

Year 9 History Lesson overview

		Lesson Title	End points: Students must know/understand
<u>The First World War: What caused it and how was it fought?</u>	16	Intro: What caused the death of Alphonse the Camel?	Events often have many causes of varying importance, these events can be short or long term, and often the trigger cause is not the most important.
		What were the long-term causes of the First World War? (2 lessons)	The First World War had longer term causes: Militarism (When countries build up armies, navies and weapons and are keen to use force) Alliance system (Agreements made between countries to defend each other), Imperialism (When countries want to build empires by conquering other countries.) And Nationalism (When pride in your country makes you think it is better than others). There were 2 rival alliance systems: The Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance Germany and Britain were in a naval race There was a so-called scramble for Africa There was growing Nationalism in countries such as Serbia (Balkans) <u>BOOK LOOK 1</u>
		What was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and why did his death trigger a world war?	Bosnia was part of Austria-Hungary's empire Serbia was an ally of Bosnia and wanted Bosnia to be free Archduke Franz Ferdinand was killed by a Serbian terrorist gang called the Black Hand Gang The assassination would bring other countries into conflict
		What was the Schlieffen plan and why did it fail?	Germany had planned how to fight a war on 2 fronts, they planned a swift victory by invading France first through Belgium, before invading Russia. The plan failed as Britain honoured an agreement with Belgium, Belgium and France fought back more effectively than expected. Russia mobilised quicker than expected. The result was stalemate
		What was trench warfare?	Trench warfare was a type of fighting in which both sides dug protected trenches to defend their position and as a base from which to launch attack across an area known as no mans land. Key defensive features of a trench included: barbed wire, sandbags, parapet, dug out, duckboards, ammunition ledge and fire Step.
		What was it like to fight in the trenches? (2 lessons)	Trench life was dangerous and difficult. Soldiers had to carry a range of equipment such as bayonets and gas masks to protect themselves. Soldiers faced problems such as rats, lice, trench foot and other diseases. Food was available but limited. Officers had better conditions and rations. There was often good relationships/camaraderie between soldiers. <u>BOOK LOOK 2</u>
		Why did men join up?	Britain had a small permanent army, then men joined up in a variety of ways for a variety of reasons. Men volunteered for patriotism, glory, rewards, due to pressure from women and propaganda. Pals' battalions were created so men joined up with friends. Later conscription was used.
		The Battle of the Somme- did defeat turn to victory? (2 lessons)	The battle of the Somme was used to divert the Germans away from the French at Verdun Mistakes were made such as failing to change the plan to attack head on. This was the bloodiest battle in British military history due to the amount of casualties Lessons were learnt such as new tactics like the creeping barrage, changing attack time, use of tanks, allowing officers on the field to make more decisions
		Why does David Olusoga call WWI the 'World's War'?	32 countries were involved in some capacity, and many countries outside Europe were involved, some not by choice. The fighting took place not only in Europe, but also in Africa, Asia, and across the Middle East, and it involved, as soldiers or labourers, millions of Africans and Asians.
		Who were the forgotten soldiers?	Soldiers of empire were often disadvantaged by language barriers and were often less well equipped than white British soldiers. Soldiers fighting for Britain did not always have their culture respected. Soldiers of empire bravely contributed to key and important victories in the First World War. Chinese labourers were used but were subject to segregation.

		What really happened at the Christmas truce?	The Christmas truce was a temporary truce and men exchanged gifts. It only happened in the first year of the war, that it did not happen everywhere on the Western Front. In some parts it was initiated by the Germans.
<u>What was the impact of defeat in the First World War on Germany?</u>	10	Why did Germany lose the war?	Germany lost the war for a range of reasons: The British and the French combined their forces under French command. America sent troops, Germany's allies: Turkey and Austria-Hungary were defeated. German civilians were starving due to a naval blockade. German sailors mutinied at Kiel
		How fair was the treaty of Versailles?	Germany was not involved in making the treaty. Germany had to take all the blame and pay 6.6 billion in reparations. That Germany lost territory and the German military was reduced.
		What were the reactions to the treaty of Versailles?	Germans hated the treaty and felt it was too harsh; they blamed France the most.
		How did Hitler rise to power? (2 lessons)	Germany faced economic problems in the 1920's and 1930's. Hitler made promises and used prop <u>BOOK LOOK 3</u>
		How did Hitler control Germany (2 lessons)	Hitler used fear to control people, by setting up a terror network of informers, gestapo and concentration camps, as well as controlling the police and courts. The Nazis controlled people using propaganda such as posters and radio broadcasts. The Nazis had popular policies such as reduce unemployment and destroying the Treaty of Versailles.
		What was life like for young people in Hitler's Germany?	The Nazis had clear goals for boys and girls: Boys would be soldiers or workers; girls would be housewives and mothers. The Nazis set up the Hitler Youth to get young people on their side and prepare them for their future The Nazis changed education to indoctrinate young people e.g., to encourage antisemitism
<u>How and why did the holocaust happen?</u>	6	'Who were the Jewish people of Europe before the Second World War?'	In 1933, there were communities of Jewish people living ordinary lives in every European country, many European Jews were assimilated into society. There was huge diversity across European Jewish communities in terms of culture, political views, language and religious practices.
		How did the Nazis use laws to persecute the Jews?	Anti-Semitism means against Jewishness. It is the term used for 'racism' against Jewish people. Aryan Race was what Hitler believed was the perfect race. Hitler believed the people of Northern Europe were superior to other races. Aryans were usually people with full German blood. The stereotypical Aryan had blonde hair and blue eyes. The Nazis passed a series of antisemitic laws in the 1930's that had various effects: Prevented Jewish children from having a normal childhood, Prevented Jews from earning a living, practising their religion, making choices how they spent their leisure time and from feeling like they belonged The most important laws were the Nuremberg laws in 1935 that removed German citizenship and restricted relations between Jews and non-Jews
		What happened on Kristallnacht?	Kristallnacht was a turning point as it was the first mass outbreak of violence against Jews. Kristallnacht occurred in November 1938, it was prompted by the murder of a Nazi by a Jewish man Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues were destroyed. Approx. 100 Jews were murdered. After Kristallnacht life got harder for Jews, they were fined for the damage, and many tried to leave Germany
		How did persecution lead to genocide?	After the outbreak of World War Two, life got even harder for Jewish people Jewish people were rounded up into ghettos, which were poorer districts of the towns and cities and lived in appalling conditions lacking food and sanitation. The Nazis used starvation and shooting to kill and control Jewish people
		What was the final solution?	In 1942 the Nazis met at Wannsee to plan the mass murder of the Jews.

			The plan was to use concentration and death camps to murder all 11 million European Jews under Nazi control. Jews were transported to camps in cattle trucks. The Nazis used deception to avoid panic. The largest camp was Auschwitz-Birkenau, and the major camps were not built in Germany Jewish people were selected for work or death Gas chambers were used to kill Jews, and their bodies were processed and anything of value was used by the Nazis 6 million Jewish people were murdered
		Who was to blame for the holocaust?	Responsibility for the holocaust does not lie with one person The holocaust happened because of perpetrators, collaborators and bystanders. Perpetrators took proactive and direct action against Jews Collaborators assisted Bystanders were aware but failed to act
	2	How should the holocaust be remembered?	That it is very important to remember the events of the holocaust in order it should not be repeated Care needs to be taken that memorials are respectful and appropriate and a range of memorials have been created such as the small stumbling stones (brass plaques) across Europe and the large-scale memorial to the murdered Jews in Berlin
<u>What were the turning points of the Second World War?</u>	11	What was Hitler's road to war?	Hitler began breaking the terms of the Treaty of Versailles as soon as he came to power. He wanted to expand Germany and make Germany racially pure Germany began rearming between 1933-1935 Hitler remilitarised the Rhineland in 1936 He united with Austria in 1938 He was given the Sudetenland at the Munich conference in September 1938 He invaded Czechoslovakia in March 1939 then Poland on 1st September 1939
		Was appeasement a mistake?	Appeasement means giving in to some demands to attempt to avoid further conflicts There were arguments for and against appeasement: Appeasement made up for the harsh treatment of Germany under the treaty of Versailles Many British people wanted to avoid another war Supporting Germany would prevent the spread of Communism Britain would get time to prepare for war Germany would be encouraged and grow stronger Appeasement scared the USSR and encouraged them to think a deal with the Nazis was their only option
		Why was Blitzkrieg so successful?	Blitzkrieg means lightning war The Nazis used surprise and a fast and decisive combination of forces to achieve victory Blitzkrieg used reconnaissance (scouting out the area) paratroopers (to secure key positions) aerial bombardment and then ground troops to complete an invasion. They used propaganda to ensure surrender. Blitzkrieg allowed them to control most of mainland Europe
		Was Dunkirk a triumph or disaster? (2 lessons)	The German tactic of Blitzkrieg left the British army surrounded in Dunkirk in Northern France and had to retreat The British used a combination of navy and ordinary boats to rescue the soldiers Most of the British army were rescued which enabled victory in the war There were losses of equipment and men <u>BOOK LOOK 4</u>
		How did the British Air force prevent invasion? Why was it so significant? (2 lessons)	In 1940 Hitler planned an invasion of Britain The British airforce were key in preventing a seaborne invasion The German airforce (Luftwaffe) outnumbered the British The RAF designed excellent planes: the Hurricane and Spitfire Anti-aircraft guns were used, and decoy targets created to waste German bombs. Britain got pilots from across its empire and eastern Europe.

			New factories were created to produce more planes and existing factories switched production. Production of British planes was increased 250% by recycling old planes and using metal from pots and pans, and by getting materials from the British empire. The use of radar and volunteer observers gave the pilots warning of the German attacks. A new scramble technique to get in the air rapidly was used. Britain started to attack the Germans over the sea, so they didn't have time to bomb inland. British planes were trained to target the bombers and to shoot down lots of planes at once as the Germans flew in close formation.
		What happened during Operation Barbarossa?	Hitler decided to break his alliance with Russia and invade in 1941 (Operation Barbarossa) He invaded due to LAND, RAW MATERIALS, RACIAL BELIEFS POLITICAL BELIEFS. Invading Russia was difficult due to the cold weather, geographical features (mountains and marshes) and the population's willingness to fight - The Russian leader Stalin ordered that any Russian soldiers who ran or tried to surrender were shot.
		How significant was Hitler's decision to invade Russia?	The Battle of Stalingrad was one of the key turning points in the war – 800,000 Germans died The battle was a huge blow for the Germans but a massive boost for Britain, America and Russia The Battle and the Siege of Leningrad showed Hitler had underestimated the strength of the Russian people The Germans' ability to fight against America and Britain was massively impacted by the defences put up by the Russians. It showed Germany could be beaten The main reasons Germany was defeated were Hitler's decision to invade Russia and the entry of the USA in the war, it is difficult to know which was most significant.
		What role did Commonwealth soldiers play in the Second World War?	During the Second World War, forces from the British Commonwealth (still informally known as the British Empire) were involved in all major theatres of war The Empire supplied raw materials and goods to Britain. Areas of the Empire such as India had no choice but to automatically join the war. Countries such as Australia and Canada were self-governing 'white' countries could make the decision to enter the war themselves. People of colour had differing experiences in war and there were many examples of racism, eg restrictions in joining RAF.
		What happened at Pearl Harbour?	The Japanese attacked the US naval base at Pearl Harbour with no warning. America suffered heavy losses eg 3850 men were injured or killed, 150 aircraft were lost and 21 battleships The island was strategically important, and the event meant America joined the war which was very significant in the outcome of the war as they provided thousands of fresh soldiers and a lot of money and equipment.
		Why did the USA drop an atomic bomb?	That there were a range of reasons for the decision to drop the bomb: test its capabilities, cost as it had been developed to drop on Nazi Germany, the Japanese reluctance to surrender, to save lives as it would prevent a land invasion, as a show of American strength, and as revenge for the terrible treatment of Prisoners of War by the Japanese.

<u>Was the dropping of the atom bomb justified?</u>	5	What were the consequences of dropping the bomb? (2 lessons)	The consequences of dropping the bomb were wide ranging and effected infrastructure, people and the environment The bombs had short term and long-term effects such as immediate death, radiation sickness, increased cancer rates
		Was the dropping of the atomic bomb justified?	The dropping of the bomb had horrific long lasting effects. The Americans argued the Japanese would never surrender unless Japan suffered total defeat, this could only mean a successful invasion or the use of the bomb. The Americans estimated a million US soldiers and thousands of allied soldiers would die in an invasion of Japan and even more Japanese <u>BOOK LOOK 5</u>
<u>Why does David Olosuga call the Windrush the unwanted?</u>		What was the Windrush?	In 1948 A boat called the Windrush brought over 500 people from Jamaica The Windrush generation refers to Caribbean migrants who came to Britain after World War II (from 1948 onwards) in search of a better life and to help rebuild the country and work in key industries
	3	How were Windrush migrants treated when they arrived in Britain?	When people from the Caribbean arrived in Britain, their experience was far from what they expected. Despite being invited to Britain, many people faced racist discrimination. Many Black people were refused jobs because of the colour of their skin and often had to take jobs for which they were <i>overqualified</i>. It was also difficult to find housing, as many white <i>landlords</i> refused to rent rooms to Black people. The accommodation that was available was often in poorer areas.
		What was the impact of the Windrush generation?	Migration has had a lasting impact on British society, enriching culture through music, food, and traditions, and events such as the Notting Hill carnival while also leading to challenges such as discrimination and the fight for civil rights.