

Year 9 Autumn Term 1: Why was the 20th Century so significant?



Key Words

Militarism- The belief that strong countries should have the biggest and strongest army and navy possible.

Alliances- Agreements between countries to work together

Imperialism- The belief that a strong country must have a large empire

Nationalism- Being extremely loyal to and proud of your country

Assassination of Franz Ferdinand- Took place on July 24th in Sarajevo. Started a chain of events that start the First World War

Treaty of Versailles- A treaty signed in 1919 to end WW1. It was very harsh on Germany and wanted to punish them.

Operation Dynamo-Code name for the evacuation of the troops at Dunkirk.



Militarism



Imperialism



Alliance System



Nationalism

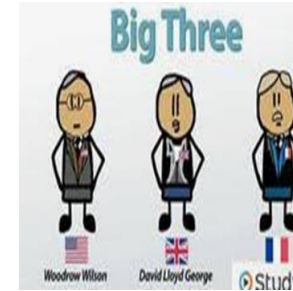
Long Term Causes of WWI

The Great Powers divided themselves into two rival alliances, Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) and Triple Entente (France, Russia and Britain). They competed to have the biggest empires, navies and armies. As they built up their armies and navies they became powerful and dangerous rivals.

The Short term causes of WWI

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by the Black Hand Gang. Alliances triggered - Russia mobilises troops and Germany declares war. Germany activated the Schlieffen Plan and invades neutral Belgium. France and Britain mobilised their troops. Within 6 weeks the Great powers and their empires were at war

Nazis used Blitzkrieg (Lightning War) in the opening months of the war with great success. By May 1940, most of Europe was under Nazi control. Nazi troops almost cut off and captured the British army. The British narrowly escaped after a nine day evacuation from Dunkirk. The government only believed only 25% of the army could be saved but after a coordinated evacuation involving the RAF, British navy and civilian boats, 338,000 troops were rescued. Within days France was defeated and was now occupied by German troops.



significance

Etymology (origins of the word)

Sign: Latin – 'a mark.'

Terms of the Treaty of Versailles

Guilt. Germany and Germany alone was blamed for the war

Armed forces reduced. Army of 100,000, no tanks, no subs, no planes, a navy of six battleships

Reparations. Germany was expected to pay for the damage caused by the war. The figure was later set at £6600million

Germany lost land. Alsace Lorraine was returned to France, Germany was split in two by the Polish Corridor, Germany lost all its colonies.

League of Nations. This was set up to avoid future wars. Nations would meet to avoid war by discussion of problems but the Allies were in no mood to compromise.

To determine how significant something or someone is, think about, is it;

Remarkable - include the scale, numbers involved

Resulted in change - include what changes or developments occurred at the time and over time

Revealed - include what attitudes were at the time

Remembered - Include how do we remember today

Relevant - how does the event/person/development affect people today, what lessons can be learnt

Year 9 Autumn Term 2: The Cold War- When is a war not a war?



Key Words

Atomic Bomb- The belief that strong countries should have the biggest and strongest army and navy possible.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Communism- Agreements between countries to work together

Capitalism- The belief that a strong country must have a large empire

Cold War- Being extremely loyal to and proud of your country

Arms Race- Took place on July 24th in Sarajevo. Started a chain of events that start the First World War



August 1945 at 8.15am, an American bomber plane dropped the world's first atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. 80,000 people died as a direct result of the blast, and another 35,000 were injured. Even after this devastation, Japan did not surrender. Three days later, another nuclear bomb was dropped by the Americans on the Japanese city of Nagasaki. At least 74,000 people died in the Nagasaki blast or from subsequent injuries.

Berlin Blockade

Stalin, in response to West uniting their sectors of Berlin, blockaded the city. This placed millions into potential starvation.

In response, West launched airlift of supplies for eleven months.

Consequences

- 1st conflict of Cold War, no one knew how it would turn out. Would the planes be shot down, would this lead to war? Led to increased tension between the superpowers.
- NATO and Warsaw Pact set up afterwards. This meant a future war would now include members of both alliances.



Berlin Wall

Reasons for the Wall

People living in West Berlin enjoyed a high standard of living. For those living in East Berlin and East Germany life was hard and standard of living was poor. They were constantly reminded of their differences. Between 1945 - 60 it is thought that 3 million people crossed from East to West Berlin.

Consequences

- Flow of refugees reduced to a trickle
- propaganda victory for the 'West' - they claimed Communist countries had to build a 45km wall to imprison people

Cuban Missile Crisis

After the USA's failed attempt to overthrow the Cuban leader Castro, USSR's leader Khrushchev saw an opportunity to challenge the USA. He argued he wanted to install the missiles with nuclear war heads in Cuba to stop the US taking any action against Cuba. The USA also had similar missiles based in Turkey very close to the USSR. Kennedy believed the missiles were a direct threat to the USA as Cuba was only 90 miles off the US coast. It sparked a 13 day stand off that could have brought the world to nuclear annihilation.

Consequences

- The two sides sign The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed. This banned testing of nuclear weapons above ground.
- A hotline was set up to allow direct communications between Washington DC to Moscow to avoid any future crises coming so close to a war
- Khrushchev was made to look weak in the eyes of the Russian people for removing the missiles
- Kennedy had stood up to the Soviet Union and forced the missiles to be removed

Capitalism

- Low taxes, poor should work way out of poverty, accept society will be unequal.
- Private ownership of Land and businesses. Owners keep profits.
- Free elections/Press
- Tend to be popular with the rich/owners of industry

Communism

- Believe in an equal society, confiscate property of rich to share with poor, encourage revolution against 'capitalist' class (rich),
- Internationalist
- Dictatorship
- Control all media
- Lack of personal freedom



To determine how significant something or someone is, think about, is it;
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Revealed - include what attitudes were at the time
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Year 9 Spring 1: How did the Nazis control hearts and minds?



Key Words

Antisemitism- Hostility or aggression in words/actions) OR prejudice (treating someone negatively) because they are Jewish

Propaganda - Using the media to try and persuade people to believe a certain point of view.

Nazis- Short for the National Socialist German Workers Party. They were the political party that Hitler was the leader of.

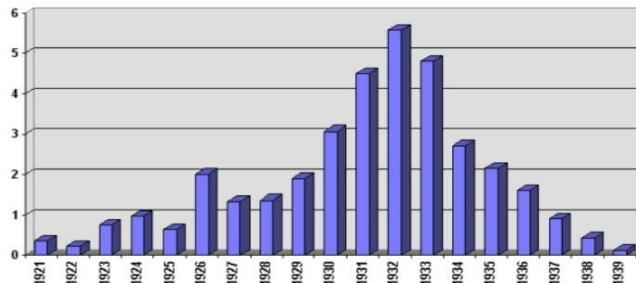
Nazis changed the school day to brainwash German children

▼ A typical day's timetable at a mixed school in Berlin, 1936. **Eugenics** is the study of how to influence or 'improve' the mental and physical characteristics of the human race.

	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lunch	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
Boys	German	History/ Geography	Eugenics/ Nazi Theory		Physics and Chemistry	PE: boxing, football and marching	Maths
Girls	German	History/ Geography	Eugenics/ Nazi Theory	Sport and music clubs	Biology/ health and sex education	Cookery	Maths

The Nazis heavily invested in jobs for the German people. This increased their popularity greatly

Unemployment in Germany (1921-1939)



The Concentration camps

The first camps were set up as soon as Hitler came to power
They were run by the SS
Prisoners were forced to do hard labour on poor rations with tough discipline
Random executions were common
Jews, Socialists, Communists, trade unionists, churchmen and any other opponents of the Nazis ended up there

The SS

Formed in 1925 from fanatics personally loyal to Hitler
Led by Heinrich Himmler
It had responsibility for destroying opposition and carrying out the racial policies of the Nazis
Waffen SS fought alongside the army and Death's Head units ran the extermination camps

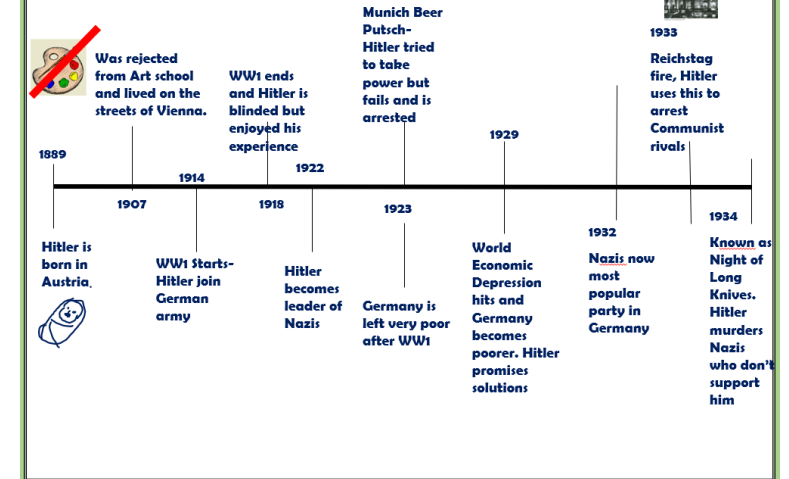
The Gestapo

The Gestapo was the secret state police
It was the force most feared by the German people
They had the power to arrest on suspicion and send suspects to concentration camps
They relied on information from informants
Germans thought that the Gestapo had greater power and reach than it did

The Police and Courts

Nazis were appointed to command local police forces
Nazis controlled judges, magistrates and lawyers
Opponents of the Nazis would not receive a fair trial

Hitler and the Nazi Party – The Rise to Power



Time Period	Specific date	Treatment of Jewish people
Romans 100BC-400AD	4 th century	Blamed Jewish people for the death of Jesus Christ
Norman England 1066-1100	1066	William the Conqueror invited Jews to settle in Norman England and even offered the protection
Middle Ages 1000-1500	1100	Jewish people wrongly accused of murdering Christian children and anti-Jewish feeling grew.
	1190	150 Jewish people die after being trapped inside a tower
	1290	King Edward I ordered all Jews to leave the country, England became the first European country to expel the Jewish people
Early Modern 1500-1700	17 th and 18 th centuries	New inventions and discoveries helped challenge existing ideas. Religion, for some, was no longer as important as it once was. People were seen as equal despite their beliefs
Industrial Period 1700-1900	18 th and 19 th centuries	Slowly, laws began to be lifted and Jewish communities took opportunities gave to them and made contributions to their countries.
	1870	Wilhelm Marr introduced a word for his beliefs- Antisemitism. He also claimed that Jews were a separate race, rather than a religion.
Modern Period 1900-2022	1900	Some people claimed Jews were responsible for Germany's defeat in WW1, which was completely untrue.
	1920's	Rise of Nazis and Antisemitism concerned German Jews but many did not think he would be in power long.



Year 9 Spring 2: Persecution of the Jews and the Holocaust



Key Words

Resistance- Resisting is when you refuse to accept what is happening and you fight back.

Holocaust- The mass murder of Jewish people under the German Nazi regime during the period 1941-5. More than 6 million European Jews.

Persecution- Treating someone badly based on who they are.

Auschwitz-Birkenau is the most infamous of all the Nazi camps. This is for good reason. It is the site where almost million Jews were murdered. It was the largest of all the camps built by the Nazis. It was a complex web of concentration, labour and extermination camps with over 40 sub-camps around the sites. Finally, it was the site where experimentation began with using Zyklon B, a poison gas used to kill Jews on a mass scale.



Resistance

The Jews resisted against Nazi persecution in many ways.

Resistance fighters- Groups of armed Jewish fighters attacked Nazi soldiers and destroyed railway lines

Individual Defiance- more common was small acts of individual defiance. Joint prayer, singing and raising a family in the shadow of death continued despite the persecution

Explanations of why the life of Jews was made more difficult after 1933

A. After coming to power in Germany in 1933, it did not take the Nazis long before they introduced their policies against the Jews. These policies were mild compared to what the Nazis would do later. Perhaps Hitler was worried about how the policies would affect the German economy or perhaps he was worried about the opinions of foreign governments if his measures were too violent.

C. Most Germans did not appear to be very concerned about what was happening to the Jews. In fact, many Germans seemed to welcome these laws.

This is probably because the German people believed that Adolf Hitler was acting in Germany's best interests. Furthermore, the Nazis kept the details of their anti-Jewish campaigns secret.



D. Many Nazis were unhappy with the slow progress of the measures against the Jews. They wanted harsher policies.

In 1935, Hitler introduced the **Nuremberg Laws** which **banned marriages and sexual relationships between Jews and non-Jews**. **Jews were also stopped from being considered to be German citizens.**

B. On **April 1st 1933**, the Nazis called on Germans to **boycott Jewish businesses and professionals**, such as dentists and doctors.

This meant that the Germans would refuse to buy from, or use the services of, the Jews. The **Jews were also banned from working for the government**, or as dentists, doctors or lawyers.

E. On 7th November **1938**, a Polish Jew shot dead a German diplomat in Paris in protest against the Nazis' treatment of the Jews.

The Nazis quickly organised a series of revenge attacks against the Jews, which became known as **Kristallnacht** (The Night of Broken Glass). **Over 8,000 Jewish businesses and 200 synagogues were destroyed.**

Could Britain have done more?

Once Britain found out about the Final Solution, it decided the best way to help was to win the war as quick as possible.

There were individuals such as Nicholas Winton who set up the Czech Kindertransport. Saving 664 Jewish children and finding them homes in the UK.

In total, the Kindertransport saved over 10,000 mainly Jewish children from the Nazis between 1938-9.



Einsatzgruppen

Established in 1941, and meaning 'Special Action Unit'. They were a group of roughly 3000 members. Their task was to found up and kill enemies of the Nazis, primarily Jews but also Communists, Gypsies, and political leaders. They would round up victims, often making them dig their own grave before shooting them. They were responsible for the first stage of the Holocaust and the death of around 1.5 million Jews.



After Germany invaded Poland on 1st September 1939, another 3.5 million Jews were trapped under Nazi rule. In Poland, Jews were forced to live in special sections of the towns called "Ghettos". The largest ghetto in Poland was in Warsaw. It was shut off from the rest of the city. If Jews tried to escape they were executed. It was impossibly overcrowded. On average, there were seven people per room. Food was limited and people had to survive on just 300 calories a day (the equivalent of 2 ½ slices of bread) Jews who could work were used for slave labour. Those who could not were left to die from hunger and disease.