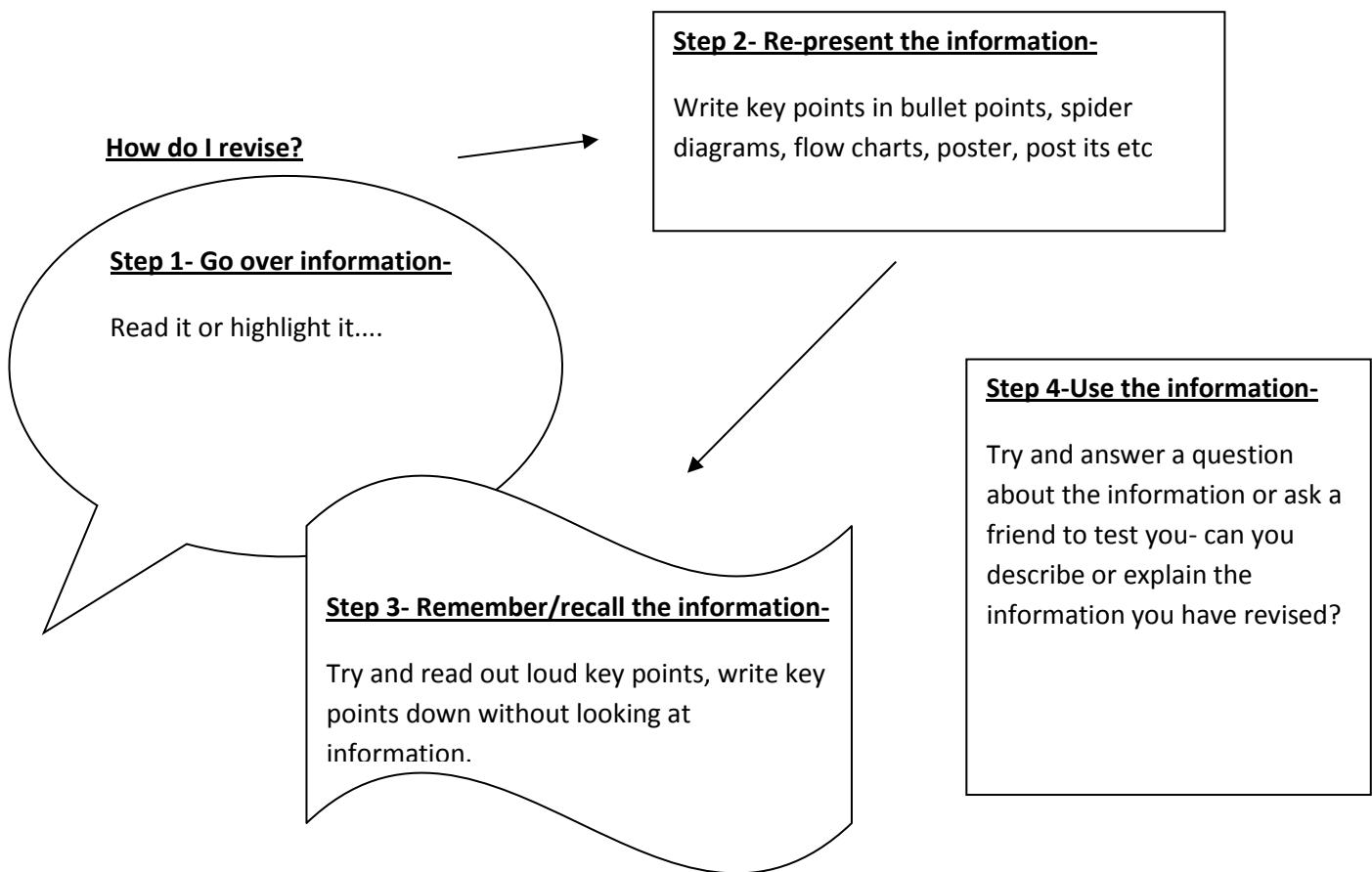


Year 8



Life as a slave;

-Black people from Africa were used as slaves.

-They were given hard labour and long hours to do working on plantations in America.

-They lived in poor conditions with little food, when being transported to plantations on ships they faced unbearable difficulties. They were chained to each other, kept cramped together and given little food or water. They had no medical help and often diseases spread quickly.

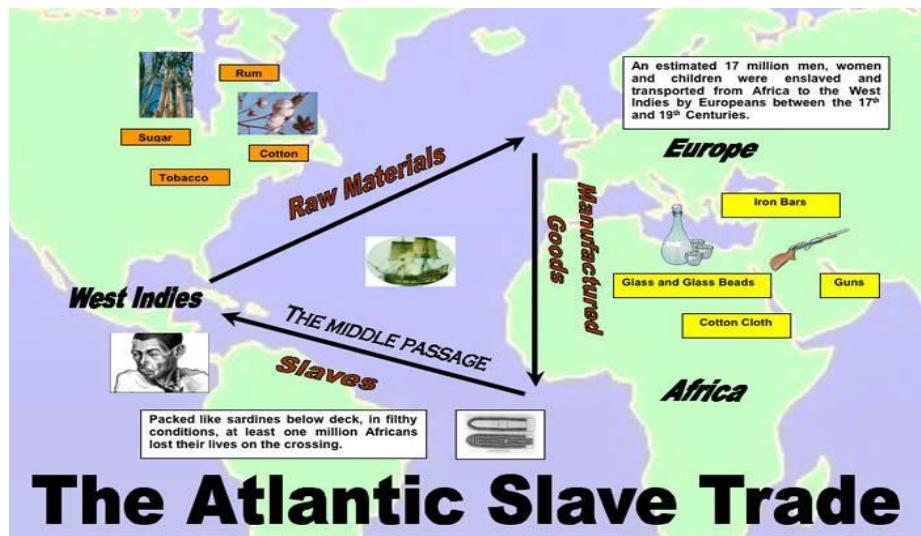
-Slaves were used for work and if they were not fit to work they were left to die. Sometimes unhealthy slaves were thrown overboard before even reaching plantations as they were worth more money dead as insurance could be claimed.

-Slaves were beaten and punished for not working fast or hard enough. Many had scars from being whipped.

Slave Auctions;

- Slaves were sold at auction either under the hammer to the highest bidder or through a scramble. In a scramble slaves were put in a cage with a price tag, buyers would race into the cage to select a slave and a fixed price.
- Slaves were cleaned up ready for sales to look presentable. Owners wanted them to make a lot of money and sell for a good price so they were cleaned, rubbed with oil to make them look shiny and healthy. Some slaves who had diarrhoea had rope inserted into their bottoms to act as a plug, this would ensure buyers did not know they had any illnesses.

What was the slave trade triangle?



Did the Indians like British rule?

Mutiny 1857-1859

The Indian soldiers (called Sepoys) in the East India Company's army were unhappy. They were angry as they felt British rule didn't respect Indian culture and traditions. They refused to use new gun cartridges which were rumoured to be greased with cow and pig fat. Cows are sacred to Hindus and Pigs are unclean to Muslims.

NO- Many Indians wanted to be independent from British rule. Britain had brought problems to India. Harsh taxes were imposed by the British. Most people couldn't afford to support their own families and were already living in poverty with no jobs.

Most of the money in India went to the British. There were few Indian landowners or Indian owned big businesses.

India had no independence. The British installed loyal governments and anyone who rejected British rule was punished.

YES- Some Indians could appreciate what benefits the British rule had brought. Britain had helped India to modernise by building railways and improving schooling and legal systems. They also built hospitals, and provided treatments and vaccinations against common diseases.

The British revolutionised Indian Industry. Production of tea, coffee and spices, as well as other manufacturing processes provided jobs.

Causes of WWI

There were 4 MAIN causes of the war;

Militarism= Armies building up causing other countries to become paranoid and build their armies up. This led to war being more likely as countries were ready and prepared to fight.

Alliances= Countries joining together in “teams” to support each other in the event of an attack. This led to countries joining in war to support another country- war was now between not just 2 countries but many. Signing secret alliances also led to suspicion building and paranoia which increased tensions between countries.

Imperialism=Building up empires. Countries would invade and risk was to build up their empires.

Nationalism= Pride in your country. More soldiers were prepared to fight for their country.

The above led to tensions building up between countries. The spark that set the war was the murder of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne. Ferdinand was murdered in Sarajevo in Bosnia, a country Austria had recently taken over.

Medicine in the trenches;

XRAY

Scientists and doctors found it was important for injured soldiers to be treated within an hour. New, motorised ambulances and trains helped to make getting to the injured easier and mobile X-ray units improved the level of care that could be provided.

These X-ray units could be taken to the soldiers. They told doctors where in soldiers' bodies any bullets or pieces of shrapnel were. The fact that skilled nurses were allowed closer to the front line than in other wars was also very helpful.

With the development of X-ray technology, surgeons were able to detect where a bullet had penetrated. Many operations were successfully performed during the war thanks to this advancement

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Blood transfusions

Nurses still only had salt water to clean wounds. Soldiers did not always realise that open wounds were more likely to get infected.

Blood was first stored successfully during World War One. This meant doctors could now give blood transfusions to soldiers when they had lost blood. This was a process where they transferred blood taken from a healthy person, to someone who had lost a lot of blood. Blood transfusions prevented many deaths. In previous wars, soldiers with severe burns, tissue damage and contagious diseases would have usually died.

Problems in trenches;

- **Daily life** was monotonous and often very dull. It involved the cleaning and inspection of weapons; the construction and repair of trench defences; the removal of dead and wounded from trenches and no man's land; the transfer of supplies, food rations and new equipment; observing enemy activity and movement; repairing barbed wire defences; delousing of uniforms.
- **Conditions** in the trenches were shocking. Soldiers had to live there in all weathers. In winter, trenches flooded, and sometimes froze.
- **Trench foot-** As a result of wet conditions and poor hygiene, some soldiers suffered from "trench foot". Men had to wear the same socks and boots which were damp and cold, men rubbed each others feet with grease as a protective layer but many still suffered. Trench foot rotted away skin and let feet deformed and very painful to walk on.
- **Immediate danger-** Soldiers had to live with the constant danger of enemy shelling and snipers; the sound of artillery bombardments which sometimes resulted in soldiers suffering from a breakdown known as "shell shock"; the death or injury of close friends; the dangers of poison gas attacks; rats and lice. Soldiers suffered enormous casualties due to the deadly effects of modern artillery, grenades, mines and machine guns.
- **Attempts** that were made to end the deadlock of trench warfare included the introduction of poison gas attacks and the tank. The gas could be effective if the wind blew in the right direction, and the enemy was taken by surprise. The British were the first to introduce the tank which could be effective if the ground was firm enough, and there were sufficient troops to hold on to enemy territory captured by using tanks to lead the troops across no man's land.
- **Supplies-** Many soldiers had a the boring diet of tea, biscuits and tinned beef, nothing fresh, and food was rationed, some higher ranking soldiers had better food, many would lie to their families to ensure they did not worry.

Schools in Nazi Germany

Lessons were very different in Nazi Germany. Students had Race Studies where they learned how the Aryan Race was superior to Jews. They also learned about the Nazi Party and practiced singing anthems about how great Hitler was.

Girls studied Domestic Science where they were taught how to be good wives and mothers. This was important because Hitler wanted to populate Germany with as many pure-Aryans as possible to create a powerful nation.

Treaty of Versailles

The German people were very unhappy and wanted revenge.

Germany could not afford to pay the reparations so during the 1920's people in Germany were very poor.

People were dissatisfied with the government and desperate.

They voted for Hitler who promised to reverse the Treaty of Versailles and get revenge.

Hitler's Actions

Hitler began building up the German Army as soon as he became Chancellor in January 1933.

Hitler then started to take back land that had been taken away from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles such as the Rhineland.

Hitler's actions caused tensions between countries because they did not know what he would do next.

Failure of Appeasement

France and Britain failed to stop Hitler when he started to break the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and instead followed a policy of appeasement.

Causes of World War Two (ABOVE)

The Treaty of Versailles

Blame: Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles stated that Germany must accept full responsibility for the outbreak of World War One. This became known as the War Guilt Clause.

Reparations: Germany were forced to pay reparations (money to repair the damages of war) to the Allied Powers. The reparations were incredibly high - £6.6 billion which outraged people in Germany.

Army: To stop her invading another country, Germany's army was reduced to just 100,000 men. Conscription was ended which meant all soldiers must be volunteers and weapons were reduced. Germany was no longer allowed to have submarines or an air force, and could keep just six battleships. Germany were no longer allowed to keep military forces in the Rhineland.

They wanted to destroy the Treaty of Versailles and not pay back money they owed (reparations).

They wanted to take land back for 'living space' (lebensraum) for more Germans and make Jews live elsewhere.

They believed only those with German blood could be members of the nation, no Jews.

They wanted generous old age pensions and to provide jobs for everyone

What did the Nazis Believe? (ABOVE)

Were the Nazis really popular?

Yes

Hitler promised to undo the Treaty of Versailles which German people hated as it was humiliating and left the country in terrible debt.

German business owners and farmers were scared the Communist Party was going to take over Germany which would cost them money. The Nazis were against Communism.

Hitler promised to build up Germany's Army which made people feel safe and powerful.

There was an economic crisis in 1929 which left thousands of people without jobs. The Nazis promised to fix the economy and create many new jobs.

No

Many people only supported the Nazis because they were too afraid to speak out against them. They feared the Gestapo (secret police) were

1933- Boycott of Jewish Shops and businesses.

1938- Jews banned from public places.

1938- Kristallnacht “night of broken glass” - Jewish shops and synagogues smashed, 20,000 sent to concentration camps.

1941- Jews to wear distinguishing yellow star.

1941- all synagogues to be closed. Jews not allowed pets.



1935- Reich Citizenship laws- removed right to vote and protection of the law.

THE NUERMBERG LAWS

1935

1. Only a person of German or similar blood is a citizen of the Reich (Germany). A Jew is not a citizen of the Reich. He has no vote. He may not hold public office.
2. Marriage between Jews and citizens of German blood is forbidden.
3. Sexual relations outside marriage between Jews and German citizens are forbidden.
4. Jews are forbidden to display the national flag or the national colours.

1942- Sale to Jews of German newspapers is a punishable offence.



1939- Jews forbidden to be out of doors after 8pm.

1939- Jews captured in Poland were shut up into Ghettos in appalling conditions.

1939- Jews excluded from being lawyers, teachers, chemist, artists etc. Jewish doctors could only treat Jewish patients.

How did Jews resist persecution?

1. Some Jews decided not to eat in the camps. Many committed suicide in an attempt to defy the Nazis and take back control.
2. Some Jews continued to meet up and pray in the camps. Many took prayer books in and met up in secret.
3. Some Jews Some Jews fought back in the camps and ghettos- for example in Treblinka 1943 a Jew managed to get weapons, 15 guards were killed, 150 prisoners escaped.
4. In Auschwitz towards the end of the war, the Sonderkommandos (people who emptied bodies from the gas chambers) managed to blow up two of the gas chambers.
5. In Poland there were groups of resistance fighters, they blew up railway lines, 40,000 Jews escaped from the ghettos into the forests.

Jews in Hiding- Anne Frank

Many Jews went into hiding. Anne Frank was a famous Jew who did. Anne writes in her diary about the difficulties in hiding. Anne says there was no space or privacy which was frustrating. Anne also complains of the boredom. In addition Anne says a lot of time was spent worrying about what might happen and being scared of making any noise or being seen.

Camps

Hitler and the Nazis persecuted the Jews (treated them badly. Eventually they were sent to death camps, such as Auschwitz. They were transported in crowded Cattle trailers with little food or water, made to stand for days, many died from exhaustion or dehydration.

On entering the camps they were divided into those who went straight to gas chambers (unfit, too old, too young) and those who could live and work on the camp. Workers lived in awful conditions, they had little food and water and were made to do hard manual labour, they lived in crowded and dirty barracks sleeping 7 to a bunk.

Difficulties in resisting

No planning time-

-An inmates stay at camp was short, many died and so there was little time to get together and coordinate a response, people did not live long enough to see through a plan.

Condition of Jews-

Many arriving were so weak as they had been exhausted from their journey and given little food or water. In the ghettos they had also been malnourished. The day to day tasks in the camp were exhausting. They were not fit enough to put up a fight.

Supplies-

Jews had no opportunity or access to weapons. They could not get enough weaponry to fight the well stocked SS and guards, they also had little fighting experience against the expertise and military tactics of the Nazis.

Hope-

Many Jews would not fight back as they believed there was hope that they would survive. Cleaver tricks by the Nazis made them think this. For example on the way into Auschwitz was a sign saying “work makes you free” or “Albeit macht frei”. They also played music on arrival to camps which made people think it would be fine.