



Year 9 History: Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser: How has the nature and experience of warfare changed over the centuries? (3 of 4)

MINI ENQUIRY: *Why was the Great War so devastating? You have been studying how warfare has changed and developed over the centuries, and no study is complete without assessing the two World Wars. The 'Great War' from 1914-1918 saw Britain and its Empire fight alongside France and Russia against Germany and its allies. Mud-soaked trench warfare typifies this war, but it also saw submarine warfare, aircraft, tanks and poison gas.*



Long-term causes of the War

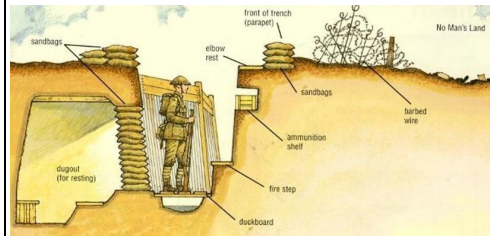
- ⇒ **MILITARISM:** the key European powers grew and developed their armed forces in preparation for war.
- ⇒ **ALLIANCES:** Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire formed the **Central Powers** and Britain, France and Russia formed the **Triple Entente**. They grew suspicious of one another.
- ⇒ **IMPERIALISM:** Germany wanted to **expand its overseas colonies**, despite opposition.
- ⇒ **SCHLIEFFEN PLAN:** Germany planned to invade France via Belgium, despite its neutrality.

Assassination of Franz Ferdinand



- ⇒ The trigger cause of WWI was when the Austro-Hungarian heir was shot.
- ⇒ **Franz Ferdinand** was visiting Sarajevo when Serbian terrorists launched their attack. They were angry with Austria-Hungary's treatment of Serbia.
- ⇒ Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia; Russia declared war; then Germany... and so on!

What were the Trenches?



- ⇒ Germany invaded France and nearly took Paris. Britain and France worked quickly to **dig long narrow ditches to defend themselves**; Germany followed. There would be nearly four years of **stalemate** as both sides tried to seize and take over their opponents' trenches.

What was life like in the Trenches?

- ⇒ Trenches were **dark, damp, water-logged, muddy** and **infested with vermin**. Diseases like trench foot, fever and dysentery spread easily.
- ⇒ There were many military risks: artillery bombardment, poison gas, snipers and barbed wire.
- ⇒ Many soldiers suffered from **shell-shock**, with constant bombardment contributing to trauma and mental-health conditions.
- ⇒ Men survived on **rations** of bully beef, dry biscuits, tea, vegetables and cigarettes.

The Battle of the Somme 1916

- ⇒ On 1st July, the most famous battle of WWI took place. Britain had bombarded German trenches with shells for a week.
- ⇒ The idea was to climb over the top, cross **No Man's Land** and occupy the trenches. Sadly, the bombardment had failed and men were mown down with machine gun fire.
- ⇒ There were nearly **20,000** deaths on the first day alone: the darkest day in English military history.
- ⇒ Tanks started to be used, but some battalions advanced just five miles in four months.

The Home Front

- ⇒ At home, the Government began with a widespread popular **recruitment** campaign with **propaganda posters**.
- ⇒ Soldiers' letters and newspapers were **censored** to stop too much bad news getting back home.
- ⇒ The government passed the Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) to impose restrictions at home, such as wage caps and closing hours. **Rationing** of butter, meat and sugar was introduced in 1918.
- ⇒ **Women worked** in munitions and arms factories.
- ⇒ Zeppelins **bombed** coastal towns like Hartlepool.

GLOSSARY

- ♦ **Militarism:** being proud of your country's armed forces and wanting to outcompete others.
- ♦ **Arms race:** two or more countries compete with each other to produce more and better quality weapons..
- ♦ **Alliance:** when two or more countries pledge to support each other in the event of war.
- ♦ **Parapet:** a protective wall or earth defence along the top of a trench.
- ♦ **Dugout:** an underground space created to house soldiers in the trenches.
- ♦ **Censorship:** removing or covering up details and information from letters, books and articles.
- ♦ **Propaganda:** information or literature published to promote a particular point of view.





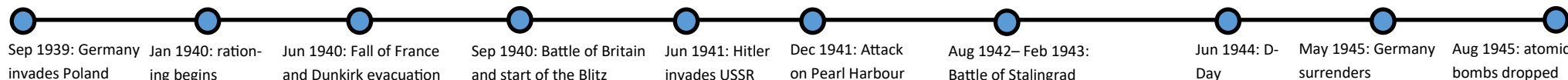
Year 9 History: Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser: How has the nature and experience of warfare changed over the centuries? (4 of 4)

MINI ENQUIRY: What were the main turning points of the Second World War? The Second World War is one of the most infamous conflicts in History. Worldwide, over 70 million people lost their lives. This enquiry covers some of the major episodes of the Second World War, and you will be analysing why France surrendered in 1940; the importance of the Battle of Britain, D-Day and the Home Front in the UK.



Why did WWII break out? ⇒ Adolf Hitler began building up the German Armed Forces after coming to power in 1933. ⇒ He <u>expanded the German Reich</u> by uniting Austria with Germany (<i>Anschluss</i>) and annexing the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia. ⇒ At the Munich Conference in 1938, Britain and France obtained a promise that Hitler would not take any more Czech land... ⇒ ... so Hitler invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia in March 1939 before invading Poland in September. Britain and France declared war.	Why did France fall in 1940? ⇒ There was initially little fighting in Western Europe: it became known as the Phoney War. ⇒ In reality, Hitler was building up the Luftwaffe and Panzer divisions to strike through the Ardennes Forest. ⇒ France thought the Forest impenetrable, so did not extend the Maginot Line of <u>defensive forts</u>. ⇒ Hitler used <u>air superiority</u> and quick, <u>mobile assaults</u> on Panzer tanks to rush across Northern France. This was 'Blitzkrieg': lightning war. France surrendered in June 1940.	The Battle of Britain ⇒ Over 300,000 British and allied troops were evacuated from Dunkirk. ⇒ Hitler drew up plans to invade Britain, and he knew he needed <u>control of the skies</u> before any invasion could take place. ⇒ Radar technology allowed the RAF to detect incoming planes and had more time to prepare. ⇒ British and Allied aircraft were sent to engage in dogfights against the Luftwaffe. Anti-aircraft guns and the quick repair of bombed airfields enabled the RAF to <u>keep control of the skies</u>.
The Home Front ⇒ Children were evacuated from cities & towns to the countryside to <u>protect against bombing raids</u>. ⇒ 1.1 million homes were destroyed and 43,000 people were killed in the Blitz in cities like London, Manchester, Liverpool and Coventry. ⇒ Clothes, petrol, sugar, tea, sweets, meat, eggs, milk and butter were all rationed as Britons were encouraged to 'Dig for Victory'. ⇒ Like WWI, British women again served in munitions & arms factories. Conscription was brought in for women's armed-force branches.	Why was D-Day so significant? ⇒ Operation Overlord was the Allied plan to launch amphibious landings on the Normandy coast, to take the fight directly to Germany. ⇒ The plan necessitated special <u>tanks</u>, <u>landing craft</u> and paratroopers to land <u>behind enemy lines</u> to control bridges and roads. ⇒ Five beaches were selected: Omaha, Utah, Gold, Sword and Juno. ⇒ D-Day began on 6th June 1944. Hitler was caught off guard and the Allies obtained a foothold. More attacks came; France was liberated.	Why were atomic bombs dropped? ⇒ The USA entered WWII in 1941, and fought against Japan as well as in Europe. ⇒ The Japanese fought a very tough island-to-island war in the Pacific Ocean, often fighting to the last man and resorting to <i>kamikaze</i> suicide pilots. Something else needed to be done. ⇒ The Manhattan Project developed the <u>atomic bomb</u>: a devastating new weapon. ⇒ Two bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; at least 129,000 died, many more from <u>radiation poisoning</u>: <u>Japan surrendered</u>.

GLOSSARY
◆ Panzers: German tanks used to sweep across enemy territory. ◆ Luftwaffe: the German Air Force. ◆ Blitzkrieg: 'lightning war': rapid surprise attacks where Germany used heavy concentrations of tanks, troops and planes. ◆ 'The Blitz': German air strikes on British targets during WWII. ◆ Spitfire: a British fighter plane used to defend the skies during the Battle of Britain. ◆ V-weapons: Hitler's <i>wonder weapons</i>: V1 flying bombs and V2 rockets used against Britain. ◆ Mulberry: artificial harbours created during the Normandy landings. ◆ Fallout: radioactive dust that can poison people long after a nuclear attack.





Year 9 History: Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser: Understanding the Holocaust: how and why did it happen?

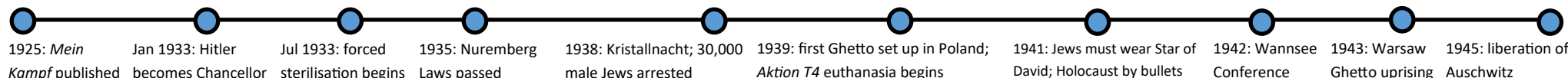
By the end of World War II, the Nazis had murdered over six million Jews in an act of mass genocide. Anti-Semitism had always featured in European History; Hitler publicly blamed the Jews for surrendering after World War I. When he came to power, Hitler began increasing restrictions on Germany's Jews, beginning with the Nuremberg Laws. By 1942, the 'Final Solution' was agreed, and the Nazis began to systematically murder the Jews of Europe.



Anti-Semitism in Germany ⇒ Jews have been persecuted for centuries. They have been <u>blamed for Christ's death</u>; the Black Death and were killed in Russian <u>pogroms</u>. ⇒ Many Germans blamed Jews for the defeat and surrender after WWI. ⇒ This was a view shared by Adolf Hitler. He wrote at length about his desire to eliminate the Jewish race in <i>Mein Kampf</i>. He wanted to <u>create an Aryan 'Master Race'</u>: the <i>Volksgemeinschaft</i>. ⇒ Jews were seen as '<i>untermenschen</i>' and Hitler started <u>persecuting them after coming to power</u>.	What were the Nuremberg Laws? ⇒ Two major 'Nuremberg Laws' were passed which increased the Nazi persecution of German Jews. ⇒ LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF GERMAN BLOOD AND HONOUR: Jews were forbidden from marrying Aryan Germans and Jews couldn't employ German female servants in their homes. ⇒ REICH CITIZENSHIP LAW: this law set out who would qualify as a <u>citizen of Germany</u>. Jews were classed as anyone with at least one Jewish grandparent and <u>stripped of their citizenship</u>. 	What was Kristallnacht? ⇒ A Jew, Herschel Grynszpan, killed a Nazi diplomat in Paris in November 1938. ⇒ The Nazis used this as an excuse to begin a night of violence against Germany's Jews. ⇒ 'The Night of Broken Glass' took its name from the smashed windows caused by rioters. About 7,500 Jewish businesses were raided; hundreds of synagogues were burnt or raided. ⇒ 30,000 Jewish men and boys were <u>arrested</u> and sent to concentration camps, including Dachau, and the Jews were fined one billion marks.
What was the Final Solution? ⇒ As Germany occupied countries during WWII, <u>more Jews came under their control</u>. They started imprisoning Jews in ghettos: sealed off areas in large cities like Krakow or Warsaw. ⇒ Mass killings of European Jews began in June 1941, after the Nazis invaded the USSR. ⇒ A conference was held in Wannsee, where it was decided that the 'Final Solution' to the Jewish question was to <u>exterminate Europe's Jews</u>. ⇒ Special death camps were established where Jews were sent to gas chambers.	What was the 'Holocaust by Bullets'? ⇒ Although many Jews would perish in the gas chambers, or from the exhaustion caused by forced labour, over 2 million Jews were shot dead. ⇒ Special units of SS soldiers, Einsatzgruppen, were tasked with shooting dead Jewish prisoners in occupied Europe. ⇒ It was decided that this was too 'inefficient' and led to the <u>creation of gas chambers</u>. 	Did the Jews resist? ⇒ Jewish resistance in the Warsaw Ghetto knew that the Nazis were about to transport inhabitants to death camps: they decided to resist. ⇒ The Jewish Combat Organisation (ZOB) smuggled in pistols and rifles. They made grenades. ⇒ 700 ZOB members clashed with the Nazis and delayed them for a month before the ghetto was razed to the ground in May 1943. ⇒ The Auschwitz Sonderkommando (prisoners forced to help run the camp) <u>smuggled out illegal photographs</u> at great risk to their lives in 1944.

GLOSSARY

- ◆ **Persecution**: mistreatment of someone based on their sex, religion, race or beliefs.
- ◆ **Anti-Semitism**: persecution against the Jewish people.
- ◆ **Aryans**: the Nazi 'master race', typified by blonde hair and blue eyes.
- ◆ **Untermenschen**: 'underclass' who Nazis felt were undesirables
- ◆ **Volksgemeinschaft**: the 'German community' made up of desirable members of society.
- ◆ **Transit camp**: a holding camp from where prisoners would be moved, often to death camps.
- ◆ **Einsatzgruppen**: special SS units tasked with murdering Jews in occupied Europe.
- ◆ **Genocide**: deliberately attempting to eliminate a specific group based on race or religion.





Year 9 History: Summer 1 Knowledge Organiser: To what extent did life for black British and American citizens improve in the 20th century?

The US Declaration of Independence famously declares that 'all men are created equal', but formal discrimination against black Americans persisted well into the 1960s; likewise, black British citizens have faced prejudice and discrimination for generations. This enquiry allows you to trace the history of the treatment of black Britons and Americans through the late 19th and 20th centuries, and consider what inequalities still endure to this day.



Who were the black British pioneers? ⇒ John Blanke: royal trumpeter at the courts of Henry VII and VIII. He received a <u>wedding gift</u> off Henry VIII and asked for a pay rise, and got one! It indicates he was highly regarded and talented. ⇒ Ignatius Sancho: a <u>former slave</u> who was brought to England as a servant, where he learnt to read & write. He gained freedom and began <u>composing music</u>, owned a <u>grocer's shop</u> and was one of the <u>first black voters</u> in Britain. ⇒ Olaudah Equiano: an <u>abolitionist</u> who used his experiences as a slave to write the <i>Interesting Narrative</i> and campaign against the practice.	What was the 'Reconstruction Era'? ⇒ Abraham Lincoln gave the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, formally freeing all US slaves. ⇒ After the Civil War, the Reconstruction era saw black Americans gain rights and freedoms. ⇒ The 13th Amendment <u>abolished slavery</u>; the 14th gave <u>equal protection</u> under the law and the 15th guaranteed voting rights to all Americans. ⇒ However, <u>racism still persisted</u>, and States passed 'Jim Crow' laws that <u>segregated</u> black Americans, <u>banning them from certain jobs and facilities</u>. (IE: white-only train carriages).	Race Riots in Britain and America ⇒ Both the UK and USA saw tension and violence between black and white communities. ⇒ In Liverpool in 1919, tensions rose as there was a job shortage partially filled by black Caribbean migrants from the Empire. ⇒ Black Liverpoolians were publicly assaulted; Charles Wooten drowned in the docks, chased by a mob who falsely accused him of fighting. ⇒ The 1919 'Red Summer' saw deadly violence in Chicago for 13 days. 23 black Americans died and over 1,000 black families made <u>homeless</u>.
Who were the Ku Klux Klan? ⇒ The KKK was a white-supremacy group. It was anti-immigrant and carried out acts of violence against black Americans. They might be <u>raped</u>, <u>assaulted</u>, <u>tarred and feathered</u> or even <u>lynched</u>. ⇒ By 1925, there were five million members. They were led by the <i>Imperial Wizard</i> and local <i>Grand Wizards</i>. ⇒ They wore white cloaks and hoods, burnt crosses and even spoke in secret codes, amongst other rituals. Their main aim was to spread fear and promote hostility.	Civil Rights in the UK ⇒ WINDRUSH: many Caribbean migrants arrived after WWII. They are named the '<i>Windrush</i>' generation after the first transport ship. Many settled in cities. Some worked for the new NHS; many were treated harshly. ⇒ RACE RIOTS: tension broke out in Notting Hill; provoking Claudia Jones to begin the Carnival to <u>raise awareness of Afro-Caribbean culture</u>. Brixton saw riots in the 1980s. ⇒ BRISTOL: Paul Stephenson and Roy Hackett boycotted city buses for <u>discriminating against blacks in 1963</u>; led to the Race Relations Act.	Civil Rights in the USA (1950s & 1960s) ⇒ MONTGOMERY: Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man, triggering a <u>mass boycott of the buses</u>, led by Martin Luther King. ⇒ SIT-INS: protesters would sit in and refuse to move until they were served in <u>segregated restaurants</u>. Led by student Diane Nash and the Greensboro 4. ⇒ FREEDOM RIDES: people would <u>ride buses into the South</u> to test if <u>desegregation</u> had taken place; many buses were fire-bombed and attacked. ⇒ MARCH ON WASHINGTON: King led a <u>mass demonstration</u>, gave his 'I have a dream' speech and led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964.

GLOSSARY

- ♦ **Emancipation**: formally freeing American slaves.
- ♦ **Segregation**: deliberately providing separate services for black citizens, like bus seats.
- ♦ '**Jim Crow**' laws: passed to prevent black Americans from voting and accessing certain jobs or services.
- ♦ **Lynching**: when black Americans were kidnapped, assaulted and often killed by white mobs.
- ♦ **Colour Bar**: British policy of denying jobs to black people or immigrants, like the one in the Bristol Omnibus Company.
- ♦ **Race Relations Acts**: laws passed by Parliament from the 1960s onwards to outlaw discrimination on grounds of skin colour or race.
- ♦ **Civil Rights**: rights of freedom and equality.

