

History Year 9 Knowledge Organiser Autumn Term: Rise of the Nazis and WWII

1) The Rise of the Nazi Party

Weimar: The name of the government set up after WW1
Article 48: Emergency powers for the president in a crisis

- 28th June 1919** - The signing of the treaty of Versailles
- 1923** - Hyperinflation (Money becomes worthless)
- 8th November 1923** - Munich Putsch (Hitler tries to seize power=Failure=Prison)
- 1924** - The Dawes Plan (USA lends Germany money=good times return)
- October 1929** - The Wall Street Crash=The Great Depression (There is NO Money)
- July 1932** - Nazis are most popular Party in Germany
- 30th January 1933** - Hitler made Chancellor of Germany (2nd in command)
- 27th February 1933** - The Reichstag Fire (Communists blamed)
- 23rd March 1933** - The Enabling Act/Article 48 gives Hitler complete control

2) 1929: Wall Street Crash causes Depression in Germany

1928	Nazis have 12 seats in The Reichstag
1930	107 (rises due to The Depression)
July 1932	230 (even more popular. Hitler promises them Work and Bread)
Nov 1932	196 (many feel they are too violent)
March 1933	288 (after the Communists are blamed for the Reichstag Fire)

3) Steps to World War II after Hitler takes control

1933	Hitler takes power
1935	Hitler announces rearmament
1936	Invasion of the Rhineland
1938	Anschluss with Austria
Sep 1938	Invasion of Sudetenland
Mar 1939	Invasion of Czechoslovakia
Sep 1939	Invasion of Poland

4) What was the key turning point of WWII?

Key Terms

Home Front	Men were conscripted into the army. Food was rationed . Air raid shelters were built so that people could take shelter from bombs dropped in the Blitz . The Battle of Britain was fought in the skies between the RAF and Luftwaffe . Britain managed to avoid defeat which prevented a full-scale German invasion.	Rationing – limiting the food that people can eat. Conscription – forcing men to join the military.
Operation Barbarossa	Hitler attacked Russia to take land and resources. This was called Operation Barbarossa . It started in 1941 . Hitler expected a quick victory. Instead, the Germans lost. Many soldiers died in the Russian winter as they were not equipped properly. The Germans lost 800,000 men at the Battle of Stalingrad .	Turning point – an event that changes the course of History.
Pearl Harbour	In 1941 , the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour in Hawaii . This was an American naval base. 2,400 people died including 68 civilians. 1,178 were wounded. America declared war on Japan . America had joined WWII.	Ambush – surprise attack. Civilians – people not part of the military
Dropping of the A bomb	America dropped two atomic bombs on Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki , in August 1945 . Japan surrendered, ending WWII. People were killed instantly. Some died afterwards for diseases caused by the radiation. 140,000 people are estimated to have been killed by the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.	A-bomb – a powerful bomb that uses nuclear power to explode. It releases harmful radiation. Inevitable – bound to happen.

A War of Two Halves: The first half is a disaster for the Allies

3rd September 1939. Britain declares war

May 1940. Dunkirk

Summer of 1940. Battle of Britain

1941. Invasion of the USSR (Operation Barbarossa)

A War of Two Halves: The second half is a disaster for Germany

1942-43. Siege of Stalingrad

1943. Total War declared in Germany

6th June 1944. D-Day

30th April 1945. Hitler commits suicide

DEFEAT AND PARTITION



Intro: After World War II Germany is divided

Split of interests
Soviets want revenge. Allies want to rebuild.



1) Key events after World War II

1947: The Marshall Plan (US Loans) Help West Germany rebuild and revitalise.

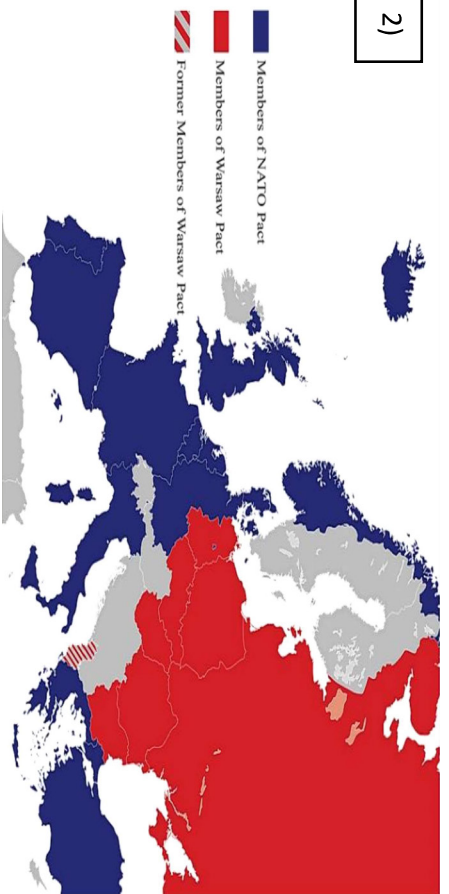
24th June 1948: Stalin blockades Berlin which causes the Berlin Airlift.

12th May 1949: Stalin calls off the Berlin Blockade but **Cold War** begins.

1955: West Germany Joins NATO and East Germany joins Soviet Pact.

1961: Berlin Wall is put up to prevent East Germans leaving.

2)



3)

- **Capitalism: USA**
 - **Individuals** own business
 - **Opportunity** for all
 - Democracy: Different parties compete for political office
 - Higher standard of living = **Wealth, health, goods** and services
- **Communism: USSR**
 - **Government** owns business
 - **Equality** for all
 - Only 1 **Political** party
 - No need for any more
 - Lower **standard of living** but all are equal



4) A Cold War of Two Halves: The first half is full of tension

1945: USA drops atomic bombs on Japan

1949: USSR tests first nuclear weapon

1950: USA tests first hydrogen bomb

1962: Cuban Missile Crisis

In the second half tensions continue and finally ease

1963: Hot Line between USA and USSR

1965- 1973: USA involved in Vietnam War

1989: Berlin Wall comes down

1991: Collapse of the Soviet Union