

History Year 9 Knowledge Organiser Autumn Term

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

1936	Invasion of the Rhineland
1938	Anschluss with Austria
Sep 1938	Invasion of Sudetenland
March 1939	Invasion of the rest of Czechoslovakia
Sep 1939	Invasion of Poland

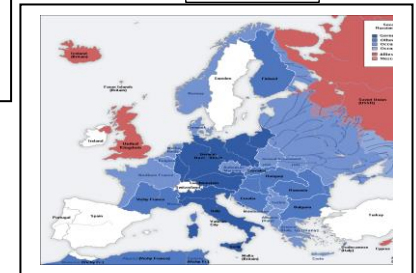
4) Key Turning Points of World War Two

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.

Europe in 1919



Europe in 1941



Europe in 1946



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1) War of two halves: the first half is a disaster for the Allies

3rd September
1939. Britain
declares war

May 1940.
Dukirk

Summer of
1940. Battle of
Britain.

1941. Invasion
of USSR
(Operation
Barbarossa)

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 ends his
own life.

DEFEAT AND PARTITION



Split of interests:

Allies want to
rebuild. Soviets
want revenge

2) After World War II Germany is divided

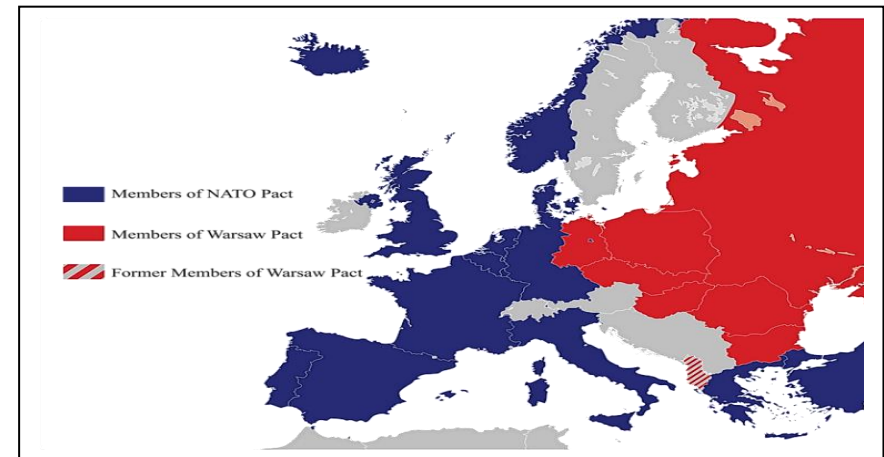
3) Key events after World War II

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.



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History Year 9 Knowledge Organiser Summer Term

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalism: USA - Individuals own business - Opportunity for all - Democracy: Different parties compete for political office - Higher standard of living= Wealth, health, goods and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communism: USSR - Government owns business - Equality for all - Only 1 political party <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No need for any more - Lower standard of living but all are equal |
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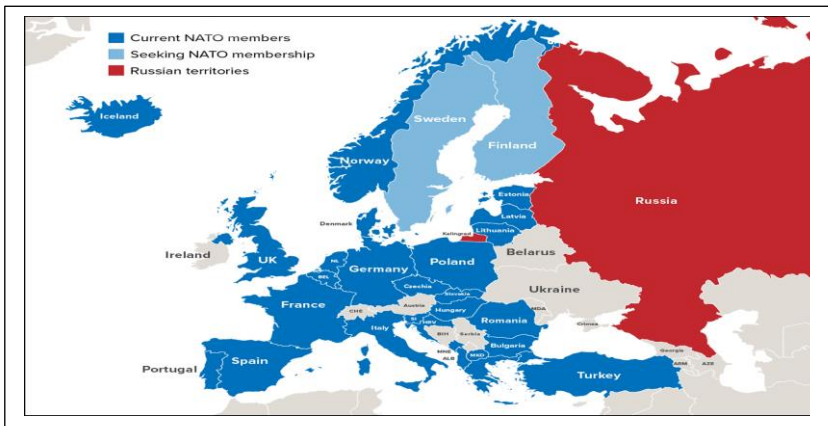
2) A Cold War of Two Halves: The first half is full of tension

1945: USA drops atomic bombs on Japan	1949: USSR tests first nuclear weapon	1950: USA tests first hydrogen bomb	1962: Cuban Missile Crisis
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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
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3) Current world issues. NATO and Russia in 2024



4) Key Constructs in our learning this year

Political actions have created positive and negative change	Hitler's political aims to create a Greater Germany caused WW2
Certain events in history are turning points	Dunkirk, The Battle of Britain, Invasion of USSR and D-Day
Across history there have been periods of continuity and change	Everything we have learnt about in history has shaped our world
Societies have changed and this has impacted people's lives	The Twentieth Century was dominated by war
Over time authority has been accepted, challenged and altered	Many people now live in free, democratic societies. Unfortunately many still do not
Religion has been a driving force throughout history	Far less in the modern era with some big events still linked

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