



Year 9 History: Summer 2

EQ: How did the World come close to World War III?

Ad Astra ★

How does this unit link to prior learning?					
Year 7 Medieval warfare.		Year 8 Civil War.		Year 9 WWI and the interwar period	
Year 9 World War Two					
What will you be learning about? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Russian revolution; difference between Communism and capitalism.• Origins of the Cold War, breakdown of the alliance between the USA and USSR, role of atomic bomb and ideological differences.• Flash point of Berlin and the Berlin blockade. Cause of the blockade, the Berlin airlift, split of Germany.• Cause of the conflict in Korea and consequences.• Reasons for and significance of the Berlin Wall.• Cuban revolution, Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis.• Reasons for the conflict in Vietnam, reasons why the USA had to withdraw their troops.• Detente and war in Afghanistan.• End of the Cold war.					
Key concept: Causation of events and their consequences.					
We will develop our learning by studying the following each week:					
<u>Week One</u> EQ: Communism: clever or crazy? EQ: How did the end of WWII start another? <u>Week Two</u> EQ: Did the Berlin Blockade make the cold war worse? EQ: Why did the USA become involved in a war in Korea <u>Week Three</u> EQ: Why was the Berlin Wall constructed? <u>Week Four</u> EQ: Why was there a crisis in Cuba?		RAG	EQ: How close to nuclear war did the world come in 1962? <u>Week Five</u> Assessment. <u>Week Six</u> EQ: How did America become involved in the Vietnam War? EQ: Why did the USA withdraw from Vietnam <u>Week Seven</u> EQ: Was the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan a mistake? EQ: Why did the Cold War end?		RAG
Key Vocabulary					
Communism	Capitalism	Satellite states	Vietcong	Grand Alliance	Cold War
Democracy	Containment	Soviet Union.	Arms Race	Ideology	Proxy War
How will this unit help you in the future?					
Year 10 Reasons for changes in medicine and the consequences of new ideas, technology and discoveries.			Year 11 Weimar and Nazi Germany: fear of communism in Germany post WWI. Superpower relations- examine the political relationship between the USSR and USA.		

<p>EQ: Communism: clever or crazy? Communism: is an idea about how society should work. In a communist system, everything is owned by the community or the government, and everyone shares the wealth equally. Capitalism: economic system where people can own businesses and property. In capitalism, individuals and companies can make money by selling goods and services. Ideology: is like a set of beliefs or ideas that guide how people think about the world Bolsheviks: a communist political party in Russia that were led by Lenin. USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.</p>	<p>EQ: How close to nuclear war did the world come in 1962? Naval Blockade: America using ships to surround the island of Cuba to stop Soviet ships delivering nuclear missiles. Hawks: US advisors that wanted to invade or bomb Cuba. Doves: US advisors who wanted a peaceful solution to the Cuban Missile Crisis. JFK: term used for the President at the time of the Crisis, John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Khrushchev: Leader of the USSR at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis, Nikita Khrushchev.</p>
<p>EQ: How did the end of WWII start another? Truman: President of the USA 1945-53. Stalin: Leader of the Soviet Union 1924-53. Grand Alliance: Formed during WWI and aimed to defeat Nazi Germany. Included USSR, USA and Great Britain. Berlin: Capital of Germany Potsdam Conference: Meeting of the leaders of USSR, USA and G.B at Potsdam Germany in July 1945. Satellite states: Countries in Eastern Europe who had leaders who were communist and loyal to the USSR. For example, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Marshall Aid: USA gave away 13 billion dollars to countries at risk of becoming communist.</p>	<p>EQ: How did America become involved in the Vietnam War? Viet Cong: Communist Guerilla force in south Vietnam who fought against the south Vietnamese government. Guerilla Warfare: Surprise attacks and raids on the enemy causing fear and confusion. Tactic used by the Vietcong. Gulf of Tonkin incident: Reports that a US battleship had been attacked by Northern Vietnamese in 1964. It led to the USA becoming directly involved in Vietnam and supporting the south.</p>
<p>EQ: Did the Berlin Blockade make the cold war worse? Blockade: Physically stopping goods or supplies reaching an area. Operation Vittles: Code name of the Berlin Airlift where supplies were flown into West Berlin. West Germany (FRG): Federal Republic of Germany democratic and capitalist. East Germany (GDR): German Democratic Republic (communist). NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, defensive pact agreed by the USA, Britain etc in 1949. Warsaw Pact: Defensive pact agreed by the USSR and other satellite states.</p>	<p>EQ: Why did the USA withdraw from Vietnam Search and destroy: US tactic of searching Vietnamese villages and burning them. Napalm: chemical used to burn the jungle in Vietnam and caused burns in humans. Tactic: strategy or a plan to beat your enemy. Agent Orange: Strong weed killer used to clear plants and trees in the Vietnamese jungle. It harmed unborn children by causing birth defects.</p>
<p>EQ: Why did the USA become involved in a war in Korea Domino Theory: Idea that if one country became communist then its neighbours would become communist too. They would fall like dominos. 38th Parallel: Geographical line dividing North and South Korea. Kim Il Sung: Communist leader of North Korea. Grandfather of Kim Jong Un. Sigmund Rhee: unpopular leader of the South.</p>	<p>EQ: Was the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan a mistake? Mujahedeen: Muslim fighters funded by the USA. Second Cold War: Period of the early 1980s where tensions between the USA and USSR increased. Reagan: President of the USA elected in 1981 who called the USSR an evil empire.</p>
<p>EQ: Why was the Berlin Wall constructed? Ultimatum: making a demand which if refused would lead to a breakdown in relations. JFK: term used for the President at the time of the Crisis, John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Khrushchev: Leader of the USSR at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis, Nikita Khrushchev.</p>	<p>EQ: Why did the Cold War end? Gorbachev: became leader of the USSR in 1985 and wanted to change the way the soviet union was run. Glasnost: Idea that the USSR should be more open and transparent with less secrecy. Perestroika: changing the USSR's economy by allowing more competition and private company.</p>
<p>EQ: Why was there a crisis in Cuba? Cuban Revolution: Cuban rebels led by Fidel Castro, overthrew the American backed leader of Cuba. Bay of Pigs invasion 1961: America trained people who had fled Cuba and sent them to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro. Invasion site was called the Bay of Pigs and the invasion failed. U2: Spy plane used by the USA.</p>	