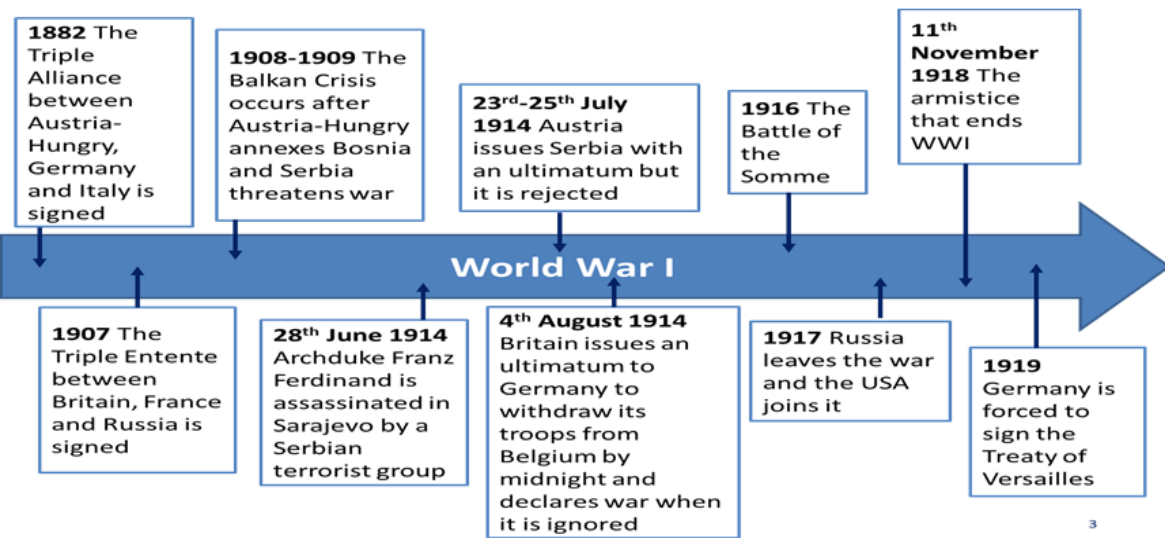


HOW TO MAKE A GOOD FLASH CARD 🤔

- ✓ **Two-sided** flashcards are good; one side for the **title** and the other for the **content**.
- ✓ Try to include between **five** and **ten points** on each card.
- ✓ Keep them **colourful!** You could **highlight** or **underline** key words, use **images, doodles, photos** and even **colour code** cards for each subject.
- ✓ **CAPITAL letters** are encouraged as these take slightly **longer** to write and can aid memory.
- ✓ Create from **memory**, and then check it's correct and add to the detail by using your **exercise book, textbook and revision guide**.

Unit 1: WWI



Key concept: Causation	
Long term	Factor(s) that were around or happened significantly before hand. E.g. underlying tensions and rivalries between the Great Powers such as the desire to have a large empire and army/ navy.
Short term	Factor(s) that happen relatively close to the event you are studying that increases tensions and make war much more likely. E.g. The Balkan Wars.
Spark or Trigger	A significant factor or turning point, that has an immediate impact that sets a sequence of events in motion that won't turn back. E.g. The assassination.

Long term causes: Who were the Great Powers in 1900 and what were their concerns?
The European 'Great Powers' at the turn of the 20th century were held in a delicate 'balance of power' that was disrupted in the 1900s due to many factors, such as nationalism and imperialism, which led to war in 1914. All the nations were monarchies, except for France that had undergone a revolution in 1789.
Great Britain —They were seen as the strongest country in Europe, they were heavily reliant on trade with their overseas Empire that stretched from Australia, India, African nations to The Americas. They had the largest navy and felt vulnerable to other nations who sought to develop their navies. When Germany began to build their navy they saw this a direct challenge and began to consider an alliance with France. They had a small army.
France — They were a very strong imperial power that had a large army. They sought revenge with Germany after they lost the Franco-Prussian war and had been humiliated. Bismarck's policy was to isolate France and not allow her any European allies. Britain were not interested in becoming allied with the French as they has no interest in Europe at this point, and previously had a strong rivalry with France.
Germany — They were a newly unified country in 1870, it had previously been lots of states, but it was unified by Otto von Bismarck who was the new diplomatic Chancellor. The King of Prussia became the Kaiser (king) of Germany. Kaiser Wilhelm II began to demand more status in the 1900s and desired more land, Germany's 'place in the sun'. They had won a war against France in 1870 and made the French pay them money for compensation and demanded the border territories of Alsace and Lorraine. Therefore, the French and Germany were bitter enemies in 1900 and Germany feared revenge, something Bismarck worked hard to avoid.
Austria-Hungary (Habsburg) – Their empire extended across central Europe and into South Eastern Europe, known as the Balkans. Their empire was weakening as nationalist threats broke out, encouraged by the demise of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey). They saw their biggest threat as Russia, who were looking to expand in the region, to get a warm water port in Europe.
Russia —They were the largest country by far and had huge numbers of people in their nation, however it was seen as 'backward' and feudal by the other European nations. They had no overseas empire, but had expanded into Asia. Their military potential was vast but limited due to its lack of industrialisation of weapon supplies. They exited WWI in 1917 due to a communist revolution, which replaced their monarchy.
Italy — Like Germany, they had also been unified from small states in 1871 to form the new nation, Italy. It was relatively weak compared to the other nations, but had ambitions of an empire and to have a place with the other European nations should their be spoils from war.

Keywords	
Alliance — An agreement between countries that benefits each of them.	Imperialism — Extending a nation's power and influence by colonizing other countries.
Annex — To seize an area of land, normally by force, and make it part of your country.	Militarism — A belief that it is necessary to have strong armed forces and that this force should be used as a solution to any threat.
Armistice — A ceasefire between the Allies and the Germans. It signaled the end of war.	Nationalism — An intense form of patriotism where the value and importance of your country is exaggerated.
Arms Race — A competition between countries over the development and production of weapons.	Naval blockade — Allied efforts to restrict the supply of essential goods
Artillery — Heavy guns and mechanized cannons firing shells.	Reparations — Financial compensation for war damage paid by a defeated state.
Balance of Power — A belief in that the size and power of the alliances of the Great Powers would prevent either side starting	Schlieffen Plan — The German war plan to invade France quickly and encircle Paris.
Brinkmanship — To pursue a dangerous policy to the limits of safety especially in politics.	Stalemate — A situation where neither side fighting in a war can make progress .
Conscription — Forcing ordinary citizens to fight as soldiers in a war.	Trench system — Connection of long narrow ditches for soldiers to take shelter from enemy fire and a supply of ammunition and medical sup-
Encirclement — When something is surrounded, such as Germany by the Triple Entente.	Treaty — A formal agreement between states. E.g. The Treaty of Versailles,
Gas — A poisonous agent used in warfare. It was used for one of the first times in WWI and had a damaging psychological im-	Trigger — An event or action which has immediate significant consequences, e.g. the assassination at Sarajevo.
Great Powers — Countries that have international influence and military strength.	Ultimatum — A final demand, the rejection of which will result in a breakdown of relations. E.g. What Austria-Hungary presented to Serbia in July 1914.

How do I use my knowledge organiser?

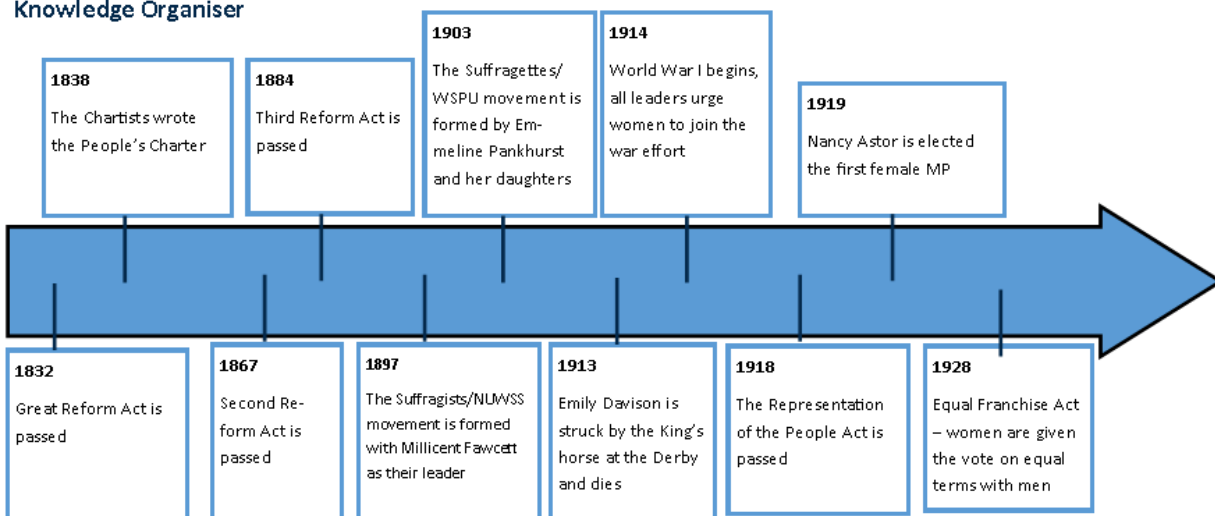
Have you learnt the key dates of this unit?
Can you put the dates into chronological order?

Have you mastered the keywords?
Can you spell them?
Can you define them?

Have you understood the key concept?

Unit 2: The Suffragettes

Knowledge Organiser



Keywords	
Act a written law passed by Parliament	Propaganda information used to promote a political point that can be misleading or untrue
Ballot a system of voting on a particular issue	Reform make changes in order to improve something
Charter a written statement of the rights of a specified group of people	Representation Speaking or acting on behalf of someone
Democracy system of government by the whole population typically through elected representatives.	Rotten boroughs a borough that was able to elect an MP despite having very few voters, the choice of MP typically being in the hands of one person or family.
Enfranchisement To be given the right to vote	Strike an organised refusal to do something expected or required typically to gain a concession
Manifesto A public set of political aims written down	Suffrage the right to vote
Parliament a group of people who make the laws for their country	Tactics An action or strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific end
Petition a formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority in respect of a particular cause	

Key concept: Causation

Long term	Factor(s) that were around or happened significantly before hand. E.g. Success of protests for male suffrage, demands of the Chartists
Short term	Factor(s) that happen relatively close to the event you are studying. E.g. Militant actions of the Suffragettes
Spark or Trigger	A significant factor or turning point, that has an immediate impact that sets a sequence of events in motion that won't turn back. E.g WW1 and changing role of women.

Key people

Nancy Astor	The first women elected as a Member of Parliament (MP)
Emily Davison	Joined the WSPU in 1906. Was struck by the King's horse at the Epsom Derby and killed in 1913.
Benjamin Disraeli	A Conservative Prime Minister (1868, 1874-80) who introduced the Second Reform Act
Millicent Fawcett	Founded the Suffragists/NUWSS in 1897
William Gladstone	A Liberal politician who served in Parliament for over 60 years and four times as Prime Minister. He passed the Third Reform Act, extending the vote to all male homeowners.
Earl Grey	A Whig Prime Minister who proposed the Great Reform Act in 1831 and resigned when the House of Lords rejected it.
Annie Kenney	A working-class socialist feminist who was active in the WSPU as a militant member and was arrested.
William Lovett	The leader of the Chartist movement and wrote the People's Charter in 1838
Christabel Pankhurst	Speaker for the WSPU in 1905. She trained as a lawyer but could not practice as a woman. She fled the country in 1912 for fear of re-arrest, and unsuccessfully ran for parliament in 1918.
Emmeline Pankhurst	Founded the WSPU in October 1903 and encouraged militant action as a form of protest. Was arrested many times, she went on hunger strike and was force-fed. Mother of Christabel.

How do I use my knowledge organiser?

Have you learnt the key dates of this unit?

Can you put the dates into chronological order?

Have you mastered the keywords?

Can you spell them?

Can you define them?

Have you understood the key concept?

Can you explain what an event/individual/place in history reveals about a bigger picture or bigger idea?

Rise of Dictators & WWII

1. How did Europe fall under the control of dictators?

Key concepts:

- The political spectrum
- Left wing
- Right wing
- Dictatorship
- Totalitarianism

Keywords:

1. **Communism** - An economic and political system in which all property is state-owned
2. **Democracy** - A political system that allows the people to vote on how the country is run
3. **Dictator** - A single strong leader who can do what they want and has complete power
4. **Fascism** - A political system that puts the strength of the nation above the individual
5. **Totalitarian** - A form of rule in which the government or leader has unlimited power over all aspects of society
6. **Autocracy** - A system of government by one person with absolute power
7. **Bolsheviks** - The radical left-wing political group which seized control of the Russian government in 1917
8. **Proletariat** - Used by communists to describe the working class
9. **Tsar** - The Russian emperor
10. **Collectivisation** - The grouping together of farms to be owned by the state
11. **Industrialisation** - The widescale development of industries in a country
12. **Purge** - To remove a group of people from an organisation
13. **Soviet Union** - Or USSR, the new name for Russia under Communist control
14. **Fuhrer** - Hitler's title from 1934, when he became the absolute ruler of Germany
15. **Police state** - A country where the government uses the police to spy on the people and stamp out opposition
16. **Weimar Republic** - The German democratic government established after WWI

Key dates:

- **1917** – The Bolsheviks seize control of Russia
- **1919** – Germany forced to sign Treaty of Versailles
- **1924** – Stalin becomes leader of the Soviet Union
- **1929** – The Great Depression
- **1933** – Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany
- **1934** – Purges begin in the Soviet Union and Hitler becomes Fuhrer



2. Why was Nazism defeated?

Key people:

- Winston Churchill
- Dwight Eisenhower
- Franklin Roosevelt
- Stalin

Keywords:

1. **Allies** - The alliance between Britain, the USA, the USSR and France
2. **BEF** - British Expeditionary Force
3. **Blitzkrieg** - Tactic used by Hitler meaning lightning war
4. **Axis** - The alliance that stood opposed to the allies made up of Germany, Japan and Italy
5. **Encircle** - To surround an enemy army
6. **Red Army** - Army of the Soviet Union
7. **Pincer movement** - A movement by two separate groups of troops to close in on an enemy from two different directions
8. **Isolationist** - The American policy of isolating itself from European and world affairs
9. **Lend-Lease** - A scheme under which the USA lent or leased vital supplies to Britain during the war
10. **Tariff** - A tax paid on certain imports or exports
11. **Luftwaffe** - The Nazi air forces
12. **Operation Overlord** - The allied military operation to liberate France from Nazi occupation

Key dates:

- **1 September 1939** Hitler invades Poland
- **26 May – 4 June 1940** Dunkirk evacuation
- **14 June 1940** Paris falls to the Nazis
- **22 June 1941** Hitler launches Operation Barbarossa
- **7 December 1941** Attack on Pearl Harbor
- **11 December 1941** Hitler declares war on the USA
- **September 1942-January 1943** The Battle of Stalingrad
- **6 June 1944** D-day
- **8 May 1945** End of the war in Europe

1. Key Dates Timeline

1.	January 1933 Hitler is made Chancellor of Germany.
2.	April 1933 Jewish shops are boycotted (German citizens are encouraged not to use Jewish shops).
3.	September 1935 The Nuremberg Laws were passed. These were a series of laws reducing German Jews human rights, such as their ability to marry Germans, to vote, and to be recognised as a citizen.
4.	March 1938 Hitler joined Germany with Austria (something that was forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles). This became known as the Anschluss. Remember, Hitler was actually Austrian and not German.
5.	November 1938 Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass). This was a pogrom (violent riot) against German Jews carried out by SA (Brown Shirts) forces and civilians throughout Nazi Germany on 9–10 November. The German authorities looked on without intervening. Jewish homes, hospitals and schools were ransacked as the attackers demolished buildings with sledgehammers. The rioters destroyed 267 synagogues throughout Germany, Austria and the Sudetenland. Over 7,000 Jewish businesses were damaged or destroyed and 30,000 Jewish men were arrested and sent to concentration camps.
6.	1 st September 1939 Hitler invades Poland. Britain and France issue an ultimatum telling Germany to leave. Germany ignore the threat and Britain and France declare war on Germany on 3 rd September 1939.
7.	From October 1939 the process of ghettoization began in Poland in order to confine and segregate Poland's Jewish population of about 3.5 million for the purpose of persecution, terror, and exploitation. The largest <i>ghetto</i> in Poland was in the capital city of Warsaw, covering the area of 307 hectares (3.07 km ²). The initial population of the ghetto was 450,000.
8.	November 1939 Polish Jews are forced to wear yellow stars. The star represents the Star of David (a Jewish symbol).
9.	From February 1942 the Mass deportation of Western European Jews to concentration camps began. Jewish people were transported from all Nazi occupied countries such as Bulgaria, Romania in the east and France and the Netherlands in the west. They were taken by train to death camps in Poland where they would be systematically murdered.
10.	By 1944 Jews from countries that were Germany's allies were also deported and taken to the gas chambers e.g. Hungarian Jews.
11.	23 rd January 1945 Russian troops from the Soviet Union liberated what they thought was a POW (Prisoner of War) camp in Oswiecim, southern Poland that contained 7,000 prisoners. They later realised that this was actually Auschwitz-Birkenau, the world's most notorious crime scene where over 1.2 million Jews, gypsies and other 'untermenschen' (undesirables) had been routinely murdered in gas chambers and their bodies burnt to ashes to hide the evidence.

2. Key Individuals

12. Adolf Hitler	Nazi Party Dictator of Germany 1933-1945
13. Heinrich Himmler	Leader of the SS. It was the SS that carried out the mass extermination of Jewish people.
14. Adolf Eichmann	Eichmann was a German-Austrian high ranking SS officer and one of the major organizers of the Holocaust
15. Josef Goebbels	Nazi Party minister of propaganda.
16. Rudolf Hoss	Hoss was the longest serving officer in charge of Auschwitz.

3. Key Words/Terms

17. Lebensraum	Living space in the east (e.g. Poland) where Hitler was planning to build his 1000 year Reich for the master/superior race (Herenvolk).
18. Minorities	Anyone considered non-Aryan, disabled people, homosexuals, Roma.
19. Nuremberg	A series of laws reducing German Jews human rights, such as their ability to marry Germans, to vote, and to be recognised as a citizen.
20. Pogrom	A violent attack on Jewish communities, these had been occurring all over Eastern Europe & Russia since 1900.
21. Roma	Known as gypsies, they were persecuted especially when the Nazis' moved East during WWII.
22. SA	Known as Hitler's bullyboys in the early days they helped him gain power by intimidating people.
23. SS	Hitler's elite part of the army, also responsible for the workings of the concentration camp network under Himmler.
24. SS Einsatzgruppen	SS murder squads that went around Eastern Europe looking for Jews, capturing them and then murdering them.
25. Sterilisation	Preventing men and women from breeding by an operation.
26. Genocide	The killing of an entire race of people.
27. Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship.

3. Key Words/Terms (Continued)

28. Anti-Semitism	Discrimination against Jews as a religious group or race.
29. The Final Solution	The Nazi government official policy which authorised the murder of all Jews within the Nazi Reich (empire).
30. Aryan	Meaning pure German blood. Hitler believed they would make Germany great again.
31. Concentration Camps	Prison camps set up by the Nazis in 1933, firstly for political opponents (communists), then minorities from criminals, homosexuals, gypsies, Jews. Some later became extermination camps.
32. Extermination 'death' Camp	A concentration camp designed for the systematic murder of prisoners e.g. Treblinka or Sobibor.
33. Eugenics	The study of races. The Nazis' distorted science such as Darwin's survival of the fittest.
34. Euthanasia	The killing of those with disabilities or diseases.
35. Gestapo	Hitler's spy network, which relied on informants.
36. Holocaust	The Holocaust took place in Europe between 1933 and 1945. Six million Jews were systematically and brutally murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators. Millions of non-Jews, including Roma and Sinti (Gypsies), Serbs, political dissidents, people with disabilities, homosexuals and Jehovah's Witnesses, were also persecuted by the Nazis.
37. Ghettos	Parts of cities reserved for Jews from 1939, they were unhygienic places to live, had a lack of water and healthcare. They acted as prisons as they had large walls and curfews.
38. Kristallnacht	Kristallnacht – The Night of broken glass, people encouraged by the SS burned down synagogues, humiliated Jewish people and many were killed.
39. Untermenschen	Anyone considered an undesirable in Hitler's Germany; disabled, Roma, homosexuals and Jews.