



Bottisham Village College

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

GCSE HISTORY

YEAR 10 ALL YEAR



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

At Bottisham Village College, we are striving to create a five-year curriculum plan that builds effective revision strategies into homework and lessons, to ensure that students are able to place powerful knowledge into their long-term memories. Additionally, we hope that this will help build effective learning strategies from early in their time here at the college.

Based on evidence, we know that regular recall activities are the best way of achieving this goal and committing powerful knowledge into the students' memories.

At the start of each term, we shall publish all the knowledge organisers that students will require for their studies in each curriculum area. These will cover a range of aspects: facts, dates, characters, quotes, precise definitions and important vocabulary. We are clear: if this fundamental knowledge is secured, students can then develop their higher-level skills of analysis and critical understanding with greater depth.

They will be given an electronic A4 Knowledge Organiser (KO) booklet for each term containing all of the knowledge required. In lessons, Bottisham staff will be regularly testing this fundamental knowledge, using short-quizzes or even more formal "Faculty Knowledge Tests".

The best way to use these organisers at home, is to follow a simple mantra:



1. Look at a certain aspects of a particular knowledge organiser
2. Cover up part of their knowledge organiser
3. Write it out from memory
4. Check and correct any spelling mistakes, missing bits or mistakes

So simple but so effective.

Medicine in Britain, 1250-Present Knowledge Organiser

<p>Key people</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Medieval</p> <p>Hippocrates: First developed Theory of the Four Humours, c.460 BC – 370 BC</p> <p>Galen: Popularised the Theory of the Four Humours and developed the Theory of Opposites, c.140 AD -210 AD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Renaissance</p> <p>Vesalius: Studied human <u>anatomy</u> and corrected over 200 of Galen’s mistakes. Published his book on anatomy in 1543</p> <p>Harvey: Corrected Galen’s theory about blood being produced in the liver and instead proved the heart circulates blood around the body, 1628</p> <p>Sydenham: Emphasised careful observation in <u>diagnosing</u> patients. He described and classified various diseases, 1663</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Industrial</p> <p>Jenner: Discovered the 1st vaccination, for smallpox, in 1796</p> <p>Simpson: 1st used chloroform as an <u>anaesthetic</u>, 1847</p> <p>Snow: Investigated a cholera epidemic in London in 1854</p> <p>Nightingale: Professionalised the work of nurses and wrote her influential book <i>Notes on Nursing</i> in 1859</p> <p>Pasteur: Discovered that germs cause disease in 1861</p> <p>Lister: First used carbolic acid as an <u>antiseptic</u>, 1867</p> <p>Koch: first person to identify the specific bacteria that causes an individual disease (anthrax), 1876</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Modern</p> <p>Landsteiner: Discovered blood groups in 1901</p> <p>Fleming: Discovered the antibiotic properties of penicillin in 1928</p> <p>Florey and Chain: Were able to get penicillin mass produced for use in WW2</p> <p>Bevan: Introduced the NHS in 1948</p> <p>Watson and Crick: Discovered DNA in 1953</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Medicine</p> <p>Medieval (1250-1500)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belief about the causes of disease: Four Humours, God, miasma. (Ideas dominated by Church teachings) - Treatments: Herbal remedies, prayer, pilgrimage, bloodletting/purging - Practitioners: <u>Physicians</u> (only for rich), barber surgeons, apothecaries, care in the home, monks and nuns in hospitals - Prevention: Prayer, purifying the air, trying to keep streets clean, lucky charms - Other important events: Black Death (1348-9, killed third of the population, no known cause/cure at the time) <p>Renaissance (1500-1700)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belief about the causes of disease: Four Humours (declining), God, miasma. (Power of the Catholic Church declining) - Treatments: Herbal remedies, prayer, pilgrimage, bloodletting/purging - Practitioners: <u>Physicians</u> (licensed, more scientific approach, greater focus on observing the patient, visited hospitals), monks and nuns in hospitals (but most closed due to the Dissolution of the Monasteries), apothecaries, care in the home - Prevention: Similar to medieval, with greater action from local councils in Great Plague e.g. banning large gatherings - Other important events: Printing press invented (1440), Royal Society set up (1665), Great Plague (1665) <p>Industrial (1700-1900)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belief about the causes of disease: Miasma, spontaneous generation until Germ Theory discovered in 1861 - Treatments: Herbal remedies, patent medicines or ‘cure-alls’ e.g. Morrison’s pills which were stated to cure everything from fever to smallpox, opium was used in a range of treatments including soothing syrups for babies, from the 1890s onwards aspirin was available - Practitioners: Nurses (more professional, well-trained, assisted doctors), surgeons (better trained with good understanding of how to with pain/infection by end of period), doctors (university trained and licensed), pharmacists, care in the home - Prevention: Vaccinations (first developed in 1796 before more were developed from 1885 onwards), 1848 and 1875 Public Health acts, sewer systems cleaned up water supply (1866) - Other important events: Cholera epidemic (1854), Great Stink (1858), working class vote (1876), x-rays invented (1895) <p>Modern (1900-present)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belief about the causes of disease: Germs/DNA/lifestyle (smoking, drinking, diet) - Treatments: Magic bullets (chemical drug used to kill specific microbe. First developed in 1909), Antibiotics (destroy bacteria. Penicillin 1st developed in 1928), surgery (developments of keyhole & robotic surgery), Technological treatments (e.g. dialysis machines, pacemakers), easily available after introduction of NHS (1948) - Practitioners: Free to access following the introduction of the NHS in 1948: Doctors (train for 7 years and specialise in a particular area of medicine), nurses (registered since 1923, need to complete 4 years of training), surgeons (specialise in particular areas of surgery), pharmacist - Prevention: The NHS (1948) provided free healthcare to all which helped to prevent more serious illnesses, government-funded immunisation campaigns e.g. diphtheria in 1938, better disposal of rubbish and sewage, smoking bans, healthy lifestyle campaigns e.g. Aids in 1980s, Change4Life in 2009 - Other important events: Free school meals (1906), National Insurance Act (1911), First magic bullet (1909), smallpox wiped out (1979), Smoking in public places banned and legal aid for buying cigarettes increased to 18 (2007) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Surgery</p> <p>Pain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before 1800 alcohol & opium used to little effect - Ether, used from 1846, was more effective but caused sickness and was highly flammable - Chloroform, used from 1847, was very effective with few side effects. Easy to overdose in 1850. - Solving problem of pain led to black period of surgery 1850-1870 when more people died from infections <p>Infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lister read Pasteur’s germ theory which led him to use carbolic acid as an antiseptic in surgery in 1867 - Lister developed a carbolic spray to use during operations in order to kill germs in the air - By 1900 = move towards aseptic surgery (creating a sterile environment): wards were thoroughly cleaned, sterilised clothing worn and instruments sterilised <p>Blood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blood transfusions were unreliable before blood groups were discovered by Landsteiner in 1901. The donor needed to be present as blood couldn’t be stored until developments in WW1 (see below)
<p style="text-align: center;">Western Front</p> <p>Battles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Second Battle of Ypres (1915): 1st use of chlorine gas - Somme (1916): extremely high casualties on both sides - Arras (1917): tunnels used, incl. underground hospitals - Third Battle of Ypres (1917): difficult waterlogged ground - Cambrai (1917): 1st major use of tanks. Blood depot setup <p>Illnesses/injuries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trench Foot: waterlogging could lead to gangrene in feet - Trench Fever: caused by lice with flu-like symptoms - Shell shock: mental illness caused by extreme conditions - Head injuries: very common and often caused by shrapnel - Gas: not a major killer but could cause temporary blindness <p>Evacuation Route</p> <p>Stretcher Bearer: collected wounded soldiers for treatment</p> <p>Regimental Aid Post: close to front line and offered first aid</p> <p>Field Ambulance: mobile medical unit for less serious cases</p> <p>Casualty Clearing Station: miles behind front line – performed operations and prioritised life-threatening injuries</p> <p>Base Hospital: Larger. Offered surgery/specialised treatment</p> <p>Blood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1915: Lewisohn found adding sodium citrate allowed storage - 1916: Rous & Turner added citrate glucose to extend storage - 1917: Blood depot setup ready for Battle of Cambrai 		

<p>Key topic terms</p> <p>Anaesthetic: A drug given to patients to put them in a deep sleep so that they don’t feel pain in surgery</p> <p>Anatomy: The parts that make up the body</p> <p>Antiseptics: Chemicals used to kill bacteria and prevent infection</p>	<p>Key history terms</p> <p>Continuity: Things staying the same over time. The opposite of change.</p> <p>Source: Information from the time being studied e.g. Vesalius’ book</p> <p>Breakthrough: A sudden and important discovery or development</p>
<p>Diagnose: Working out what is wrong with a patient</p> <p>Physician: Doctor</p> <p>Prevention: A way to stop disease/illness spreading.</p>	

Henry VIII Knowledge Organiser

Henry VIII – background

- Became King in 1509 at the age of 17
- Married his brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon. He needed special permission from the pope to do this
- Aimed to fulfil the qualities of a Renaissance Prince:
 - Dictate policy to ministers (tell them what to do)
 - Maintain law and order (deal with crime)
 - Show off wealth at the royal court
 - Be a good servant of the Church
 - Wage wars and gain foreign land

Key people

Henry VIII: King of England from 1509-1547

Catherine of Aragon: Henry's first wife. Had been married to his brother, Arthur

Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor: Ruled over a large area of Europe and was therefore very powerful

Francis I, King of France: France was a large and powerful kingdom

Thomas Wolsey: Son of a butcher who rose to be Henry's Chief Minister in 1515

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk: A powerful Catholic nobleman. Uncle of Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard

Martin Luther: A German monk who started the Protestant Reformation in 1517

Anne Boleyn: Henry's second wife. Was a Protestant reformer. Executed for treason in 1536

Thomas Cromwell: Son of a brewer who rose to be Henry's Chief Minister in 1531

John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester: Catholic bishop who refused to take the Oath of Supremacy and was executed.

Sir Thomas More: Catholic intellectual who also refused to take the Oath and was executed in 1535.

Jane Seymour: Henry's third wife. Gave birth to his son Edward in 1537

Wolsey

Key dates:

- 1515: Wolsey became Henry's Chief Minister
- 1526-9: Henry tried to get an annulment of his marriage to Catherine
- 1529: Wolsey fell from power

Key events involved in:

Rise to power: Wolsey proved his talents in negotiating/dealing with foreign powers under Henry VII. He was appointed Royal Almoner by Henry VIII in 1509, which gave him a seat on the Royal Council. He impressed Henry with his organisation of the Battle of the Spurs in 1513. In 1515 he became Henry's Chief Minister.

Foreign policy: Henry was less powerful in Europe than Francis I, King of France and Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor. Wolsey worked to improve Henry's position through meetings e.g. the Field of Cloth of Gold, 1520. Henry never achieved much through his planned wars.

Domestic Policy: Wolsey worked to make the government more efficient e.g. Eltham Ordinances/ making the court system fairer. He also worked to increase Henry's income e.g. taking back lands given away and the Amicable Grant.

Annulment: Henry wanted to annul (end) his marriage to Catherine of Aragon and tasked Wolsey with achieving this. It looked like this would be possible in early 1529 when the case was being heard in England. However, in July 1529, under pressure from Charles V (Catherine's nephew), the pope recalled the case to Rome and the situation looked hopeless.

Fall from power: Wolsey had enemies at Court who resented his power/low birth. They tried to use his failure to get the annulment against him. Henry fired Wolsey from key posts in Oct 1529 but was reluctant to take further action against him. Wolsey's enemies found 'evidence' that Wolsey was writing to foreign powers to end Henry's relationship with Anne. Wolsey was charged with treason and died on the way to London in Nov 1530.

Cromwell

Key dates:

- 1531: Cromwell became Henry's Chief Minister
- Jan 1540: Anne of Cleves marriage
- June: 1540: Cromwell executed

Key events involved in:

Rise to power: Cromwell was also of low birth but rose to become Wolsey's lawyer in 1524. He impressed Henry as a Member of Parliament. He was clever, a very good administrator and willing to speak his mind. In 1531 he became Henry's Chief Minister.

Annulment: Under Cromwell's advice, Henry broke away from the Catholic Church and created the Protestant Church of England. This allowed Henry to finally get the annulment in 1533.

Downfall of Anne Boleyn: By 1536, Henry had lost faith in Anne giving him a male heir and believed that God was unhappy with the marriage. Cromwell solved the problem for Henry by accusing Anne of adultery. She was executed in May 1536.

Domestic policy: Cromwell reformed the Privy Council by reducing the number of men on it. He abolished sanctuaries that allowed criminals to go unpunished. He reorganised the Council of the North following the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536. He manipulated Parliament to ensure that they passed Henry's laws.

Reformation: Cromwell was responsible for implementing the religious changes of the Reformation (see next box).

Fall from power: Cromwell also had enemies at Court who resented his power/low birth. Norfolk led a campaign against Cromwell, as he had Wolsey. The disastrous marriage to Anne of Cleves in 1540 gave his enemies an excuse to turn Henry against Cromwell. They told Henry that Cromwell was trying to make the Church increasingly Protestant and had failed to punish people who opposed the Act of Six Articles. Cromwell was charged with treason and executed in July 1540.

Reformation

Key dates:

- 1532-34: The Break with Rome
- 1534: The Act of Supremacy
- 1536: Act for the Dissolution of the lesser Monasteries

Key events:

1534 Act of Succession: Declared the marriage between Henry and Catherine invalid. It was treason to criticise Henry's marriage to Anne. Elizabeth was declared first in line to the throne, rather than Mary

1534 Act of Supremacy: Declared Henry 'Supreme Head of the Church of England'. This clearly rejected the pope's authority in England. Religious leaders had to take an oath swearing to this.

1536 Act of the Dissolution of the Lesser Monasteries: Monasteries with an income of less than £200 a year were closed. Henry believed the monks were still loyal to the pope and closing the monasteries would increase Henry's finances.

1536 Pilgrimage of Grace: This was the largest challenge to Henry's authority during his reign. It was sparked by the Dissolution of the Lesser Monasteries. 40,000 rebels gathered in the north of England. The leaders trusted that Henry would listen to their demands but he had them executed in 1537.

1539 Act of Six Articles: This was a radical shift back to Catholicism. This restored aspects of the Catholic belief that had previously been banned e.g. allowing mass to be heard in private. It also banned priests from marrying.

1539 Act for the Dissolution of Greater Monasteries: All the remaining monasteries were destroyed, their lands taken and sold, and the money given to Henry. Henry's income increased from £100,000 per year in 1530 to £240,000 per year in 1536-1547. Those who opposed the Dissolution were executed e.g. the Abbot of Glastonbury Abbey.

Key topic terms

Annulment: Declaring that a marriage was not legal

Chief Minister: The person who works most closely with the king

Monastery: A building in which a community of monks live. Part of the Catholic faith

Pope: Head of the Catholic Church. Lives in the Vatican in Rome, Italy.

Privy Council: the king's inner circle of advisers

Treason: An attempt to overthrow/betray the king

Key history terms

Consequence: The result/outcome of an event. This can be good or bad.

Main reason: The most important reason. Criteria should be used to decide upon this e.g. the reason that had the biggest impact on Henry

Weimar Germany Knowledge Organiser

Background – WW1 1914-1918

WW1 started in August 1914 and divided Europe in two. Britain, France and Russia (the Allies) fought Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (the Central Powers). The USA had joined the Allies in 1917.

By the early autumn of 1918, the German army was being pushed back on the Western Front in France, and the British naval blockade of Germany had resulted in food shortages for the German people. Defeat for the Germans was imminent.

Key people

Kaiser Wilhelm II: Emperor of Germany during WW1. Forced to give up power by the Allies in Nov 1918

Friedrich Ebert: Leader of the SPD. Becomes first President of Weimar Republic

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg: Leaders of the KPD (Communist Party) who launched the Spartacist Uprising

Wolfgang Kapp: Right-wing Berlin politician who led uprising against the Weimar Republic in 1920

Anton Drexler: Founder of the German Workers' Party which would go on to become the Nazi Party

Adolf Hitler: Had been a soldier in WW1. Was angered by the army's defeat and the Treaty of Versailles. Joined the German Workers' Party and then turned it into the Nazi Party

General Ludendorff: Army general from WW1 who supported Hitler in the Munich Putsch, 1923

Gustav von Kahr: Leader of Bavaria (an area of Germany including Munich) whose beer hall meeting was interrupted by the Munich Putsch in 1923

Gustav Stresemann: German Chancellor in 1923 and then Foreign Minister from 1923-1929. Was responsible for Germany's economic recovery from hyperinflation in 1923

Weimar Republic established

Key dates:

- Nov 1918: Armistice signed
- Jan 1919: Elections
- Aug 1919: Weimar Constitution
- Jun 1919: Treaty of Versailles

Key events:

Abdication of the Kaiser/ Revolution of 1918-19

- The German Revolution is the name given to the period of time when the Kaiser was removed from power and replaced with a parliamentary republic (where elections are held rather than the monarch holding power)
- The Kaiser was forced to abdicate in Nov 1918 as a result of the Allies demanding his removal and the unrest in Germany at this time

Armistice, 1918

- This was the agreement to end WW1 in Nov 1918. It was assumed at this point that all countries (including Germany) would be involved in the peace process

Creation of Weimar Republic, 1918

- Ebert became the first Chancellor of the newly declared German Republic. It was given the name the 'Weimar Republic' as it was formed in the town of Weimar, away from the unrest in Berlin
- Following the elections in Jan 1919, a coalition government was formed between Ebert's party (the SPD), the Centre Party (ZP) and the German Democratic Party (DDP). Ebert was chosen as the new President of Germany

Weimar Constitution, 1919

- A new constitution (list of rules) was finalised in Aug 1919. It established that Germany would have a President who would be elected every 7 years, a Chancellor who would be chosen by the President and members of the Reichstag (parliament) who would be elected every 4 years.
- The constitution stated that in an emergency, the President could make laws without the agreement of the Reichstag. This was called Article 48

Treaty of Versailles, 1919

- Signed by Allies in June 1919 without Germany present
- Enforced harsh terms including limiting Germany's army to 100,000 men and Germany paying the Allies £6.6billion in reparations (compensation)

Challenges to Weimar

Key dates:

- Jan 1919: Spartacist Uprising
- 1920: Kapp Putsch
- Jan 1923: French occupation of Ruhr/Hyperinflation
- Nov 1923: Munich Putsch
- 1924: Dawes Plan

Key events:

'Stab in the back' theory/November Criminals, 1919

- Following the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, the Weimar politicians began to be called the November Criminals for agreeing to the armistice. An idea began to grow among German people that the politicians had stabbed the army in the back

Spartacists, Jan 1919

- This was a communist uprising that aimed to overthrow Weimar and create a Communist State
- It lacked clear organisation and was put down within days by the army and the Berlin Freikorps

Kapp Putsch, March 1920

- The Weimar Government announced following the Treaty of Versailles that the army would be reduced and the Freikorps disbanded
- This led to an uprising by the Berlin Freikorps who wanted to form a right-wing government under Wolfgang Kapp, a Berlin politician
- Ebert called on the people of Berlin to go on strike and the Putsch failed due to a lack of support

Hyperinflation, Jan 1923

- The Germans missed a reparations payment in Jan 1923 so the French invaded the Ruhr (an industrial area) to seize the goods produced there
- The workers went on strike which halted production. The German government supported them by printing more money. These factors, combined with the economic issues following WW1, led to hyperinflation – when the value of the German currency plummeted
- Chancellor Stresemann was able to steady the economy by 1924 through the introduction a new currency (the Rentenmark, Nov 1923) and securing loans from America (The Dawes Plan, Aug 1924)
- This led to period of economic recovery 1924-1929

Munich Putsch, Nov 1923 (See next box)

Formation of the Nazi Party

Key dates:

- 1919: Hitler joins the German Workers' Party
- 1920: Creation of the NSDAP (Nazi Party)
- 1921: SA set up
- 1923: Munich Putsch
- 1925: Mein Kampf published
- 1926: Bamberg Conference

Key events:

Hitler in WW1, 1914-1918

- Hitler had been born in Austria but was in Munich at the outbreak of WW1 so joined the German army
- He was a brave soldier and won the Iron Cross First Class in 1918. He was angered by Germany's surrender and blamed the Weimar politicians

German Workers' Party (DAP)

- In Sept 1919, Hitler was asked by the army to report back on a meeting of the DAP, led by Drexler
- He made a powerful speech at this meeting, impressing Drexler and he was asked to join

Nazi Party, 1920

- In 1920, Hitler and Drexler wrote up their main ideas into the Twenty-Five Point Programme. This included scrapping the Treaty of Versailles and Jews not being classed as German citizens
- In 1920 the Party was renamed the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazis) and Hitler became leader in 1921

Munich Putsch, Nov 1923

- Following the problems of 1923, Hitler thought it was time for the Nazis to overthrow the government in Munich (where they were popular) and march on Berlin
- On 8 Nov, Hitler (supported by Ludendorff) seized control of a beer hall where Kahr was holding a meeting and demanded their support. This support was short-lived and the Nazis were met with a well-armed police force the next day when they marched through Munich.
- Hitler was imprisoned but gained national publicity at the trial and wrote Mein Kampf while in prison

Bamberg Conference, 1926

- The Nazis had little support in the period 1923-1929
- At the Bamberg Conference, 1926, Hitler sought to strengthen his position as leader and reinforce the 25 Point Programme as the Party's key ideas

Key topic terms

Coalition government: a government of two or more political parties working together

Dolchstoß: 'Stab in the back' – the idea that Weimar politicians had betrayed the German army

Freikorps: Private armies set up by senior German army officers at the end of the First World War

Hyperinflation: very high inflation, where the value of money plummets

November criminals: Nickname for German politicians who accepted the armistice

Putsch: attempted take-over of a government e.g. Kapp Putsch or Munich Putsch

Key history terms

Infer: To work something out from evidence and reasoning

Interpretation: Information from after the time period e.g. a historian's book. Contains that person's view of/argument about the time period



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Nazi Germany (1933-1945) Knowledge Organiser

Background – Weimar Republic

The Weimar Republic was formed following the end of WW1 in 1918. There had been a number of challenges to the new government in its early years, including uprisings and an economic depression (hyperinflation, 1923).

The economy recovered, largely thanks to the work of Stresemann, and the period 1924-1929 was a 'golden age' for Germany/the Weimar Republic.

The Great Depression, 1929, ended this period.

Key people

Adolf Hitler: Became Chancellor of Germany in Jan 1933 and Fuhrer in Aug 1934. He ruled Germany as a dictator (someone with total power)

President Hindenburg: President of Germany from 1925-34. Was reluctant to make Hitler Chancellor of Germany.

Von Papen: Was elected Chancellor in 1932 but failed to get enough support. Schemed to get Hitler into power as Chancellor, with von Papen as his Vice-Chancellor.

Von Schleicher: Played a leading role in the removal of von Papen and, in Dec 1932, became Chancellor. He was forced to resign by Jan due to a lack of support and political plotting by von Papen and Hitler

Ernst Rohm: Led the SA (Nazi private army) from 1921-1934. Rohm wanted to unite the army and the SA and create a society of greater equality. He was executed following the Night of the Long Knives, June 1934.

Joseph Goebbels: Joined the Nazi Party in 1922. Elected Head of Propaganda in 1929. Pushed for increasingly harsh discrimination against the Jews.

Heinrich Himmler: Joined the Nazi Party in 1923 and the SS in 1925. He was put in charge of the SS in 1929 and controlled the concentration camps.

Rise of the Nazis

Key dates:

- 1929: Wall Street Crash/Great Depression
- 30 Jan 1933: Hitler became Chancellor
- Feb 1933: Reichstag Fire
- March 1933: Enabling Act
- June 1934: Night of the Long Knives
- 2 Aug 1934: Hitler became Fuhrer

Key events:

Great Depression, 1929

- As a result of the Wall Street Crash plunging America into economic depression, the Dawes Plan loans given to Germany were recalled. This then sent Germany into a steep economic decline
- 6 million Germans became unemployed and desperate. They became more likely to turn to extremist parties.

Hitler becoming Chancellor, Jan 1933

- From 1929-33, the Nazis became the largest political party in Germany (1928: 12 seats, 1930: 107 seats)
- Nazi propaganda blamed Weimar/Jews for the problems and promised people basic needs e.g. work and bread
- The SA disrupted the meetings of other political parties, especially the Communist Party
- Hitler's charisma/personality won support
- Following the failures of both von Papen and von Schleicher as Chancellor, Hindenburg was forced to appoint Hitler on 30 Jan 1933.

Hitler becoming Fuhrer, Aug 1934

- The Reichstag Fire, Feb 1933, allowed Hitler to remove the Communists and introduce the Emergency Decree
- The Enabling Act, March 1933, was passed through threats and promises by the Nazi Party. This gave Hitler the power to pass laws for 4 years without the Reichstag
- A law passed in July 1933 made the Nazis the only legal political party in Germany
- The Night of the Long Knives, June 1934, removed Hitler's political and military rivals in the SA, who Hitler thought were becoming too powerful. The SA became insignificant
- Hindenburg died in August 1934 and Hitler combined the posts of Chancellor and President to become Fuhrer
- The army swore an oath of unconditional obedience to Adolf Hitler.

Society under the Nazis

Key dates:

- 1933: Boycott of Jewish shops
- 1935: Nuremberg Laws
- 1936: Berlin Olympics
- 1936: Hitler Youth became compulsory
- 1938: Kristallnacht

Key events:

Women

- Nazis saw the ideal woman as a mother, with no make-up, sensible clothes and she didn't go to work
- A propaganda campaign was launched in 1933 to promote motherhood e.g. loans to help young couples marry and the Cross of Honour of the German Mother
- From 1937, the Nazis had to change their policies as women were needed for the war effort. A compulsory 'duty year' forced all women into work e.g. on a farm

Youth

- Education and leisure time was focused on preparing young people to be loyal Nazis e.g. lessons began and ended with 'Heil Hitler'
- Children were taught about the superiority of the Aryan race and the inferiority of the Jewish race
- By 1936 all children had to join the Hitler Youth. Many liked making friends, others hated the lack of freedom

Workers

- Following the Great Depression, the Nazis introduced policies to reduce unemployment e.g. Reich Labour service, 1935, created compulsory work scheme for all men 18-25 for six months
- Jews and women were sacked from their jobs
- Many men were forced to join the army from 1935

Jews

- Persecution of the Jews started in 1933 with a boycott on Jewish shops on 1 April.
- The Nuremberg Laws, 1935, stated that Jews were not German citizens and could not marry Aryans
- Kristallnacht, Nov 1938: 1st act of mass violence against the Jews – shops and synagogues were destroyed
- April 1939: Jews were evicted from their homes and forced into ghettos.

Opposition to the Nazis

Key dates:

- 1933: Concordat with the Catholic Church
- 1937: Pope issued a letter to Catholic Priests attacking the Nazi system
- 1939: 2000 members of the Edelweiss Pirates

Key events:

Church

- The Protestant Church – Martin Niemoller opposed Nazi control of the Church and became leader of the Confessional Church. Niemoller was arrested in 1937 when he preached that people must obey God not man
- The Catholic Church – Hitler had signed the Concordat in 1933 agreeing not to interfere with the Catholic Church but the Nazis censored the Catholic press and later removed crosses from Catholic schools. Catholic Cardinal Galen publicly attacked the Nazis in 1934 but was not executed to avoid increasing opposition.

Youth

- Edelweiss Pirates – listed to banned music and sprayed anti-Nazi graffiti. Not a single, unified group. Tended to be working class. Not seen as a major threat by 1939.
- The Swing Youth – swing groups tended to be middle class. Rebelled against Nazi expectations e.g. listened to banned music, boys grew their hair, girls wore make up

Dealing with opposition/creation of a police state

- The Nazis wanted to control all aspects of German life and used force and terror to ensure people obeyed
- The SS had originally been formed as a bodyguard unit for Hitler but Himmler built the group up to become a military-type body who removed all opposition. They were used in the Night of the Long Knives and they were responsible for running the concentration camps
- The Gestapo was controlled by the SS by 1936. Members could arrest and imprison those accused of opposing
- The SD were used to uncover potential enemies
- The first concentration camp, Dachau, was set up in 1933 to deal with political opponents, especially Communists. Inmates were worked hard and underfed. If someone died their family would be told they'd caught a disease.
- Between 1933-39, 1.3 million were sent to camps

Key topic terms

Aryan: Nazi term for non-Jewish Germans, who were supposedly of 'pure' German stock

Concentration Camp: Prison for political prisoners/Nazi enemies, placed there without trial

Gestapo: Official secret police of the Nazi regime

Great Depression: Period of great unemployment in 1929 following the Wall Street Crash

Propaganda: Information used to promote a particular message e.g. posters/rallies

SS: the Nazi paramilitary organisation that acted as Hitler's bodyguard/ran the camps

Key history terms

Source: Information from the time period being studied e.g. a Nazi poster

Provenance: The origin of the source e.g. who wrote it, when, why

Caption: The info that accompanies a source telling you its provenance

Cold War Knowledge Organiser 1

Background

- The Cold War started in 1945-46 and lasted for over 40 years
- The two rival sides were the USA (and its supporters) and the Soviet Union (and its supporters)
- It was called a 'Cold War' as there was no direct fighting between the two sides
- The rivals had been allies during WW2 but they were increasingly suspicious of each other and their methods for running their countries: USA = Capitalist, USSR = Communist

Key people

Roosevelt: US President from 1933-45. Part of the Grand Alliance during WW2 with Stalin and Churchill.

Truman: US President from 1945-53. Introduced the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan.

Eisenhower: US President from 1953-61. Due to meet with Khrushchev at Paris Summit, 1960 when U2 spy plane shot

Kennedy: US President from 1961-63. In power for Bay of Pigs, building of Berlin Wall and Cuban Missile Crisis.

Johnson: US President from 1963-69. Signed number of treaties e.g. Limited Test Ban Treaty and Outer Space Treaty

Stalin: Soviet leader from 1924-53. Responsible for the spread of the Soviet Union/Communism into Eastern Europe

Khrushchev: Soviet leader from 1953-1964. Brought in de-Stalinisation but also crushed the Hungarian Uprising

Brezhnev: Soviet leader from 1964-82. Introduced Brezhnev Doctrine (remaining in Warsaw Pact) following Prague Spring

Rakosi: Communist leader of Hungary in 1956 who ruled through terror. Was eventually replaced by Nagy.

Nagy: Leader of Hungary who demanded withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact. Executed following Hungarian Uprising.

Castro: Became leader of Cuba following the Cuban Revolution in 1959. Broke Cuban ties with the USA.

Gagarin: Soviet pilot who became the first human in space

Development of the Cold War

Key dates

- 1943: Tehran Conference
- Feb 1945: Yalta Conference
- Aug 1945: Potsdam Conference
- Aug 1945: Hiroshima
- 1947: Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, Cominform
- 1949: Comecon, NATO, Soviet's test atomic bomb
- 1955: Warsaw Pact
- 1956: Hungarian Uprising

Increased division

- Following WW2, the Soviets became suspicious of US power due to their possession of nuclear weapons. The USA were worried about Stalin's expansion of the Soviet empire and communism throughout Europe.
- The Truman Doctrine, 1947, made it clear that the US saw the world as divided into two ways of life: communism and capitalist.
- The creation of NATO in 1949, following the Berlin Blockade, formed an alliance of anti-communist countries. The Warsaw Pact, 1955, created a rival alliance group of the Soviet Union and its European satellite states.

Hungarian Uprising, 1956

- Khrushchev introduced the concept of 'de-Stalinisation' in 1956 giving hope for reduced tension. The Hungarian Uprising dashed this hope.
- Hungary's communist leader, Rakosi ruled through terror and was replaced by his close friend, Gero
- In Oct, students protested in Hungary demanding greater freedoms. Stalin's statue was pulled down.
- Khrushchev sent in tanks, killing 12 and injuring more than 100. Nagy became Hungary's leader.
- Nagy stated his plan was to remove Hungary from the Warsaw Pact. Khrushchev responded by sending in 200,000 troops and 6,000 tanks. Fighting continued until the middle of 1957.
- The US and the West condemned Soviet actions but did little else.

Berlin Blockade and Airlift/Berlin Wall built

Key dates

- 1947: Allied zones in Germany join to create Bizonia
- June 1948-May 1949: Berlin Blockade
- 1949: FRG and GDR formed
- Nov 1958: Khrushchev issues ultimatum to West
- Aug 1961: Berlin Wall built

Berlin Blockade and Airlift, 1948-49

- The division of Germany and Berlin by the Allies had been agreed at Potsdam, July 1945
- The USSR felt threatened by the USA's rebuilding of West Berlin and its economy. Stalin also thought Bizonia went against the agreement at Potsdam
- As Berlin was surrounded by communist Eastern Germany, Stalin decided to cut off all road and rail links into West Berlin in June 1948. He hoped that this would force the Allies out of Berlin.
- Western powers responded with an airlift. Thousands of tonnes of supplies were flown daily into Berlin keeping the people from starving.
- Stalin eventually gave in and lifted the blockade in May 1949. Berliners danced in the street.
- Following this, West Germany (FRG) and East Germany (GDR) were officially formed in 1949.

Berlin Wall

- West Germany/Berlin became economically stronger than East Germany/Berlin
- Large numbers of people fled the East to find a better life in the West; between 1949 and 1961, 2.7 million people left for the West.
- In Nov 1958 Khrushchev issues the West with an ultimatum stating that the Allies must leave Berlin within 6 months. This was followed by a number of summit meetings e.g. Vienna in 1961. Neither the US nor the USSR were willing to back down.
- Khrushchev could not risk a nuclear war but needed to solve the refugee problem. His solution was to build the Berlin Wall in August 1961. In future, any East Berliner trying to get into the West would be shot.

Bay of Pigs/Cuban Missile Crisis

Key dates:

- 1953-1959: Cuban Revolution
- Apr 1961: Bay of Pigs invasion
- Oct 1962: Cuban Missile Crisis

Cuban Revolution

- Before 1959 Cuba was closely linked to the USA e.g. there were lots of US owned businesses in Cuba
- In 1959, there was a revolution in Cuba and a socialist, Fidel Castro, became leader. He wanted greater independence from America which angered the US.
- The US responded by banning the import of Cuban sugar which threatened to bankrupt the country
- Castro turned to the Soviet Union for help

Bay of Pigs

- Eisenhower had approved a plan for Cuban exiles to invade Cuba & overthrow Castro. Kennedy continued this when he became president & the exiles (La Brigada 2506) were trained by the CIA, costing \$45 million.
- The invasion in April 1961 was a disaster. US involvement was meant to stay hidden but their planes were recognised. The 1500 exiles were met with 20,000 of Castro's men when they landed in Cuba – 100 were killed and 1100 imprisoned.

Cuban Missile Crisis

- The Bay of Pigs pushed the Cubans closer to the USSR
- In Sept 1962, the Soviets began to install ballistic missiles in Cuba for the purpose of 'defence'
- An American U2 spy plane took photographs of the missile bases in Oct and Kennedy was informed that the missiles could destroy most US cities.
- Kennedy set up a group of advisors and decided to implement a blockade of Cuba to stop Soviet supplies
- Eventually Kennedy agreed to end the blockade if the Soviets removed the missiles. The US also secretly agreed to remove US missiles from Turkey.
- This was the closest the world came to a 'hot war'
- Led to the 'Hotline' being set up in 1963 to improve communications between Washington and Moscow

Key topic terms

Blockade: Blocking off a place to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving

Soviet satellite state/country: A country that is not part of the USSR but is communist

Capitalism: An economic system based on individuals owning land, resources and businesses

Warsaw Pact: An alliance of European communist countries, formed in 1955

Communism: A political and economic system that aims for a society with no economic classes (rich and poor). Resources and businesses are run by the government.

Key history terms

Consequence: The result/outcome of an event. This can be good or bad.

Narrative: A written account in the form of a story. It should have a beginning, middle and end. An analytical narrative makes it clear how events are linked together

Cold War Knowledge Organiser 2

<p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relations between the USA and the USSR had been getting steadily worse since the end of WW2 The two sides were suspicious of each other's nuclear capabilities and the spread of each other's ideas Berlin was a focal point for the conflict as it was clearly divided into capitalist & communist. This led to the Berlin Blockade/Airlift and the building of the Berlin Wall The tension reached a high point in the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962. The discovery of Soviet missile bases in Cuba nearly led to actual conflict between the two sides 	<p style="text-align: center;">Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia</p> <p>Key dates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 1968: The Prague Spring Aug 1968: Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia Nov 1968: Brezhnev Doctrine <p>The Prague Spring, Apr 1968</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living standard and the economy declined in Czechoslovakia following Soviet control In Jan 1968, Dubcek became leader of the country and wanted to make communism easier to live under. He called this 'socialism with a human face' and it included reducing Soviet control. This led to the Prague Spring – a period of increased political freedom and criticism of communism Brezhnev feared that this would lead to calls for reforms elsewhere in the <u>Eastern Bloc</u> <p>Soviet invasion, Aug 1968</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 20-21 Aug 1968, thousands of Soviet troops entered Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovakians, especially students, fought back by throwing petrol bombs and taking down street names, but there was no armed resistance. Dubcek and other leaders were arrested and replaced by Soviet-backed leaders <p>The Brezhnev Doctrine, Nov 1968</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was introduced to justify the invasion. The doctrine stated that the Soviet Union had the right to invade any country in Eastern Europe whose actions threatened the security of the whole Eastern Bloc. It also defined communism as a one-party system and said that all members had to remain part of the Warsaw Pact <p>Consequences of the invasion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Czechoslovakia reverted to strict communism Relations between US/USSR temporarily worsened but the US was distracted by a presidential election and the Vietnam War so offered no support to Czech Communist China criticised the use of force against a fellow Communist country. Albania left the Warsaw Pact for good in 1968. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Détente</p> <p>Key dates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1972: SALT I 1975: Helsinki Accords Dec 1979: Soviets invade Afghanistan Jan 1980: Carter Doctrine <p>Reasons for <u>détente</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962, the USA/USSR worked to improve relations e.g. Hotline set up and Test Ban Treaty of 1963 The Vietnam War – The war was going badly for the Americans and by 1968 peace talks had begun. Nixon offered the Soviets improved trade and technology links in return for Brezhnev persuading Communist North Vietnam to end the war. <p>Events of <u>détente</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a move to limit the arms race which led to the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT I) in 1972. This limited anti-ballistic missile systems (ABM: system to detect and destroy attacking missiles) to 2 sites each containing 100 missiles Nixon visited Moscow in 1972 and 1974 and agreed to further cooperate with the Soviet Union Space link up, 1975, involved a symbolic handshake between US/USSR astronauts in space Helsinki Agreements, 1975, involved 33 nations plus the US/USSR agreeing on three international issues: security, cooperation and human rights SALT II (started in 1974 and signed in 1979) further limited each side's nuclear weapons. However, this was never signed as the US Congress did not believe that the limits could be accurately checked <p>The end of <u>détente</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unrest in Afghanistan led to the USSR invading in 1979. The US were worried about Soviet control so close to their oil fields in the Persian Gulf. This led to the Carter Doctrine, 1979, which stated that the US would use military force to defend its interests in the region and promised military aid to the countries surrounding Afghanistan Relations were further worsened when the US boycotted the Moscow Olympic games in 1980 	<p style="text-align: center;">End of the Cold War</p> <p>Key dates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jun 1987: Gorbachev's '<u>new thinking</u>' Dec 1987: INF Treaty Nov 1989: Fall of the Berlin Wall Dec 1991: Collapse Soviet Union <p>Gorbachev's <u>new thinking</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cold War was costing the Soviet Union more than it could afford and the standard of living was falling. Gorbachev set about reforming communism and introduced 'new thinking' which abandoned the Brezhnev Doctrine, ended the arms race and introduced greater openness/freedom in the Soviet Union He still wanted to maintain the USSR as a superpower Despite Reagan's unwillingness to drop SDI, the US/USSR signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) in 1987. This removed nuclear missiles with ranges of 500-5,500 km and allowed each nation to inspect each other's military equipment. This was a big step towards ending the arms race. <p>Impact of new thinking on Eastern Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gorbachev accepted that members of the Warsaw Pact could make changes to their own countries without Soviet interference (Sinatra Doctrine, 1989) In 1989, Poland elected a non-communist government. Hungary opened its border with Austria in May 1989, creating a way for East Germans to move to the West East Germans protested against their government in 1989, including a protest of over 1 million people. Due to the opening of Hungary's border the East German government was forced to allow greater freedom of travel The opening of border crossings between East and West Germany on 9 Nov 1989 led to the dismantling of the Berlin Wall. The country formally united in Oct 1990. <p>Collapse of the Soviet Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gorbachev was seen as a hero in the West but a villain by many in the Soviet Union. He was removed from power in a coup in Aug 1991 but the new government only lasted 3 days before Gorbachev returned Gorbachev officially announced the end of the Soviet Union and his resignation in Dec 1991. The Warsaw Pact now served no purpose and formally ended in July 1991.
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<p>Key topic terms</p> <p>Détente: 'relaxed tensions': thaw in US-Soviet relations in the late 1960s and 1970s Second Cold War: Period of increased tension following the end of détente in 1979</p> <p>Gorbachev's 'new thinking': Gorbachev's programme of reform designed to revive communism Summit: A meeting between the leaders of countries</p> <p>Intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM): A self-propelled missile capable of long range (over 5,000km) flight Eastern Bloc: The land under Soviet/Communist control</p>	<p>Key history terms</p> <p>Consequence: The result/outcome of an event. This can be good or bad.</p> <p>Narrative: A written account in the form of a story. It should have a beginning, middle and end. An analytical narrative makes it clear how events are linked together</p>
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