

Year 8 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 5 - Why did World War Two happen?

Key Terms

Armistice	Both sides agree to stop fighting for a certain amount of time.
Abdication	A monarch is forced to step down from their role as king/queen.
Republic	A country ruled by the government for the people.
Treaty	An agreement made between countries.
Reparations	Payments made to cover the cost of damages.
Opposition	Going against something.
Traditional	The belief that the way of life that has been carried out in a country should not be changed e.g. women should stay at home and look after children instead of working.

Key events in order

World War One ends in an armistice. Both sides agree to stop fighting in 1918.



The Kaiser abdicated and Germany becomes the Weimar Republic.



1919 the Treaty of Versailles is very harsh on Germany and makes it very weak.



Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party gain popularity in Germany.



1933 Hitler become chancellor of Germany. By 1934 Germany is ruled by the Nazi Party.



Key changes in Nazi Germany

Dictatorship

Germany became a dictatorship ruled by Hitler as the 'Führer' (father) of Germany. The idea of a republic ended in 1934.



Children

Children were forced to join Nazi youth programmes and education changed to focus on war for boys and motherhood for girls.



Men

Men were encouraged to either work in agriculture to feed Germany or in the armed forces to fight for Germany.



Women

Women were encouraged to not work, to stay home and get married. The more children a woman had the better!



Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

TC23 Germany changed from a monarchy to a republic and ended as a dictatorship between 1918 and 1939

TC24 It is important to use historical perspective when analysing the significance of different groups and events.

Key Fact

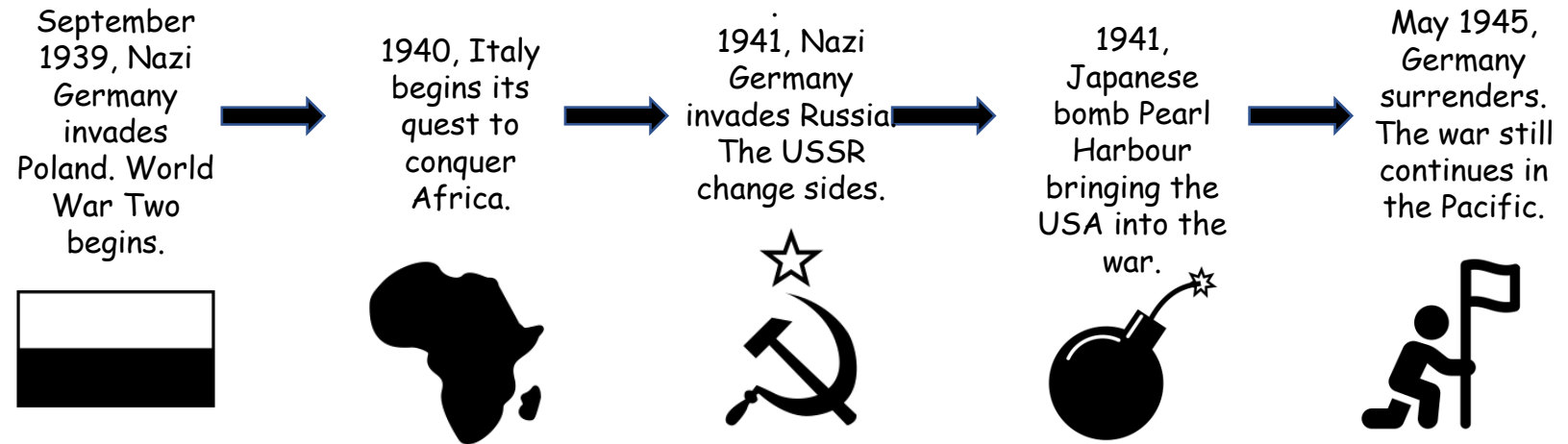
The Treaty of Versailles was harsh to try and prevent World War One ever happening again. Many Historians believe that the harshness of the Treaty was the main reason why the Nazi Party was able to take control in Germany.

Year 8 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 6 - How significant was World War Two?

Key Terms

World War	A war fought by a large number of countries throughout the world.
Lebensraum	The Nazi idea that Germany needed more space for the German people, this meant taking over other countries.
Evacuation	Removing children and vulnerable people from a warzone to somewhere safer.
Home Front	The actions taken by people in their home country to defend people during a war.
Minorities	Groups of people which make up smaller numbers of the overall population e.g. Jewish people.
Isolationism	The idea that a country removes itself from issues which involve other countries.
Imperialism	The idea of growing an empire by taking over other countries and controlling people from around the world.

Key events in order



Key countries in World War Two

Germany
Under Nazi rule Germany was the cause of World War Two. The Nazi aim to take over more land and eliminate people it didn't see as worthy gave the Allies a clear enemy to fight against.

URRS/ Russia
The USSR started World War Two and a Nazi ally. By 1941 this had changed and the USSR joining with the Allies was one of the key reasons why the Nazi's would lose.

Japan
The Japanese were fighting for control of China and believed that the USA was a threat to their ability to win. Their attack on Pearl Harbour brought the USA into World War Two.

Italy
Under dictator Mussolini, Italy used World War Two to attempt to conquer large parts of Africa to expand the Italian empire. This led to fighting taking place across a number of different continents.

Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

TC25	World War Two was a global war because of the countries involved as well as the involvement of soldiers and civilians.
TC26	Which events are seen as significant can change based on who is looking back at them and their own personal interpretations based on a number of factors such as their own heritage.

Key Fact

Just like World War One, World War Two was a total war. This means it was fought by soldiers and civilians. It was much clearer why the fighting was happening in World War Two so civilians played an even bigger role in the war.