



End of World War One – Presentation Notes

(Introduction: The History of Street Parties)

If this presentation is given in conjunction with the 'Remembrance' presentation then please miss out slides 10 – 14.

Slide 1 – Welcome Slide/Introduction

- Good morning...
- Thank the school for inviting you in (*for non teachers only*)
- Introduce yourself and your job role (*for non teachers only*)

Slide 2 – The Great War

- The Great War was known as the 14/18 war and eventually also became known as the First World War or World War One.
- The war lasted for four years.
- More than 70 million Military personnel were mobilised for war.
- Over 9 million combatants died because of the war.
- Over 7 million civilians died because of the war.
- The fighting took place on land, sea and in the air.
- **The Western Front:** The name given to the parts of Europe where most of the fighting took place in France, Luxembourg and Belgium.
- **The Eastern Front:** The name given to the battlefields in Eastern Europe. The fighting was mainly in Russia but there was also fighting in Italy, the Middle East and parts of Africa.
- Many young men joined up voluntarily, in roles such as infantry, ambulance drivers, cooks, engineers and medics.
- Many women were left at home during the early years of the war. Some went on to work in factories, for charities and as nurses.

Slide 3 – A Toll on the Nation

- Sadly, many children lost both parents.
- Lots of people lost their homes and belongings.
- Food was rationed.
- Money was in short supply.
- The country was in mourning for the losses suffered.

Slide 4 – 2018

- 2018, marks 100 years since the end of the First World War.



Slide 5 – 1918 – The End of the War

- The eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month marks the signing of the Armistice, which took place on 11th November 1918, to signal the end of World War One.
- Armistice means an agreement for peace and to end the fighting.
- At 11 o'clock the guns fell silent and the war was over.

Slide 6 – Armistice the Key Facts

- The agreement was signed by representatives from Great Britain, France and Germany.
- The Armistice took place in a railway carriage north of Paris, France.
- The Armistice began on 11th November 1918 at 11am (French time)
- The eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month.
- It ended the fighting on land, sea and air.
- There were lots of conditions to the Armistice which would make it impossible for Germany to restart the war.
- Germany had to give up guns, aeroplanes, warships and submarines. They also had to release prisoners of war.
- If Germany had broken any of the terms of the Armistice, then the fighting would have resumed with 48 hours' notice.
- It marked a victory for the Allies.
- Six months later 'The Treaty of Versailles' was signed. This acted as the peace treaty between the nations.

Slide 7 – The War Is Over! How Did People Celebrate?

- Church bells rang (including Big Ben in London).
- People cheered and waved flags.
- People gathered in landmark locations such as outside Buckingham Palace and Trafalgar Square in London.
- The streets were full of people shouting, "The war is over!"
- Many parades were held.
- There were processions of soldiers in the streets.
- The celebrations continued for a long time afterwards! Many street parties were held across the country.

Slide 8 – Street Parties

- People celebrated the end of the war with street parties!
- Family, friends and neighbours joined together.
- They waved flags.
- Hung up bunting.
- Ate food and drink (subject to rationing).
- In 1919, street parties were known as 'Peace Teas'. These were very popular and a big treat for children in times of great hardship.



Slide 9 – Hold Your Own ‘Street Party’!

- As part of Red, White & Blue Day 2018 we are commemorating 100 years since the end of World War One.
- To commemorate the end of WWI why not hold your own ‘street party’?
- Use our lesson plans – there are 10 activities, it’s like a “pick and mix” to help you build your own ‘street party’.
- Activities such as: make your own bunting, bake a trench cake, make flags and much more...

Slide 10 – Remembrance Day

- As we take time to commemorate 100 years since the end of WWI, we are reminded that each year since the war on the 11th November at 11am we mark Remembrance Day.

Slide 11 – Remembrance Day

- Each year on 11th November people remember those who were killed in all conflicts such as WWI, WWII, Korea, Falklands, Bosnia, Afghanistan, Iraq...
- We also remember those injured or affected by war.
- A two-minute silence is held at 11am.
- People lay wreaths at war memorials.
- Parades are held.
- Many people wear poppies.
- The 11th November does not always fall on a Sunday so Remembrance Sunday is the Sunday nearest to 11th November.
- **Please note: there is a separate Remembrance PDF on the website.**

Slide 12 – “For The Fallen” and “The Epitaph”

- **“For The Fallen” by Laurence Binyon (1914)**
 - Was written in honour of the casualties in the opening phase of the war on the Western Front.
 - “For The Fallen” is also known as “Ode to Remembrance” and is read at ceremonies of Remembrance.
 - It is one verse (stanza) of a longer poem.
- **“The Epitaph” by John Maxwell Edmonds**
 - Commemorates the fallen of a battle during the Second World War in 1944.
 - It is normally read as part of Remembrance services.
- Read the poems.

Slide 13 – Any Questions?

- Audience questions.

Slide 14 – Red, White & Blue Day

- Closing slide.
- Information.