



History Y9 CET Assessment Revision



This document contains the key information that you will need for your Creative Education Trust Assessment.

Some strategies to help maximise how you use this pack:

- Use your exercise book and summarise information to help you learn
- Use the Knowledge Organiser for a summary of events
- Create a mind map
- Test yourself on information
- Familiarise yourself with key words
- Practise the 'Describe' and 'Consequence' question

Some additional tasks that could help you:

- Do things that take you out of your comfort zone. (Answer questions in class, offer to read out)
- Use BBC Bitesize and complete their activities to support you

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z94cwmn/articles/zwj9cmn#zmxjdp3>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z6vff82#zpg33j6>

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World War I, Interwar Years and World War II Revision List



World War I

- Alliances and dates

Interwar Years

- Treaty of Versailles
- The Great Depression

World War II

- Causes
 - Rearmament
 - League of Nations
 - Hitler
- Dates
- D-Day
- Dunkirk
- Atomic Bomb
- Inference

History Y9 Knowledge Organiser

Interwar Years and WWII

Key Events Timeline

28 th June 1914	Assassination of Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand
4 th August 1914	Britain declares war on Germany
August-December 1914	Germany's Schlieffen Plan fails to defeat France and Britain quickly; system of trenches is dug from Switzerland to the English Channel
April 1915	Second Battle of Ypres – poison gas used for the first time
31 st May – 1 June 1916	Battle of Jutland – the only major sea battle of the war proves inconclusive
1 st July – November 1916	Battle of the Somme
6 th April 1917	USA declares war on Germany; enters WWI
25 th October 1917	The Bolsheviks seize power in Russia
March 1918	Russia signs a Treaty of Brest Litovsk with Germany after the Bolshevik Revolution
9 th November 1918	Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates
11 th November 1918	Germany signs armistice, ending the war
10 th January 1920	Formation of the League of Nations
1920s	Economic boom in America
29 th October 1929	The Wall Street Crash
1929-1933	The Great Depression
30 th January 1933	Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany

Short Term Causes of World War II

Hitler built up a Greater Germany in central Europe. In 1938 he united Austria and Germany, known as the Anschluss, and demanded the Sudetenland, the German speaking areas of Czechoslovakia. In doing so, he broke the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Faced with aggression like this, the League of Nations was powerless.

World Leaders like the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, and France's Édouard Daladier tried a policy of appeasement – negotiating with Hitler and offering concessions.

In September 1938, the Munich Agreement gave Hitler the Sudetenland. The Czechs were not asked what they thought about it. Hitler occupied the Sudetenland in the following month.

In March 1939, Hitler occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia. In September 1939, he invaded Poland, and Britain declared war,

Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles was signed after World War One had ended in 1918. The Treaty set out what punishment Germany should receive for their involvement in the war. The treaty was signed at the vast Versailles Palace near Paris - hence its title - between Germany and the Allies.

The main terms of the treaty were:

1. Germany had to accept the Blame for starting the war (Clause 231). This was vital because it provided the justification for...
2. Germany had to pay £6,600 million (called Reparations) for the damage done during the war.
3. Germany was forbidden to have submarines or an air force. She could have a navy of only six battleships, and an Army of just 100,000 men. In addition, Germany was not allowed to place any troops in the Rhineland, the strip of land, 50 miles wide, next to France.
4. Germany lost Territory (land) in Europe. Germany's colonies were given to Britain and France
5. The formation of a League of Nations

Appeasement

Appeasement was a policy aimed at avoiding war by making concessions and given in. It is commonly used to describe Neville Chamberlain's policy towards Adolf Hitler in the 1930s.

Many people in Britain were favourable towards the policy of Appeasement in the hopes that a strong Germany would stop the growth of Communist Russia, and some people believed that the Treaty of Versailles was unfair on Germany.

However, the policy of Appeasement allowed Italy to take Abyssinia, the fascist powers to intervene in the Spanish Civil War and Germany to invade Czechoslovakia. The failure of Appeasement has also been identified as a long term cause of the Second World War.

Adolf Hitler

Adolf Hitler fought in the German army during World War I. He was badly wounded twice and won two Iron Crosses for bravery. Germany's surrender in November 1918 was a shock to him and had a lasting impact on his political views. Like many other German people at the time, he felt they had been 'stabbed in the back' by politicians.

After World War I, Hitler returned to Munich and became the leader of the German Worker's Party (DAP), which later turned into the Nazi party.

Hitler's charismatic and energised style helped the Nazi Party to be noticed and to gain votes. He was a popular and effective public speaker, he would tell the Germans what they wanted to hear, about how he would solve all of their problems, he used simplistic language to convey his messages, and he came across as energetic and passionate, as someone who cared about the difficulties the German people had been going through.

Mein Kampf was the political autobiography and manifesto written by Adolf Hitler. Published in July 1925, it became the bible of Nazism. Some of these key beliefs included:

- A strong Germany - the Treaty of Versailles should be abolished and all German-speaking people united in one country.
- Führer - the idea that there should be a single leader with complete power rather than a democracy.
- Social Darwinism - the idea that the Aryan race was superior and Jews were 'subhuman'.
- Autarky - the idea that Germany should be economically self-sufficient.
- That Germany was in danger - from communists and Jews, who had to be destroyed.
- Lebensraum - the need for 'living space' for the German nation to expand.

Long Term Causes of World War II

There were many events throughout the world that led to the beginning of World War II. Below are some of the main causes of World War II which have been identified as 'Long Term Causes':

- The Treaty of Versailles had ended World War I between Germany and the Allied powers. The Treaty was very harsh against Germany, many Germans wanted revenge.
- During the 1930s it became very clear that the League of Nations did not have the power to stop aggressive powers.
- The whole world was hit by an economic depression in the late 1920s. Adolf Hitler promised to restore German wealth and power, and consequently became the Leader of Germany.
- The rise of Dictators – throughout the 1920s and 1930s several countries turned to dictatorship to solve economic, political and social issues.
- In 1933, once Hitler was in Power, Germany started to build up a military, ignoring the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler had plans to dominate Europe, and the Allied powers did not interfere, allowing Hitler to get away with it.
- In 1936 Hitler ordered his troops to enter and occupy the Rhineland (an area new the French border). Again this was a violation of the Treaty of Versailles, but the Allied powers did not step in.



Interwar Years and World War II Resource List



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zxjg3j6#zn6896f>

- Terms of the Treaty of Versailles

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z6vff82#z6rbbqt>

- Key events of WWII

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zwj9cmn#zhx7jsg>

- The Great Depression

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z6vff82#zjnhhcw>

- Dunkirk

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zk94jxs/articles/zgtmm39#zy2jsg>

- Causes of WWII

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z6vff82#z46mm39>

- Atomic Bomb



Interwar Years and World War II

Keywords / Definitions



Wall Street Crash	a major American stock market crash that occurred in the autumn of 1929.
The Treaty of Versailles	the treaty produced by the Paris Peace Conference at the end of World War I.
D-Day Landings	the day (6 June 1944) in the Second World War on which Allied forces invaded northern France by means of beach landings in Normandy.
Dunkirk Evacuation	the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) and other Allied troops in 1940
League of Nations	an organization for international cooperation established on January 10, 1920, at the initiative of the victorious Allied powers at the end of World War I.
Rearmament	increasing the amount of weapons for the army, air force and navy as well as stockpiles. A policy of rearmament was carried out by Germany from 1918 to 1939, in violation of the Treaty of Versailles