

## Subject: History Topic: First World War

### Causes of the First World War

**Militarism:** To make sure theirs were best, countries spent more money on bigger armies. 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 there was a temptation to use those weapons.

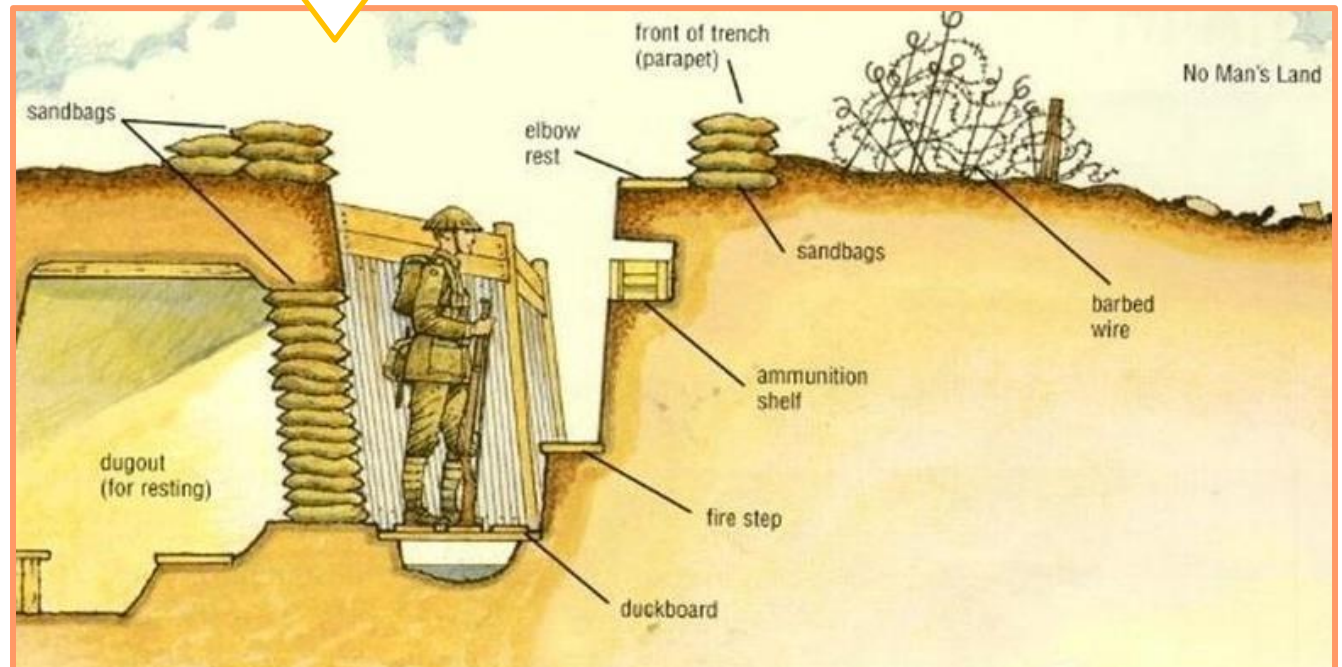
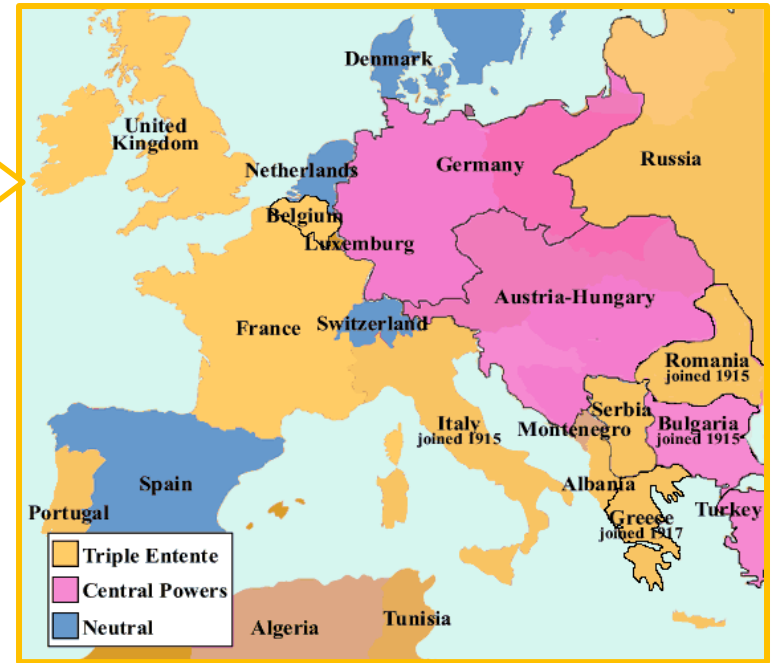
**Alliances:** Europe split into two alliances. Britain, France and Russia formed the Triple Entente, and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy formed the Triple Alliance. The idea was to put people off starting a war as it would mean fighting against three nations instead of one. But now it took one small 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 nations wanted an empire to, like Germany. This is called imperialism. This led to tension between European countries who began to see each other as a threat to their land overseas.

**Nationalism:** This is thinking that your nation is better than others. 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** Topic: **Interwar Years**

### Key Terms

**Totalitarianism** – A system of government that is centralized and dictatorial with 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.

**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** Topic: **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 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, 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.

## Subject: History Topic: The Holocaust

### Key Terms

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

**Aryan:** Northern Europeans 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 Topic: Civil Rights

## USA Timeline

1865  
Abolition  
of  
Slavery

1954  
Little Rock  
Nine

1955  
Montgomery  
Bus Protests

1960  
Ruby Bridges  
goes to school

1963  
March on  
Washington

1964  
Civil Rights  
Act

1965  
Voting  
Rights Act

2008  
First Black  
President of the

2020  
George Floyd killed  
– BLM Movement



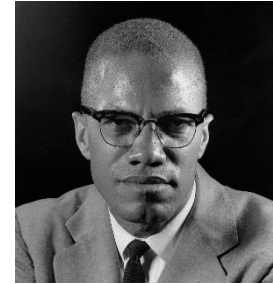
### Rosa Parks

- Jim Crow Laws - Buses used to be segregated. Black people were to sit at the back and give up their seats if 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.



### Martin Luther King

- Leading civil rights campaigner who helped organise the Bus Boycott, Birmingham protests, and the March on Washington.
- A preacher who delivered several famous speeches, such as 'I have a dream'.
- Believed in equality between black and white Americans, and that they should be able to co-exist peacefully.
- King was instrumental in helping pass the Civil Rights Act 1964, which gave black Americans greater equality.
- Was fatally shot in 1968. His death sparked riots and protests.



### Malcolm X

- A leader of the Black Power Movement and the Nation of Islam.
- Black Power aimed to promote black culture and pride in their history.
- His speeches inspired other movements, such as 'Brown Power' for Mexicans in the USA.
- Malcolm X pushed for a more aggressive form of protest, believing the use of force would be more effective than 'singing'.

## Subject: **History** Topic: **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.

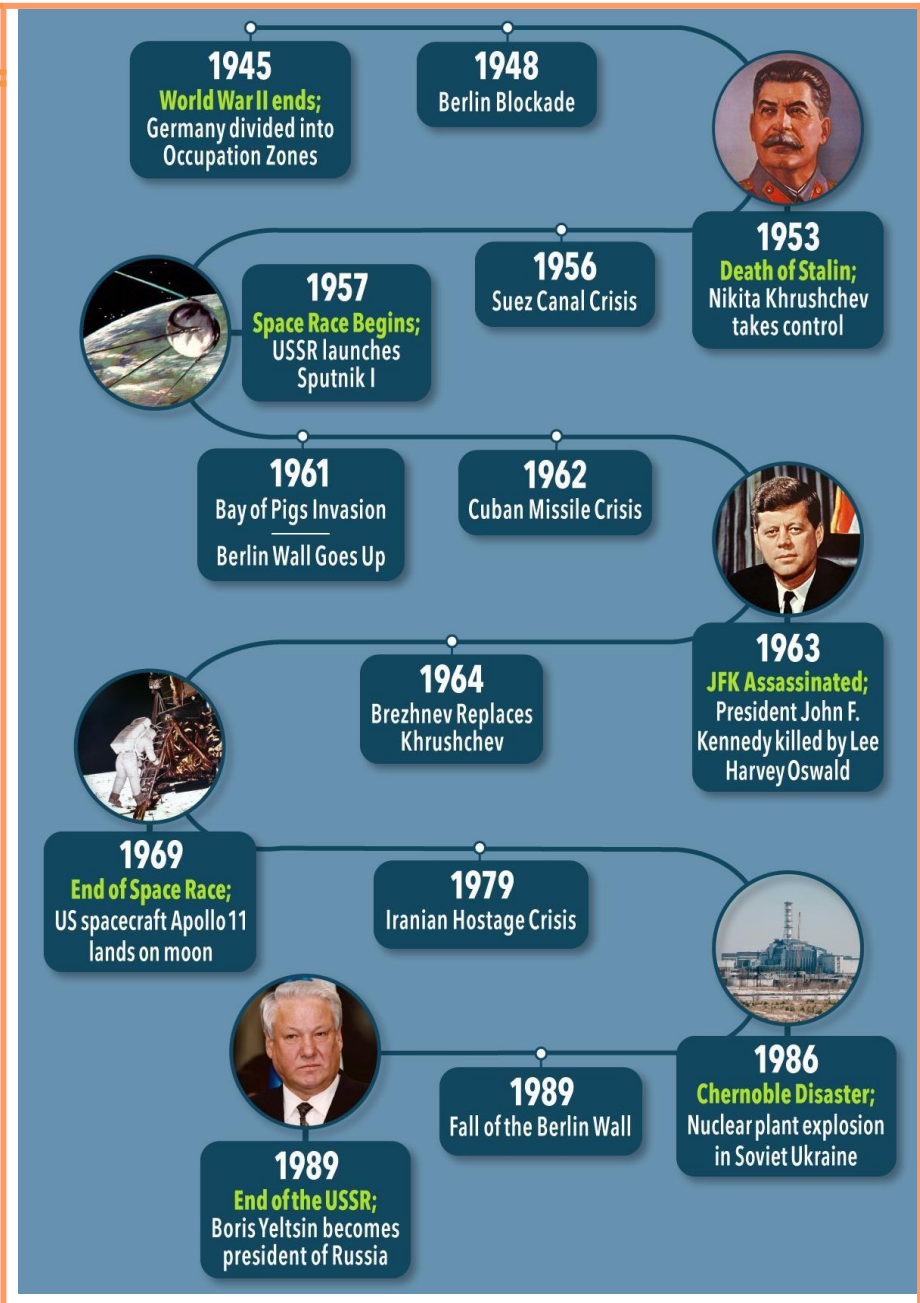
**Democracy** – A system of government where the citizens exercise power by voting.

**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.



## Subject: **History** Topic: **Modern Terrorism**

### Terrorism Through Time

**1605:** Guy Fawkes and a group of Catholics attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament to kill the king, James I. They wanted to replace him with a Catholic.

**1867:** Clerkenwell Prison is bombed by Irish nationalists, known as Fenians. They want an independent Ireland and were attempting a prison break.

**1913:** Suffragettes escalate their campaign for women to have the right to vote and use bombs. Letters and post boxes are used to cause damage, although they deny attempting to kill.

**1962:** South African Nelson Mandela is imprisoned for trying to end apartheid. His critics called him a terrorist for his attacks on the government.

**1984:** Members of the Provisional IRA bomb a hotel in Brighton where the Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher is staying, to try and assassinate her. She survives without injury.

**2001:** The September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks in America, known as 9/11, sees nearly 3,000 people killed after planes are hijacked by al-Qaeda terrorists and used to attack major buildings, some of which collapse. It is the largest terrorist attack in history.

**2005:** London bombings take place on 7<sup>th</sup> July, sometimes known as 7/7. Three London underground trains and a bus are targeted, leading to the largest terrorist attack in British history.

**2017:** A bomb in Manchester Arena is set off during an Ariana Grande concert. The perpetrator was motivated by Western involvement in the Syrian Civil War.

### Key Terms

**Terrorism** – The use of violence to intimidate people, usually civilians, to achieve their political aims.

**Extremism** – The holding of extreme political or religious views, often seen through justifying or using violence against others.

**Radicalisation** – The process through which people end up holding extreme views and beliefs.

**Fundamentalist** – A person who believes in a strict, literal reading of a religious text.

