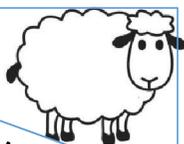


Year 8 Cycle 1: WW2

Terms of the Treaty of Versailles



LAMB = land arms money blame

- Land was taken
- Not allowed an air force
- Not allowed any tanks
- Germany was responsible for the war
- No submarines allowed and only 6 warships
- Alsace and Lorraine (land) given back to France
- All Germany colonies (land overseas) lost
- Fine set at £6.6 billion
- Army reduced to 100,000 men

The German public blamed the government for signing this treaty (the new government was called the Weimar Republic). The new government hadn't actually had a choice but they were blamed anyway.

The peace agreement signed in 1919. Germany (as the losers of the war) was forced to accept many terms

This made them feel vulnerable and like they couldn't defend themselves. Germany had always been a proud military nation and now they were weak.

Germany had their army reduced to 100,000 men



The Treaty of Versailles

Germany had to give land to other countries

Now many German speaking people belonged to a different country. They felt isolated and pushed around

Make a copy of this sheet – make it into a mind map. Or create quiz questions on each section

They now felt like they could not protect themselves if they were invaded

Germany was not allowed any submarines

Germany had to pay reparations – a large fine which they could not afford. This was to pay for damage caused to other countries

This fine was a ridiculous amount of money and Germany simply couldn't afford it. They had also suffered damage in the war and lost many men.

More than anything the Treaty embarrassed Germany. They were humiliated and bitter.

Germany had to accept all responsibility for the war by admitting to the 'War Guilt Clause'

People felt this was very unfair as they had not been the only ones to start the war. In fact Austria Hungary had been first to declare war

Hitler Youth

When Hitler came to power a lot of things changed for young people.

- **Education** – girls and boys had different lessons. Boys learnt how to do military drills at school and girls learnt how to look after children. This was because Hitler thought women should be in the home and men should become soldiers.
- History textbooks were also changed and only historical events which made Germany look good were allowed to be taught. Eugenics was introduced. This was a new subject that discussed race and taught as fact that Aryan Germans were better than other races, especially Jews
- **Hitler Youth** - Boys and girls were forced to join the Hitler Youth groups which met 3 times a week. Fun activities were done such as camping, hiking and sports. Boys joined the 'Hitler Youth' and girls joined the 'Young Maidens'.
- The first youth group for boys started when they were 4 years old. By 1939 there were over 7 million young people in the Youth Groups
- Girls did activities such as babysitting and taking toddlers on day trips whereas boys learn how to fight with knives and load guns
- **Indoctrination** – all activities in the Youth Groups as well as education were designed to brainwash children into doing what Hitler wanted. He was creating loyal Nazis that would obey him without question.
- The youth groups and school were preparing girls and boys for what Hitler believed to be their role as men and women. Boys should grow up and join the army and girls should grow up and be wives and mothers.

Making Inferences

INFERENCE = WHAT DOES THE SOURCE SUGGEST?

This is when you 'read between the lines' – you work something out that isn't directly stated by the text. You then support it with a quote.

EG: *The dog looked tired*

I can **infer** the dog has been on a long walk. I think this **because the source says** 'looked tired'

Interpretation Question

To do well on this question you must:

1. Identify a difference between the interpretations
2. Support that difference with quotes from each source.

✓
Interpretation 1:
King Henry VIII was the best King England ever had. He was clever, handsome and a good musician.

Interpretation 2:
King Henry VIII was a ruthless man. He killed innocent people and he did not listen to advice which cost him a lot of money, men and equipment.

Starter sentences:

1. Interpretation one suggests.....
2. This is shown in the interpretation where it states (find a quote)
3. Whereas interpretation 2 suggests....
4. This is shown in the interpretation where it states (find a quote)
5. The main difference is....

Explain Why Question

In your assessment you will be asked an 'Explain Why' type question

Eg: **Explain why people supported Hitler**

You need to aim to give 3 reasons and you set it out like this

Make your **POINT**

People supported Hitler because of propaganda

Then give **EVIDENCE**

Hitler and the Nazis used millions of posters

The Nazis had an eye catching symbol to make people notice them

Then **EXPLAIN** the **LINK** to the question

This caused Hitler to gain support because he distributed the posters everywhere and they were visible for everyone to see. As a result, the apparent success of the Nazi Party was unavoidable and helped to brainwash society to buy into Hitler's policies. Therefore, Hitler gained support.

IF YOU FAIL TO PREPARE YOU PREPARE TO FAIL

YOU NEED: 3X PEEL PARAGRAPHS

Explain in your own words how you approach/answer each question type:

Revision from previous topics

- **Normans** – Edward the Confessor had no children. This meant that when he died on the 5th January 1066, there was a succession crisis. Following Edward's death, there were four claimants to the throne: Harold Godwinson, Edgar Aetheling, Harald Hardrada and William Duke of Normandy. Harold Godwinson was Edward's right-hand man and with his military and economic power, the Witan agreed that he should be king.
- King Harold faced challenges to his rule as soon as he became king. There were three battles in 1066 which attempted to overthrow the king: Battle of Gate Fulford, Battle of Stamford Bridge and the Battle of Hastings.
- When William won at the Battle of Hastings, England became under Norman Rule. However, William had to make changes to England in order to gain control. He built 500 castles, changed the social structure and laws in England to help gain stability.
- The North of England was an area that caused King William an enormous amount of trouble. It was a long way from London, it took William time to march north to stop any resistance.
- **WW1 overview** – World War 1 began on July 28, 1914 and lasted until November 11, 1918. Differences in foreign policies were to blame, although the immediate cause was the assassination of Austria's Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
- The two main sides were the Allies, (**Triple Entente**) which included France, Great Britain and Russia; and the **Triple Alliance** Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary. In total, 30 countries were involved in the conflict.
- Soldiers fought largely in trenches during the war, and thousands suffered from stress, known as shell-shock. The British and French trenches were often squalid, whereas the German trenches were almost luxurious in comparison, with bunks and decent cooking facilities.

