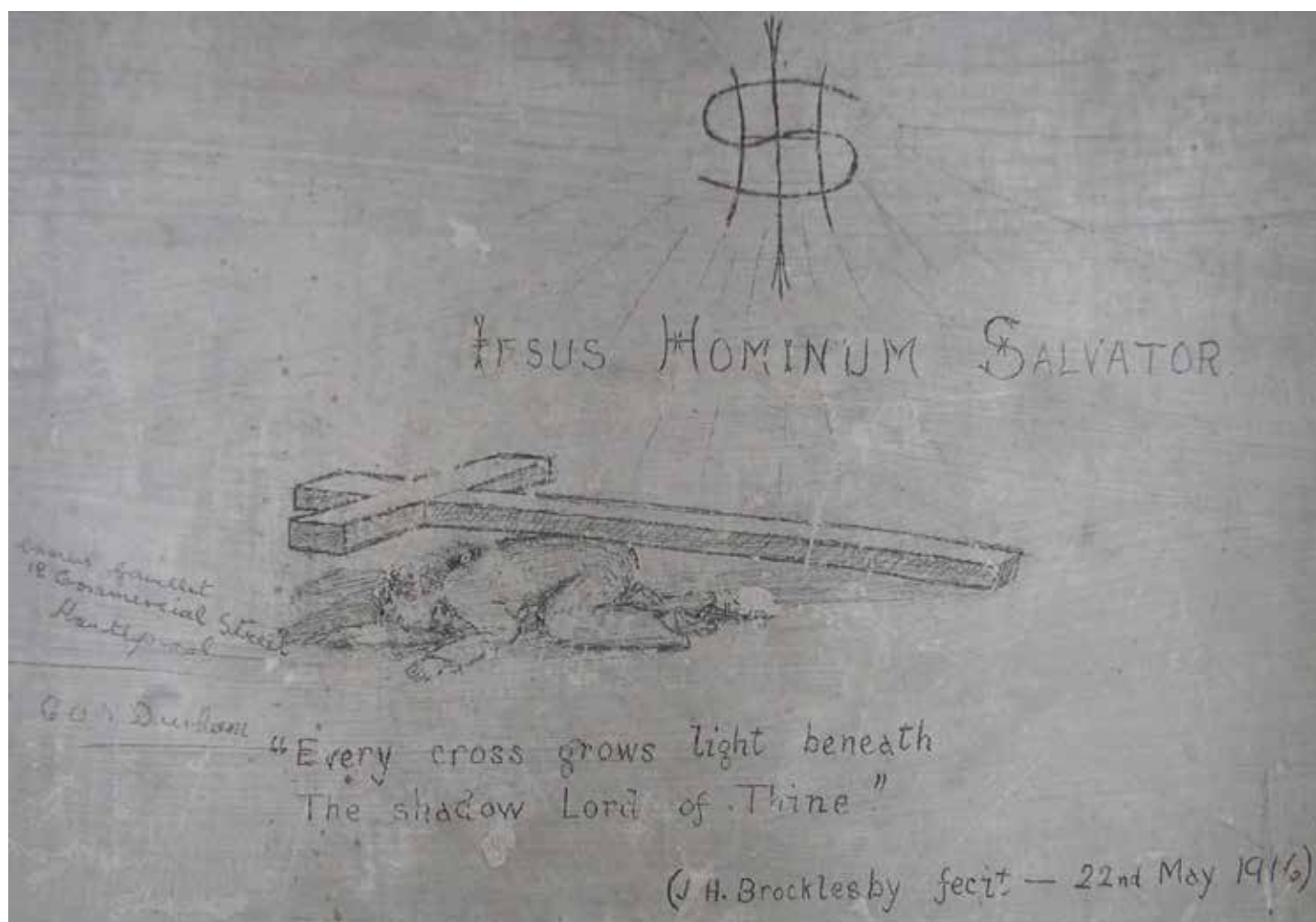
Holyoake said, "Without honesty to principle there can be no progress in public affairs"

For 14 years as a Socialist and Co-operator I have held these views, and the present conflict has not led me to believe they are erroneous. Judging by the recent decisions in the Tribunals, However, it will be no easy task to convince the gentlemen who sit thereon of one's beliefs, therefore I am collecting from friends and others as much evidence as possible to place before them.

If during our acquaintance you have heard me, either on the platform or in private conversation, express these views, and if you believe that I hold them sincerely, I shall esteem it a favour if you will testify as to how long you have known me to embrace them.

Faithfully yours
F. C. Crowther

Graffiti from Prison Cell Walls at Richmond Castle



Graffiti from Prison Cell Walls at Richmond Castle

Perfect love casteth out all fear.

The pacifist must be the most aggressive man
on the face of God's earth. He has a weapon
which can pull down the strongest fortresses of our
the weapon love. Use it. Love. Love as never before.

To stand for that which you conceived to be right
is a noble thing. God will protect all who do.

Love will remove wrong when scientific weapons of force
have miserably failed. Therefore love, for God
is love.

The dreamers idealist and venture for the Kingdom of
God's sake have always been persecuted by the
professedly orthodox.

After all, history proves that peace is the most
aggressive movements have been the best
triumphs of the mind of Christ.

G. Mathew
The Manthorpe
July 23/16.

Richmond Castle 34 William Fowler
27 James Fowler
ages 21 John Fowler
18 Stephen Fowler

All Members of the
Bentham Branch of
the R C F

July 5th 1916

Graffiti from Prison Cell Walls at Richmond Castle



Graffiti from Prison Cell Walls

Talking walls

'You might as well try to dry a floor by throwing water on it, as try to end this war by fighting'.

'Thou shalt not kill!'.

The only war worth fighting is the class war.

Every cross grows light beneath.

*'Come at me with your sword,
Strike me with your rod,
Though I be slain a thousand times
I will not fight my God.
If you take a sword and clean it,
To run a fellow through
The government aught to answer for it,
God will send the bill to you.*

Ernest Lawson July 14th 1916

Extracts from The Tyke

Talking pages from The Tyke Issue 2 June 1917 Price 2d (1p)

The best of Bradford's sons at the time worthily upheld the honour of the city into which they belonged and gave its history fresh honour and glory.

To write about war might seem an anomaly, but never the less even in these times it is not too late to learn some lessons.

War is Hell!

Let us see that we live for their sakes.

The causes of war are threefold, but one – jealousy, ambition and greed – but the real name of them all is money.

It is up to us, all of us, to see that from their example and sacrifice may be built a New England and a better world.

The days to come are days of glorious promise, rich with opportunities for service, golden with the hope of freedom.....and a great step forward in humanity's march forward.

One has become almost indifferent to the issue of life and death.

*Who made the Law that men should die in meadows?
Who spoke the Word that blood should splash in lanes?
Who gave it Forth that gardens should be bone-yards?
Who made the LAW?'*

Leslie Coulson

Extracts from the Tyke, as reproduced in The Bradford Pals by Hudson. R. N (1998).

Messages

Look at the messages that you have on the cards on your table.

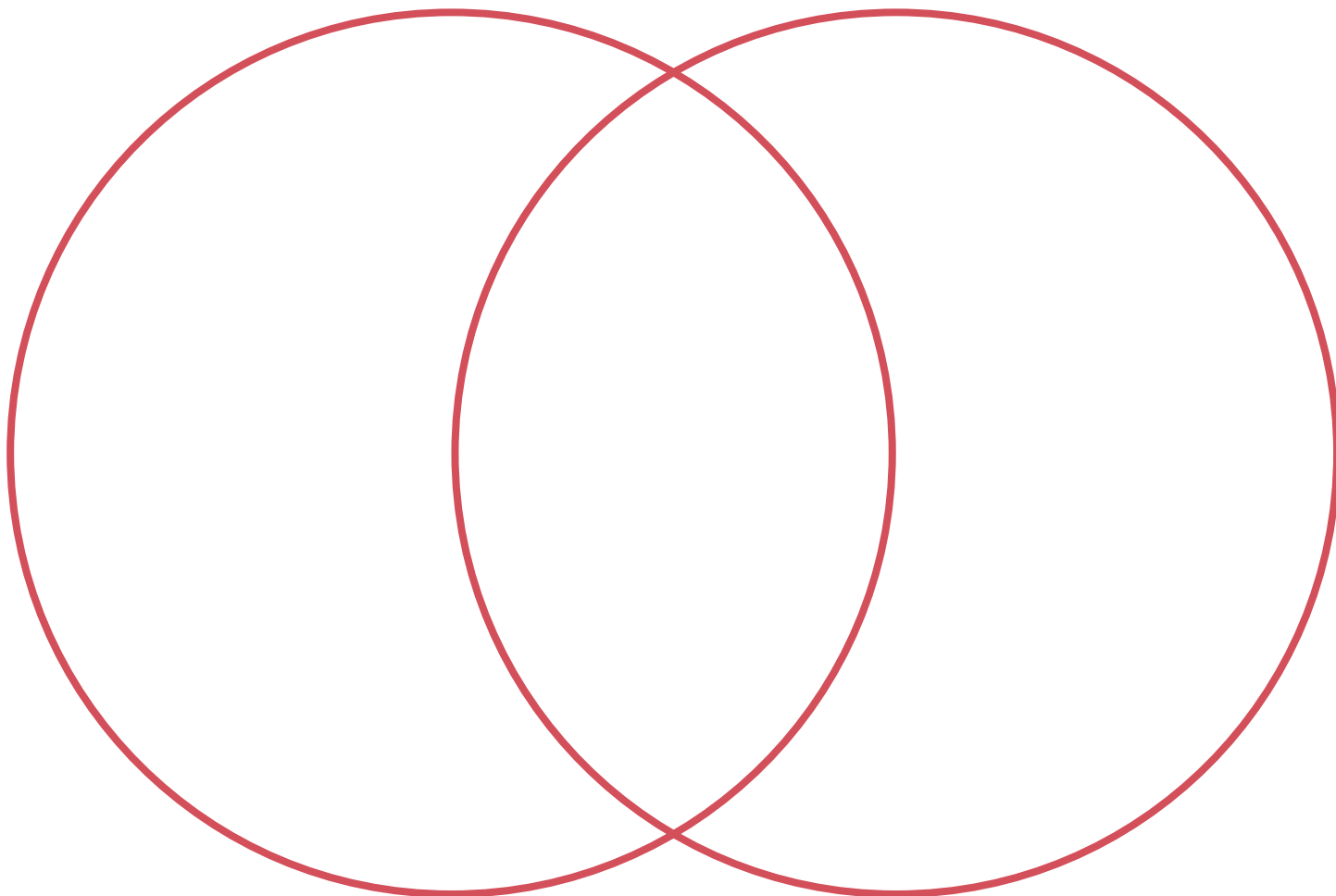
You need to decide who left these messages.

Put them in the appropriate space below.

A Bradford Pal's
message

Could be a
Pal's or a CO's
message

A CO's
message



Key
Questions

What do you notice about the messages?

Were they very different?

Was it always easy to tell who had left the message?

Photos of the Twin Towers – Before 11 September 2001



by Yann Forget via wikimedia commons (CC BY-SA 3.0)

Photos of the Twin Towers – During 11 September 2001



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Courtesy of the Prints and Photographs
Division. Library of Congress

Photos of the Site of the Twin Towers – After 11 September 2001



Student Fact File

A War on Terror 2001

11th September 2001: A day that changed the world?

Why a War on Terror? The term a War on Terror was first used in 1984 by the United States of America's (US) President Reagan. President George W. Bush used it again in September 2001, when he said:

"This crusade – this war on terrorism – is going to take a while..."

The phrase a War on Terror has been used by governments, ordinary people and the media alike across the world ever since (even though some people think it's wrong to do so).

Why is there a need for a War on Terror?

9/11 - 2001

The main reason given for a War on Terror is a need to respond to the attacks on the US on the 11th of September 2001. Americans and people from countries across the world were victims. George Bush declared a War on Terror to stop such things happening again.

These events in the US are usually called (9/11) and include the destruction of the Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre in New York. The attacks caused anger across the world. America and its allies (including Britain) vowed to find the leaders of al-Qaeda, the terrorist network behind the attacks.

What is al-Qaeda?

Al-Qaeda is an extremist organisation that wants to get rid of Western - especially American - influence in Muslim countries, and set up an extreme form of Islamic rule. Al-Qaeda has targeted both civilians and soldiers in terror attacks around the world. Most of the world's Muslims do not support al-Qaeda or their actions. At the time of the 9/11 attacks al-Qaeda was led by Osama bin Laden. After 9/11 the US set out to capture him. He was finally found living in north-west Pakistan and killed in May 2011.

Before 9/11

Afghanistan is a country on the border of north-west Pakistan. Before 9/11 an extreme group called the Taliban were in charge of the country and they supported al-Qaeda. Osama bin Laden was thought to be living there. The US's foreign policy (how they dealt with other countries) angered the Taliban, al-Qaeda and supporters of other extremist Muslim groups. Many other people from all sorts of backgrounds did not support the US's (or Britain's) foreign policy and actions, but would never have used terrorism or violence to make their views known, (for example the British 'Stop the War Coalition'). The Taliban and al-Qaeda groups used violence to try to get people to agree with their ideas and plans.

Do you think this worked?

Student Fact File

A War on Terror 2001

So what happened in America on 9/11?

Al-Qaeda extremists hijacked four planes that were flying above the US

- Two of them were flown into the twin towers of the World Trade Centre, the highest buildings in New York, famous throughout the world and the work place of people from across the globe; this made the towers collapse
- Another plane was crashed into the Pentagon, the main military building in the US capital city, Washington DC
- The fourth plane crashed into a field, 80 miles from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania after passengers on the plane realised what was happening and struggled with the hijackers
- The attacks shocked the international community and families from across the world lost loved ones. It was the biggest terrorist attack ever on America
- Nearly 3,000 people died in the attacks on the World Trade Centre, the Pentagon and the crash in Pittsburgh.

The events of 9/11 have had a huge international impact. Some people think this was a day that changed the world.



Key Questions

What do you think?

Should Britain have got involved in fighting terrorism?

How has this war affected life in Britain and elsewhere in the world?

Note: Islam is a religion; Muslim is a person who follows Islam. Muslims come from many different countries, cultures and ethnicities as do Christians.

Student Fact File

A War on Terror 2001

The 11th September 2001 - A day that changed the world?

Whose choices?	11th September 2001 - 9/11
The Government and the country's leaders	Would you declare War on Terror? Would you support military action against another country? Would you state that not all Muslims are represented by al-Qaeda?
Men and women	Would you see this as an attack on all countries? Would you try to understand the background to the event? Would you support government action? Would you campaign /protest? Peace? War? Would you try to stop this happening again?
Children of school age	Would you discuss the situation with you parents and friends? Would you still be friends with people of different faiths, cultures and ethnicities?
Muslims of all nationalities, ethnicities and backgrounds living in Britain and Bradford	Would you oppose the attack? Would you talk to people about Islam and make it clear that the terrorists do not represent all Muslims? Should you have to do this? If you feel uncomfortable or experience hate crime, would you speak out?

Student Fact File

A War on Terror 2001

Additional information for more able children and for teachers

After 9/11

In October 2001 the US and Britain invaded Afghanistan to try and destroy al-Qaeda and bring down the Taliban government which sheltered its leaders. Troops from other countries became involved too. The Taliban were driven out of the capital city, Kabul, but even today Afghanistan remains a dangerous place. British troops and forces from other countries are still there, trying to help the new Afghan government build a stable nation. Taliban fighters continue to carry out surprise attacks, and soldiers and Afghan civilians are still dying. In 2011, ten years after the war in Afghanistan began, Osama bin Laden was eventually found by American soldiers in Pakistan, where he was shot and killed.

The war in Iraq

In 2003 the US and Britain spearheaded an invasion of Iraq, overthrowing the government led by President Saddam Hussein. The American and British governments said that, as well as being a threat to other countries, Iraq was making chemical weapons, and abusing and killing members of its own community and that the Iraqi government was sympathetic to the actions of terrorists, including al-Qaeda. In Britain the invasion of Iraq was controversial, in cities like Bradford, people demonstrated against declaring war on Iraq. There continues to be a great deal of violence in Iraq, between different groups struggling for power. Many thousands of Iraqi civilians, men, women and children have died in the violence (and continue to do so) as well as thousands of foreign troops.

Britain and the War on Terror

In London on the 7th of July 2005 (7/7) extremists attacked a bus and tube trains in London. In 2013 Woolwich soldier Fusilier Lee Rigby was murdered and this was described as a terror attack. Some people think these events were a result of the British Army's involvement in Afghanistan and Iraq, which made it easier for extremist groups like al-Qaeda to 'brainwash' young people with false information (propaganda) via the internet and make them commit violent acts.

Far right groups also 'brainwash' with false information. In 2013 after the murder in Woolwich, revenge attacks took place on mosques and ordinary Muslims. These were organised by what are called 'far right' groups, such as the English Defence League (EDL) which hold racist views. The response from some of the mosques that were targeted was to offer tea to those who were harassing them! They explained to the EDL and the media that Islam means peace and that this is what the majority of Muslims wish for. In July 2013 the BBC began to report that these attacks on Muslims were also acts of terror by extremists and that they would be investigated and treated as such by the authorities.

Malala Yousafzai



Malala Yousafzai, the 16-year-old who was shot by the Taliban in Pakistan in 2012, speaks at United Nations headquarters in New York, USA, 12 July 2013.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. We are all born free. We all have our own thoughts and ideas. We should all be treated in the same way.
2. These rights belong to everybody; whether we are rich or poor, whatever country we live in, whatever sex or whatever colour we are, whatever language we speak, whatever we think or whatever we believe.
3. We all have the right to life, and to live in freedom and safety.
4. Nobody has any right to make us a slave. We cannot make anyone else our slave.
5. Nobody has any right to hurt us or torture us.
6. We all have the same right to use the law.
7. The law is the same for everyone. It must treat us all fairly.
8. We can all ask the law to help us when we are not treated fairly.
9. Nobody has the right to put us in prison without a good reason, to keep us there or to send us away from our country.
10. If someone is accused of breaking the law they have the right to a fair and public trial.
11. Nobody should be blamed for doing something until it has been proved that they did it.
12. If people say we did something bad, we have the right to show this was not true. Nobody should punish us for something that we did not do, or for doing something which was not against the law when we did it.
13. Nobody should try to harm our good name. Nobody has the right to come into our home, open our letters, or bother us or our family without a very good reason.
14. We all have the right to go where we want to in our own country and to travel abroad as we wish.
15. If we are frightened of being badly treated in our own country, we all have the right to run away to another country to be safe.
16. We all have the right to belong to a country.
17. Every grown up has the right to marry and have a family if they want to. Men and women have the same rights when they are married, and when they are separated.
18. Every grown up has the right to own things or share them. Nobody should take our things from us without a good reason.
19. We all have the right to believe in what we want to believe, to have a religion, or to change it if we want.
20. We all have the right to make up our own minds, to think what we like, to say what we think, and to share our ideas with other people wherever they live, through books, radio, and television and in other ways.
21. We all have the right to meet our friends and to work together in peace to defend our

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

rights. Nobody can make us join a group if we don't want to.

22. We all have the right to take part in the government of our country. Every grown up should be allowed to choose their own leaders from time to time and have a vote which should be made in secret.
23. We all have the right to a home, to have enough money to live on and medical help if we are ill. We should all be allowed to enjoy music, art, craft, and sport and to make use of our skills.
24. Every grown up has the right to a job, to get a fair wage for their work and to join a trade union.
25. We all have the right to rest from work and relax.
26. We all have the right to a good life, with enough food, clothing, housing, and health-care. Mothers and children, people without work, old and disabled people all have the right to help.
27. We all have the right to an education, and to finish primary schools, which should be free. We should be able to learn a career, or to make use of our skills.
28. We should learn about the United Nations and about how to get on with other people and respect their rights. Our parents have the right to choose how and what we will learn.
29. We all have the right to our own way of life, and to enjoy the good things that science and learning bring.
30. We have a right to peace and order so we can all enjoy rights and freedoms in our own country and all over the world.
31. We have a duty to other people and we should protect their rights and freedoms.
32. Nobody can take away these rights and freedoms from us.

**ADAPTED FROM AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL 'HUMAN RIGHTS ARE OUR RIGHTS' 2008
UDHR SUMMARY VERSION**

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