

Year 9 History: World Conflict



Key Questions:

1. How were people ruled?
2. What was life like?
3. What did people believe?
4. What continued and changed?
5. How significant was the period?
6. How do we know about the period?



What were the causes of WWI and what was life like?



What impact did WWI have on Europe and the rest of the world?



How did dictators come into power?



What are the lessons to be learnt from WWII?



How did the persecution of the Jews escalate over time?



Why didn't WWII end world conflict?

1882: Triple Alliance formed.
1907: Triple Entente formed.

28th June 1914: Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated.

1914 – 1918: The Great War, later known as World War One.

1st July – 18th November 1916: Battle of the Somme

1917: Russian Revolution.

1929 – 1933: Hitler's rise to power.

1922 – 1943: Benito Mussolini dictator – or 'il Duce' – of Italy.

1923 & 1929-1933: Economic Turbulence

1920: League of Nations established

June 28th 1919: Signing of the Treaty of Versailles

1939 – 1945: World War Two

1940: Operation Dynamo
1941: Operation Barbarossa and Pearl Harbour

1942: Battles of Midway and El-Alamein
1943: Battle of Stalingrad

1944: D-Day
1945: Atomic Bomb

1935: Nuremburg Laws passed.

1954 – 1968: American Civil Rights Movement

1945 – 1968: Arms Race
1957 – 1969: Space Race

1945 – 1949: Soviet Expansion
1946: Term 'Iron Curtain' coined by Churchill

February 1945: Yalta Conference
July 1945: Potsdam Conference

1942 – 1945: The Final Solution

What were the causes of WWI and what was life like during this time?

Key Terms:

Militarism: People took great pride in their armies and navies. To make sure that theirs were the best, countries spent more and more money on bigger and bigger armies. Nobody wanted the smallest army, so countries got caught up in an arms race. To many, there was no point in having a big, expensive army if you weren't going to use it, and whenever countries fell out the temptation to use those weapons was always there. **Alliances:** As each country began to feel threatened, they looked for friends to back them up in a war – known as allies. Europe split into two alliances. Britain, France and Russia formed the Triple Entente, and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy formed the Triple Alliance. The idea was to put people off starting a war as it would mean fighting against three nations instead of one. Although this made them feel more secure, it meant it would only take one small disagreement between any two nations involved and all of Europe would be dragged into a war.

Imperialism: Britain had conquered lots of land all over the world by 1914 and had a huge empire. But other nations wanted big empires too – a desire known as imperialism. The race to gain control of other nations, particularly in Africa, led to tension and fierce rivalries among European countries. They began to see each other as a threat to their overseas possessions and thought war was the only way to remove this threat permanently.

Nationalism: At the beginning of the 20th century, people started to take great pride in their countries. This is called nationalism – thinking that your nation is better than others. Unfortunately, for many leaders of Europe, the best way to prove they were the best was to have a war with their rivals.

Pals Battalions: men often went to the recruiting office with their friends and ended up in the same group (or 'battalion') of the army. The most famous of these was the Acrrington Pals.

Propaganda: information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

Patriotism: the quality of being patriotic; vigorous support for one's country.

Shellshock: psychological disturbance caused by prolonged exposure to active warfare, especially being under bombardment. This was first recognised in WWI and was treated at a variety of hospitals. Some men with Shellshock were mistaken for people shirking their duty and were shot. Others, like the poet Wilfred Owen, recovered and were returned to active service.

Trench warfare is a type of land warfare using occupied fighting lines consisting largely of military trenches, in which troops are well-protected from the enemy's small arms fire and are substantially sheltered from artillery. The most famous use of trench warfare is the Western Front in World War. These stretched to around 500 miles in length. The German trenches occupied better ground and were of better construction than the British ones. They were made up of a system of frontline, communication and reserve trenches.

Trench Foot: This is a condition where the foot becomes infected and rotten, normally through prolonged exposure to the water at the bottom of flooded trenches. It is a serious and painful condition.

Weapons: There were major developments in weapons and communication technology during World War One. New weapons and new ways to communicate were introduced that changed the way war was fought. These developments included: tanks, gas attacks, planes and the machine gun, to name a few

What caused the outbreak of the Great War?

Long term causes

Militarism - many countries built large armies and navies.

Alliances – the alliances formed fuelled tension and caused unease.

Imperialism - European nations were creating empires.

Nationalism - all countries were looking out for their own interests.

Short term cause

28th June 1914- Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
A member of the Austrian royal family and heir to the throne was sent to Sarajevo-the capital of Bosnia- a country which Austria had just taken over.

Assassinated by Gavrilo Princip – a member of the Black Hand Gang which opposed the Austrian takeover of Serbia.

This led to the Austro-Hungarians declaring war on Serbia.

So who fought who?



What were the causes of WWI and what was life like during this time?

Recruitment

When war broke out, Britain had a small army of around 250,000 professional soldiers. Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War told the government that Britain needed at least one million men. The government began a massive recruitment drive. It set up recruitment offices in every town and city, it commissioned posters and pamphlets urging young men to join up. The campaign was hugely successful. No one, it seemed, wanted to be left out. In the first month over 500,000 men had signed up. By March 1916 over 2.5 million men had volunteered to join 'Kitchener's Army'.

Military Service Act: (Conscription) By the start of 1916, the British Government needed to take more forceful action in order to recruit enough soldiers to win the First World War. In January 1916, the government passed the first Military Service Act and began the recruitment policy of conscription. The first act stated that all single men between the ages of 18 and 41 could be called up to the British Army by the government without warning. Only people in war related jobs, such as munitions, could refuse. A second Military Service Act passed in May 1916 stated that married men were now being made available for conscription

Conditions

Trenches: Trenches were long, narrow ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived. In the middle was No Man's Land, so-called because it did not belong to either army. Soldiers crossed No Man's Land when they wanted to attack the other side. The trenches could be very muddy and smelly. There were many dead bodies buried nearby and the latrines (toilets) sometimes overflowed into the trenches.

Problems in the trenches:

- **Trench foot:** The wet and muddy conditions in the trenches caused feet to swell up and go black. The flesh would go rotten and the soldiers would be in terrible pain.
- **Lice:** The trenches did not have running water or showers, so soldiers found it very hard to keep clean. They soon became infected with lice that lived on all parts of their bodies.
- **Rats:** The dirty conditions and the lack of storage attracted rats to the trenches. The rats ate the soldiers' rations and crawled all over them when they slept. They carried diseases.
- **Toilets:** There was no running water or sewage pipes in the trenches. This meant that proper toilets could not be fitted

A cross section of a trench



A soldiers equipment



Key term

Definition

Stalemate

Deadlock where neither side can move or achieve outright victory.

Artillery

Very large guns that fire at long range. Moved on wheels or tracks.

BEF

British Expeditionary Force of 150,000 soldiers created to travel quickly in the event of war

Attrition

The wearing down and gradual weakening of the enemy forces.

No Mans Land

Land between the front line trenches of opposing sides.

Over the Top

Phrase used to describe the infantry climbing out of the trenches to attack the enemy

Morale

How a group of people feel. High morale means they are more happy and confident.

Censorship

When a government controls what information the public are allowed to see

Propaganda

Media which is designed to persuade people.

What were the causes of WWI and what was life like during this time?

Key Events:

28 June 1914: Tensions rise across Europe. Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, is shot dead in Sarajevo, capital of the Austrian province Bosnia. Franz Ferdinand's killer, Gavrilo Princip, is backed by Serbian terrorist group 'the Black Hand'.

28 July 1914: Backed up by Germany, Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia on 28 July. Russia quickly steps in to protect the small nation and mobilises its army. Germany responds by declaring war on Russia. France is Russia's ally and begins mobilising its forces. As the armies mobilise war becomes almost inevitable.

4 August 1914: Britain and the other great powers of Europe guarantee to protect Belgium's borders. Belgium appeals to Britain and Britain declares war. After Britain's entry to the war, the German army lays waste to the country. The British Empire is also dragged into the conflict and the war in Europe starts to expand across the globe

23 August 1914: The German Kaiser orders the destruction of Britain's 'contemptible little army' and 70,000 British soldiers are attacked by 160,000 German troops. Outgunned and outnumbered Britain's tiny Expeditionary Force suffers heavy casualties and is forced to retreat.

10 October 1914: Britain calls on its Empire and 1.5 million Indian soldiers and 1.3 million Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans fight on the allied side. France also draws on its colonies in Africa.

25 April 1915: The Gallipoli campaign: Bugged down in a stalemate on the Western Front, the Allies attack Germany's allies in the Middle East, the Ottoman Turks. Almost a third of the New Zealand troops are killed and there are 28,000 Australian casualties. The Turks suffer 200,000 casualties

27 January 1916: By 1916 heavy losses on the Western Front mean Britain's volunteer army needs reinforcements. On 27 January the government introduces conscription.

All single men aged 18 to 41 can now be sent to war, although thousands are exempted because they have vital jobs in industry which are important to the war effort.

1 July 1916: The Battle of the Somme is one of the largest and bloodiest conflicts of World War One.

The battle at the Somme started with a weeklong artillery bombardment of the German lines. 1,738,000 shells were fired at the Germans. The logic behind this was so that the artillery guns would destroy the German trenches and barbed wire placed in front of the trenches.

Nearly 20,000 British soldiers die on the first day.

It is part of a massive joint offensive by the Allies on their fronts in France, Italy and Russia. British Commander-in-Chief General Haig hopes to end the deadlock on the Western Front at the Somme. By November the Allies have advanced five miles. There are over half a million casualties on each side.

6 April 1917: In February the Germans restart their U-boat campaign against commercial ships headed from America to Britain and many American civilians lose their lives. In April, President Woodrow Wilson persuades Congress that America should declare war on Germany.

11 November 1918: Before the Allied armies can invade Germany, an armistice is signed, bringing the war on the Western Front to an end.

In a train carriage at Compiègne in northern France, the Germans surrender and agree to withdraw their forces from France and Belgium. Many German soldiers feel betrayed. The fighting ceases at 11am on 11 November 1918, which for Britain, France and America becomes the time when the war dead are honoured.

Key People

Archduke Franz Ferdinand: It was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne which sparked off the War

Gavrilo Princip: A young and naïve Bosnian Serb from a peasant family, Princip was the man who succeeded – at the second attempt – to kill Franz Ferdinand, the trigger event for World War One.

Kaiser Wilhelm II: The Kaiser was the official head (Emperor) of Germany during World War 1 but lost much practical power to military experts early on. He was forced to abdicate as Germany rebelled late in 1918.

Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy formed the Triple Alliance. In 1882, they signed a document that promised they would give each other military support in case of a war. The Alliance agreement's aim was to stop anyone who 'might threaten' the three nations.

Triple Entente: The Triple Entente was created in reaction to the forming of the Triple Alliance, and included Britain, France and Russia.

General Haig: Haig led the British army, mixing faith that a breakthrough could be achieved on the Western Front with at the cost of human life, which he believed was inevitable in modern war. He is remembered for his role in the Battle of the Somme.

Harry Farr: Private Harry Farr was a British soldier who was executed during World War I for cowardice at the age of 25. He came from Kensington in London and was serving in the 1st Battalion, the West Yorkshire Regiment. He was pardoned in 2006. In World War One, the executions of **306** British and Commonwealth soldiers took place. Such executions, for crimes such as desertion and cowardice, remain a source of controversy with some believing that many of those executed should be pardoned as they were suffering from what is now called shell shock.

Boy soldiers: At the outbreak of war in 1914, the British Army had 700,000 available men. Germany's wartime army was over 3.7 million. When a campaign for volunteers was launched, thousands answered the call to fight. Among them were 250,000 boys and young men under the age of 19.

Walter Tull (1888-1918) was one of the earliest black professional football players in Britain and became the first black officer in the British Army.

What impact did WWI have on Europe and the rest of the World?

25th October 1917	The Bolsheviks seize power in Russia
11 th November 1918	Armistice signed ending the fighting of World War One
28 th June 1919	The Treaty of Versailles is signed, officially bringing World War One to an end
January 1920	The new League of Nations meet for the first time
October 1922	Benito Mussolini starts his rule in Italy, initially as Prime Minister before later setting himself up as a legal dictator
January 1923	France and Belgium occupy the industrial region of the Ruhr in Germany over reparations
1923	Germany suffers from hyperinflation, causing huge social and economic problems
1924	Dawes Plan reorganises reparations in Germany's favour
October 1925	Locarno Conference – Germany voluntarily accepts its western borders
June 1929	Young Plan eases reparations burden but hated by many Germans
October 1929	Wall Street Crash

Chronology, events and people

The First World War ended on 11 November 1918, now known as Remembrance Day, after the USA joined the fighting with Britain and German offensives failed. The date was decided by politicians and the killing carried on until 11.00am on that day.

A year later, at the Paris Peace Conference, the Allied victors met namely Britain, France, Italy and the USA. Despite disagreements the 'Big Four' came up with the Treaty of Versailles, which punished Germany by taking away territory and colonies, restricting the size of German armed forces and imposing heavy fines called reparations.

After WW1 many European countries were unstable. They had massive debts resulting from the war and many lives, especially young men had been lost. It was a time when dictators rose to power in some European countries because they seemed to offer stable government in uncertain times.

In 1917, Russia experienced a Revolution in which the Bolsheviks under the leadership of Lenin had seized power. In order to consolidate their power Lenin had to ensure the Bolsheviks were successful in the Civil War. The methods he employed to ensure success had a devastating impact on the people of Russia and under the dictatorship of Josef Stalin which followed, the Russia people continued to live in fear especially in the 1930's when he launched the Great Purges.

In Germany. Many Germans were angry about the Treaty of Versailles and felt they'd been treated too harshly. Germany was also experiencing high unemployment and hyper-inflation, made worse by the reparations.



The Treaty of Versailles 1919

- Germany were forced to accept the blame for starting the war.
- Germany had to pay money back to the Allies for the damage caused by the war-a huge £6.6 billion
- Germany's overseas empire was taken away. This had been one of the causes of the war.
- Alsace-Lorraine was taken from Germany and given to France.
- The Rhineland was 'demilitarised'. The German army was not allowed in this area anymore.
- The German army was reduced from 2 million men to 100,000 men.
- Germany was not allowed an air force, any submarines and only 6 ships.
- Germany were not allowed to join the League of Nations.

LAMB (Land, Army, Money, Blame)

What impact did WWI have on Europe and the rest of the World?

Key People/Groups

Georges Clemenceau	The President of France at the time of the Treaty of Versailles. Nicknamed 'The Tiger' he wanted to harshly punish Germany.
David Lloyd George	British Prime Minister at the time of the Treaty of Versailles. He wanted to take a middle ground against Germany.
Woodrow Wilson	The President of the USA at the time of the Treaty of Versailles. He wanted to use the 14 points to ensure future peace, without damaging Germany.
League of Nations	An international organization that was set up after the end of WWI.

Key Vocabulary

Appeasement – A policy to try and calm somebody by giving in to at least some of their demands
 Dictator – A ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force
 Diplomacy – The profession, activity or skill of managing international relations
 Hyperinflation – Inflation of money at a very high rate
 Inflation – A general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money
 Reparation – The action of making amends for having done something wrong, by providing payment or other assistance to those who have been wronged
 Treaty – A formally concluded and ratified agreement between countries

Politics

Prime Minister David Lloyd George and the Liberal Party managed to stay in power in 1918.

However they began to lose power in the 1920s and were overtaken by the Labour Party who first gained power in 1924.

In 1918, the government passed the **Representation of the People Act**. It gave the vote to women over 30 whilst all men over 21 were given the vote.

It was not until 1928, that all women over the age of 21 were given equal suffrage

In 1924, the first female (Margaret Bonfield) became a Minister of Parliament.



Work

During the war millions of women worked in the factories and part of the war effort however once the war finished the government forced women out of work. Within 18 months, 75% of women who had worked during the war were fired.

For those women who still stayed in work, When women married they were often sacked (nurses had to leave when they got married) and women's wages were well below those of men.



The government also passed laws banning children under 14 from working whilst, great effort was put into finding work for veteran and disabled soldiers.

Society

The government did try to improve the lives of British people as a result of the War, Lloyd George's promise of a country fit for heroes did begin.

- Around 200,000 new homes were built
- Old age pensions were increased
- Benefits increased for the unemployed
- A 'Ministry of Health' was set up to coordinate &
- improve healthcare across the country



**A LAND
FIT FOR
HEROES**

However, the war affected British society with just under 1 million dead soldiers and thousands of casualties. Higher numbers of the upper class died in the war, causing the growth in power of the working class which helped the move towards the 'modern society'