



**A programme of lectures and
workshops to mark 100 years since
the end of The Great War**



The 1918 Project commemorates the centenary of the end of The Great War through a series of workshops and lectures that look at the legacy and impact of The War from different historical perspectives.

We've created 2 GCSE workshops that can be delivered at your school across the autumn term and a range of post-16 lectures and talks at our City Campus throughout October and November.

To arrange for one or both of the pre-16 sessions please contact Jack Ridley directly at j.ridley@shu.ac.uk

To reserve places for any of the post-16 on-campus lectures or workshops, please contact Matt Lawton-Hunt at m.lawton-hunt@shu.ac.uk



The 1918 Project: **Pre-16 workshops**

Sessions and Session outlines

Using the year 1918 as their starting point, these source-based workshops will explore the immense social and political upheaval experienced in Europe during the inter-war period. Utilising a range of contemporary film and print sources, these engaging, interactive sessions will support the development of students' interpretative skills and orientate them within the period's broader historical context. All of the workshops have been designed to support the current AQA, Edexcel and OCR GCSE history specifications, and can be adapted to the needs of particular cohorts.

1. **Germany: 1918**

This workshop will explore the immense political and social change taking place in Germany in the interwar period, covering Germany's relative economic recovery under Stresemann, the failure of Weimar democracy, and the rise of Nazism. The session has been designed to support the following modules;

- AQA – AB Germany, 1890-1945: Democracy and dictatorship
- Edexcel – 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-1939
- OCR (History A) – Germany 1925-1955: The People and the State

2. **Russia: 1918**

This workshop will explore Russia's turbulent journey from the collapse of Tsardom to the rise and consolidation of communism. The session will touch on the civil war of 1918-21, Stalin's struggle to power, and the collectivisation and industrialisation processes. The session has been designed to support the following modules;

- AQA – AC Russia, 1894-1945: Tsardom and communism
- Edexcel – 30: Russia and the Soviet Union, 1917-41
- OCR – Russia 1928 – 1964: The People and the State

These roadshow sessions will be available to be delivered in your school from September. Workshops can be delivered independently or together. Workshops last approx 1hour.

For further information or to request a workshop for your school please contact Jack Ridley at J.Ridley@shu.ac.uk



The 1918 project: **Post 16**

Sessions and session outlines

Women, Britain and suffrage extension after the war

All men over 21 and some women - but not all - were given the vote in February 1918. Why did the government enact this franchise reform and why did it exclude women under 30?

When: Wednesday, November 7; 10am-12pm

Where: City Campus

Red scared: The allied intervention into Bolshevik Russia

The allied landing at Archangel in 1918 set the agenda for a new period of diplomatic tensions in the years after 1918, in which attention moved away from the threat of a German menace to new anxieties about Bolshevism in Russia. The period 1918-1920 was dominated by images of Red Scares, both domestically in Britain, and internationally. This session considers images of Bolshevism and red scares in contemporary propaganda, and analyses their impact on politics and society during and after the post-1918 peace process.

When: Wednesday, October 17; 10am-12pm **and** Wednesday, October 24; 10am-12pm

Where: City Campus

1918 and Germany

Why did revolution break out in Germany in November 1918? Are the causes to be found mainly in events on the fighting front or on the home front? What role did soldiers, sailors and women workers play? And how far did the revolution succeed in meeting its aims?

When: Wednesday, November 14; 6pm (Public Lecture)

Where: City Campus

Women and the German Revolution, 1918-1919

The German revolution which began with the uprising in the naval town on Kiel on 3 November 1918, and led to the overthrow of the Kaiser and the end of the First World War on 9-11 November, was a major event in German and European history. Often depicted as a 'failed' or 'betrayed' revolution, it in fact gave rise to a variety of new ways of envisioning politics and social relationships, not least for women. Much of this hope and optimism has been forgotten in intervening years, including in the centenary commemorations of 2018.

This session will include a talk by Professor Matthew Stibbe on women's role during the revolution; a chance to look at documents and an exhibition on the events in Kiel; and a play, 'Women of Aktion', put on by the theatre company Bent Architect. The play focuses on the attempt by British theatre director Joan Littlewood to stage a play by the German revolutionary poet Ernst Toller on the Kiel Uprising in Manchester in the 1930s, and her criticism of Toller's portrayal of the Uprising as an event led solely by men. It will be followed by a Q&A session.

When: Wednesday, November 14; 1-4.30pm

Where: City Campus, The Performance Lab

Britain's Role in Final Victory, 1918

The home front was efficiently mobilized but military initiatives were allegedly lacking. This lecture will focus on the last year of the war and the successful part British forces played in the defeat of Germany just at a time when the Germans had renewed hope of victory following Russia's withdrawal from the war.

When: Wednesday, October 17; 10am-12pm

Where: City Campus

The Great War and the United States

On 6 April 1917, the United States declared war on Germany, entering the First World War on the side of the Allied Powers. While the involvement of American forces, supplies, and treasure played an important role in the course of the conflict, the Great War had a significant impact on American society back home. This lecture will explore how social and political developments during and after the war affected the domestic movements for civil rights for women and African Americans

When: Wednesday, November 7; 1-3pm

Where: City campus

The impact of WWI on social class

This session will examine social class in the United Kingdom before and after World War 1, outlining some of the changes that took place due to the *Great War*.

When: Wednesday, November 14; 1-3pm

Where: City Campus

Diets during the war

This lecture will examine the everyday fare of British soldiers and civilians during the conflict showing how food increasingly became a weapon of war for the Allied forces. The lecture will contrast the role of government control of the food supply including rationing during the conflict with later food policies, drawing attention to the changing dietary landscape.

This session will also include taster examples of food which was cooked in the trenches.

When: Wednesday, October 17; 1-2pm

Where: City Campus

Health 1918

"One of the greatest, but most unfortunate, ironies in life is how modern medicine owes some of its existence to the deadly cancer of war" Dr Neil Metcalfe

What do Blood banks, traction splints, plastic surgery, Psychoanalysis, motorised ambulances, X-rays, antiseptic wound control, and anaesthetics all have in common? Their discovery and innovation can be traced back to The Great War.

Collegiate Hall served as The Third Northern General Base Hospital, treating in excess of 65,000 wounded soldiers during The Great War. This day of activities will include a guided historical tour of the old hospital site; talks exploring medical advancements and the historical development of healthcare at a local level in Sheffield for our wounded, and finally an exhibition area to look at artefacts from The Great War, and how these have influenced medical practice today.

When: November 21; 11am-4pm

Where: Collegiate Crescent

Aircraft development in WW1

The First World War started less than 11 years after the first powered, controlled flight by an aeroplane. However, over the next four years, developments in aerodynamics, propulsion and weaponry would turn the aeroplane into a potent weapon and create the foundations of the aerospace industry. Alongside the development of aircraft, the armed forces of all protagonists had to learn to deploy this new weapon, while the pilots, navigators and gunners became ever more skilled in their use

When: October 24; 1-3pm

Where: City Campus

After the war: education and social change

In this session we look at how World War One changed society and led to improvements in the UK education system

When: November 14th 10-11am

Where: City Campus