

Subject: History KO1: The First World War

Causes of the First World War

Militarism: To make sure that theirs were the best, countries spent more and more money on bigger and bigger armies. Nobody wanted the smallest army, so countries got caught up in an arms race. To many, there was no point in having a big, expensive army if you weren't going to use it, and whenever countries fell out the temptation to use those weapons was always there.

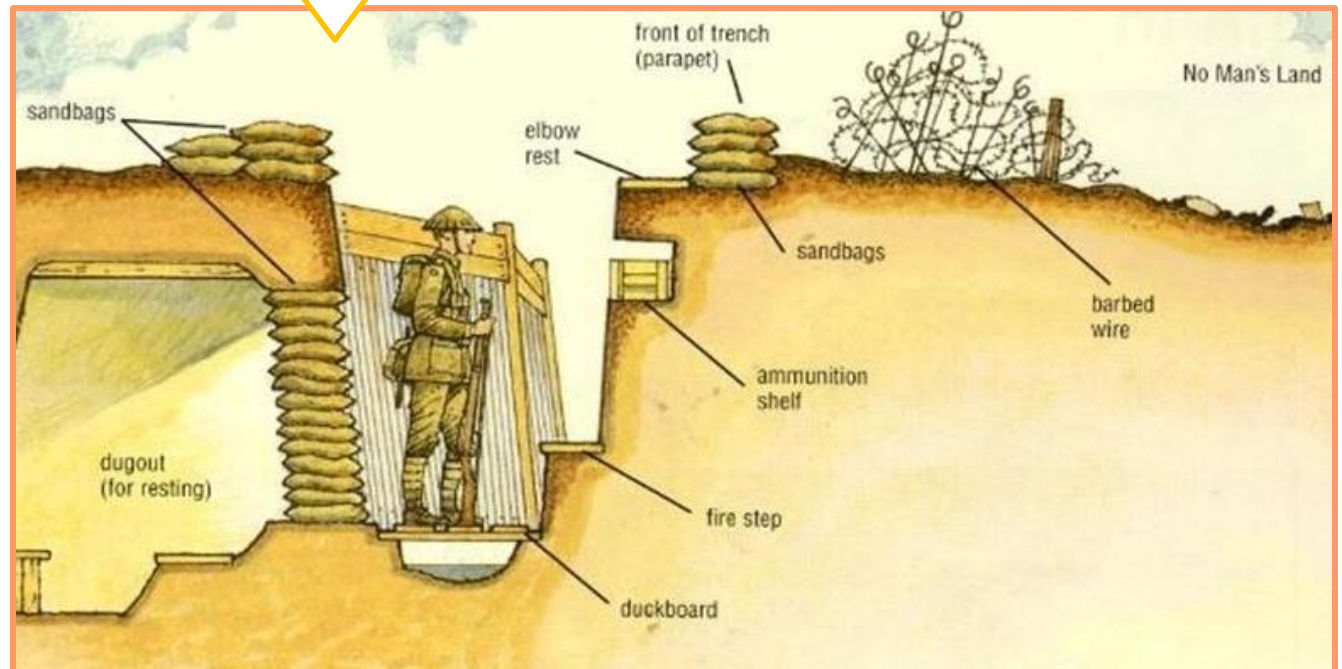
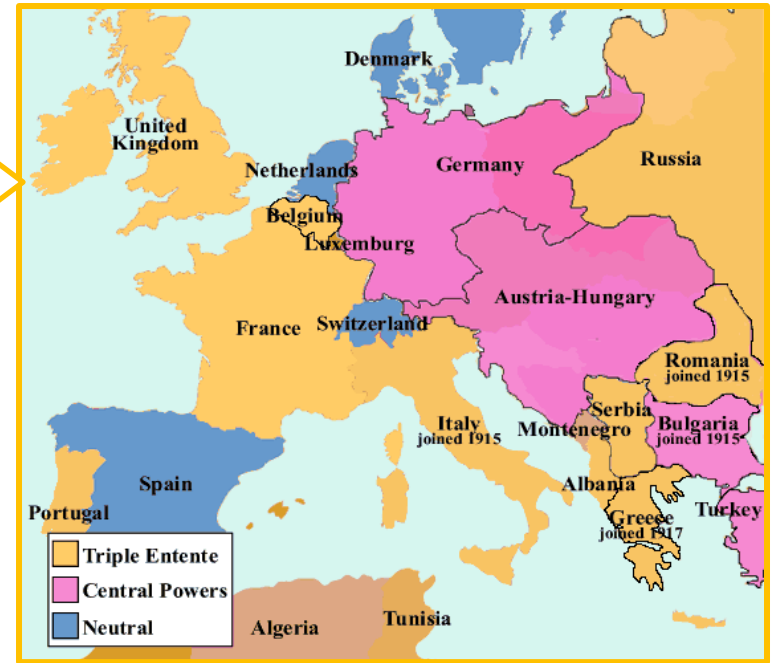
Alliances: Europe split into two alliances. Britain, France and Russia formed the Triple Entente, and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy formed the Triple Alliance. The idea was to put people off starting a war as it would mean fighting against three nations instead of one. But, now it would take one small disagreement between any two nations and all of Europe would be dragged into a war.

Imperialism: Many nations had Empires and controlled land across the world. Some other nations wanted empires too (Germany) – a desire known as imperialism. This led to tension between European countries who began to see each other as a threat to their land overseas.

Nationalism: This was thinking that your nation is better than others. Unfortunately, for many leaders of Europe, the best way to prove they were the best was to have a war with their rivals.

Map showing the alliances in Europe during the First World War

Cutaway diagram showing common features in a First World War Trench



Subject: **History** KO2: **Interwar Years**

Key Terms

Totalitarianism - a system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state

Dictatorship - Total control over a country

Democracy - Freedom to choose who you want to govern your country

Fascism - A system where the government controls the whole of a person's life

Communism - A system where the people work for the state not themselves- equality in all ways

Benito Mussolini - The Fascist dictator of Italy

Josef Stalin - The communist dictator of the USSR

Adolf Hitler - The Fascist dictator of Germany

Censorship - Where all information is controlled by the government

Terror - A method used to control the population

One-party state - No choice of political party to vote for.

Purges - Systematic removal of opposition

Democracy

Ordinary people get a say in how their country is governed by voting in elections of multiple political parties. People enjoy a number of rights and freedoms including:

- **Freedom of speech**
- **Freedom of religion**
- **Freedom of information**
- **Freedom in the law**
- **Freedom of association**

20th century examples: UK, USA, France

Dictatorship

Generally supported by large numbers of supporters and weapons.

The people have no say in how their country is governed. This is a one-party state ruled by a dictator.

People enjoy no real freedoms or rights:

- **No freedom of speech**
- **Censorship of information**
- **Religion banned**
- **No legal freedom- arrest and jail without trial**

20th century examples: Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, USSR

Left Wing

Communism

- One-party state
- State control of religion
- Total control by a single person
- Censorship of the media- radio, newspapers, films, etc
- People are free to run their own businesses to make money
- No right to strike
- Hatred of communism
- People are not equal, there are rich and poor

Dictatorships

Right Wing

Fascism

- One-party state
- No freedom of religion
- Total control by a collective- in reality
- this didn't happen (Stalin was in charge)
- Censorship of the media- film radio, newspapers, etc
- Tight controls over speech- any one who opposed would be purged.
- Millions of people 'disappeared' (killed)
- State control of all property and businesses including houses and factories
- People are equal- no rich or poor

Subject: History KO3: The Second World War

Key Terms

Appeasement- Giving someone what they want to make them stop doing something.

Atomic bomb – Nuclear weapon developed by the USA that caused HUGE damage.

Blitzkrieg- German tactic of using tanks, vehicles, troops and the airforce to attack very quickly.

Italy – Ally of Germany, led by Mussolini.

Japan- Ally of Germany, led by Hideki Tojo.

League of Nations- International organisation set up after the First World War that was supposed to keep the peace and stop wars.

Lebensraum- ‘Living Space’ which was land that would be taken from other countries for German people.

Mein Kampf- Hitler’s book, which means my struggle.

Nazi Party- Political party led by Adolf Hitler that ruled Germany from 1933.

Nazi-Soviet Pact- Agreement between USSR and the Nazis that they would not fight.

Treaty of Versailles – Peace treaty that ended the First World War

USSR- collection of countries led by Russia, also called Soviet Union.

Timeline of Second World War Events

September 1, 1939 Germany invades Poland

September 3, 1939 Britain and France declare war on Germany

May to June, 1940 Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe

July, 1940 Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begin) Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact creating the axis alliance

June 22, 1941 Germany attacks the USSR and captures huge amounts of land, eventually almost capturing Moscow.

December 7, 1941 The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day, the USA joins the war.

August 1942 – February 1943 The Battle of Stalingrad – German forces attempt to capture the city but fail to do so, suffering between 750,000 and 868,000 casualties.

June 6, 1944 D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans

April 30, 1945 Adolf Hitler commits suicide

May 7, 1945 Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next day

August 1945 Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people

September 2, 1945 Japan surrenders signalling the end of WW2

July, 1954 Rationing ends in the UK

Subject: History KO4: The Holocaust

Key Terms

Antisemitism: hostility toward or hatred of Jews as a religious or ethnic group.

Aryan: Northern Europeans were considered by so-called race scientists to be the most superior of Aryans, members of a "master race".

Concentration camp: camps to imprison and, if necessary, kill any groups or individual seen as a threat/problem.

Death Camps: The Nazis established killing centres for efficient mass murder.

Einsatzgruppen: mobile special units that followed the German army as it invaded the nations of central and eastern Europe killing political opponents and huge numbers of Jews.

"Final Solution": the Nazi plan to annihilate the European Jews.

Ghetto: a confined area of a city in which members of a minority group are compelled to live.

Gypsy: a traditional term used to describe the Roma. Large numbers were persecuted and killed during the era of the Holocaust.

Holocaust: The Holocaust was the state-sponsored systematic persecution and annihilation of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.

Kristallnacht: "The Night of Broken Glass." Violent attack on Jewish homes, businesses and Synagogues in November 1938.

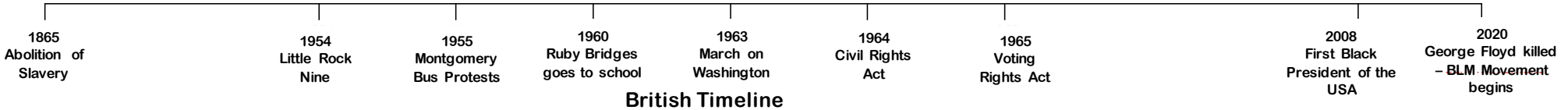
Synagogue: in Judaism, a house of worship and learning.

Map showing the camps across Nazi controlled Europe during the Second World War

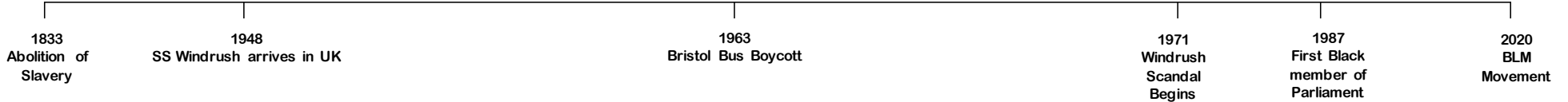


Subject: History KO5: Civil Rights

USA Timeline



British Timeline



Ruby Bridges

- Jim Crow Laws – Different schools. Ruby had to walk miles to a black school.
- November 6th 1960 – 1st African American child to walk into an all-white elementary school when she was 6.
- 1954 Brown v. Board of Education-racial segregation in schools against the law.
- 4 US Marshalls escorted her for 6 months.
- Protestors attacked and threatened Ruby and her family.
- Father lost job and grandparents lost farming land.
- Taught for 1 year on her own with Miss Henry.
- In her 2nd year, she became fully integrated into a class.



Rosa Parks

- Jim Crow Laws - Buses used to be segregated. Blacks were to sit at the back and give up their seats if there were none available.
- 1st December 1955 in Montgomery, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white passenger.
- Rosa was arrested and spent a few hours in jail.
- She lost her job as a seamstress and had to move to Detroit.
- The Montgomery Bus Boycott lasted for 361 days. (peaceful protest by 100's)
- The law was changed stating segregation laws should no longer be recognised.

The Windrush Scandal

- Many people from Caribbean and West Africa came to England in 1940's after the war to help fulfil jobs.
- 22nd June 1948 Empire Windrush brought the 1st boatful.
- Many discriminated against and couldn't get well paid jobs.
- 1971 – told they could stay permanently but no official record kept by government of who was in UK.
- 2012 – Official documents needed to stay in the UK. Many sent to an immigration detention centre.
- 2018 – Windrush Review and the Prime Minister then apologised for how they were treated.

Subject: History KO6: The Cold War

Key Terms

Arms race – the rapid increase in the quantity and quality of military power

Blockade – the means of blocking a place to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving

Buffer zone – a neutral area serving to separate hostile forces or nations

Capitalism – an economic and political system where trade and industry are controlled privately rather than by the state

Cold War – a period of political tension between the Soviet Union and the USA

Communism – an economic and political system where all property is owned by the government

Containment Policy – US policy to prevent the spread of communism

Democracy – a system of government where the citizens exercise power by voting

Dictatorship – a form of government characterized by a single leader

Domino Theory – the idea that if one country becomes communist, the surrounding countries will follow in a domino effect

Iron Curtain – a non-physical boundary dividing Europe into separate areas after WW2

Superpower – a very powerful and influential nation

