

PRESENTATION

SUBJECT-SPECIFIC SKILLS

GAME RULES

CARDS



card game

# Time War

## Chronology of the Great War



## Presentation

### CONTEXTUALISATION

Because of its global nature, The Great War impacted the entire population – men, women, children – through all areas of daily life.

The game was no exception to the rule and became a vector of propaganda, especially for the young children. It was above all a question of convincing them that the victory of the fatherland was inescapable while maintaining the hatred of the enemy: strategy games very often gave an undeniable advantage to the armies of their own country by heroizing its great figures and soldiers, shooting games invited players to shoot down enemy figures, others to demonize or ridicule them...

### TEACHING THROUGH PLAY

An essential element of childhood, transmitting norms and values, play, far from excluding learning, facilitates it by modifying pupils' relationship to knowledge. Playing involves emotional, communicative, and cognitive skills such as initiative, anticipation, creation and concentration. Thanks to games and the risk-taking they induce, pupils de-dramatize and accept error and failure more graciously.

It thus finds its place in the classroom by allowing pupils to learn differently.

## Subject-specific skills

### HISTORY

- Master landmarks (events and characters) in time.
- Order historical facts in relation to each other.
- Use specific vocabulary in context.

### MORAL & CIVIC EDUCATION

- Cooperate.
- Respect common rules.

### LANGUAGE

- Read and understand a text (game rules).
- Read a text expressively.

### ARTISTIC & CULTURAL EDUCATION

- Link different fields of knowledge.

# Game rules

## Game content :

30 double-sided cards (front : event and illustration /back : date and description of the event).

*[Provide a sheet of paper to keep track of the points]*

## Aim of the game :

To reconstruct the timeline to find out the important events of the First World War.

## Preparation :

- Players form two teams (one-on-one, two-on-two or three-on-three).
- To begin, each team draws a card randomly; the team with the earliest date receives the first challenge. These cards are then placed back under the deck.
- Shuffle the cards and place them in the center of the table with the front side visible (name and illustration of the event) to form the deck.

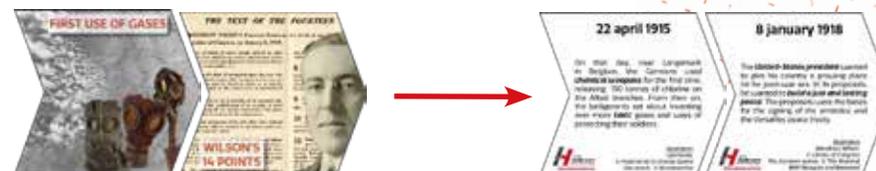
## Flow of the game :

- The challenge: Team [A] starts the game. They are challenged by team [B] who determines the number of cards to draw from the deck (minimum of 3 and maximum of 6).

*Note: the greater the number of cards, the more difficult the challenge; the team that sets the challenge must understand it can also bring more points.*

- Team [A] must put the cards back in the right chronological order.
- Counting the points : once the cards have been laid out, it is time to check whether the proposed chronology is correct. To do this, simply turn over the cards to reveal the date and description of each event.

If the challenge is successful, the team scores the number of points corresponding to the number of cards correctly arranged (3 points for 3 cards, 4 for 4 cards...). Otherwise, the team scores no points.



- If the cards are correctly arranged, they remain on the table and allow the timeline to be started. If not, they are returned to the deck.
- For the next round, the teams reverse roles. From the second round onwards, the cards, if they are correctly arranged, are integrated into the general timeline; if not, they are returned to the deck.
- The game is won by the team that reaches 12 points first or, depending on the variations chosen (see next page), by the team that has the most points when there are no more cards in the deck.

• **Suggestions for variations to raise the level of difficulty when the pupils have played several games and have achieved a first mastery of the chronology :**

- **Variation 1** : The challenged team has to integrate the new cards directly into the existing timeline.
- **Variation 2** : The challenge is successful when all the new cards are placed in the right order. If not, they are returned to the deck.
- **Variation 3** : After the first two challenges, and if there are more than 6 cards left in the deck, the team that is going to be challenged can declare itself "Master of Time". They must then put away all the cards in the deck.

If they succeed (i.e. if all the cards are in the right order) they win the game. If they fail, they lose 10 points, which are deducted from the number of points obtained since the beginning of the game, and the cards are returned to the deck.

- **Variation 4** : The challenged team scores 1 extra point if they are able to explain in a few words (see on the right) the event presented by each card correctly placed in the chronology.

*[You are free to adapt the rules and to imagine other variations.]*



[Variation 4]

*An extra point could be awarded by explaining that the battle began with a mine explosion, or that it was a joint French-British offensive, by giving the duration of the battle, or by pointing out that the front line at the end of the offensive was much the same as it was before the offensive...*

### Preparation of the cards :

*Cut out the 30 cards, fold them in half before gluing.*

*To ensure a longer life for the cards, it is advisable to laminate them.*

### June 28<sup>th</sup>, 1914

**The Austrian Archduke** Franz-Ferdinand was assassinated in Sarajevo by a Serbian independence fighter. **Austria-Hungary** accused **Serbia** of being behind this attack and declared war on them. By the **play of alliances**, the rest of Europe was dragged into conflict.



Illustration  
Le Petit Journal, 12 July 1914.  
© Gallica-BnF



SARAJEVO  
ATTACK

### July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1914

As a major figure of **pacifism**, the socialist deputy Jean Jaurès was assassinated in Paris by Raoul Villain. With his death, all hopes of saving peace were dashed. **War seemed inevitable**. All the political forces chose to support the government and to form the **Sacred Union**.



Illustration  
L'Humanité, 1<sup>st</sup> august 1914.  
© Gallica-BnF



ASSASSINATION  
OF JEAN JAURÈS

### August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1914

General mobilization was decreed the day before Germany declared war on France on August 3, 1914. It called on **all citizens between the age of 21 and 48**, approximately 3,8 million men, to join the army.



Illustration  
Mobilization poster.  
© Historial de la Grande Guerre



FRANCE MOBILISES

## April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1915

On this day, near Langemark in Belgium, the Germans used **chemical weapons** for the first time, releasing 150 tonnes of chlorine on the Allied trenches. From then on, the belligerents set about inventing ever more **toxic** gases and ways of protecting their soldiers.



*Illustration*  
Gasmasks.

© Historial de la Grande Guerre  
Gas attack. © Bundesarchiv

### FIRST USE OF GASES



## September 6<sup>th</sup>, 1914

With Paris threatened by German invasion, the Franco-British launched a victorious **counter-offensive** on the Marne from September 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>. **The Germans retreated** and dug the first trenches. The front line stabilized. A long war of position began.



*Illustration*

French soldiers in action.  
© Gallica-BnF/Agence Rol

### FIRST BATTLE OF THE MARNE



## April 6<sup>th</sup>, 1917

Germany intensified its submarine warfare and tried to draw close to Mexico, a neighbour of the United-States, to dissuade the Americans from intervening directly in the conflict.

**Feeling its interests increasingly threatened**, the United-States entered the war.



*Illustration*

« He brings forward the hour of victory » poster.  
© Historial de la Grande Guerre

### THE UNITED-STATES GO TO WAR



# January 8<sup>th</sup>, 1918

The **United States president** wanted to give his country a growing place in the post-war era. In 14 proposals, he wanted to **build a just and lasting peace**. The proposals were the bases for the signing of the armistice and the Versailles peace treaty.



*Illustration*  
Woodrow Wilson.  
© Library of Congress  
The fourteen points. © The National WWI Museum and Memorial

# April 16<sup>th</sup>, 1917

**General Nivelle** promised : the Chemin des Dames offensive, in the Aisne, would be decisive. After several weeks of fighting, the attack was a **failure**. The human toll was terrible and the Germans remained in their positions. **The moral of the French soldiers was badly affected**.



*Illustration*  
Supply raid through Craonnelle.  
© La Contemporaine

# November 11<sup>th</sup>, 1918

In the early hours of November 11th 1918, in a wagon parked in the forest of **Rethondes**, near Compiègne, in the Oise, the Germans asked for the armistice. **The fighting stopped** at 11am after 1,561 days of war and ten million dead.



*Illustration*  
Postcard.  
© Historial de la Grande Guerre

## THE TEXT OF THE FOURTEEN

**PRESIDENT WILSON'S Fourteen Points**, as set forth in an address to the Senate, on January 8, 1918.

When covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always openly and in the public view.

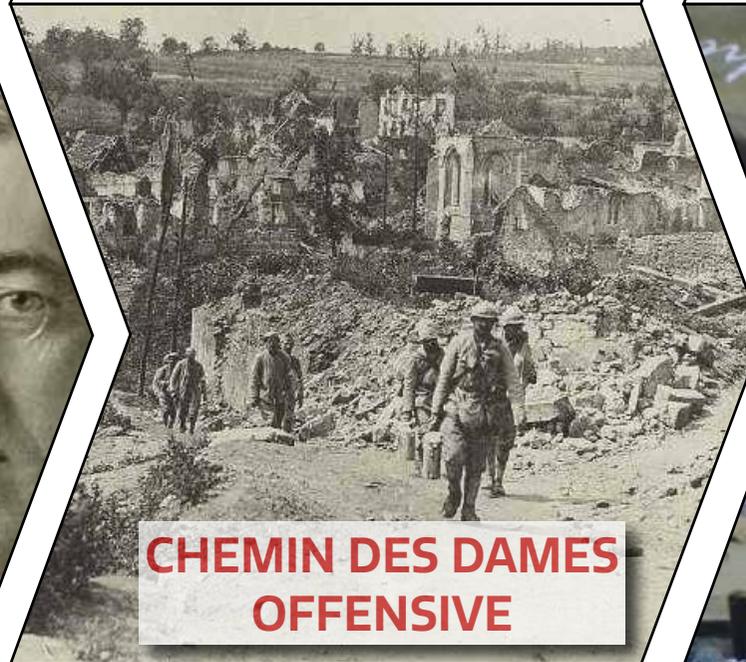
8. Complete freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and in war, except as may be closed in whole or in part by international agreement or the enforcement of international law.

9. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade opportunities among all the nations consenting to the peace and pledging themselves for its maintenance.

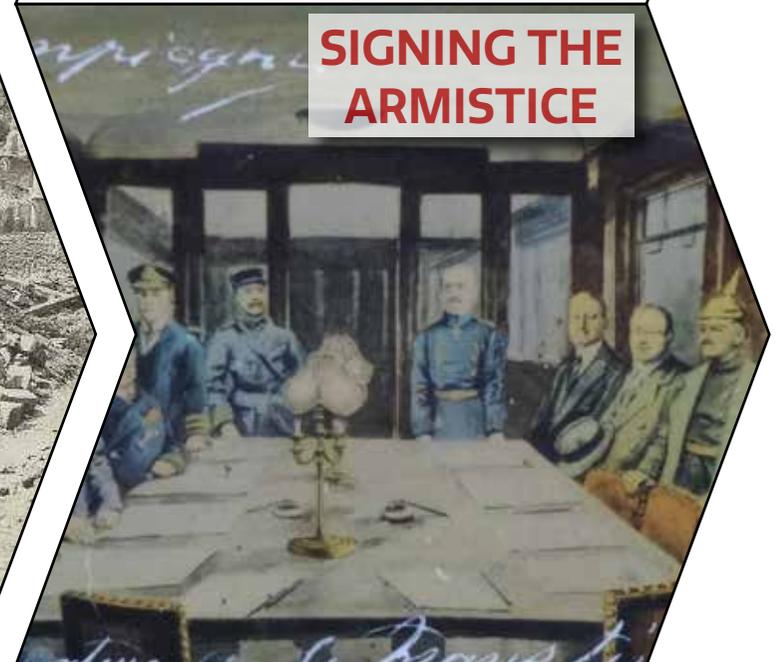
10. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point compatible with domestic safety.

11. Free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all claims which the subjects of one nation may have against those of another. In such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must be equally considered. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will

## WILSON'S 14 POINTS



## CHEMIN DES DAMES OFFENSIVE



## SIGNING THE ARMISTICE

## November 7<sup>th</sup>, 1917

After the February Revolution, a provisional government ousted Tsar Nicholas II and continued the war. **Lenin and the Bolshevik party**, advocating immediate peace, led the insurrection and **took power**. A long period of unrest set in in Russia.

*Illustration*

Lenin. © Bundesarchiv  
Bolshevik revolutionary  
soldiers in Moscow.

© National Archives  
and Records Administration



## March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1918

The Germans launched a last chance offensive in the spring 1918. Everything was done to ensure its success. **Long-range cannons** manufactured by the Krupp company (wrongly called "Big Bertha") fired on Paris for 46 days to **frighten and demoralize** the population : 256 dead, 620 wounded.

*Illustration*

Geoffroy Marie Street, Paris.  
© La Contemporaine



## November 16<sup>th</sup>, 1917

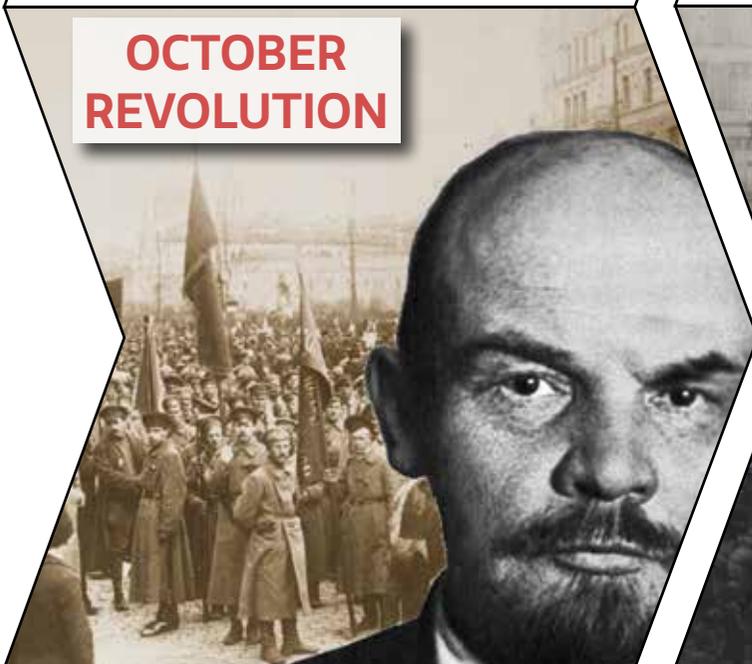
The man nicknamed "The Tiger" was appointed **head of the government** by Raymond Poincaré, president of the French Republic. At 76, he showed great energy in the face of adversity. For everyone, he became **the father of victory**.

*Illustration*

Métallography by Gilbert Gautier,  
« Clemenceau, the Tiger ».  
© Historial de la Grande Guerre



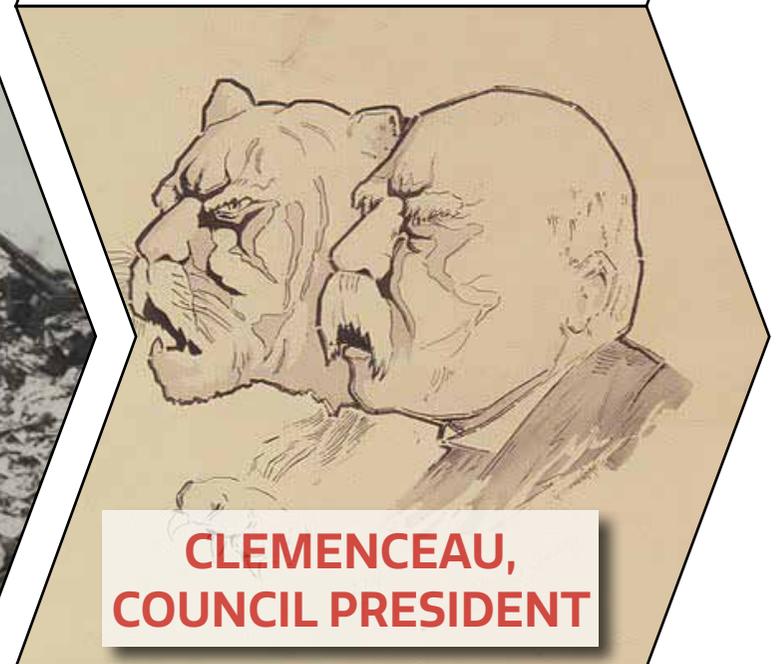
## OCTOBER REVOLUTION



## « BIG BERTHA » BOMBS PARIS



## CLEMENCEAU, COUNCIL PRESIDENT



## June 15<sup>th</sup>, 1915

As the conflict became more entrenched and the need for ammunition increased, the belligerents **mobilized their industries**. In France, Citroën, Renault and others reoriented their production to the **war effort**.



*Illustration*  
Citroën factory on the quai Javel à Paris, machine shop.  
© La Contemporaine



**CITROËN  
MANUFACTURES  
ITS FIRST SHELLS**

## April 24<sup>th</sup>, 1915

This date marks the beginning of the **genocide** of the Armenian minority throughout the Ottoman Empire: **executions, deportations** and **internments** caused the death of **more than one million people** in a few months.



*Illustration*  
Convoy of Armenian deportees crossing the desert.  
© Australian War Memorial



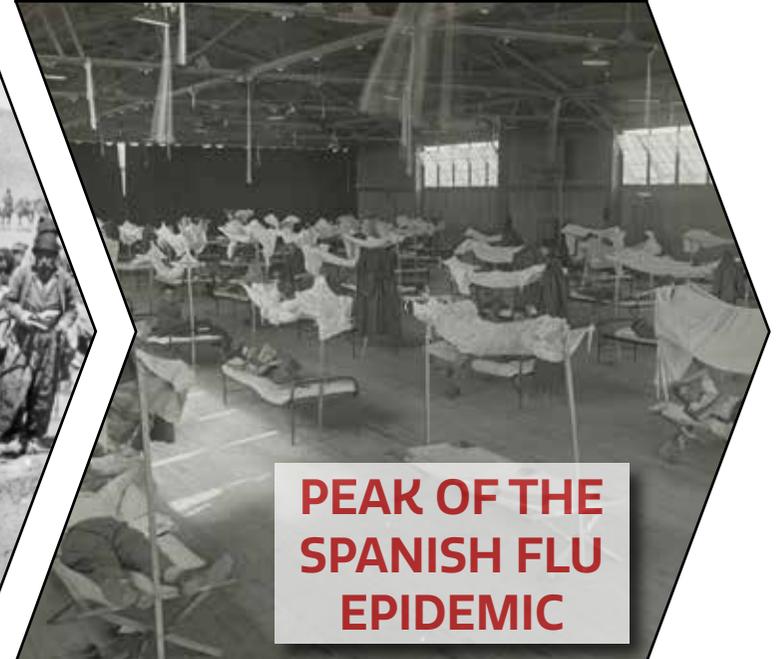
**ARMENIAN  
GENOCIDE**

## October 1918

Taking advantage of the movement of people and soldiers, the **deadly Spanish flu virus** spread rapidly around the world at the end of the conflict. In three years, the **pandemic** had killed more than 50 millions people.



*Illustration*  
Sick American soldiers in isolation.  
© National Archives and Records Administration



**PEAK OF THE  
SPANISH FLU  
EPIDEMIC**

## May 31<sup>st</sup>, 1916

**The largest sea battle** of the Great War took place off the Danish coast from May 31<sup>st</sup> to June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1916. Everyone claimed victory. Although the British lost more ships, the German fleet did not dare venture out to sea for the rest of the war.



*Illustration*  
British fleet.  
© Australian War Memorial

## September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1918

Following the aborted German offensive in the spring of 1918, the Allies pushed the enemy eastward and they abandoned the area. Many towns were liberated. Although **Péronne was in ruins**, the arrival of the **Australian** soldiers was a **relief** to the population.



*Illustration*  
Australian soldiers in  
a street of Péronne.  
© Australian War Memorial

## January 11<sup>th</sup>, 1915

An appeal to women to support isolated or familyless soldiers was launched in January 1915. Thousands of women adopted a **godson** and did their best to provide that soldier with **moral and emotional comfort** (correspondence, parcels...).

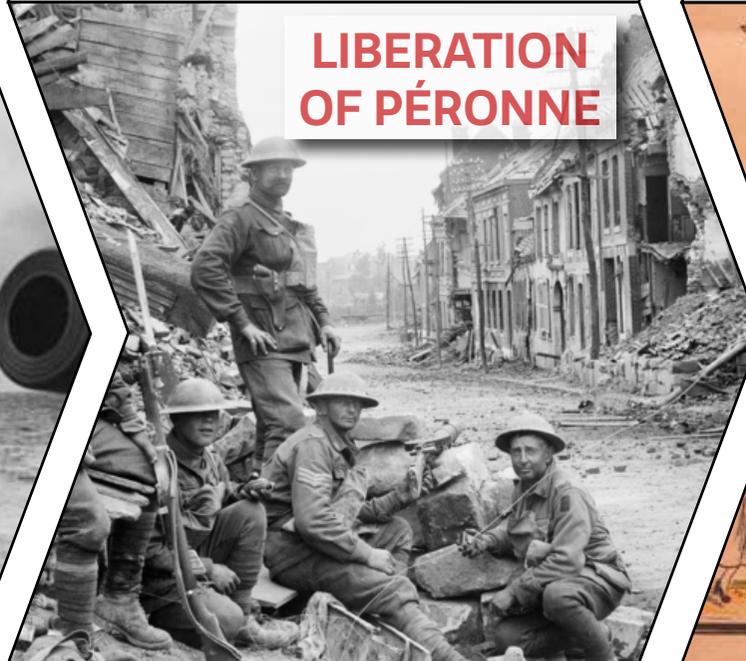


*Illustration*  
Certificate awarded by the soldier  
to his wartime godmother.  
© Historial de la Grande Guerre

## BATTLE OF JUTLAND



## LIBERATION OF PÉRONNE



## ASSOCIATION OF WARTIME GODMOTHERS



## May 1917

General Nivelle launched the **Chemin des Dames** offensive: that attempt to break through the German front was a failure. After three weeks of bloody battles, nearly 20,000 poilus mutinied and refused to leave their trenches. About fifty of them were **shot as an example**.



*Illustration*  
Monument to those shot for the example, Chauny (Aisne)  
© Rights reserved

## October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1919

Article 5 of the **law of October 25th 1919** : Subsidies will be granted by the State to the communes in proportion to the effort and sacrifices they will make to **glorify the heroes who died for the fatherland**.



*Illustration*  
War memorial of Péronne : « Picardy woman cursing the war ».  
© Educational service

## January 25<sup>th</sup>, 1919

The forerunner of the UN, the League of Nations, was created by the victors in the aftermath of the conflict and was based in Geneva. Its aim was to **defend peace in Europe**. Its main promoter was the American President Wilson, but the United States did not join the organisation.



*Illustration*  
Le Pays de France, 20 février 1919.  
© La Contemporaine

## MUTINIES IN THE FRENCH ARMY



## WAR MEMORIALS



## CREATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS



## November 11<sup>th</sup>, 1920

In order to maintain a **collective memory** and to honour all the combattants of the Great War, the french government buried an unknown soldier under the **Arc-de-Triomphe**, in Paris. Since 1923, a flame symbolises the memory that must not be extinguished.



*Illustration*  
Burial of the Unknown Soldier  
under the Arc-de-Triomphe.  
© Gallica-BnF/Agence Meurisse

## July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1916

7h30. Huge mine explosions ripped through the Somme front. The **Big push** begins. The British and the French attacked the German trenches. But the enemy, far from being disorganised as hoped, fought back. The deadly battle continued for **5 months** without any real change in the front line.



*Illustration*  
Delville Wood, Longueval.  
© Historial de la Grande Guerre

## September 15<sup>th</sup>, 1916

Near Flers, during the **Battle of the Somme**, the British were the first to engage tanks on the battlefield. The results were disappointing, but tanks showed their full **potential**. They would be a decisive weapon at the end of the conflict.



*Illustration*  
British tank immobilised  
on the battlefield.  
© Historial de la Grande Guerre

## BATTLE OF THE SOMME



**BURIAL OF THE  
UNKNOWN SOLDIER**

**FIRST TANKS ON  
THE BATTLEFIELD**

## June 28<sup>th</sup>, 1919

The victors met in the castle of the Sun King and discussed the conditions of the future peace treaty. On the last day, the text was read to the Germans without them having had a chance to discuss it. **The peace was signed.** The text placed the responsibility for the war on the defeated.

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*Illustration*  
Signing of the Peace Treaty,  
Versailles.  
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### TREATY OF VERSAILLES

## February 21<sup>st</sup>, 1916

On February 21<sup>st</sup> 1916, Germans launched a large-scale offensive on the Verdun area. Despite the hope of a rapid breakthrough, the battle became bogged down and after 10 months of bloody fighting, the French re-established the situation to regain their starting positions.

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*Illustration*  
La Voie sacrée.  
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### BATTLE OF VERDUN

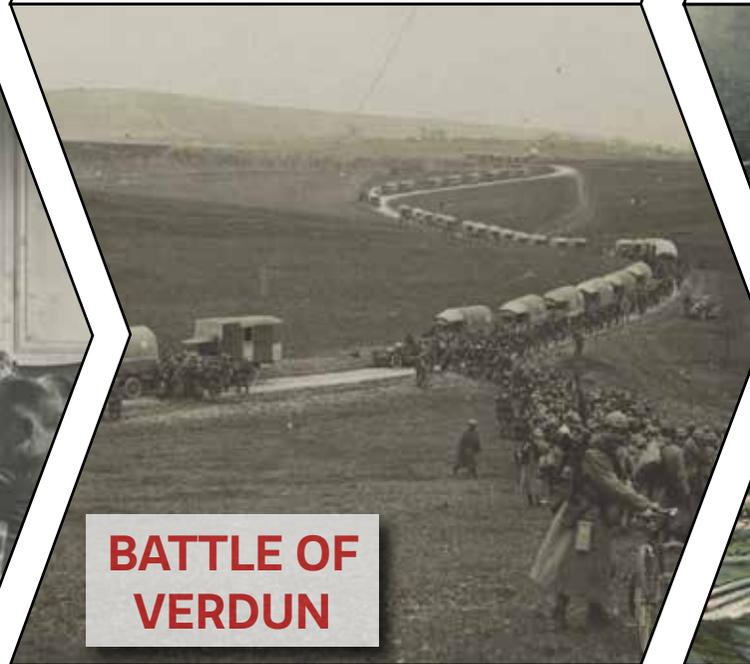
## May 7<sup>th</sup>, 1915

Engaged in all-out submarine warfare, the Germans sank the Lusitania, a cruise ship, off the coast of Ireland. Among the 2,000 shipwrecked, the death of 128 Americans aroused the indignation of the world and particularly the USA.

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*Illustration*  
British recruitment poster  
« Avenge the Lusitania.  
Join an Irish regiment today ».  
© Library of Congress

### WRECK OF THE LUSITANIA



## December 15<sup>th</sup>, 1916

Henri Barbusse received the **Goncourt Prize** for his novel "**Under Fire**". That pacifist writer, who nevertheless voluntarily enlisted in 1914, gives a strong **testimony** on the living conditions and sufferings of soldiers.



*Illustration*  
Cover of the novel  
by Henri Barbusse.  
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## August 17<sup>th</sup>, 1914

Under the command of **Hindenburg** and Ludendorff, the German armies repelled the Russian offensive around Tannenberg, on the **eastern front**. That victory brought glory to Hindenburg. Considered the saviour of Germany, he became a true hero.



*Illustration*  
Illustrierte Weltschau :  
Russian Prisoners.  
© Historial de la Grande Guerre

## January 8<sup>th</sup>, 1917

The **midinettes**, workers in the Parisian fashion houses, went on strike for a pay rise in the face of **high living costs** and a reduction in working hours. The demonstrations increased in the spring and reflected the **weariness** of this never-ending war.



*Illustration*  
Parade of the midinettes.  
© Gallica-BnF/Agence Rol

PRIX GONCOURT

HENRI BARBUSSE

LE FEU

THE GONCOURT IS  
AWARDED TO...



BATTLE OF  
TANNENBERG

MIDINETTES'  
STRIKE

