

<p>Year 9 Autumn Term</p> <p>World Conflict</p> <p>1914-1939</p>
Lesson Content
The path to war
The Schlieffen Plan
Propaganda and joining up
Life in the Trenches
WW1 Technology
Did the generals know what they were doing?
The Home Front
Who were the Suffragettes?
Women and the War
Was the war a "World War"?
What was the Versailles Treaty?
Why did Dictatorships grow after WW1?
What were Hitler's aims?
The path to WW2
<p>Key resources:</p> <p>www.tecchistoryks3.blogspot.com</p>

Key dates	
28 th June 1914	Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne
4 th August 1914	Britain enters the War against Germany
1 st July 1916	Battle of the Somme, worst day of the war for British casualties
November 1917	The Russian Revolution brings the Communists into power
11 th November 1918	End of World War 1, Armistice Day
1918	women could vote at 30 with property qualifications or as graduates of UK universities
28 th June 1919	Treaty of Versailles signed
October 1922	First fascist state set up in Italy under Mussolini
November 1923	Hitler attempts to take over Germany during the Munich Putsch – it fails!
October 1929	The Wall Street Crash – worldwide economic depression follows
January 1933	Hitler becomes Chancellor (Prime Minister) of Germany
March 1936	Hitler occupies the Rhineland
March 1938	Hitler reunites Germany with Austria
March 1939	Hitler takes over all of Czechoslovakia
3 rd September 1939	Britain declares war on Germany, after Hitler’s invasion of Poland

Key people	
Archduke Ferdinand	Archduke Franz Ferdinand Carl Ludwig Joseph Maria of Austria was the heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary.
Gavrilo Princip	Bosnian Serb member of Young Bosnia who sought an end to Austro-Hungarian rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Alfred von Schlieffen	German field marshal and strategist who served as chief of the Imperial German General Staff from 1891 to 1906.
Field Marshal Haig	Senior officer of the British Army. During the First World War, he commanded the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) on the Western Front from late 1915 until the end of the war.
Emmeline Pankhurst	British political activist. She is best remembered for organizing the UK suffragette movement and helping women win the right to vote.
Emily Davison	English Suffragette who threw herself under the King’s horse as a protest.
David Lloyd George	British statesman who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1916 to 1922
Georges Clemenceau	French statesman who served as Prime Minister of France from 1906 to 1909 and again from 1917 until 1920
Woodrow Wilson	Thomas Woodrow Wilson was an American politician, lawyer, and academic who served as the 28th president of the United States from 1913 to 1921.
Karl Marx	Karl Heinrich Marx was a German philosopher, economist, historian, sociologist, political theorist, journalist and socialist revolutionary
Benito Mussolini	Italian prime minister (1922–43) and the first of 20th-century Europe's fascist dictators.
Joseph Stalin	Georgian revolutionary and Soviet politician who led the Soviet Union from the mid-1920s until 1953 as the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and premier of the Soviet Union.
Adolf Hitler	Adolf Hitler was a German politician and leader of the Nazi Party. He rose to power as the chancellor of Germany in 1933 and then as Führer in 1934.

Key Words - Glossary			
Austro-Hungary	Dual Monarchy established in 1867, consisting of what are now Austria, Hungary , the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, and parts of Poland, Romania, Ukraine, and Italy.	armistice	an agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce.
assassination	murder by sudden or secret attack often for political reasons : the act or an instance of assassinating someone	Economic depression	In economics, a depression is a sustained, long-term downturn in economic activity in one or more economies.
propaganda	information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.	Fascism	a form of government that is a type of one-party dictatorship. They work for a totalitarian one-party state. This aim is to prepare the nation for armed conflict, and to respond to economic difficulties. Fascism puts nation and often race above the individual.
conscription	compulsory enlistment for state service, typically into the armed forces.	Marxism	the political and economic theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, later developed by their followers to form the basis of communism.
stalemate	A position or situation in which no action can be taken or progress made; deadlock	Communism	a theory or system of social organization in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs
“Lions led by donkeys”	phrase popularly used to describe the British infantry of the First World War and to blame the generals who led them. The contention is that the brave soldiers (lions) were sent to their deaths by incompetent and indifferent leaders (donkeys).	Nazism	the political principles of the National Socialist German Workers' Party., extreme racist or authoritarian views or behaviour
attrition	the process of reducing something's strength or effectiveness through sustained attack or pressure	appeasement	Foreign policy of pacifying an aggrieved country through negotiation in order to prevent war. The prime example is Britain's policy toward Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany in the 1930s

<p>Key Assessment: - 50 minute assessment based on skills from Paper 1+3 GCSE History, Questions 1-4 or 5</p>
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