



Year 9 History: Autumn Term Two

How did the lives of ordinary people across Europe change between the two World Wars?

Ad Astra ★

Year 7	Year 8	Year 8	Year 9
The importance of the Church in England	Power, the King and the Church	Causes of the English Civil War	World War One
What will you be learning about? During this topic we will be focused on what Europe was like between WWI and WWII. We will examine the Treaty of Versailles and consider how it tried to bring peace to Europe. We will then examine the rise of fascism in Europe and focus on why the Nazis came to power in Germany. Finally we will look at life in Nazi Germany and consider Hitler's treatment of minorities.			
Key Focus The key skill focus for this unit will be source analysis . We will examine how historians use sources to come to conclusions about events in the past.			
We will develop our learning by studying the following each week:			
Lesson 1 What was life like for ordinary people after the First World War? Lesson 2 Was the Treaty of Versailles fair? Lesson 3 How did Europe react to the Treaty of Versailles? Lesson 4 Depth mark – How are sources useful for historical enquiries? Lesson 5 How did the Treaty of Versailles affect ordinary Germans? Lesson 6 Was Britain really booming in the 1920s?	RAG	Lesson 7 Why did Britain come to a standstill in 1926? Lesson 8 How did the Great Depression affect people across Europe? Lesson 9 Why did so many Germans turn to Hitler during the 1930s? Lesson 10 What was it like to live under Nazi rule? Lesson 11 How did people in Britain and Europe respond to fascism? Lesson 12 Why did Russia choose a different route?	RAG
How will this unit help you in the future?			
Year 10 Medicine through time – during this unit in your GCSE you will be required to assess the main reason for medical development from one era to the next		Year 11 Rise of fascism and the Nazis in Germany. Antisemitism in Weimar and Nazi Germany.	

<p>What was life like for ordinary people after the First World War?</p> <p>Trauma – Emotional and psychological damage caused by deeply upsetting events, such as war.</p> <p>Reconstruction – The process of rebuilding countries, economies, and lives after war or destruction.</p> <p>Social history – A way of studying history that focuses on the lives of ordinary people, not just leaders or battles.</p>	<p>Why did Britain come to a standstill in 1926?</p> <p>General Strike – A large strike where workers across many industries stop working in protest.</p> <p>Trade Union – An organisation that supports and protects workers' rights and pay.</p> <p>Coal industry – One of Britain's main industries, central to the strike due to poor pay and conditions.</p>
<p>Was the Treaty of Versailles fair?</p> <p>Reparations – Payments that Germany was forced to make to other countries for damage caused in WWI.</p> <p>Disarmament – Reducing or removing a country's armed forces and weapons.</p> <p>War Guilt Clause – A part of the treaty that blamed Germany for starting WWI.</p>	<p>How did the Great Depression affect people across Europe?</p> <p>Depression – A severe worldwide economic downturn with high unemployment and poverty.</p> <p>Wall Street Crash – A huge collapse in the US stock market in 1929 that started the global depression.</p> <p>Hunger marches – Protests by unemployed people demanding help from the government.</p>
<p>How did Europe react to the Treaty of Versailles?</p> <p>Diktat – A treaty or order imposed without negotiation, often seen as unfair (how Germans described the Treaty).</p> <p>League of Nations – An international group set up to keep peace after WWI.</p> <p>The Big Three – nickname given to Britain, USA and France after WWI as they tried to deal with Germany.</p>	<p>Why did so many Germans turn to Hitler during the 1930s?</p> <p>Propaganda – Information (often biased or misleading) used to promote a political cause or view.</p> <p>Fascism – A political system based on strong leadership, nationalism, and rejecting democracy.</p> <p>SA (Stormtroopers) – Hitler's private army used to intimidate rivals and promote Nazi power.</p>
<p>How did the Treaty of Versailles affect ordinary Germans?</p> <p>Hyperinflation – When money loses its value so quickly that prices rise out of control.</p> <p>Occupation of the Ruhr – When French and Belgian troops took over a German industrial area in 1923.</p> <p>Weimar Republic – The democratic government that ruled Germany after WWI until Hitler took power</p>	<p>What was it like to live under Nazi rule?</p> <p>Indoctrination – Teaching people to accept a set of beliefs without questioning them.</p> <p>Censorship – Controlling or banning information that goes against the government.</p> <p>Hitler Youth – A Nazi organisation that trained boys to be loyal to Hitler and prepared them for the army.</p>
<p>Was Britain really booming in the 1920s?</p> <p>Leisure – Free time used for enjoyment, like cinema, sports, or radio.</p> <p>Unemployment – When people are without a job and can't find work.</p> <p>Suffrage – The right to vote in political elections.</p>	<p>How did people in Britain and Europe respond to fascism?</p> <p>Tsar – The title of the emperor of Russia before the revolution.</p> <p>Communism – A political idea where property is shared and the state controls the economy for the people.</p> <p>Bolsheviks – The communist group, led by Lenin, that overthrew the Russian government in 1917.</p>