

Year 8 History knowledge organiser: Interwar

Treaty of Versailles	Peace treaty signed at the end of WWI
Article 231	War Guilt Clause - Germany to take the blame
Fuhrer	My leader
Putsch	Uprising
Armistice	Formal agreement to stop fighting
Hyperinflation	Prices of all goods and services rise uncontrollably
Indoctrination	Teaching a person to accept a set of beliefs and not consider the beliefs of others

Key Concept: Sources

Sources are materials from the past that can provide us with information about the past. They are known as primary or secondary sources, such as; letters, diaries, newspaper articles, physical artefacts, paintings etc...

What to ask yourself when looking at a source:

- ✓ Who created it and why?
- ✓ What does it tell me? (comprehension)
- ✓ What doesn't it tell me?
- ✓ Is it reliable/useful does it have value?
- ✓ How does it compare to other sources?

Treaty of Versailles

B - Blame Germany for the war;
Article 231

R - Reparations; £6.6 Billion to be paid to The Allies

A - Army; reduced to 100,000 men
T - Territory lost; Alsace Lorraine, North Schleswig, Polish corridor, Saar region.

How did Germans react:

- Stab in the back theory.
- November Criminals.

Impact on Germany:

- In 1923 German couldn't pay the reparations causing the Ruhr crisis and hyperinflation.
- Hitler aims leading to WWII was desire for revenge for the terms of the Treaty.

The Munich Putsch

Hitler and the Nazi part attempted to overthrow the German Government in November 1923.

Why 1923:

- The Nazi party had grown in numbers.
- Hitler had seen Mussolini seize control in Italy
- The people in Germany disliked the government - there was unemployment and hyperinflation - people disliked the terms of the Treaty of Versailles

Impact on Hitler and the Nazis:

- The putsch failed, Hitler was imprisoned and used the time to reevaluate his way in to power. He wrote 'Mein Kampf' (my struggle)

Nazi Appeal

The Nazi's set out a 25 point plan of what they wanted to achieve/change in Germany

Why did people like the Nazis?

- Propaganda; posters, rallies and the radio all delivered Hitler's messages.
- The Nazis made bold promises, such as they would restore Germany's greatness.
- They promised to get rid of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Protect from communism.
- Josef Goebbels (in charge of propaganda) kept the Nazi message simple and frequent.
- Hitler was popular, a good speaker and charismatic.
- People disliked the government so looked for change

Life under the Nazi's

Children

- Education focussed on gender specific roles. Boys learn to be soldiers, women mothers and housewives.
- Hitler Youth programmes compulsory continued them of strength and qualities of a soldier for boys and mother for girls

Women

- Main roles were child-bearing and supporting her husband
- Should not work
- Rewards were given for having lots of children; the Motherhood Cross



Year 8 History knowledge organiser: WWII

Axis	Germany, Italy and Japan
Allies	Britain, USA and The Soviet Union
Phoney War	Hostility but no 'real' fighting
Blitzkrieg	Lightening war, a surprise, rapid attack with overwhelming force
Operation Dynamo	Evacuation at Dunkirk
Winston Churchill	British Prime Minister
Operation Overlord	Name given to the invasion at D-Day
The Luftwaffe	German air force
The Blitz	German bombing campaign against the UK

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Causes

- Dislike of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
- Hitler's aim to abolish the treaty and make Germany great again.
- Hitler invaded Poland on 1 September 1939, Britain declared War 2 days later on 3rd September
- At first there was a 'Phoney War'
- Germany's Blitzkrieg tactics quickly destroyed the allied force and pushed them back to the beaches and areas surrounding Dunkirk

Key Events

Dunkirk

- Allied forces trapped at Dunkirk.
- Evacuated under 'Operation Dynamo'.
- More than 300,000 men evacuated.
- Civilian and military vessels took part.
- The feat was heroic, it was done under nearly constant bombardment from the Luftwaffe.

Pearl Harbour

- Japan undertook a surprise attack on US military
- Following this US entered the war

D-Day

- June 1944 The Allies invaded occupied France
- Combined attack from the US, Canadian and British Forces along French beaches
- Landing craft were used to move soldiers to shore. These could not cope well in the rough seas that day
- There was a major air attack prior to the invasion

The Home Front The Battle of Britain

- 1940 saw a large scale air attack by the Nazi's air force, The Luftwaffe.
- Large scale night bombings known as 'The Blitz'
- Mixture of strategic bombing and bombing of civilian homes

Evacuation

- Fear of civilian deaths saw the evacuation of children and mothers with babies from towns and cities into the countryside
- Millions of people were evacuated
- Some people had very positive evacuation stories, others were treated poorly.
- It highlighted poverty and poor child welfare.

The Home Front

Shelters

- At home people were encouraged to have either an Anderson Shelter (in the garden) or a Morrison shelter (inside).
- Public/shared shelters were created in underground stations.

Rationing

- Introduced in 1940 to fairly share out food, due to shortages caused by the war.
- Meat, fat, bacon, cheese and sugar were all rationed. Foods such as tinned goods were on a points system.
- Fruit and Vegetables were never rationed.
- People were encouraged to grow their own when they could. This became known as the 'Dig for Victory' scheme.
- Rationing didn't end completely until 1954.