

Year 8 Eagles

History homework booklet



This is your homework booklet for year 8. Included in this booklet are all your homework tasks for the year, a place to record your progress and knowledge organisers for the units we are going to study which you can use to revise. Please keep it safe as we cannot issue new ones because you have lost it

Achievement record

Task number		Date due	score
1	Knowledge test		
2	Exam practice		
4	Key word test		
5	Skill practice		
7	Knowledge test		
8	Exam practice		
10	Key word test		
11	Skill practice		
13	Knowledge test		
16	Key word test		
17	Days that shook the world research		

Seneca

You will be required to complete some of your revision homework on www.senecalearning.co.uk.

In order to use if you need to create an account and join the correct class using your class code and an email address you can access – ideally your school one but if not another one is fine

My class code is _____

When you have joined the correct class you should complete the assignments under the assignments tab.

A guide of how to join seneca, get into the correct class and where to find your assignments is included in this booklet

Homework # 1 knowledge test

1) Give the MAIN long term reasons why WWI started

a) M = _____

b) A = _____

c) I = _____

d) N = _____

2) Add the dates to the following events

a) the assassination of Franz Ferdinand _____

b) The British declaration of War on German _____

3) Answer these questions

a) Who was in charge of Germany at the start of WWI? _____

b) Which three countries formed the Triple Alliance? _____

c) Which three countries were part of the Triple Entente? _____

d) Who assassinated Franz Ferdinand? _____

e) Give one reason why men agreed to fight in WWI _____

f) Give a second reason why men agreed to fight in WWI _____

score _____/12

paragraph two

paragraph three

feedback – next time

Homework # 3 – key words test

Write a definition for the key words below

- 1) Ally / Allies _____
- 2) Imperialism _____
- 3) Kaiser _____
- 4) Militarism _____
- 5) Nationalism _____
- 6) Patriotism _____
- 7) Triple Alliance _____
- 8) Triple Entente _____
- 9) Tsar _____

Score _____ / 9

Homework # 4 – historical skill practice: interpretations of role of women in World War One

Read the quote below and answer the questions

During the conflict that was placed before them, they not only gained the gratitude of many in their own generation but they proved, for the first time on a global scale, the enormous value of a woman's contribution, paving the way for future generations of women to do the same."

Kathryn J. Atwood, *Women Heroes of World War I: 16 Remarkable Resisters, Soldiers, Spies, and Medics*

- 1) Sum up the view in the interpretation in your own words

- 2) Give one reason why you think Kathryn Atwood has this view of the role of women in world war one?

- 3) Do you agree with the opinion of the role of women given in the interpretation? Explain your reason.

Homework # 5 – knowledge test

1) Give an example of how laws financially, politically and socially affected the Jewish people.

a) Financially _____

b) Socially _____

c) Politically _____

2) Add the dates to the following events

a) Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany _____

b) First concentration camp opened _____

c) Boycott of Jewish shops _____

d) The Nuremburg Laws were passed _____

e) Kristallnacht _____

3) Answer these questions

a) What is anti-Semitism? _____

b) Who else was targeted other than Jews during the Holocaust? _____

c) Give one way the Nazis used propaganda to turn people against the Jews?

d) Give a second way the Nazis used propaganda to turn people against the Jews?

e) What were the Nuremberg Laws _____

f) What was a concentration camp? _____

score _____/14

Homework # 6– exam practice: Explain how Jewish lives changed under Nazi rule?

This task is designed to revise over what we have completed in lessons and practice exam skills.

You need to write three paragraphs to answer the question. Each paragraph should be a PEEL paragraph and do the following things

Point

Pick out a way in which Jewish lives changed under Nazi rule
“one way in which Jewish lives changed was ...”

Evidence

Give evidence to tell me about the way in which Jewish lives changed. Basically show off what you know about the way in which Jewish people were treated
“in 1935 the Nuremberg Laws was introduced”

Explain & Link

explain how these actions helped changed Jewish lives

Paragraph one

paragraph two

paragraph three

feedback – next time

Homework # 7 key words test

Write a definition for the key words below

1) Anti-Semitism _____

2) Aryan _____

3) Concentration Camp _____

4) Dictator _____

5) Final Solution _____

6) Appeasement _____

7) Annex _____

8) Hyper-inflation _____

9) Artillery _____

10) Blitzkrieg _____

11) Luftwaffe _____

12) Nazi _____

13) Soviet Union _____

Score _____/13

Homework # 8 – source skills

Read the source below which is talking about the evacuation of Dunkirk and answer the questions

More cheering evidence of the success of this amazing military exploit is the presence in Britain of large numbers of French soldiers... They are showered with hospitality and find the tea of old England almost as refreshing as their familiar coffee... Enjoying an unexpected seaside holiday, they bask in the sun, awaiting orders to return to France.

The story of that epic withdrawal will live in history as a glorious example of discipline [amongst our troops] ... Every kind of small craft - destroyers, paddle steamers, yachts, motorboats, rowing boats - have sped here to the burning ruins of Dunkirk to bring off the gallant British and French troops betrayed by the desertion of the Belgian king.

Here in these scenes off the beaches of Dunkirk you have one of the dramatic pictures of the war. Men waded to a vessel beached at low tide, its crew waiting to haul them aboard. Occasional German planes fleck the sky, but where was the German Navy? Of German sea power there was little trace.

A script from a newsreel about the evacuation of Dunkirk from Movietone News

1) What can you learn from the source about how people in British saw the evacuation of Dunkirk?

2) How useful is the source for someone wanting to learn the success of the evacuation of Dunkirk?

Homework # 9 – knowledge test

Answer the following questions

1. What was the Phoney War?
2. What were the Nazi 'lightning war' tactics which conquered Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France in April-June 1940 called?
3. What was the Battle of Britain?
4. What happened to children at the start of the war?
5. What is meant by the term Blitz Spirit?
6. Give a way in which Britain prepared for war before 1939.
7. Give a way in which Britain prepared for war after 1939
8. What was the evacuation of Dunkirk?
9. Give one reason why Dunkirk can be seen as a triumph
10. Give one reason why Dunkirk can be seen as a disaster

Score _____/10

Homework # 10 – key word test

Write a definition for the key words below

- 1) Air Raid _____
- 2) Artillery _____
- 3) Blackout _____
- 4) Blitz Spirit _____
- 5) Civilian _____
- 6) Evacuation _____
- 7) Evacuee _____
- 8) Gas Mask _____
- 9) Home Front _____
- 10) Merchant Navy _____
- 11) Propaganda _____
- 12) Rationing _____
- 13) Shelters _____
- 14) The Blitz _____

Homework # 11 – days that shook the world research

Pick a day in history that you think is significant enough to be considered a day that shook the world and complete the tasks below

1) Write a brief account of the key events that happened on the day

2) Explain why you think this event is significant

Optional homework and wider reading for each unit

unit	Fiction	Non fiction	Watching	Visits
World War One	Loyal Creatures by Morris Gleitzman Stay where you are and then leave by John Boyne Private Peaceful by Michael Morpurgo Dusk by Eve Edwards	The sleepwalkers by Chris Clark The First World War by Martin Gilbert Fighting on the homefront by Kate Adie	Find our youtube channel (historyahs) and find the world war one playlist	Norfolk regimental museum at Norwich Castle Ypres (we offer this as a trip in year 9) Imperial War Museum (free)
The holocaust	The Earth is singing by Vanessa Curtis Maus by Art Spiegelman Rose under fire by Elizabeth Wein Goodnight Mr Tom by Michelle Magorian Dunkirk by Tom Holland	Hitler, The Germans and the final solution Auschwitz by Laurence Rees Child survivors of the holocaust by various Munich by David Faber Dunkirk retreat to victory by Julian Thompson	Find our youtube channel (historyahs) and find the holocaust playlist	National holocaust centre Imperial war museum (free) Sachsenhausen concentration camp (we offer this as part of Berlin tour)
World War Two	Letters from the Lighthouse by Emma Carroll That burning summer by Lydia Syson Operation Blackout by Victor Watson White Eagles by Elizabeth Wein	The Blitz by Juliet Gardner The secret life of Bletchley Park by Sinclair McKay Sand and Steel by Peter Caddick-Adams	Find our youtube channel (historyahs) and find World War Two playlist	Museum of Norwich at The Bridewell Imperial war museum (free) Muckleburgh collection Duxford (we visit this on activities week on out and about)

If you want even more reading suggestions ask Mrs Connor for the bigger reading list or find it on the school website. Our school library also has a huge selection of historical fiction and non fiction.

Podcasts

- History extra – available via Spotify or BBC extra website <https://www.historyextra.com/article-type/podcast/>
- Dan Snow’s History hit – available via Spotify or <https://www.historyhit.com/podcasts/dan-snows-history-hit/>
- Weird Norfolk – available via Spotify or <https://www.edp24.co.uk/topic/Tag/Weird%20Norfolk%20Podcast>
- The History of England – available via Spotify <https://thehistoryofengland.co.uk/>
- You’re dead to me podcast – available via Spotify or <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p07mdbhg/episodes/player>

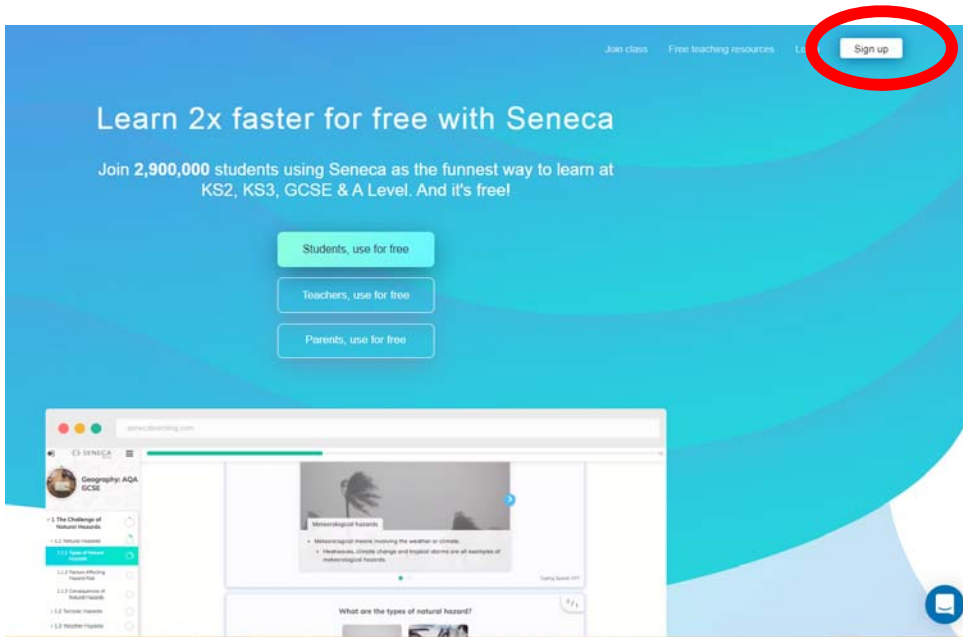
Magazines

- You can access a variety of free magazines via Norfolk library service. For details of what you need to do to access this service go to this link <https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/libraries-local-history-and-archives/libraries/find-an-item/ebooks-and-audio> they have available BBC history magazine, BBC History revealed and All about History.

A guide to Seneca Learning using a desktop computer / laptop

please note if you are doing this on mobile that the screen will look slightly different and you will often find things in the menu tab (three lines on top of each other in top right hand corner) but essentially it is the same processes.

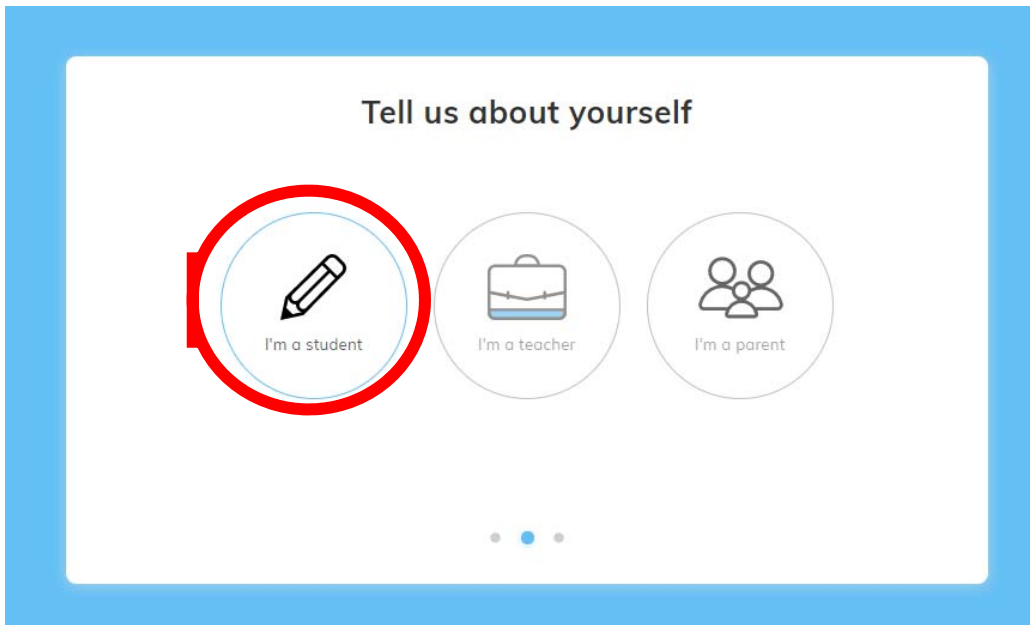
In the top right corner, click on sign up



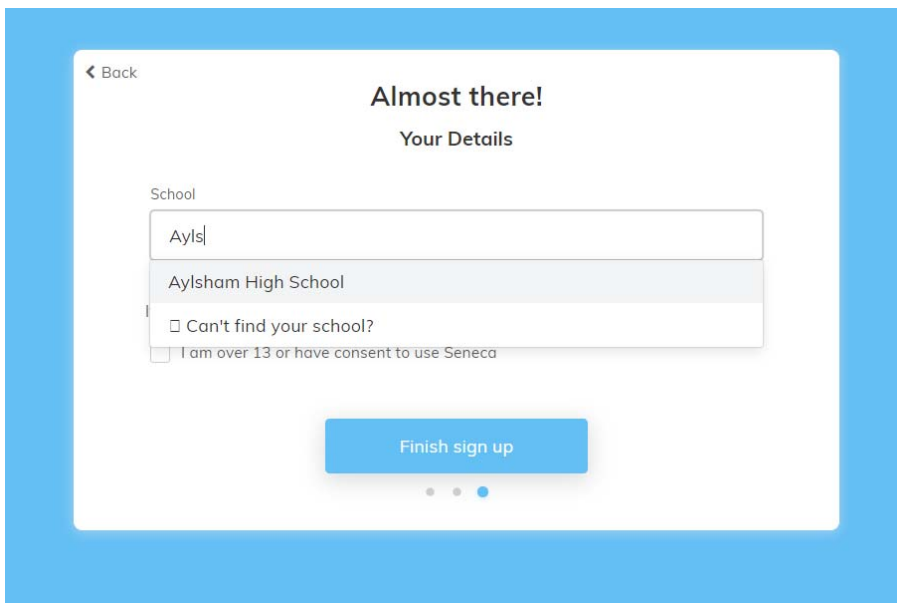
This will take you to a page where you enter your name, email address (preferably use your @alf.education one), a password that you will remember and tick that you agree to the terms and conditions

A screenshot of the 'Sign up' form on the Seneca Learning website. The form is white and centered on a blue background. It has the title 'Sign up' and a link 'Try without signing up?'. The form contains the following fields: 'First name' and 'Last name' (two separate input boxes), 'Email' (one input box), and 'Password' (one input box). Below the password field, there is a checked checkbox and the text 'I agree to the [Terms and Conditions](#)'. At the bottom of the form is a blue 'Sign up' button and a link 'Already have an account? [Login](#)'.

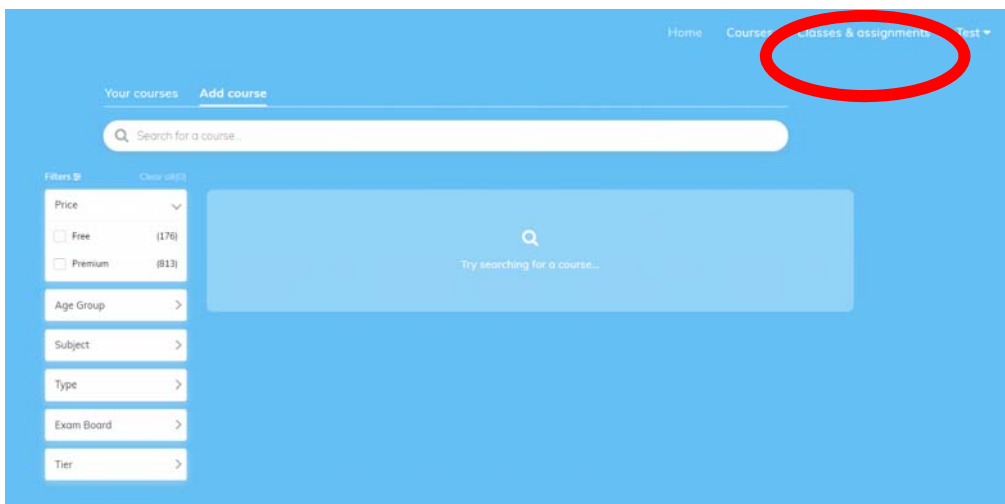
Click 'I am a student'



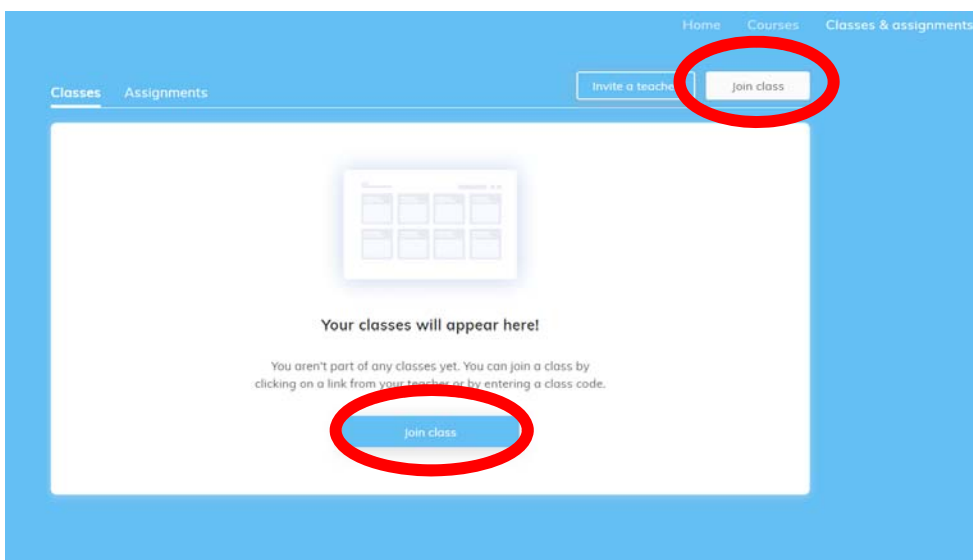
Then search for Aylsham High School (it will come up with the suggestion after you have typed the first few letters.), make sure you select 'Aylsham High School', then click the 'Finish sign up'



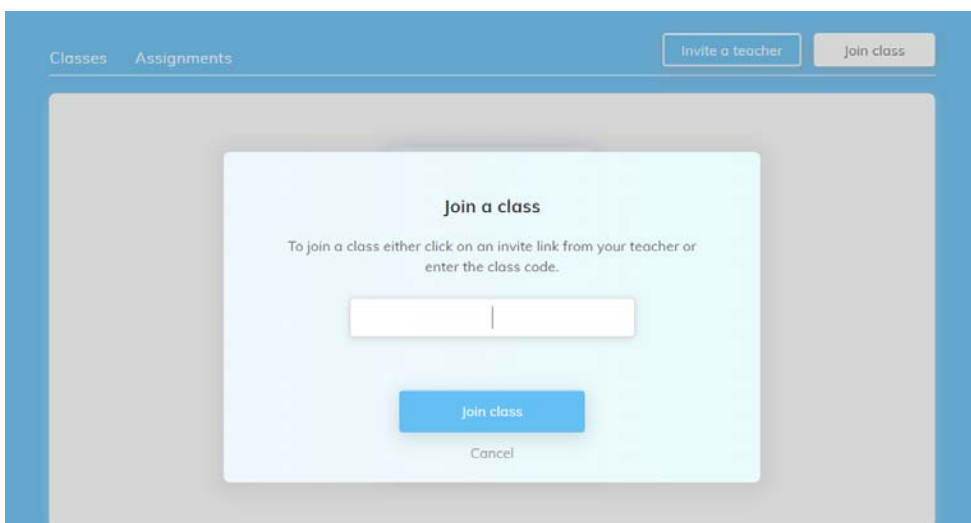
You then need to join your class. To do this, click the 'classes & assignment' tab in the top corner



Then click the 'join class' button



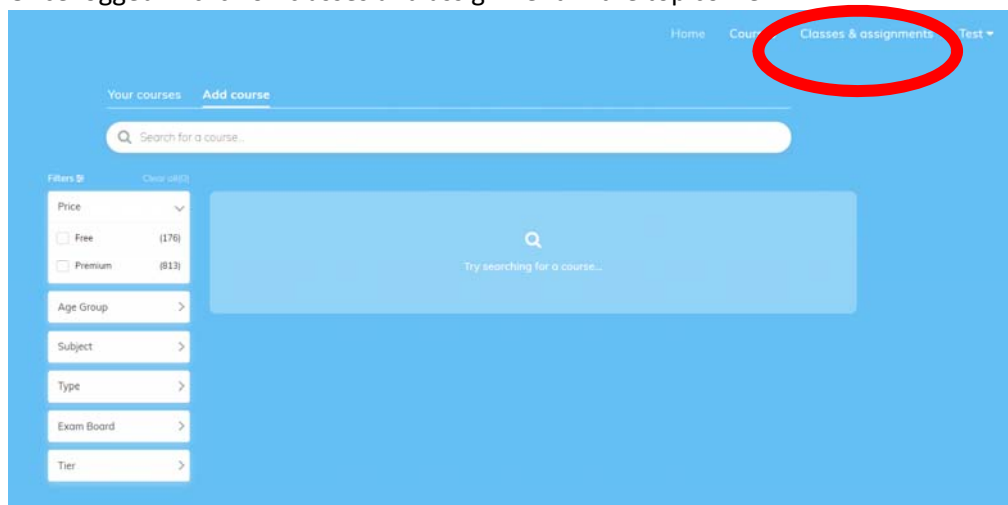
Type in the class code given to you by your teacher – make sure you have copied it correctly. It is case sensitive and easy to muddle up some letters and numbers e.g.
oO0 - o (lower case O) O (upper case o) and 0 (zero) and
ll - l (uppercase i) and l (lower case L)



Finding an assignment

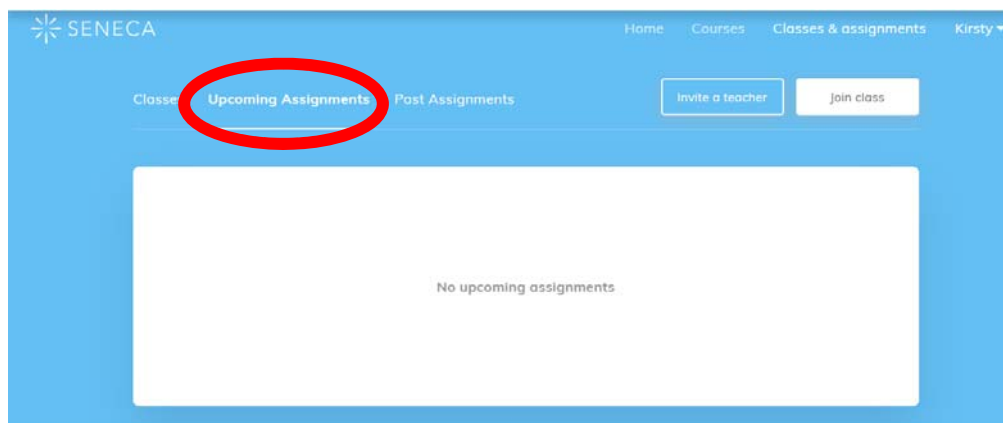
Do not just log into seneca and just start doing a course your class is doing. You need to make sure you are doing tasks through assignments so that it registers you have done the work set, marks your work and tells your teacher you have completed the assignment set.

Once logged in click on classes and assignment in the top corner



Then click on upcoming assignments to get your assignments

If you have missed an assignment deadline then the assignments will be in past assignments. Click on the past assignments button (this is a drop down tab on mobile) to access these (next to upcoming assignments)



Year 8 History: the First World War, 1914 – 18 Start of WWI Knowledge organiser.

At the beginning of the 20th century life in Britain was very different for ordinary people, mainly due to the lack of technology in people's lives and homes. Most European countries had empires some dating back hundreds of years; newer countries like Germany and Italy were keen to build up empires too and almost the whole of Africa was 'ruled' by European powers –this was called imperialism.

The European countries were also building up weapons and their armed forces (militarism) and they joined together to form alliances with each other. Britain, France and Russia came together to form the Triple Entente, while Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy formed the Triple Alliance. As a result the situation was becoming very tense, and people became very patriotic and strongly supported their own countries.

At the same time some people wanted independence from the empires that ruled them, especially in Austria-Hungary which was made up of many different people speaking different languages; this is called nationalism. These were all long-term causes.

The trigger for war came on 28 June 1914 when Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his wife were assassinated in Sarajevo by someone wanting Bosnia to be part of Serbia and break away from Austria-Hungary. Countries started to mobilise and on 4 August Britain declared war on Germany and the Triple Alliance and World War 1 began.

In Europe as the two armies moved towards each other they dug trenches for protection and to stop the opposing armies getting any further, resulting in stalemate. These trenches formed the Western Front and stretched from the English Channel, through Belgium and France to Switzerland. Fighting also took place along an Eastern Front with Russia, in Turkey and the Middle East and also at sea in the North Sea, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, making it a World War.



Key words

Ally / Allies – A country or countries that fought with Britain in WW1.

Alliance – A group of countries that fight together against a common enemy.

Armed forces – Fighting forces of a country, such as the British Army and Royal Navy.

Arms – Weapons of war.

Conscientious objector – Someone who refuses to fight for moral reasons.

Conscription – Compulsory joining of armed forces.

Front line – The first line of trenches facing the enemy.

Imperialism – Taking over other countries to build up an empire.

Kaiser – The king of Germany.

Militarism – The building up of arms and armed forces.

Mobilise – A country gets ready for war.

Nationalism – A very strong belief that your country is best.

Patriotism – Strong loyalty to your country.

Propaganda – Information that might not exactly lie but may not tell the whole truth.

Recruitment – Getting men to join the armed forces.

Stalemate – When enemy countries cannot make any headway against each other.

Trenches – A series of deep ditches where soldiers on both sides lived and fought from on the Western Front.

Triple Alliance – Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy } These countries agreed to help

Triple Entente – Britain, France and Russia } each other if there was a war.

Tsar – the king of Russia.

Western Front – The lines of fighting trenches that stretched from the English Channel to Switzerland across Belgium and France.

Key dates of WWI

28th June 1914 – The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

4th August 1914 – Great Britain declares war on Germany.

7th August 1914 – Lord Kitchener calls for 100,000 men to sign up.

22nd August 1914 – The BEF (British Expeditionary Force) arrives in France.

25th April 1915 – Allied landings at Gallipoli.

2nd February 1916 – Britain introduces conscription.

31st May 1916 – The Battle of Jutland.

1st July 1916 – First day of the Battle of the Somme.

19th January 1917 – The USA declares war on Germany.

12th October 1917 – Battle of Passchendaele.

6th February 1918 – The Representation of the People Act.

11th November 1918 – Armistice.

Gallipoli (25th April 1915-9th January 1916) The Gallipoli peninsula, Turkey.

Winston Churchill wanted to create a physical link with Russia in Eastern Europe in order to open up an Eastern front against the Germans. To do this he needed to capture the Dardanelles, a passage of water from the Mediterranean sea to the Black sea. He planned a huge assault on the Gallipoli peninsula to capture the area and allow his ships safe passage. Unfortunately for Churchill, the Dardanelles were full of anti-ship mines that caused huge losses to his fleet of ships and the fighting on land became a desperate war of survival for the Australian and New Zealand (ANZAC) soldiers dug in on the edge of cliffs. The Turkish enemy used snipers to great effect and after a desperately cold winter, the attack was called off.

Casualties: 200,000 Allied and 200,000 Turkish though the Turkish held all of their ground.

Jutland (31st May-1st June 1916) The North Sea, near Denmark

Over the previous 20 years, the British and German Navies had been growing to compete with each other. After the start of the First World War, the Navies began to see action. The German High Seas Fleet wanted to ambush the British Grand Fleet in the North sea to weaken the Royal Navy. British code breakers warned the British fleets of this plan and the British Grand Fleet was prepared for battle!

The two Naval powers fought at the Battle of Jutland for the first and last time in the war. The British lost more ships but the Germans were forced to limp back to port where they remained for the remainder of the war.

Casualties: 14 ships and 6,000 men Allied, 11 ships and 2,500 men, German

The Somme (1st July-18th November 1916) Northern France near Albert

The French were desperately hanging in at Verdun further south on the line and needed the Germans to be distracted. A joint French and British assault was planned for the summer of 1916 in the Somme valley to force the Germans to commit more troops away from Verdun. The first day was widely remembered as the worst day in British military history with 19,000 dead and around 57,000 casualties. They captured barely any ground. The preliminary bombardment had warned the Germans of the attack and not destroyed the defences as hoped. This was followed by further attacks including the first use of tanks in September. Finally by November, the Allies had worked out how to use infantry, tanks, artillery and aircraft together to gain victory.

Casualties: 420,000 British, 200,000 French, 465,000 German.

Passchendaele (31st July-6th Nov 1917) Belgium—near Ypres

The British commander Douglas Haig wanted to capture German submarine bases in Northern Belgium. This meant attacking the Germans at a village known as Passchendaele to cut off their supply lines. After a two week artillery bombardment, the British began their assault on the 31st July. The shelling had churned up the battlefield but there were some initial successes. A few days later, the heaviest rain in 30 years flooded the battlefield. Men and horses drowned in the water filled craters. After several months of fighting, the British and Canadians managed to capture Passchendaele and Haig called off the offensive.

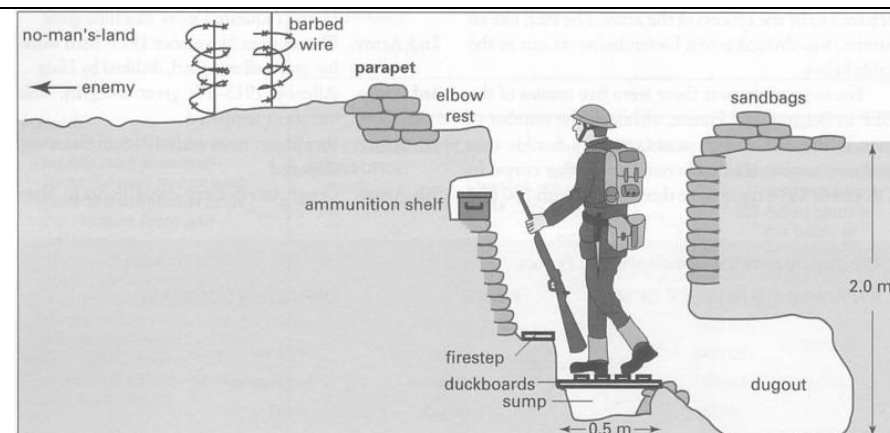
Casualties: 325,000 Allied, 260,000 German

Luckily, the British losses were replaced by American soldiers.

Year 8 History: the First World War, 1914 – 18 Life in the trenches Knowledge organiser.

When war broke out, Britain had a small army of around 250,000 professional soldiers. Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War told the government that Britain needed at least one million men. The government began a massive recruitment drive. It set up recruitment offices in every town and city, it commissioned posters and pamphlets urging young men to join up. The campaign was hugely successful. By March 1916 over 2.5 million men had volunteered to join 'Kitchener's Army'. There were however over 16,000 conscientious objectors in Britain. They refused to fight but often ended up doing other jobs such as being stretcher bearers.

Trenches were long, narrow ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived all day and night. Trenches were long, narrow ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived all day and night. In the middle, was No Man's Land, so-called because it did not belong to either army. Soldiers crossed No Man's Land when they wanted to attack the other side. The trenches could be very muddy and smelly. There were many dead bodies buried nearby and the latrines (toilets) sometimes overflowed into the trenches and which caused a variety of medical problems such as Trench Foot, lice and attracted rats.



Key words

- Armistice** - A truce where both sides agree to stop fighting for a time, ceasefire.
- Artillery** - Large heavy guns, the Royal Artillery is the section of the army that uses them.
- British Commonwealth** - A group of independent, free countries with close links to Britain.
- Conscientious objectors** - Men who refused to fight in war or join the army because they believed that war was always wrong.
- Court martial** - Military court.
- Desertion** - Running away or abandoning something, for example the army.
- Dressing station** - A place for giving emergency treatment to the wounded.
- Duckboards** - Wooden boards placed on the ground of trenches to stop people from sinking in the mud.
- Dugout** - a roofed shelter built into the wall of a trench.
- Fire step** - A raised platform on which soldiers stood to look over and fire over the top of the trenches.
- Pals Battalion/ regiment** - A regiment made up of soldiers from the same town or area.
- Reparations** - Compensation paid for war damage by a defeated country.
- Shells** - Large bullets that are fired over long distances, usually from artillery guns.

Key dates of WWI

- 18th October 1914** – First Battle of Ypres starts.
- 22nd April 1915** – First use of gas on the Western front at the 2nd Battle of Ypres.
- 25th April 1915** – Start of battle of Gallipoli.
- 27th January 1916** – Conscription brought in by British government.
- 21st February 1916** – Battle of Verdun starts.
- 31st May 1916** – Start of Battle of Jutland.
- 1st July 1916** – Start of the Battle of the Somme.
- 15th September 1916** – First use of tanks by the British.
- 6th April 1917** – America joins World War One.
- 31st July 1917** – Start of Battle of Passchendaele (third battle of Ypres).

Year 8 History: the First World War, 1914 – 18 Life in the trenches Knowledge organiser.

World War One was a total war—everybody was involved in some way. Although many men volunteered to join up, in 1916, conscription was introduced. Any man aged 18-41 was liable to be called up. Some refused and were called conscientious objectors.

To fill the gaps left by men at war, women were allowed into jobs for which they were previously considered unsuitable. They were particularly important in munitions factories, making shells for the artillery guns. This was hard and dangerous work, with chemicals dyeing the women's hands and faces yellow. They were nicknamed 'canaries' as a result. Many women were given the vote in 1918. German U-boats tried to starve Britain into surrender by sinking shipping bringing food—this led to rationing being introduced in 1918.

The government took much greater powers than previously as a result of DORA (Defence of the Realm Act). They took over industries, censored press reports of the war, introduced British Summer Time & pub opening hours were changed considerably. David Lloyd George was Prime Minister from 1916. British civilians were subject to attack for the first time. The Germans used battleships to bombard the coast and zeppelin airships to bomb British towns and cities. Thousands were killed.

Key words

Canaries - Nickname for women munition workers, whose faces turned yellow through exposure to chemicals.

Censorship - Government control of information relating to the war.

Conscientious objectors - Refused to fight on moral or religious grounds.

Demobilisation - The process of dismantling armies, discharging soldiers and returning them to civilian life at the conclusion of a war.

Home front - The civilian population during wartime, particularly in relation to their supply and support of the war effort.

Rationing - Limiting access to items in shortage.

Reparations - Payments of money or goods as compensation for deaths, injuries and destruction inflicted during a war.

Suffragette or suffragist - An individual who campaigns to obtain the right to vote.

The Treaty of Versailles - The peace treaty signed at the end of World War One.

Total war - Where war affects all, not only those in the armed forces conscription forcing men to join the armed forces.

Treaty - A formal agreement between two or more nations. Treaties may be concerned with trade, military alliance or resolving conflict and settling differences.

U-boats - German submarines, sinking ships carrying supplies to Britain.

Zeppelin - A name for an early German airship.

Key dates of WWI

8th August 1914 - the Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) introduced

December 1914 - first zeppelins appeared over the English coast

19th January 1915 - Zeppelins used to bomb Great Yarmouth and Kings Lynn

31st May 1915 - Zeppelins used to bomb London

2nd July 1915 - Munitions of War Act

21st May 1916 - Daylight Saving brought in to help people work longer hours

2nd February 1917 - Women's Land army set up

25th February 1918 - rationing introduced

10th June 1918 - representation of the people act gave some women the vote



Year 8 History: The Holocaust Knowledge organiser.

Hitler made it clear from the outset that his policies were anti-Semitic. Once he gained power in Germany in 1933 he started to discriminate against and persecute Jewish people in Germany and other countries ruled by the Nazis.

Initially the Nazi party discriminated against the Jews by producing horrible propaganda full of lies about the Jewish people. Laws were also put in place to discriminate against them e.g. no Jewish were allowed to own pets, Jews were allowed to visit swimming pools. One specific set of laws introduced were the Nuremburg Laws 1935 also known as the citizenship laws which took away Jews German citizenship and banned relationships with Germans

In November 1938, the Jewish were targeted during Kristallnacht where Jewish homes and business were damaged or destroyed with many Jewish being arrested or killed over the course of one evening. This was carried out by the Nazis as punishment for the murder of a German official by a Jew.

Once World War Two started policy towards the Jews changed. Many were forced to live in horrible conditions in ghettos or moved onto concentration or death camps where millions were either worked to death or killed often in gas chambers. This process was called the final solution. This policy also targeted other groups of people the Nazis did not like including homosexuals, gypsies, Jehovah's witnesses, black people and communists.



Key words

Adolf Hitler – German political leader, who dreamed of creating a master race of pure Aryans, who would rule for a thousand years.

Anti-Semitism – Prejudice against Jews.

Aryan – White, non-Jewish [German] people.

Chancellor of Germany – The German equivalent of Britain's Prime Minister.

Concentration camp – A place where large numbers of people, especially political prisoners or members of persecuted minorities, are imprisoned with inadequate facilities, sometimes to provide forced labour or to await mass execution.

Dictator – A political leader who rules without parliament.

Final Solution – The Nazi plan to kill all Jewish people.

Gas chamber – Large chambers used in Nazi death camps in which people were locked and mass executed by poison gas.

Ghetto – Areas in towns and cities set up to segregate Jews from the rest of the population.

Holocaust – Destruction or slaughter of Jews on a mass scale.

Jews – People who follow the religion of Judaism; Jews live all over the world.

Master race – A pure race of white people suited to rule the world.

Nazi party - The National Socialist German Workers' Party started by Hitler.

Nuremburg Laws – Anti-Jewish laws aimed at removing Jewish influences from Aryan / German society.

Key dates:

30th January 1933 – Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.

22nd March 1933 – First concentration camp opened.

1st April 1933 – Boycott of Jewish shops.

16th September 1935 – The Nuremburg Laws were passed.

5th October 1938 – Jewish passports stamped with a J.

9-10 November 1938 – Kristallnacht – A night of violence when Jewish shops and synagogues were attacked and over 100 Jews killed.

20th May 1940 – Auschwitz opened.

22nd June 1941– The Einsatzgruppen (mobile killing squads) are assigned to kill Jewish people during the invasion of the Soviet Union.

8th December 1941 – The first killing center (Chelmno) begins operation.

20th January 1942 – The Wannsee Conference and the Final Solution.

Year 8 History: The start of the Second World War Knowledge organiser.

At the end of World War One the Treaty of Versailles punished Germany. After WWI many European countries were unstable. It was a time when dictators rose to power in some European countries because they seemed to offer stable government in uncertain times. This was the time when Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party were able to become very powerful in Germany. Many Germans were angry about the Treaty of Versailles and felt they had been treated too harshly. Germany was also experiencing high unemployment and hyperinflation, made worse by the reparations. Hitler promised German people strong and stable government and many turned a blind eye to his more extreme ideas, such as anti-Semitism and he was elected Chancellor of Germany in 1933.

Once in power, Hitler virtually tore up the Treaty of Versailles and started building up German armed forces and weapons. The British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain tried a policy of appeasement, giving in to Hitler's demands to try to keep the peace, mainly because few wanted another war so soon after the devastation of the WWI, and also because countries, including Britain were not ready for war.

On 3 September Britain declared war on Nazi Germany after Hitler invaded Poland. The Nazis used blitzkrieg tactics to invade other countries in Europe, including France, the Netherlands and Belgium, so British forces had to retreat from mainland Europe; many were rescued from Dunkirk and by June of 1940 Britain was fighting alone. The German Luftwaffe tried to destroy the RAF, but Britain fought back and won the Battle of Britain, which was fought in the air.



Key words

Appeasement – Means giving people what they want to prevent them from causing harm.

Annex – Take over another country by force.

Hyperinflation – When the prices of goods and services rise very fast and wages don't keep pace.

Treaty of Versailles – The agreement drawn up by the 'Big Four' at the Paris Peace Conference which punished Germany after WW1.

Artillery – Heavy weaponry.

Blitzkrieg - 'Lightning war' a German tactic of attacking using tanks and aircraft.

Luftwaffe – The German air force.

Nazi – The far right wing politics of Adolf Hitler and his supporters.

RAF – The Royal Air Force (British).

Soviet Union (USSR) – A huge communist country often called Russia.

Triumph – A success

Disaster – When something goes badly wrong

30th January 1933 - Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.

25th October 1936 - Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy form the Rome-Berlin Axis treaty.

12th March 1938 - Hitler annexes the country of Austria into Germany. This is also called the Anschluss.

1st September 1939 - Germany invades Poland. World War II begins.

3rd September 1939 - France and Great Britain declare war on Germany.

9th April to 9th June 1940 - Germany invades and takes control of Denmark and Norway.

10th May to 22nd June 1940 - Germany uses quick strikes called blitzkrieg, meaning lightning war, to take over much of western Europe including the Netherlands, Belgium, and northern France.

30th May 1940 - Winston Churchill becomes leader of the British government.

10th June 1940 - Italy enters the war as a member of the Axis powers.

10th July 1940 - Germany launches an air attack on Great Britain. These attacks last until the end of October and are known as the Battle of Britain.

Year 8 History: Preparation for War Knowledge organiser.

Before the outbreak of war and in the first few months of the war, the Government put plans into place to prepare the country for total war. Following the declaration in September 1939, the next six months were known as the 'phoney war' as no military action took place, giving Britain more time to prepare.

Plans put in place included

- a programme to build new warships
- spent money informing people about rationing, blackouts and gas masks
- During 1937, the Air Raid Wardens Service was created, and by 1938, 200,000 people had joined. By September 1939, it had changed its name to the Air Raid Precautions (ARP), and 1.5 million were enrolled.
- Barrage balloons were placed in the skies above London to try and stop the German bombers from coming in too low - this reduced the level of success of the bombing campaigns.
- Air raid shelters were set up across the country. People could have Anderson or Morrison shelters in their homes or use the public shelters that were created.
- Gas masks were given to everyone.
- Anti-aircraft guns were also built to try to limit the potential damage the German bombers could cause.
- The Home Guard were volunteers who were armed and trained to defend the British towns and cities if the German forces successfully landed. It was operational from 1940 until 1944, and composed of 1.5 million local volunteers.
- The Military Training Act of April 1939 made it compulsory for men aged between 20 and 22 to join the armed forces. In September 1939, the National Services Act made it compulsory for men aged between 18 and 41 to join.
- Children were evacuated out of major cities to the countryside.
- It was vital to keep workers in certain occupations free to continue their roles, especially if they would help the war effort. Learning from the lessons of World War One, in 1938 a Schedule of Reserved Occupations had been drawn up, exempting certain key skilled workers from conscription

Interpretations of evacuation

Fear that German bombing would cause civilian deaths prompted the government to evacuate children, mothers with infants and the infirm from British towns and cities. Evacuation took place in several waves. The first came on 1 September 1939 - the day Germany invaded Poland and two days before the British declaration of war. Over the course of three days 1.5 million evacuees were sent to rural locations

Numerous memories of evacuation include the generosity and warmth of the families the evacuated children billeted with.

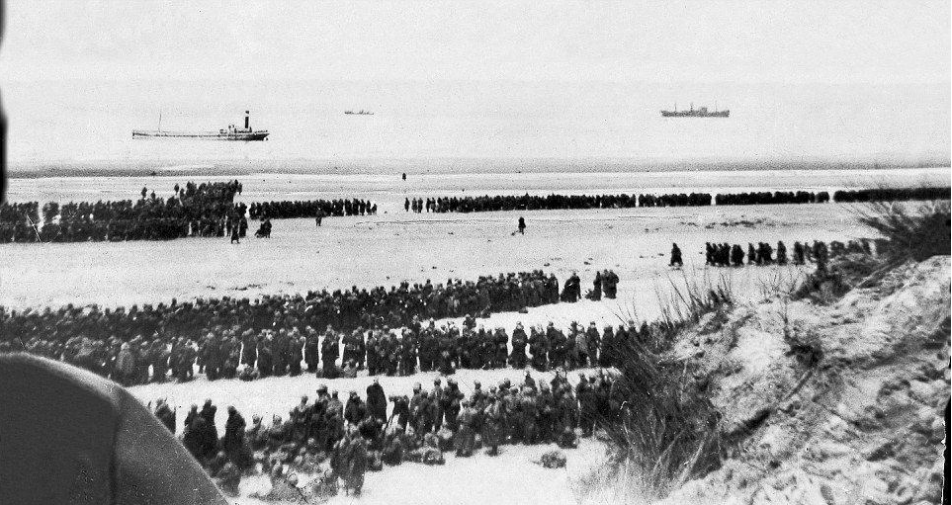
Other children were met with less kindness and thus experienced evacuation as an unhappy period. Allocated an unsuitable billet, Jack Hawker, soon suffered the consequences.

'When it came to Christmas time we joined the rest of the family for Christmas dinner. Further proof of the great generosity of the Simmons family, we were treated as part of them and met all the in laws and their children.' Ronald Challis, evacuated to Felcourt in 1939

'The last off the coach and allocated the worst billet, flea and bug ridden with a man and wife who later became residents in a Mental Institution...I was not fed and once my paper carrier of rations ran out (cornflakes, biscuits and corned beef from what I remember) I was left to my own devices and lived on scrunped apples, Tizer and crisps from the local pub for the next month before being rescued from the situation.' Jack Hawker



Year 8 History: The evacuation of Dunkirk knowledge organiser.

<p>Triumph</p> <p>Between 26 May and 4 June, 338,000 British and French troops were evacuated,</p> <p>Dunkirk was celebrated in Britain as a great achievement and became known as the 'miracle of Dunkirk'</p> <p>The organisation of the Royal Navy was praised and the bravery of the RAF who fought the Luftwaffe over Dunkirk was emphasised.</p> <p>Much was made of the 'little ships' which had rescued around 80,000 troops.</p>	<p>Disaster</p> <p>The BEF had been driven out of Europe after only ten days of fighting, 3,500 British soldiers had been killed during the French campaign and around 40,000 Allied troops (mainly French) had been left behind to fight the Germans alone. In addition, the British forces had left most of their equipment behind. Field guns, anti-aircraft guns, tanks and motor vehicles, had been either destroyed or left for the Germans.</p> <p>Churchill was aware of these pitfalls and in a speech to the House of Commons on 4 June 1940 he warned that 'we must be very careful not to assign to this deliverance the attributes of a victory. Wars are not won by evacuations.' He encouraged France to fight on without the BEF, but France had lost 40% of its army at Dunkirk and 80% of its equipment, and the French government surrendered on 21 June 1940.</p>	<p>Timeline</p> <p>20th May 1940 - Churchill orders preparation of vessels to evacuate the British Expeditionary Forces from northern France.</p> <p>24th May 1940 - Hitler orders his forces not to cross the Lens-Bethune-St Omer-Gravelines line, allowing the retreating Allied forces more time to reach the French coast. Instead German Luftwaffe bombers hammer Allied defensive positions in and around the French port city of Dunkirk.</p> <p>25th May 1940 - The German Army takes Boulogne. Whilst more and more retreating Allied units arrive at the French port city of Dunkirk. Sunday, 26th May 1940 - Hitler orders his army forces towards Dunkirk for the final blow to the Allied cause. Churchill orders Operation Dynamo to start - the all-out evacuation of Allied forces from Dunkirk - officially begins at 6:57 PM. Over 850 British civilian vessels take part in assisting military forces off of French soil to awaiting transports in what would become the largest military evacuation in history.</p> <p>28th May 1940 - Belgium falls to Germany in just 18 days. With the fight gone out of them, the Belgian Army surrenders to the German 6th and 18th armies. Their actions, however, supply the evacuating Allies with much-needed time. By the end of this day, some 25,473 British soldiers have been evacuated from France.</p> <p>29th May 1940 - Another 47,000 British troops are evacuated from Dunkirk.</p> <p>30th May 1940 - 6,000 French soldiers join some 120,000 total Allied soldiers evacuated from Dunkirk on this day.</p> <p>31st May 1940 - Over 150,000 Allied soldiers (including some 15,000 French) arrive in Britain.</p> <p>1st June 1940 - Defence of the outlying region near Dunkirk now passes to French XVI Corps.</p> <p>4th June 1940 - Operation Dynamo - the evacuation of Allied forces at Dunkirk - officially ends. 338,326 total soldiers are saved including 113,000 French troops. Some 40,000 French soldiers are taken prisoner by Germany at the fall of Dunkirk. German Luftwaffe bombers cease bombardment of Dunkirk.</p>
		

Year 8 History: The Blitz Knowledge organiser.

The Blitz refers to the strategic bombing campaign conducted by the Germans against London and other cities in England from September of 1940 through May of 1941, targeting populated areas, factories and dock yards.

The first German attack on London actually occurred by accident. On the night of August 24, 1940, Luftwaffe bombers aiming for military targets on the outskirts of London drifted off course and instead dropped their bombs on the centre of London destroying several homes and killing civilians. Amid the public outrage that followed, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, believing it was a deliberate attack, ordered Berlin to be bombed the next evening.

During the nightly bombing raids on London, people took shelter in warehouse basements and underground stations where they slept on makeshift beds amid primitive conditions with no privacy and poor sanitation facilities. Other British cities targeted during the Blitz included; Portsmouth, Southampton, Plymouth, Exeter, Bristol, Bath, Cardiff, Birmingham, Coventry, Nottingham, Norwich, Ipswich, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, Hull, Middlesbrough, Sunderland,

Hitler's intention was to break the morale of the British people so that they would pressure Churchill into negotiating. However, the bombing had the opposite effect, bringing the English people together to face a common enemy. Encouraged by Churchill's frequent public appearances and radio speeches, the people became determined to hold out indefinitely against the Nazi onslaught. "Business as usual," could be seen everywhere written in chalk on boarded-up shop windows. This attitude has become known as "Blitz Spirit"

One of the worst attacks had occurred on the night of November 14/15 against Coventry, an industrial city east of Birmingham in central England. In that raid, 449 German bombers dropped 1,400 high explosive bombs and 100,000 incendiaries which destroyed 50,000 buildings, killing 568 persons, leaving over 1,000 badly injured. The incendiary devices created fire storms with super-heated gale force winds drawing in torrents of air to fan enormous walls of flames.

In all, 18,000 tons of high explosives had been dropped on England during eight months of the Blitz. A total of 18,629 men, 16,201 women, and 5,028 children were killed along with 695 unidentified charred bodies.

Key words

Air Raid - Military planes sent to bomb an area.

Artillery – Heavy weaponry.

Blackout - The turning off of all lights so that bombers can't see their target.

Blitz Spirit – Carrying on as usual despite facing challenging circumstances.

Civilian – People not fighting in the armed forces, such as women and children.

Evacuation – Sending children out of towns and cities to live in safety in the countryside.

Evacuee - A person who is moved away from a place of danger.

Gas Mask - A protective mask to prevent breathing in of poisonous gas.

Home Front – Britain and the civilian population during war time.

Merchant navy – Ships and seamen who brought supplies to Britain.

Propaganda - Biased news, media and communication, used to influence people's opinions.

Rationing – The system of fair food allowances for civilians.

Shelters - A safe place to hide during an air raid.

The Blitz - A huge air strike on London over 57 nights.



Year 8 History: The war from 1941 Knowledge organiser.

Timeline of events

22nd June 1941 - The Germans used Blitzkrieg tactics to invade the Soviet Union. By December, the Germans reached the outskirts of Moscow. But their supply lines were stretched and Stalin was just as ruthlessly determined as Hitler. Aided by the harsh winter, the Soviet army held the Germans at bay.

7th December 1941 - Japan bombs the American fleet moored at Pearl Harbor on the Hawaiian island of Oahu.

8th December 1941 - Britain and US declare war on Japan

June 1942 - Battle of Midway. The USA defeated the Japanese navy at the Battle of Midway. Following this victory, the US navy was able to push the Japanese back.

23rd October 1942 - Battle of El Alamein. Montgomery attacked the German-Italian army in North Africa with a massive bombardment followed by an armoured attack. He then proceeded to chase the routed enemy some 1500 miles across the desert.

November 1942 - Battle of Stalingrad The Russians won their first victory against Germany at the Battle of Stalingrad.

6th June 1944 - D Day landing. 150,000 British, Canadian and US troops landed on five beaches in Normandy. Although they sustained heavy casualties they gained a crucial beachhead – the liberation of France began.

8th September 1944 - V2 Flying Bombs The first V2 flying bombs killed three people in London.

December 1944 - Battle of the Bulge. Germany launched its final defensive through the Ardennes region of Belgium. However, they were beaten back by the allies.

March 1945 - The Allies crossed the Rhine while Soviet forces were approaching Berlin from the East.

April 1945 - The Russians reached Berlin shortly before the US forces.

30th April 1945 – Hitler committed suicide.

7th May 1945 - Hitler's successor, Admiral Donitz, offered an unconditional surrender to the allies.

8th May 1945 - VE day official end to World War Two in Europe

6th – 9th August 1945 - The Americans drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and three days later, on Nagasaki. This terrifying new weapon causes unprecedented death and destruction. Emperor Hirohito surrenders

Key words

Allies - Countries (including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA) who joined forces to fight the Axis Powers.

Atom or H-Bomb – An early nuclear bomb, dropped on Japan in 1945.

Axis Powers - Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries that were allies in World War 2.

Blitz - German air raids, from a German word.

Blitzkrieg – an intense military campaign intended to bring about a swift victory.

D-Day – Operation Overlord; the invasion of France by the allies on 6 June 1944.

Operation Barbarossa – Nazi attack on the Soviet Union.

Pearl Harbor – US naval base in Hawaii.

Soviet Union (USSR) – A huge communist country often called Russia.

V2 - long range pilotless rocket used by the Nazis to bomb Britain.

VE Day – Victory in Europe (end of fighting in Europe).

VJ Day – Victory in Japan (end of fighting in Asia).

