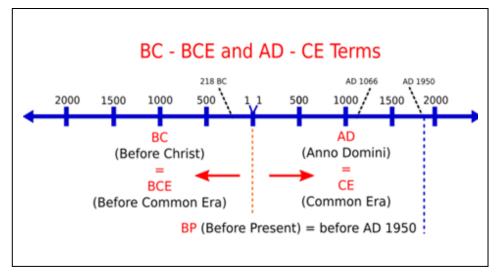
## Year 9 History Knowledge Organiser Autumn Term – Page 1

Section A Knowledge Retrieval					
1	What word means the order in which events happen?	Chronological			
2	What do we call information about the past that is the opinion of a historian on an event from many years later?	Interpretation			
3	What do we call a piece of information about the past from the time we are studying?	Source			
4	What battle took place in October 1066?	Battle of Hastings			
5	Why did Henry VIII create the Church of England	To get a divorce so he could remarry			
6	Which war broke out in England in the mid- 17 <sup>th</sup> century??	English Civil War			
7	Which revolution took place in England during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century?	Industrial Revolution			
8	Who was shot in Sarajevo on 28 <sup>th</sup> June 1914	Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand			
9	Where was the Western Front in WWI?	France and Belgium			
10	Who seized power in Italy in 1922?	Mussolini			





### Section B Chronology

Key dates – Year 9 History

1914 – The outbreak of WWI

1919 - The Treaty of Versailles signed

**1933** – Hitler comes to power in Germany

**1939** – The outbreak of WWII

**1940** – The Battle of Britain

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# Section C Interpretations of History

You will have an *interpretation* to examine about the causes for the outbreak of WWI. *Is the opinion offered to you accurate?* Does it match what you know about the causes for the start of WWI in 1914? You have to explain why the interpretation is accurate!

Knowledge to help you! There were four long term causes of WWI, increasing militarism and the naval arms race between Britain and Germany, the alliance system, that meant countries had to become involved in a war if any of there members were attacked, imperialism, the rivalry about who could have the biggest global empire, and growing nationalism in Europe, especially within the areas of Europe that were within the Ottoman Empire. The spark that led to the war was the assassination of the Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand in June 1914.

#### Section D Source Utility

You will have a source about the Blitz in Liverpool during 1941. **What does this source show**, (we call this the **content** of the source)? How **useful** is the source, thinking about the **provenance** of it? Provenance means the type of source, is this helpful to understand the events of the Blitz? Look at **when** the source was produced, (its **origin**), **why** was the source produced, (Its **purpose**)? Is this useful when studying this event? You have to explain why the source you are looking at is useful if we are studying the events of the Blitz?

Knowledge to help you! Following Hitler's failure to defeat the RAF in the Battle of Britain, Germany began to bomb a number of cities across England, including Liverpool. Liverpool was a target because of the importance of the docks to the war effort. The Blitz destroyed infrastructure, including railways and factories, but also destroyed many homes. People took shelter in home built air raid shelters known as Anderson Shelters.

Section E					
Extended					
Writing					

"The Battle of Britain was the most significant turning point of the Second World War". You have to explain why some people might agree with this opinion and why other people might disagree with this opinion. Then you explain what is your opinion? Do you agree, partially agree, or disagree with the statement above?

<u> </u>	
Arguments in favour – The Battle of Britain was most significant	Arguments against – Other events were more significant
In 1940 Britain stood alone against Hitler, who had successfully	Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union drew this powerful nation onto the
occupied much of Western Europe.	allied side in WWII
If the RAF had lost the Battle of Britain Hitler was all set to launch	The Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor saw Hitler declare war on the
"Operation Sealion", the invasion of Britain.	USA, bringing this country into the war on the Allies side.
Victory in the Battle of Britain was major boost for British morale	The use of Atom Bombs by the USA to end the war was a cataclysmic
during the war, and was used by Churchill for effective propaganda.	event for Japan, and helped lead to a nuclear arms race by the 1950s.