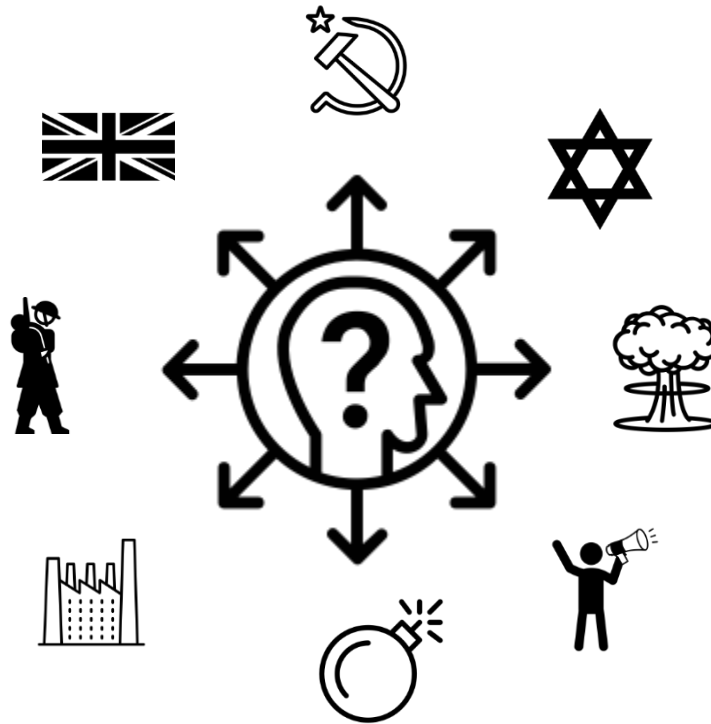


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Year 8 History

Knowledge Organisers



What is a knowledge organiser?

These organisers contain the core content that we expect students to know by the end of Y7, the focus here is on organising events in to chronological order, key terms and the role of key individuals. Students will be asked to regularly retrieve this information through low stakes testing, this will help us check pupils understanding and allow teachers to identify misunderstandings and reteach where necessary. Students will also be tested on this knowledge at the end of the year in the end of year mini assessments, therefore we want to help students become confident in revising and learning material throughout the year.

How should you use these knowledge organisers?

Use the following techniques below students learn the core knowledge.

Look/Cover/ Write:

Memorise the key information by using the look/cover write method.



Test each other:

Test your friends, ask you parents to quiz you.



Which came first?

Ask someone to pick two events, you need to decide which event came first – you could then explain the event.



Spellings:

Ask someone to test you on your spellings of the key words.



Produce a knowledge organiser:

Make your own version of the knowledge organiser, use the blank sheets at the back of the booklet to make your own. Try to use pictures to help you jog your memory of events.



Correct the mistake:

Get a parent or friend to read out a section of the knowledge organisers with incorrect information e.g. the wrong date, you need to identify the mistake and correct it



Why do people have conflicting opinions of the British Empire?

Timeline of key events

Key terminology

Empire	A group of countries ruled by a single monarch or country.
Colony	A country which belongs to an empire
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and service
Raw materials	The basic material from which an object is made e.g. Cocoa makes chocolate
Treaty	A formal agreement
Imperialism	A state policy to extend political and economic control over other countries
Interpretation	Historian use evidence to form an opinion (interpretation) about the past, people often have different interpretations
Conflicting	Two opposing sides/opinions
East India Trading Company	An English company formed for the exploitation of trade with Asia and India. It traded in cotton, silk, indigo, tea and transported slaves.
Trading Stations	Large warehouses of goods to trade set up by Britain and France in India.
Treaty of Waitangi	Signed by the Maori's in 1840, they were unaware that they were signing away their right to the land
Settlers	A person who moves to a new country or region
Battle of Plassey	1757, The East India Company led by Robert Clive defeated the Nawab of Bengal's troops
Sepoy	An Indian soldier serving under British rule
Passive Resistance	Non Violent opposition or a refusal to cooperate




Significant people

Lord Curzon	Viceroy of India from 1899 – 1905 – lived at Kedleston Hall in Derbyshire
Mahatma Ghandi	An lawyer and activist who employed nonviolent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British rule
Moari	Native people of New Zealand
Captain James Cook	Explorer who discovered New Zealand in 1768 and Australia in 1770 and claimed it for Britain
Robert Clive	Led the British troops at the Battle of Plassey and became the governor of Bengal

- 1607, The first British colony was established in Jamestown, Virginia
- 23rd June 1757, The East India Company led by Robert Clive defeated the Nawab of Bengal's troops
- 1768, Captain James Cook lands in New Zealand
- 1770, Captain James Cook lands in Botany Bay in Australia
- 1857/58 Indian mutiny after being forced to ingest animal fat which went against their religious beliefs
- 1858, the British Raj (rule) over India began
- 1899 – 1905, Lord Curzon is the Viceroy of India
- 1914 - 1918, over 50,000 Indians died in the trenches in WWI
- 1930 – The English introduced a 'Salt Tax' in India, this led to 'The Salt March' by Ghandi
- 1939 – 1945 2.5 million Indian men fought in WW2 in the largest volunteer army
- 15th August 1947, Britain stops ruling India and it is officially partitioned, Pakistan became an independent country.
- January 30th 1948, Ghandi was shot by a Hindu extremist

Homework Instructions:

This is a knowledge organiser, it has all of the core dates and key terminology that you need to know for this unit. To help you learn these complete the different tasks by following the guidelines below:

-  Cover up the knowledge organiser and complete the tasks without looking, Even if you get it wrong scientific evidence proves that practicing retrieving the details strengthens your memory.
-  Look back at the knowledge organiser and mark your work, correct any mistakes you have made, this will help you remember them next time.
-  Keep a record of your score and repeat the activities, does your score improve over time?

A) Quiz Questions

1. Who were the Maori's and what happened to them at the treaty of Waitangi?
2. Who discovered Australia in 1770?
3. What was the East India Trading Company?
4. Name one battle the East India Trading Company fought in to secure their authority over India?
5. Who was the Viceroy to India?
6. How many Indian soldiers died in WWI?
7. How did Ghandi protest in 1930 against British rule in India?
8. When was India partitioned?
9. Which country was formed when Britain left India?
10. When and how did Ghandi die?

Scores:

B) Timeline:

What happened on these dates?

- 1) 1607
- 2) 1757
- 3) 1768
- 4) 1770
- 5) 1857/58
- 6) 1914 – 1918
- 7) 1930
- 8) 1939 - 1945
- 9) 1947
- 10) 1948

Scores:

C) Define these key terms:

1. Empire –
2. Colony –
3. East India Company –
4. Trade –
5. Imperialism –
6. Sepoy –
7. Treaty –
8. Battle of Plassey –
9. Partition –
10. Maori -

Scores:

How and with what impact did the Transatlantic slave trade develop?

Timeline of key events

1670's

Britain officially joined the Transatlantic Slave trade

1807

It became illegal to buy, sell or transport enslaved people.

1833

The owning of slaves becomes illegal, £20million compensation was paid to owners of enslaved people

1861 - 1865

The American Civil War

1863

Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation

Significant people

William Wilberforce

A Member of Parliament and abolitionists who passed legislation to abolish slavery

Thomas Clarkson

A key member of the abolition groups who organised the campaigns

Olaudah Equiano

A write and abolitionist who wrote and educated people about his tie as a slave




Harriet Tubman

Used the underground railway to help people escape slavery

Enslaved African	When referring to people taken against their will in to slavery we refer to them as enslaved Africans,
Indentured Labour	When someone in 'bound' to work for someone for a certain period of time
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods
Commodity	A useful or valuable thing
Empire	A large group of countries ruled over by one country or monarch
Raw materials	A basic material from which a product is made e.g. sugar cane or cotton
Middle passage	The journey slave snips went on across the Atlantic from Africa to the West Indies.
Death March	The long march enslaved Africans were forced to make to the slave outposts on the coast, they were bound together by coffles and forced to march
Plantation	an estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown using slave labour
Trade triangle	The trade route a slave ship would go on from England to Africa to the West Indies and back to England
Elmina Castle	A slave trading post used by the British in Ghana, it was originally built by the Portuguese in 1482
Cat o' nine tails	The name of a whip used which had 9 leather straps
Passive resistance	Resistance used which was less obvious such as: go slows, illness, speaking in tongue
Active Resistance	Obvious resistance such as rebellion, running away or murder/injury
Auction	The process by which enslaved Africans were sold to the highest bidder
Segregation	The separation of people because of their race
Stereotype	A widely held and over simplified image of a person or group of people e.g. all young people wear hoodies and are vandals
Racism	prejudice, discrimination because of a person/group racial or ethnic group
Civil Rights	Civil rights are an essential component of democracy. They're guarantees of equal social opportunities and protection under the law, regardless of race, religion, or other characteristics.
Enslaved	The act of forcing someone in to a life of bondage (slavery)
Racism	prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism by an individual, community, or institution against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group

Homework Instructions:

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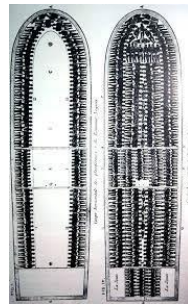
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2.  Look back at the knowledge organiser and mark your work, correct any mistakes you have made, this will help you remember them next time.
3.  Keep a record of your score and repeat the activities, does your score improve over time?

A) Quiz Questions

1. When did the owning of slaves become illegal in the British Empire?
2. How much compensation did the British Government pay when slavery was abolished?
3. What became illegal in 1807?
4. Who was Harriet Tubman?
5. When did Abraham Lincoln sign the Emancipation Proclamation?
6. When did Britain begin to join the Slave trade?
7. What is the Transatlantic Trade Triangle?
8. What was the middle passage?
9. How were enslaved Africans viewed by their captives?
10. What good were produced on plantations in the West Indies and Americas?

Scores:

B) Brain dump – write down 10 key details about the trade triangle and middle passage.



C) Define these key terms:

1. Racism –
2. Enslaved –
3. Civil Rights –
4. Plantation –
5. Trade –
6. Middle Passage –
7. Passive Resistance –
8. Elmina Castle –
9. Cat o' nine tails –
10. Death march

Scores:

Industry, Protest and Reform : How far did life improve for everyone 1750 – 1900?

Key terminology

Cottage industry	Work carried out in peoples homes
Raw materials	Basic material from which a product is made e.g. sugar cane is manufactured to make sugar
Slum	a squalid and overcrowded urban street or district inhabited by very poor people.
Back to back houses	A form of terraced houses built during this period to house the growing population in the cities
Census	An official count of the population carried out in the UK every 10 years.
Working conditions	Describes the conditions in which people work e.g. areas such as space, temperature, lighting, ventilation, humidity and welfare facilities
Living conditions	The conditions people live in e.g. poverty, clean water
Engineer	a person who designs, builds, or maintains engines, machines, or structures.
Protest	Expressing disapproval of something e.g. petition, strike, protest
Chartism	A reform movement which called for universal suffrage of all men and secret voting
Yeomanry	A volunteer cavalry force.
Ballot	The act of voting secretly in public elections
Constituency	A group of voters in a specific area who elect a representative
Election	An organised vote for a person/party

Significant people

Isambard Kingdom Brunel	Engineer who helped build bridges, railways, ships and tunnels transforming the landscape of Britain.
Titus Salt	In 1853 he set up Saltaire in Bradford, a mill town where workers were treated fairly including alms houses for the elderly, pensions and days at the beach.
Richard Arkwright	Elgish inventor and entrepreneur who built the first mill town in Cromford, Derbyshire, giving birth to the factory industry.
Jeremiah Brandeth	The leader of the Pentrich uprising who was hung.
Annie Besant	Social activist who helped lead the matchstick strike in 1888.
Henry Hunt	Radical speaker who people came to hear before the Peterloo massacre

Timeline of key events

1771 – Richard Arkwright builds Cromford Mill in Derbyshire

1819 – Peterloo Massacre in Manchester. 3 people are killed after the Yeomanry charged the peaceful event listening to Henry Hunt speak.

1830's – 1840's – The Chartist Movement campaigned for universal suffrage for all men and the secret ballots.

1833 – Factory Act introduced, children under the age of 9 prohibited from working. Introduction of factory inspectors.

1838 – The People's Charter was presented to Parliament.

The 1847 Ten Hour Act – Maximum 10 hour day for all women and under 18's.

1853 - Saltaire set up by Titus Salt

The Second Reform Act 1867 – All male householders in towns and cities could now vote, 45 more MP's from Industrial towns, the number of voters increased by 1 million. But, still many working class men cannot vote unless they are the householder, women still cannot.

The 1871 Trade Union Act – Made Trade Unions legal. Workers could now group together to organise better wages, conditions and even strike!




The Third Reform Act 1884-5 – In most areas, most men can vote, the number of voters increased by 2 million, Constituencies were made roughly the same size and only 1 MP was elected from each one.

The 1895 Factory Act – Children under 13 could only work a maximum of 30 hours.

1900 - The formation on The Labour Party.

Homework Instructions:

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-  Keep a record of your score in the boxes, repeat the activities a few days later, does your score improve over time?

A) Quiz Questions

- 1) Who built Cromford Mill?
- 2) Before factories where did most people work?
- 3) Describe working conditions in the 18th century.
- 4) As people moved to the cities where would they live?
- 5) Select one adjective to describe the living conditions in the 19th century?
- 6) What did the Chartist movement campaign for?
- 7) What protest did Jeremiah Brandreth lead?
- 8) Why was Saltaire a good place to work?
- 9) How many people were injured at the Peterloo Massacre?
- 10) When did all men win the right to vote?

Scores:

B) Gap fill

Throughout the period 1750 – 1900 there was dramatic change across Britain. People moved from the countryside where they worked in the c_____ i_____ to the cities where they worked in f_____. The w_____ c_____ in the factories were not monitored and people worked long hours under appalling conditions and cruel treatment, children would often suffer d_____ from crouching for long period of time. In the cities most people would live in s_____ as housing had been built quickly to accommodate the migration of people to the cities, there would shared privies in the street and water would be pumped from the local water pump, as a result d_____ such as typhoid and cholera spread quickly. By the middle of the 19th century many workers were starting to p_____ for better rights, they joined t_____ u_____ and campaigned for the right to vote in an e_____.

Scores:

C) Define these key terms:

- 1) Franchise
- 2) Constituency
- 3) Election
- 4) Census
- 5) Slum
- 6) Cottage industry
- 7) Isambard Kingdom Brunel
- 8) Richard Arkwright
- 9) Protest
- 10) Raw materials

Scores:

Suffragette	a member of the WSPU who was seeking the right to vote through organized protest by any means necessary.
Suffragist	A member of the NUWSS who was seeking the right to vote through peaceful means only
Suffrage	The right to vote
Tactics	an action or strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific end
Cat and Mouse Act	The government’s attempt to deal with hunger strikes in prisons – The Temporary discharge Act meant they released prisoners so they would become well and healthy again and then they would re-arrest them. This ensured no one died in prison.
Arson	the criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property.
Non Violent	Not involved in fighting or conflict
Canaries	The nickname given to women who worked in munitions factories, their skin turned slightly yellow due to the chemicals.
Radical	a person who advocates thorough or complete political or social change
Terrorism	the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.

Significant people

Emmeline Pankhurst	The founder and leader of the Suffragettes, she spent most of her time in Paris to avoid arrest (WSPU)
Millicent Fawcett	The founder and leader of the Suffragists (NUWSS)
Sophia Duleep Singh	The goddaughter of Queen Victoria and an avid Suffragette
Herbert Asquith	Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1908 - 1916
Christabel and Sylvia Pankhurst	The daughters of Emmeline Pankhurst and active Suffragette campaigners.
David Lloyd George	Become PM in 1916 and is more open to women receiving the vote.
Emily Davison	A core member of the Suffragettes who hid inside the House of Commons overnight, attacked Lloyd George’s House and was killed by the King’s horse at the Epsom Derby in 1913.

1832

The Great Reform Act excludes women from vote as classes a voter as ‘male persons’

1897

The Formation of the NUWSS (Suffragists) led by Millicent Fawcett

1903

Formation of the WSPU (Suffragettes) led by Emmaline Pankhurst

1908

Hunger strike as a form of protest begins

1910

Black Friday was a **suffragette** demonstration in London on 18 November 1910, in which 300 women marched to the Houses of Parliament as part of their campaign to secure voting rights for women. ... Many women complained about the sexual nature of the assaults, which included having their breasts twisted and pinched.

1913

Herbert Asquith becomes Prime Minister – He is against women getting the vote.

1913

Nottingham Boathouse is destroyed by the Suffragettes

1913

Cat and Mouse Act introduced

1913

4th June 1913 – Epsom Derby. Emily Davison was killed after being hit by the King’s horse

1914

4th August 1914 – Britain declares war on Germany

1916

David Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister

1918

21st Nov 1918 – Representation of the People Act passed giving Women over the age of 30 the vote – 8.5 million women are eligible

1918




21st Nov 1918 – Women are allowed to run for Parliament

1928

Equal Franchise Act passed giving women the vote on the same grounds as men – over the age of 21, 15 million women are eligible

Homework Instructions:

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A) Quiz Questions

- 1 How was Emily Davidson killed?
- 2 What tactics did the Suffragettes use?
- 3 Who was Prime Minister when women were given the vote?
- 4 What year were women given the vote?
- 5 What happened on 'Black Friday'?
- 6 Why were some women called 'canaries'?
- 7 What would some women do in jail to protest for Women'd rights?
- 8 What was the 'Cat and Mouse' Act?
- 9 What year was the Suffragettes formed?
- 10 Who was the leader of the Suffragettes?

Scores:

B) Gap fill

Many people believed that women should not vote because they _____. In 1897 the S_____ were formed to campaign for the right to vote for women, they believed in n_____ methods of protest. Over time people became frustrated that women were being ignored and in _____ the WSPU (Suffragettes) were formed. Their motto was ' _____ and they believed in getting the vote for women by any means necessary. Some of their tactics included _____. Many people turned against the violent methods of the Suffragettes, including the PM H_____ A _____. In 1914 when WWI broke out the Suffragettes stopped _____ and joined the war effort, women 'filled the gaps' and did jobs such as _____. After the war women were eventually given the vote in _____, there was a new PM called _____ and it was often seen as a reward for _____.

Scores:

C) Define these key terms:

1. Non Violent
2. Arson
3. Suffragette
4. Suffragist
5. Tactic
6. Emmeline Pankhurst
7. Cat and Mouse Act
8. Herbert Asquith
9. Emily Davidson
10. Sophia Duleep Singh

Scores:

Why were the Nazis voted in to power in 1933?

Key terminology

Treaty of Versailles	The peace treaty signed to bring World War One to an end. Signed in 1919 at the palace of Versailles in France.
Reparations	The payment to be made by Germany to the winners of World War One. The amount was £6.6 billion.
War Guilt	Germany were forced to take the blame for starting World War One.
Disarmament	Germany were forced to reduce their armed forces to 100,000 men, no air-force and just 6 battleships.
Weimar Republic	The new democratic government created in Germany after World War One.
Stabbed in The Back Myth	The belief that the German Army had been betrayed by politicians by surrendering in WW1.
Hyperinflation	The rapid fall in the value of German currency causing huge price rises.
Wall Street Crash	The collapse of The New York Stock Exchange in 1929.
Propaganda	information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Dictatorship	form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power without limitations.

Significant people

Adolf Hitler	Leader of The Nazi Party in Germany. Became Chancellor in 1933.
Paul Von Hindenburg	President of Germany 1925-34
Woodrow Wilson	President of The USA 1913-1921
Georges Clemenceau	Prime Minister of France 1906-09 and 1917-20
David Lloyd George	Prime Minister of Great Britain 1916-22

Timeline of key events

1918 – Armistice to end fighting in WW1.

1919 – Treaty of Versailles signed.

1919 – Weimar Government established in Germany.

1921 – Hitler becomes leader of the Nazi Party.

1923 – French occupation of The Ruhr.

1923 – Munch Putsch fails. Hitler arrested and sent to jail.

1925 – Mein Kampf published.




1929 – Wall Street Crash.

1932 – Nazis win 37% of votes and become largest party in the Reichstag.

1933 – Hitler named Chancellor of Germany.

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A) Quiz Questions

- 1 When did the fighting of WW1 end?
- 2 What was the peace treaty after WW1 called?
- 3 What was the new government of Germany called?
- 4 How much did Germany have to pay in reparations?
- 5 What were the limits put on Germany's armed forces?
- 6 What was the stabbed in the back myth?
- 7 What is hyperinflation?
- 8 When was the Wall Street Crash?
- 9 What percentage of votes did the Nazis win in 1932?
- 10 What year was Hitler made Chancellor of Germany?

Scores:

B) Gap fill

After defeat in WW1, Germany was forced to sign _____ of _____. This made harsh terms on Germany such as: W _____ G _____, R _____ and d _____. After the war Germany elected a new government called The _____. Many blamed them for agreeing to the treaty and humiliating Germany. This was known as the _____. During the 1920s Germany suffered from high unemployment and H _____. This also happened in the 1930s after T _____ W _____ S _____ C _____ in 1929. The Nazis used p _____ to convince people they could help make Germany strong again. Many people believed them and The Nazis won a lot of v _____ in elections. Hitler eventually became C _____ of Germany in 1933.

Scores:

C) Define these key terms:

1. Treaty of Versailles
2. Reparations
3. War Guilt
4. Disarmament
5. Weimar Republic
6. Stabbed in The Back Myth
7. Hyperinflation
8. Wall Street Crash
9. Propaganda
10. Dictatorship

Scores:

What was life like in Nazi Germany?

Key terminology

Timeline of key events

Trade Union	An organisation that protects the rights of workers like pay and conditions.
Terror State	The use of fear and intimidation by a government to keep control.
Propaganda	information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Fuhrer	The title given to Hitler meaning 'supreme leader'.
Aryans	The 'master race' that the Nazis believed Germans belonged to.
Conscription	The requirement for all men under 25 to carry out 2 years service in the military.
KdF	Strength Through Joy – Workers organisation that rewarded workers for their work.
The Hitler Youth	Organization set up by Adolf Hitler in 1933 for educating and training male youth in Nazi principles.
League of German Girls	Female side of Nazi Youth organisations. The only legal youth organisation for girls in Nazi Germany.
Undesirables	Groups the Nazis did not want in society like Jews, Homosexuals, disabled people, Slavs and Gypsies.
Dictatorship	form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power without limitations.

Significant people

Heinrich Himmler	Nazi who was made head of The SS in 1929.
Josef Goebbels	Nazi in charge of propaganda from 1928.
Reinhard Heydrich	Nazi in charge of police and security including The Gestapo.

Feb 1933 – Reichstag fire. Nazis use as excuse to take emergency powers.

March 1933 – enabling act allows Hitler to make laws without permission from the Reichstag.

March 1933 – Dachau opened as 1st concentration camp.

April 1933 – gestapo created.

May 1933 – trade Unions banned.

July 1933 - new law forced sterilization of certain individuals with physical and mental disabilities.

Nov 1933 – Kdf established.

Aug 1934 – president Hindenburg dies. Hitler makes himself Fuhrer or 'supreme leader'.




June 1935 – Law changed to include stricter punishments for homosexuals

1935 – conscription introduced in Nazi Germany.

1936 – Hitler youth made compulsory.

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A) Quiz Questions

- 1 What act gave Hitler powers of a dictator.
- 2 What title was Hitler given?
- 3 Who controlled the SS?
- 4 Who organised Nazi propaganda?
- 5 What was the first concentration camp opened?
- 6 Who were the 'undesirables'?
- 7 What was 'the master race'?
- 8 What was conscription?
- 9 What was the Kdf?
- 10 What was The Hitler Youth?

Scores:

B) Gap fill

After The Nazis took control Germany soon became a d_____. Hitler was given the title _____. The Nazis controlled Germany through fear, this was called _____. The Nazis also used sophisticated p_____ to keep control over Germany. The Nazis believed that the _____ race was superior, they thought of it as _____. They wanted to create a society that was racially pure. Some groups of people were seen as _____, that the Nazis did not want in Germany. The Nazis made lots of changes in Germany that affected people. Workers were affected by banning _____ but also creating the ___ to reward them. Young people were expected to be part of organisations like _____ for boys and _____ for girls. The Nazis began to increase Germany's military strength by introducing _____ and building up the air force and navy.

Scores:

C) Define these key terms:

1. Trade Union
2. Terror State
3. Propaganda
4. Fuhrer
5. Aryans
6. Conscription
7. The Hitler Youth
8. Undesirables
9. Dictatorship
10. KdF

Scores:

Key terminology

How and why did the Holocaust happen?

Timeline of key events

Holocaust	The mass murder of 6 million Jewish people across Europe in WW2
Genocide	The intent to kill or destroy an entire racial, ethnic or religious group (not specifically Jewish but any group of people targeted)
Prejudice	A preconceived opinion about people/group of people which is not based on fact or experience
Ghetto	A restricted part of the city occupied by a minority group.
Anti – Semitism	hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people.
Concentration camp	Imprisonment of a large numbers of people, especially political prisoners or members of persecuted minorities, in a small area with inadequate facilities, sometimes to provide forced labour or to await mass execution.
Nuremberg Laws	Anti-Semetic and racist laws introduced in Sept 1935
Kristallnacht	Also known as ‘The Night of Broken Glass’ – 9 – 10 November where Nazis attacked Jewish businesses homes and synagogue
Resistance	To oppose an action that you disagree with and take steps to stop or undermine it.
Refugee	A person who has to leave their home because of war or persecution and tries to find shelter in another country.
Deportation	An act, which led to people being moved from their homes to another location, usually a different country.
The Final Solution	Following the Wannasee Conference in 1942 it was the plan to systematically kill the Jews in Europe.
Kanada	This was the area of the Concentration camps where the prisoners belongings and goods were sorted through, it was seen as the ‘land of plenty’
Einsatzgruppen	The ‘mobile killing squads’ who visited local towns to carry out mass shootings during the Holocaust
Liberation	Setting someone free from imprisonment, slavery, or oppression – usually referring to the moment the concentration camps were liberated by the allies
Zonderguards	The Jewish prisoners made to destroy the bodies, they were kept separate from other prisoners.
Persecution	hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs; oppression.

1933

30th January – Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany

1933

April – Jews not allowed to be members of Sports clubs

1935

Sept – The Nuremberg Laws were introduced e.g. Jews were no longer allowed to vote, Jews and non Jews were no longer allowed to marry.

1938

Jews were made to wear the Star of David in all public places

Sept 1939

Germany invaded Poland

1941

Dec 1941 – The first Death camp was set up, Chelmno

1942

Leaders met at the Wannsee Conference (Hitler was not present) and came up with a plan to deal with all Jews in Europe – The final Solution

April 1945

15th April – Auschwitz was liberated by Soviet troops

April 1945




30th April - Hitler committed suicide

Sept 1945

Japan surrendered and WWII officially ended

Homework Instructions:

This is a knowledge organiser, it has the core dates and key terminology that you need to know for this unit. To help you learn these complete the different tasks by following the guidelines below:

-  Cover up the knowledge organiser and complete the tasks on a separate sheet of paper without looking, Even if you get it wrong scientific evidence proves that practicing retrieving the details strengthens your memory.
-  Look back at the knowledge organiser and mark your work, correct any mistakes you have made, this will help you remember them next time.
-  Keep a record of your score in the boxes, repeat the activities a few days later, does your score improve over time?

A) Quiz Questions

1. When did Hitler become Chancellor?
2. What was introduced in 1935?
3. When were Jews forced to wear the Star of David?
4. Where did Germany invade in September 1939?
5. What was Chelmno?
6. What meeting happened in 1942 and how did it change the treatment of Jewish people?
7. What was the area of a town called where Jews were forced to live?
8. What would you find at Kanada?
9. When and how did Hitler die?
10. When did Japan officially surrender?

Scores:

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B) Gap fill

A _____ - S _____ means the persecution of the J _____ race, it has existed throughout time and did not start with the Nazi party, for example Jews were blamed for the death of Christ and Jews were expelled from Europe during the B _____ D _____. Hitler blamed the Jewish race for the problems that Germany faced in the 1920s – 1930s such as h _____ and u _____, in his book Mein Kampf he used racist rhetoric against the Jews. When Hitler became C _____ in 1933 he immediately began persecuting the Jews and making them appear different, by 1935 the N _____ L _____ were introduced which made persecution against the Jewish race legal. Over time Jews were segregated from non Jews and were forced to live in g _____. People would find them selves transported to labour and c _____ camps where the healthy were forced to work for the war effort and the old, young or weak were killed.

Scores:

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C) Define these key terms:

1. Holocaust –
2. Genocide –
3. Zonderguards -
4. Anti – Semitism –
5. Nuremburg Laws –
6. Kristallnacht –
7. Concentration Camps –
8. The Final Solution –
9. Liberations –
10. Ghetto -

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Scores:

Key terminology

What were the turning points of WW2?

Timeline of key events

Lebensraum	German word meaning living space
Anschluss	The uniting of Germany and Austria in a political union.
Appeasement	policy of making concessions to an aggressive power in order to avoid conflict.
Blitzkrieg	German word meaning 'lightening war'
Evacuation	the action of helping people escaping a place that is too dangerous to stay.
Operation Dynamo	The codename for the evacuation from Dunkirk.
Operation Sea lion	The codename for the German plan to invade Britain.
Turning Point	An event in history that changed the outcome of events.
Battle of Britain	The fight between the RAF and Luftwaffe for control of the skies above Britain.
The Few	The name given to the members of the RAF that saved Britain during The Battle of Britain.
D-Day	The name for the invasion of France by Allied forces.
Invasion	Entering a country or region with an armed force
Atomic Bomb	A bomb which gets its destructive power from the rapid release of nuclear energy, causing damage through heat, blast, and radioactivity
Justified	Something done for a good reason




Significant people

Adolf Hitler	Fuhrer of Germany during WW2
Neville Chamberlain	Prime Minister of UK 1937-1940
Winston Churchill	Prime Minister of UK 1940-1945

- **1935** – Hitler publically announces Germany is re-arming.
- **1936** – German troops enter the Rhineland.
- **March 1938** – Anschluss with Austria.
- **September 1938** – German takeover of Czechoslovakia.
- **August 1939** – Nazi-Soviet Pact.
- **1st September 1939** – German attack on Poland begins.
- **3rd September 1939** – Britain and France declare war on Germany.
- **26th May – 4th June 1940** – Evacuation of British, French and Belgian soldiers at Dunkirk.
- **July – September 1940** – Battle of Britain.
- **22nd June 1941** – German invasion of USSR.
- **7th December 1941** – Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour.
- **6th June 1944** – D-Day landings.
- **7th May 1945** – German surrender.
- **6th August 1945** – Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.
- **9th August 1945** – Atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki.
- **2nd September 1945** – Japanese surrender signed.

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A) Quiz Questions

1. Why did The Nazis want 'lebensraum'?
2. What did Anschluss mean?
3. When did the German attack on Poland begin?
4. What was Blitzkrieg?
5. Who was evacuated at Dunkirk?
6. What was operation Sealion?
7. Who were the Few?
8. When was D-Day?
9. How many Atomic Bombs were dropped on Japan?
10. What year did WW2 end?

Scores:

B) Gap fill

The Second World War started when G_____ invaded P_____ in _____. German forces were very successful because of their tactic of _____. By 1940 British forces were surrounded at D_____. Britain had to evacuate thousands of soldiers. In the summer of 1940 Hitler planned to invade Britain. The plan was called o_____ s_____. The Battle of Britain was the fight for control of the _____ over Britain. In 1944 Britain and The USA planned the invasion of Western Europe called ____ - _____. The invasion began on _____ _____. In August 1945 The USA dropped _____ atomic bombs on Japan. The cities of _____ and _____ were chosen as targets. Japan _____ and World War Two ended in _____.

Scores:

C) Define these key terms:

1. Lebensraum
2. Appeasement
3. Evacuation
4. Turning Point
5. Justified
6. Blitzkrieg
7. D-Day
8. Operation Dynamo
9. The Few
10. Invasion

Scores:

How tolerant was post war Britain?

Key terminology

Tolerant	To be able to accept the beliefs and actions of others when you might not agree with them
Abolition	Officially ending or stopping something
Compensation	Usually money, awarded to someone in recognition of their loss
Migration	is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location.
Immigration	is the international movement of people into a destination country of which they are not natives in order to settle or reside there.
Emigrated	is the act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another (moving abroad).
Mother Country	The 'head' or 'lead' of an empire. In this context it is Britain, who was head of the commonwealth.
Commonwealth	after gaining independence, some former British colonies joined this association. It included areas in Africa and Asia, as well as Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which had gained their independence earlier.
Boycott	A non violent protest of refusing/not using a product e.g. Bristol Bus Boycott meant not using the buses to impact the company financially and make them listen to the protest.
Civil Rights	the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.
Far right	Far-right politics, also referred to as the extreme right or right-wing extremism, often including racism and extreme Nationalism.

Significant people




Paul Stephenson	Organised a boycott of the Bristol Omnibus Company following their racist 'colour bar' policy
Claudia Jones	Black feminist and journalist who set up the Notting Hill Carnival
Enoch Powell	Member of Parliament for Wolverhampton who delivered the racially motivated speech known as 'Rivers of blood'

Timeline of key events

1833	The Slave Trade Abolition Act – ended slavery in all parts of the British Empire. £20million compensation paid to the owners of enslaved people.
1945	WWII Ends
1948	The British Nationality Act was passed giving 800 million people in the Commonwealth the right to claim British Citizenship
1948	21 st June 1948, Empire Windrush docked in London carrying 1027 passengers from Jamaica.
1958	August 1958 - Notting Hill Riots
1958	August 1958 – Race Riots broke out in St Anne's in Nottingham mirroring those of London
1963	The Bristol Bus Boycott
1965	The Race Relations Act - The Act outlawed discrimination on the "grounds of colour, race, or ethnic or national origins" in public places in Great Britain
1967	The National Front was formed bringing together Far – Right groups, calling for the compulsory removal of Non – Whites from Britain
1967	Sept 1967 – The British Black Panther Movement is established to help target issues such a discrimination in housing, jobs and police Brutality, they campaigned for the famous /Mangrove Nine' case where all 9 defendants were acquitted.
1968	Enoch Powell (Wolverhampton MP) gives his 'Rivers of Blood' racially motivated speech
2013	The #BlackLivesMatter campaign started in response to the acquittal of Trayvon Martin's murderer.
2017	The Windrush Scandal – following a tightening of immigration laws in 2012 it saw hundreds of British citizens who had arrived as children/we born in Britain classed as illegal citizens because they had arrived on their Parents passport and could not provide paperwork. This led to widespread shock and condemnation of their treatment and finally the government was forced to apologise.

Homework Instructions:

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3.  Keep a record of your score in the boxes, repeat the activities a few days later, does your score improve over time?

A) Quiz Questions

1. When was slavery ended in all parts of the British Empire?
2. How much compensation did the British government pay to slave owners?
3. What did the 1948 British Nationality Act do?
4. What famous boat arrived in 1948?
5. Where did Riots erupt in 1958?
6. Who was Paul Stephenson?
7. What did the Race Relations Act of 1965 do?
8. Who was Enoch Powell?
9. What was the Windrush Scandal?
10. Why is Claudia Jones remembered with a blue plaque in Notting Hill?

Scores:

B) Timeline – what happened on these dates?

1. 1833 –
2. 1945 –
3. 1948 –
4. 1958 –
5. 1963 –
6. 1965 –
7. 1967 –
8. 1968 –
9. 2013 –
10. 2017 –

Scores:

C) Define these key terms:

1. Tolerant –
2. Abolition –
3. Civil Rights –
4. Immigration –
5. Compensation –
6. Migration –
7. Commonwealth
8. Boycott –
9. Mother country –
10. Far Right –

Scores:

Task: Produce your own knowledge organiser:

Make your own version of the knowledge organiser, use these blank sheets to make your own.

Try to use pictures where possible to help you jog your memory of events.

Timeline of key events

Key terminology

Significant people

