

Year 9

How do I revise?

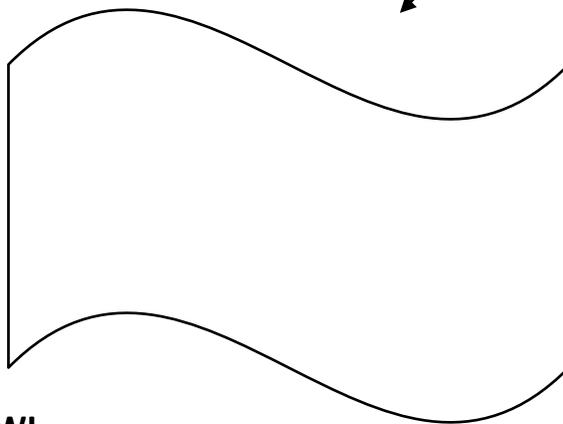
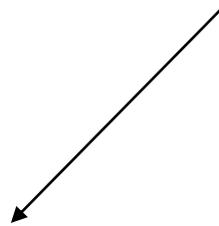
Step 1- Go over information-

Read it or highlight it....



Step 2- Re-present the information-

Write key points in bullet points, spider diagrams, flow charts, poster, post its etc



Step 4-Use the information-

Try and answer a question about the information or ask a friend to test you- can you describe or explain the information you have revised?

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

Triage

The Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) was set up to care for British troops. It used a special system called 'triage' where sick soldiers were put into one of three possible groups:

lightly injured - Soldiers who did not need much care. They were quickly given treatment wherever they were and then carried on fighting.

and hospital - Soldiers who needed to be transported by ambulance to a hospital for treatment. They were taken in motorised or horse-driven ambulances to the nearest hospital base.

and help - Soldiers who did not have much chance of getting

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.

Nazi Germany

Causes of WWII;

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for taking notes on the causes of World War II.

Treaty of Versailles;

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for taking notes on the Treaty of Versailles.

Empty rectangular box for writing.

What did Hitler and the Nazis believe?

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WWII CIVILIANS: HOLOCAUST

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.

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.

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.

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. Clever tricks by the Nazis made them think this. For example on the way into Auschwitz was a sign saying "work makes you free" or "Arbeit macht frei". They also played music on arrival to camps which made people think it would be fine.

WWII Civilians: Home Front/Britain

ROLE OF WOMEN IN WWII

Land Army

As in World War One, women were called on to help on the land and the Women's Land Army (WLA) was re-formed in July 1939. Their work was vital as so many men were being called up into the military. In August 1940, only 7,000 women had joined.

The work was hard and young women usually worked in isolated communities. Many lived in years old farm workers cottages without running water, electricity or gas. Winter, in particular, could be hard especially as the women had to break up the soil by hand ready for sowing. They were vital for feeding the population.

SECRET AGENTS

Women were also used as secret agents. They were members of SOE (Special Operations Executive) and were usually parachuted into occupied France or landed in special planes. Their work was exceptionally dangerous as just one slip could lead to capture, torture and death. Their work was to find out all that they could to support the Allies for example for the planned landings in Normandy in June 1944. This helped to plan attacks.

The most famous female SOE members were Violette Szabo and Odette Churchill. Both were awarded the George Cross for the work they did - the George Cross is the highest bravery award that a civilian can get.

FACTORY WORK

Many women decided that they would work in a factory. They worked in all manner of production ranging from making ammunition to uniforms to aeroplanes. The hours they worked were long and some women had to move to where the factories were. Women produced many weapons and munitions to help with the fighting at war.

WOMENS VOLUNTARY SERVICE

During the Blitz on London women in voluntary organisations did a very important job. The Women's Voluntary Service provided fire fighters with tea and refreshments when the clear-up took place after a bombing raid. The WVS had one million members by 1943.

The WVS also provided tea and refreshments for those who sheltered in the Underground in London. Basically, the WVS did whatever was needed. In Portsmouth, they collected enough scrap metal to fill four railway carriages.....in just one month.

They also looked after people who had lost their homes from Germans bombing - the support they provided for these shocked people who had lost everything was incalculable. When the WVS were not on call, they knitted socks, balaclavas etc. for service men. Some WVS groups adopted a sailor to provide him with warm knitted clothing.

THE BLITZ

-Britain declared war on 3rd Sept 1939.

-Germany were using "Blitzkrieg" or lightning war- this was a surprise and speedy attack using the tank and planes. Enemy airfields and communication centres were bombed to slow any defence.

-This was working and Germany defeated Belgium and Holland **quickly** (in 5 days).

-The French were taken by surprise- the Germans attacked the Ardennes- a wooded region unsuitable for tanks.

-This was the German bombing of Britain from Sept 1940 until May 1941. This was after the Battle of Britain.

-It was intended to **destroy morale of citizens** into surrendering by bombing their homes and killing their families and industry.

-**London was worst hit**, 13,000 were killed.

-**Coventry** was badly hit in Nov with 500 killed.

- Government tried to maintain morale with **propaganda** "**Britain can take it**" **People had Blitz Spirit and fought on.**
- Undergrounds were used for shelter** but many were hit including Piccadilly.
- Reality was that people were in **despair**- there was no milk, telephones or humour.
- 3 million homes were destroyed and 20,000 killed- it did make more support the war and they were **determined to win.**

Evacuation

Positives-

- Over 1 million children were evacuated out of danger in towns and cities likely to be bombed to the countryside. It saved many lives.
- Some saw countryside for the first time and enjoyed living in wealthy areas with farm life and green fields.
- Many had a healthier style of living- healthier food and diet, fresh air and walks in the countryside.
- Evacuation made society realise that some people were very poor and needed help. They saw children with little belongings and who had a difficult life. This led to pressure being put on the government to help people after the war.

Negatives-

-Sometimes children were "chosen" by host families by being lined up in village halls and inspected. Clean and strong looking children were chosen with dirty, weak children left until last. This was humiliating and upsetting for the evacuee children.

-Evacuees often were not used to living in wealthy countryside areas, their standard of behaviour was different, many host families could not cope with improper toilet habits and no table manners.

-lots were homesick.

-Some evacuees were bullied by other children in the countryside for being different and causing over-crowding in classrooms.