

# 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.

28<sup>th</sup> June 1914: Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated.

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

1<sup>st</sup> July – 18<sup>th</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup> 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

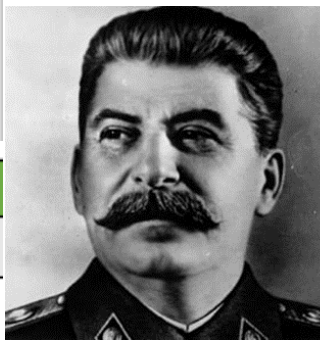
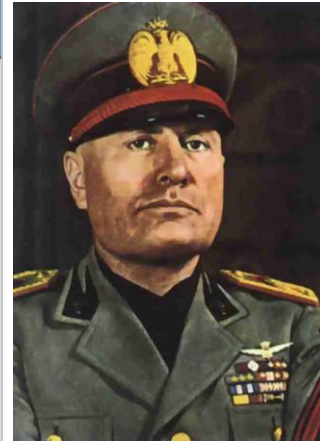
# The rise of dictators; Mussolini and Hitler's rise to power

Key word	Definition
Totalitarianism	a system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state
Dictatorship	Total control over a country
Democracy	Freedom to choose who you want to govern your country
Fascism	A system where the government controls the whole of a person's life
Communism	A system where the people work for the state not themselves- equality in all ways
Benito Mussolini	The Fascist dictator of Italy
Josef Stalin	The communist dictator of the USSR
Adolf Hitler	The Fascist dictator of Germany
Mao Zedong	Chinese communist revolutionary who became the founding father of the People's Republic of China
Censorship	Where all information is controlled by the government
Terror	A method used to control the population
One-party state	No choice of political party to vote for.
Purges	Systematic removal of opposition

Democracy	Dictatorship
<p>Started in Ancient Greece and spread to Europe and the USA. Ordinary people get a say in how their country is governed by voting in elections of multiple political parties. People enjoy a number of rights and freedoms including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freedom of speech</li> <li>• Freedom of religion</li> <li>• Freedom of information</li> <li>• Freedom in the law</li> <li>• Freedom of association</li> </ul> <p>20<sup>th</sup> century examples: UK, USA, France</p>	<p>Thousands of years old, generally supported by large numbers and weapons. The people have no say in how their country is governed. This is a one-party state ruled by a dictator. People enjoy no real freedoms or rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No freedom of speech</li> <li>• Censorship of information</li> <li>• Religion banned</li> <li>• No legal freedom- arrest and jail without trial</li> <li>• 20<sup>th</sup> century examples: Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, USSR</li> </ul>

## Key features of dictatorships

Fascism	Communism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-party state</li> <li>• State control of religion</li> <li>• Total control by a single person</li> <li>• Censorship of the media- radio, newspapers, films, etc.</li> <li>• People are free to run their own businesses to make money</li> <li>• No right to strike</li> <li>• Hatred of communism</li> <li>• People are not equal, there are rich and poor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-party state</li> <li>• No freedom of religion</li> <li>• Total control by a collective- in reality this didn't happen (Stalin was in charge)</li> <li>• Censorship of the media- film radio, newspapers, etc.</li> <li>• Tight controls over speech- anyone who opposed would be purged. Millions of people 'disappeared' (killed)</li> <li>• State control of all property and businesses including houses and factories</li> <li>• People are equal- no rich or poor</li> </ul>



# The rise of dictators; Mussolini and Hitler's rise to power

## Hitler's rise to power timeline

**1924 Hitler is released from jail after 9 months.** He decides to rebuild the Nazi Party and takes a new approach 'ballot not bullet'.

**1928 The Nazis only gain 2% of the vote (12 seats) in the Reichstag elections.**

**1929 Death of Stresseman.**

**1929 Wall Street Crash in the USA.** American banks begin to recall their loans, which hits Germany hard. As a result The Great Depression occurs leading to businesses collapsing and unemployment rapidly increasing.

**1930 The Nazis increase their seats from 12 to 107 in the Reichstag elections.**

**1932 Chancellor Brüning resigns** due to a lack of support for his method, **the Nazis gain 230 seats and are the most popular party.**

**1932 President Hindenburg appoints Von Papen as Chancellor.** However he lacks support and is removed.

**1932 Von Schleicher is now appointed as Chancellor.** Again he lacks support and is removed.

**1933 Hitler and Von Papen make a secret deal to make Hitler Chancellor.** Hindenburg agrees, but only allows Hitler and two other Nazis into the cabinet. **Hitler is appointed Chancellor.**

**1933 Reichstag Fire in February.** A Dutch Communist is blamed and Hitler uses this to have Hindenburg pass an **emergency protection law.** This allows Hitler to hold new elections, earning 44% of the vote and also bans Communists and newspapers.

**1933 Enabling Act in March.** This gives Hitler the power to pass laws for the next 4 years without asking the Reichstag. The law is passed by 444 votes to 94.

**1933 The first Concentration Camps are set up.**

**1933 All Trade Unions are banned by the Nazis.**

**1933 Other political parties are banned and no new parties can be formed.**

**1934 Night of the Long Knives.** Hitler has Ernst Rohm, members of the SA and political opponents arrested and murdered.

**1934 President Hindenburg dies and Hitler is named Führer.** The army swears an oath of loyalty to him.

## Key Words

<b>Great Depression</b>	Economic crisis caused by the collapse of the American stock market. This crippled numerous countries financially including Germany.
<b>Trade Unions</b>	An organisation that has been formed by workers to protect their rights.
<b>Concentration Camps</b>	A place where large numbers of people are detained or confined under armed guard. Used by the Nazis to deal with opponents.
<b>Propaganda</b>	A method used to control/persuade people into your way of thinking. Examples include newspapers, rallies, posters, speeches, etc
<b>Elections</b>	Methods used to decide the new government and president.
<b>Voters</b>	Different groups. Nazi voters included women, farmers, young people, businessmen and the middle class.
<b>Führer</b>	German word for leader.
<b>Dictatorship</b>	A country or government in which absolute power is exercised by an individual.

## Key People/Groups

<b>Adolf Hitler</b>	Leader of the Nazi Party. Becomes Chancellor in 1933, before being named Der Führer in 1934.
<b>SA</b>	Stormtroopers. The Nazis own private army. They would use violent and intimidation to deal with opposition. Their uniform of brown shirts also gave the idea of discipline.
<b>Communists</b>	Left wing group. Enemies of the Nazis, second biggest party in the Reichstag at the start of the 1930s.
<b>Joseph Goebbels</b>	Head of Nazi Propaganda.
<b>Ernst Rohm</b>	Leader of the SA. Hitler viewed him as a threat and had him murdered.
<b>Franz von Papen</b>	Former Chancellor of Germany. Made a deal with Hitler, believing that he would be able to control him.
<b>President Hindenburg</b>	President of Germany who disliked Hitler. Eventually persuaded to name him Chancellor. His death led to Hitler becoming Führer.
<b>Kurt von Schleicher</b>	Appointed Chancellor by Hindenburg. Betrayed von Papen. Believed he could control the Reichstag, but failed. Resigned and replaced by Hitler.
<b>Heinrich Brüning</b>	Chancellor who failed to win over the Weimar Republic. Resigned in 1932.



# The rise of dictators; Mussolini and Hitler's rise to power

## Key features of Fascism- Italy

- **Women-** Mussolini wanted to ensure that the population of Italy grew in order to provide soldiers for his armies and colonists for his new Italian empire. The Battle for Births (1927) aimed to increase the population by 20 million- marriage loans were offered and men with 6 children were exempt from taxation, for those unmarried people, taxes were increased and jobs were closed off from them.
- **Education-** education was heavily controlled and promoted Fascism, teachers could be dismissed if they were suspected of disloyalty, and the Fascist Teachers League ensured control. The Curriculum was designed to promote Fascist values and the greatness of Italy.
- **Youth-** the Opera Nazionale Balilla (ONB) was established and focused on military training, Fascist ideology, sport and fitness. For girls their activities were about child care, sewing and singing.
- **Social life-** trade unions were banned, Fascist leisure clubs were introduced and this included gyms, theatres and libraries. They provided subsidised holidays, entertainment and encouraged people into supporting Mussolini. The handshake was replaced by the Fascist salute and even fashion was dictated

## Key features of Stalinism

- **Industrialisation-** a process of rapid, sustained modernisation through a series of 5-year plans with ambitious targets. These were not always successful due to inefficiency and an enormous human cost; however, when the Nazis invaded in 1941, the development of industry enabled the Soviet Union to effectively save themselves from defeat.
- **Collectivisation-** designed to improve the agricultural output of the Soviet Union by reorganising farms and grouping them together. This was to ensure that there was enough farming equipment, seed and workers to increase productivity. This was not always successful as crops grown were not always for food and therefore starvation was a serious problem and requisitioning crops or grain for the war or for export left peasants starving.
- **Purges-** Stalin's paranoia about opposition or sabotage led to a great fear developing across the population. The Purges were designed to rid the communist party of its enemies. An estimated 18 million people have been sent to gulags with 10 million dying. The population was heavily controlled through terror.

Date	Event
1883	<b>Benito is born</b> Benito Mussolini was born in Italy. His father was a socialist, and he was named after and raised with strong socialist beliefs.
1901	<b>Mussolini's early career</b> After making good grades in school, Mussolini moved into a career in teaching. He became an elementary school master in 1901.
1903	<b>Emigration and arrest</b> Mussolini left Italy to avoid military service, and he relocated to Switzerland. While there, he studied and became active in the Italian socialist movement, and he was eventually arrested for spreading propaganda.
1905	<b>Military work</b> Upon returning home after his arrest, Mussolini found himself forced to enlist in the military in Italy. He served dutifully for two years.
1910	<b>Mussolini the author</b> Mussolini began writing and distributing socialist essays and even a novel. His name and prominence as a socialist grew.
1914	<b>World War I</b> When the war broke out, much of Italy supported the war. Socialists in Italy did not support war, but Mussolini took a stand for it, though it was for his own selfish purposes.
1922	<b>The March on Rome</b> After years of seeking support and raising funds, Mussolini and his followers stormed the Prime Minister in Rome. They took over power from the king and began setting up a new form of government.
1923	<b>The Start of a new government</b> Mussolini had much of the nation's support in the beginning. He passed laws and made changes that pleased nationalists, liberals, and others, causing the people to place more trust in him.
1925	<b>Small changes toward dictatorship</b> Not everyone loved Mussolini, and a few on the opposing side tried proving he had been dishonest in his political dealings. Mussolini came clean, admitting not all of his dealings had been democratic.
1926	<b>A movement toward Italy's youth</b> Mussolini took control of the Italian schools. He began teaching his doctrine in order to raise generations of citizens who believed as he did.
1927	<b>A Police State</b> Over 2-3 years, Mussolini slowly changed laws, giving himself more and more power. By 1927 he had power to do whatever he pleased, making the nation into a police state.
1935	<b>Gaining control of the business sector</b> By changing laws, Mussolini was able to gain control of many of the Italian businesses. He claimed to control over two-thirds of the businesses in Italy by 1935.
1940	<b>World War II</b> Mussolini had been strongly influenced by Hitler over the years, and when World War II broke out, Mussolini sided with Germany. The Allied powers of Britain and later America would soon come after Mussolini.
1945	<b>Mussolini's capture and death</b> Italians grew steadily unhappier with Mussolini's rule until they finally fired him from his rule as supreme leader in 1942. He was captured by Allied powers in 1943, but escaped, and in 1945 he was captured once again where he was shot and killed.

**TOPIC: Appeasement and World War 2 (1935-45)** This period of history charts the road to WW2 through the period of ‘appeasement’ during the 1930s and then on to the war itself. You will study some of the major events of WW2, including Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain, Pearl Harbour the Battle of Midway, The Battle for Moscow, Stalingrad, Operation Barbarossa, Operation Torch, and the D-Day landings. You will have the opportunity to study life on the Home Front, including evacuation, rationing and Britain in the Blitz. At the end of the unit you will study events around the controversial dropping of the Atomic Bombs on Japan and form your own opinion of these events as well as look at women’s role in WWII including the role of Violette Szabo.



Timeline:		Key Words:	
1935	Hitler begins German rearmament and announces conscription	Auxiliary Services	Volunteer groups - helped regular firemen, ambulance drivers, etc
1936	Hitler orders German troops to re-militarise the Rhineland	Allies	United States of America, Great Britain and the USSR (Russia)
1938	<i>Anschluss</i> Germany/Austria united (April) & Munich Crisis (Sept)	Anderson	Pre-fabricated air raid shelter, put in garden, with corrugated steel roof
1938-39	German invasion of Sudetenland & Czechoslovakia (Sept & Mar)	AFS / ARP	Auxiliary Fire Service & Air Raid Precaution – volunteers in the Blitz
Sept. 1939	Germany invades Poland / Britain declares war on Germany	Appeasement	Policy of avoiding war by making concessions to an aggressor
1939-45	Battle of the Atlantic: German U-Boats attack British shipping	Atomic Bomb	Worlds first nuclear weapons dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki (Japan)
May 1940	Chamberlain resigns and Churchill becomes Prime Minister	Axis Powers	Germany, Italy and Japan (Hitler, Mussolini and Emperor Hirohito)
Spring 1940	Blitzkrieg in western Europe: Belgium, Denmark, Holland, France	Blitzkrieg	Literally “lightning war” using Stukas, Paratroopers & Panzer tanks
June 1940	Dunkirk ‘Operation Dynamo’ / France surrenders to Germany	Conscription	Compulsory military service, e.g. to be conscripted into the Army
Summer 1940	Battle of Britain / Operation Sea-Lion abandoned by Hitler	Convoy system	Organising merchant ships into groups under Royal Navy escort
1940/41	The Blitz: <i>Luftwaffe</i> bombs British industrial cities and London	Evacuation	To move civilians, usually women & children, to safety in the countryside
June 1941	Operation Barbarossa: Germany invades USSR ( <i>Lebensraum</i> )	Home Front	People engaged in war activity at home, e.g. Women’s Land Army
Dec 1941	Pearl Harbour: Japanese surprise attack US Pacific fleet (Hawaii)	Home Guard	Volunteer army recruited for local and home defence in case of invasion
Aug 1942	Battle of Midway: Japanese aircraft carriers sunk by US carriers	Incendiary bombs	Special bombs designed to start fires in built-up areas, not explode
1942/43	Battle of Stalingrad fought between German and Russian troops	Isolationism	US policy where they withdrew from European affairs after WW1
Summer 1943	Battle of <i>El Alamein</i> (North Africa) and Italy surrenders to allies	League Of Nations	International peace-keeping organisation set up after WW1 (and failed)
June 1944	Allied ‘D-Day’ landings on Normandy coast / France liberated	<i>Luftwaffe</i>	The German Air Force - fought the RAF during the Battle of Britain
Jan 1945	Auschwitz (in Poland) is liberated by advancing Russian troops	Maginot Line	Strong line of defences built by the French to stop German attack
Feb 1945	Allied air power (RAF/USAAF) bombing of Dresden – fire storm!	Rationing	Limit the amount of food, water & other commodities in wartime
8th May 1945	VE Day – Germany surrenders after Hitler’s suicide in Berlin	Spitfire	Famous WW2 fighter plane - helped the RAF win Battle of Britain
14 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1945	VJ Day – Japan surrenders after USA drops the Atomic Bombs	U-Boat	Literally “undersea boat” or submarine as used by the Germans



**Violette Szabo** was a British/French Special Operations Executive agent during the Second World War and a posthumous recipient of the George Cross



*‘History will be kind to me for I intend to write it.’*  
**Churchill**



Key People:		Key People:	
What they did?		What they did?	
Neville Chamberlain	Prime Minster of Britain during appeasement period	Field Marshall Montgomery	British General who won the Battle of <i>El Alamein</i>
Sir Winston Churchill	Prime Minister of Britain and iconic WW2 leader	Benito Mussolini	‘Duce’ (dictator) of Italy & Hitler’s ally in the Axis
General Eisenhower	Supreme Commander of Allied Forces D-Day (1944)	Franklin D. Roosevelt	President of the USA throughout most of WW2
Arthur ‘Bomber’ Harris	Head of Bomber Command – ordered Dresden bombing	Joseph Stalin	Ruthless dictator of the USSR during WW2 (allied leader)
Adolf Hitler	Fuhrer (supreme leader) of Germany during WW2	Harry Truman	President of USA - ordered dropping of Atomic Bombs



## Battle of Britain

July - September 1940

The German air force fails in its attempt to destroy the Royal Air Force. The planned invasion of Britain is cancelled. Attacks on Britain continue in the form of night time bombing of cities.



## Germany Invades Poland

1 September 1939

France and the British Empire declare war on Germany two days later. Two weeks later Soviet troops invade the eastern half of Poland. Poland is defeated in just over four weeks



## Axis Invade USSR

22 June 1941

German forces together with Italy, Romania, Hungary and Finland invade the USSR. Determined resistance and the size of the USSR prevent the Axis forces from achieving a decisive victory.

Volunteers from occupied countries also form their own contingents to fight against communism



## Germany Declares War on USA

11 December 1941

Following Japan's attack on the USA and Allied forces in the Pacific, Germany and Italy declare war on the USA. Although not bound by treaty with Japan, Hitler sees war with the USA as inevitable.



## Battle of El Alamein

23 October 1942

British Empire forces attack Axis forces in Egypt. After a 10 day battle the axis forces are decisively defeated and forced to retreat westwards.

"This is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning."  
Winston Churchill



## Axis forces surrounded in Stalingrad

23 November 1942

265,000 Axis soldiers are cut off in Stalingrad by a Soviet counter attack. Attempts to relieve them fail and the planned supply by air is inadequate. Stalingrad finally surrenders after a 5 month siege.



## Operation Overlord

6 June 1944

Allied forces land in Normandy. After two months of heavy fighting, German forces retreat eastwards out of France.



## Assassination Attempt on Hitler

10 July 1944

Hitler survives an explosion from a bomb planted in his conference room, and the planned coup to overthrow the Nazi government by German commanders fails.



## Hitler Commits Suicide

30 April 1945

As Soviet troops close in on Hitler's bunker in Berlin, and two days after Mussolini is killed, Hitler kills himself. Hitler's body is burnt. Admiral Donitz becomes head of state.



## VE Day

8 May 1945

8 May is proclaimed "Victory in Europe Day". A public holiday is declared in the UK.

