

YEAR 9

The fight for female suffrage - Why were women given the vote in 1918?

Autumn 1

- Know that in 1900 Britain was a patriarchal society.
- Know that women were treated unequally in 1900 within the home, the workplace, socially and politically.
- Know that expectations of women in 1900 were different depending on their class.
- Know that women campaigned to get the right to vote.
- Know that the leaders of the two main suffrage groups were Millicent Fawcett and Emmaline Pankhurst.
- Know that the suffragettes (WSPU) and suffragists (NUWSS) used different methods to win the vote.
- Know that historians have different interpretations of the actions of the NUWSS and WSPU.
- Know that Emily Davison died at Epson races.
- Know that Emily Davison death is questioned by historians.
- Know that Emily Davison had a significant role in the Suffragette movement.
- Know that Emily Davison's death contributed to the Suffrage campaign.

Key Vocabulary

Patriarchal
Status
Political Rights
Inequality
Social
Campaign
Suffragette
Suffragist
Protest
Martyr
Act of parliament
Political prisoner

The fight for female suffrage - Why were women given the vote in 1918?

Autumn 2

- Know that the Government changed their responses to the suffragette methods and know how they treated women who were campaigning.
- Know that the government methods were nicknamed the cat and mouse Act
- Know that the suffragettes changed their methods in response to the government punishments placed on the suffragettes.
- Know that World War One changed the lives of women.
- women changed their jobs during the war to help the government (munitions, civil service, health services and the armed forces)
- Know that World War One contributed to women gaining suffrage.
- Know that the Representation of the People Act gave some women suffrage.
- Know that women received suffrage in 1918 due to the actions of the Suffragettes, the Suffragists, contributions to the war, and changes in attitudes.

Key Vocabulary

Munitions
WLA – Women's Land
Army
VAD – Voluntary Aid
Detachment
Homefront



Causes of WW1

Why did war break out in August 1914?

Spring 1

- Know that alliances were formed in Europe from 1900 and who belonged to the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.
- Know that the alliance system caused tension in Europe.
- Know that international events in Morocco and Bosnia caused an increase of tension in Europe.
- Know that imperialist and nationalistic actions of Germany, France, Britain, and Austria-Hungary caused World War One.
- Know that the events of the Moroccan crises caused World War One.
- Know that the events of the Bosnian crisis caused World War One.
- Know that Militarism is the increase of countries weapons and armies to be used for defence or offences reasons.
- Know that militarism caused World War One.
- Know that there are different interpretations of the causes of World War One.
- Know that the Archduke Ferdinand was the heir to the Austrian Empire.
- Know that the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand caused World War One.
- Know that war broke out in August 1914.
- Know that the events between June 1914- August 1914 led to the outbreak of war.
- Know that there were several long term and short term causes of World War One.
- know that there are different interpretations of the causes of World War One.

Key Vocabulary

Alliance
Triple Entente
Triple Alliance
Colony
Empire
Militarism
Arms race
Imperialism
Nationalism
Assassination
Archduke
Heir
Terrorist
Schlieffen plan



Impact of the First World War

How did war affect Britain and its Empire?

Spring 2

- Know that British government used propaganda to recruit volunteers to the army.
- Know that men joined the army in 1914 due to economic reasons, personal reasons, peer pressure and government pressure.
- Know that the government changed their recruitment policy from volunteer to conscription.
- Know that the World War One was mainly a trench warfare.
- Know that soldiers were provided with food, medical treatment, care packages and letters,
- Know that the conditions in the trenches had a profound impact on the soldiers.
- Know that the methods of warfare they used in World War one led to a stalemate and a war of Attrition.
- Know that the weapons of World War were highly defensive and that they used machine guns, heavy artillery, and rifles.
- Know that World War led to the development of new weapons such as tanks, aeroplanes, and gas.
- Know that men from the British Empire fought in World War One.
- Know that the reasons why men from the Empire joined the British forces were like those from Britain and to gain independence.
- Know that the role of men from the British empire varied depending on which colony they were from.
- To know that the government introduced DORA.
- To know that DORA changed the lives of civilians during World War One.
- To know that World War changed the lives of civilians during World War One, in the following ways; propaganda, censorship, conscription, air raids, food shortages.
- To know that World War One changed British society in the following ways, politically, socially, economically.

Key Vocabulary

Propaganda
Volunteer
Conscription
Peer pressure
Soldier
Trench
Warfare
Trench foot
Stalemate
Attrition warfare
Artillery
Empire
Colonies
DORA
Conscientious
objectors
Propaganda
Censorship
Economic
Society
Politics
Women's rights



International Relations between the wars. Why was the Treaty of Versailles significant?

Spring 2

- Know that Germany was affected politically, socially, and economically by World War one.
- Know that Germany changed from a monarchy led government to a republic.
- Know that America, Britain, and France led to peace discussions at Versailles in 1919.
- Know that Britain, America, and France had different aims when negotiating the peace terms of 1919 and to know why.
- Know that the Treaty of Versailles punished Germany economically, militarily, socially, and politically.
- Know that German boundaries changed.
- Know that Britain believed the Treaty would fail.
- Know that Germany reacted angrily to the Treaty of Versailles.
- Know that the Treaty of Versailles had a negative impact on Germany.
- Know that the British reacted in a variety of ways to the Treaty of Versailles.

Key Vocabulary

Political
Social
Economic
Kaiser
Abdicate
Republic
Government
Conference
Treaty
Reparations
Diktat
Armaments
Colonies



Rise of the dictators

Why was there a rise of dictators in the interwar years?

Summer 1

- Know that there are different political systems such as democracy and dictatorship.
- Know that the First World War had a huge effect on Europe.
- Know that the aftermath of WWI led to a rise of dictators.
- Know that there was an increase of leaders that were dictators during the interwar years due to economic problems, the Treaty of Versailles and Political instability.
- Know that there is a difference between capitalist and communist countries.
- Know that Communist and Capitalist countries politically and socially run their countries differently.
- Know that countries such as Russia developed the Communist system.
- Know that Joseph Stalin became leader of the USSR in 1928- 53.
- Know that the USSR was a communist country.
- Know that the Russia became a communist country after the Russian revolution.
- Know that Lenin became the leader of the USSR.
- Know that Stalin became leader of the USSR in 1928 due to political scheming, opportunity, and economic changes.
- Know that Mussolini became leader of Italy in 1922 until 1945.
- Know that Mussolini was a fascist leader.
- Know that Mussolini became leader of Italy due to economic downturn, political and military force.
- Know that Mussolini turned Italy from a democracy to a dictatorship.
- Know that Hitler became leader of Germany in 1933 until 1945.
- Know that Hitler was a fascist leader.
- Know that Hitler became leader of Germany due to the Treaty of Versailles, the economic depression and crisis of 1929-32, propaganda, his leadership, and policies.
- Know that Hitler became a dictator in 1934.

Key Vocabulary

Democracy
Dictatorship
Government
Political Party
Elections
Policy
Fascism
Nationalism
Dictator
Propaganda
Leadership
Significance
Ideology
Communism
Capitalism
Communist
Reign
USSR

World War Two



Was Hitler responsible for World War Two? What are the significant turning points of World War Two?

Summer 2

- Know that World War Two broke out in September 1939. Know that WW2 was caused by the Treaty of Versailles, the failure of the League of Nations, America's isolationism, Hitler's foreign policies, Appeasement, and the Nazi-Soviet pact.
- Know that historians have different views on the causes of WW2.
- Know that views on the causes of WW2 have changed over time.
- Know that Dunkirk was a retreat for the British armed forces in 1940.
- Know that the code name for the retreat was Operation Dynamo.
- Know that Operation Dynamo rescued British and French soldiers.
- Know that the events at Dunkirk have been interpreted differently.
- Know that D Day was the allied (Britain, USA, French) push back into France.
- Know that the code name for D Day was operation overlord.
- Know that the D Day landings were in Normandy.
- Know that the D Day landings was a turning point for the allies in WW2.
- Know that the allies won World War Two.
- Know that the allies slowly forced Germany to retreat between D Day and April 1945.
- Know that the allies won World War Two due to the following factors, American power, D Day, Soviet actions, and German errors.
- Know that the allied attack had a huge impact on the German civilians.
- Know that the Manhattan Project was secret American project to build an atomic bomb.
- Know that Truman was President of America in 1945.
- Know that the American's dropped two bombs on Japan, at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- Know that there are different interpretations to why the Americans dropped the atomic bomb in August 1945.
- Know that the atomic bomb affected Japan hugely and that it led to their surrender.
- Know that the atomic bomb had a significant impact on Japan immediately and long term.
- Know that the atomic bomb had a significant effect on World War Two and on the world.

Key Vocabulary

Isolationism
Appeasement
Foreign policies
Pact
Retreat
Interpretations
Evacuation Triumph
Defeat
D Day
Significance
Retreat
Defeat