

## Year 9 History Knowledge Organiser Spring Term - Historical Skills

### Sources - Key terms

<b>Sources</b>	Information from the time being studied
<b>Interpretation</b>	An opinion about the past. Historians – and you! – develop your interpretation from studying the evidence contained in sources. As new sources are discovered interpretations of the past can change
<b>Content</b>	The information contained within a source.
<b>Nature</b>	The type of source, e.g., a diary entry, newspaper report, speech, photograph etc.
<b>Origin</b>	The origin of the source, when and where does it come from?
<b>Purpose</b>	Why was the source produced?
<b>Utility</b>	How useful is a source to help us answer our questions about the past?

### Chronology – key reminder

421 BC	5 <sup>th</sup> century BC
546	6 <sup>th</sup> century
1215	13 <sup>th</sup> century
1789	18 <sup>th</sup> century

## Year 9 History Knowledge Organiser Spring Term – Core Knowledge and Understanding

<b>The era of the First World War</b>	WWI was caused by rivalry between England and Germany, focussed on two aspects, militarism, imperialism. In addition, there was a rise of Nationalism in eastern and central Europe. Finally, the great European empires had formed themselves into two alliances. Initially men volunteered to fight in WWI, but in 1916 the government introduced conscription, forcing men to join the army. Those who refused to fight were known as Conscientious Objectors. Conditions in the trenches of WWI were grim, with muddy water causing trench foot, lice causing trench fever, and the noise and conditions of the war leading to some men suffering from shellshock. In 1918 the war came to an end with the agreeing of the armistice, the war ended at 11 o'clock on the 11 November 1918. This date is remembered each year as Armistice Day.
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<b>The inter-war years</b>	The years 1922-39 saw the rise of three European dictators. A dictatorship does not believe in democracy and personal freedoms, unlike countries such as Great Britain which were democracies by this time. Hitler, the German dictator believed in expanding the amount of territory Germany controlled, and a strong military. Mussolini, the Italian dictator, believed in fascism, a strong sense of nationalism. Stalin, the leader of the USSR believed in total control of the all aspects of industry and agriculture, and wanted to modernise the USSR. All dictators used propaganda and fear to maintain control, including secret police and the use of prison camps. By 1939 Hitler had taken control of Austria, the Sudetenland, the remainder of Czechoslovakia and Poland. This was despite the 1919 creation of the League of Nations; an organisation designed to stop wars and improve peoples lives.
<b>WWII, 1939-45</b>	There were a number of key events during this war. The 1940 Battle of Britain saw the RAF ensure that Hitler was not able to launch Operation Sealion, his planned invasion of Britain. In 1941 the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, drawing the USA into the war on the Allied side. The war in Europe ended in May 1945. The war against Japan ended in August 1945 following the American decision to use two atomic bombs against Japan.
<b>The Nazi regime and the Holocaust</b>	It was very difficult to resist the Nazi regime, people told anti-Hitler jokes, and young people formed anti-Nazi groups such as the Swing Movement. The Nazi's passed a series of antisemitic, meaning anti-Jewish, laws called the Nuremberg Laws, which limited Jewish freedoms. These laws culminated in the Final Solution, the systematic intention to murder all Jews in Europe. Those who deny this must be shown the sources that prove this took place, or be taken to the surviving Nazi Death camps, such as that at Auschwitz-Birkenau.
<b>Berlin and the Cold War</b>	BY 1948 Berlin was a divided city, in the Soviet sector of Germany, itself a divided country. Stalin attempted to force the western allies out of Berlin by cutting off all land access to Berlin, the Berlin Blockade. The USA and Britain launched the Berlin Airlift to defeat this. In 1961 the USSR had a wall built dividing East and West Berlin, to stop people leaving East Germany for the west. This wall remained in place until 1989, a powerful symbol of this conflict.

