

Year 9

History homework booklet



This is your homework booklet for year 9. 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		
3	Seneca revision		
4	key word test		
5	Skill practice		
6	Seneca revision		
7	knowledge test		
8	Exam practice		
9	Seneca revision		
10	key word test		
11	Seneca revision		
12	Source skills		
13	Exam practice		
14	Seneca revision		
15	Skill practice		
16	Seneca revision		

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 four different ways in which Germany was punished at the Treaty of Versailles

a) L = _____

b) A = _____

c) M = _____

d) B = _____

2) Add the dates to the following events

a) End of World War One _____

b) The Russian Revolution _____

3) Answer these questions

a) Which country joined the War on Britain's side towards the end? _____

b) Give a way in which Europe was affected after World War One _____

c) Give a second way Europe was affected after World War One _____

d) How did Germany feel about the Treaty of Versailles? _____

e) What is communism? _____

f) What is capitalism? _____

score _____/12

Homework # 2 – exam practice: Explain why there was an economic boom in America in the 1920s?

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 reason why there was an economic boom in America in the 1920s

“One reason there was an economic boom in America in the 1920s is”

Evidence

Give evidence to show why the thing identified in your point led to an economic boom. Basically show off what you know about it

“America made a lot of money from ...”

Explain & Link

Explain why the evidence you have given led to an economic boom in America whilst linking back to question

“This shows _____ led to an economic boom in America in the 1920s because”

Paragraph one

paragraph two

paragraph three

feedback – next time

Homework # 3 – Seneca revision

Log onto your Seneca account at www.senecalearning.co.uk and find the assignment you have been set for this week's homework.

Please refer to the guide included in this pack to ensure you are completing through the assignment section for the work to be automatically logged and marked so you can receive a score

Score for this assignment _____

Homework # 4 – key words test

Write a definition for the key words below

- 1) Bolshevik _____
- 2) Civil War _____
- 3) Fascism _____
- 4) Great Depression _____
- 5) Tsar _____
- 6) Abdicate _____
- 7) Collectivisation _____
- 8) Great Purges _____
- 9) Gulag _____
- 10) Provisional government _____
- 11) White Army _____
- 12) Fuhrer _____
- 13) Chancellor _____
- 14) Reichstag _____
- 15) Republic _____

Score _____ 15

Homework # 5 – historical skill practice: interpretations of Hitler’s rise

Read the quote below and answer the questions

“The Nazis used simple slogans to introduce their ideas and to make them appeal to the ordinary people of Germany.

At the same time Goebbels prevented those who opposed Nazi policies from expressing their views. This helped ensure only Nazi messages got across to the public.”

BBC Bitesize writing about the Nazis rise to power and why people voted Nazi.

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

2) Give one reason why you think the author has this view of why people voted Nazi.

3) Do you agree with the opinion given about why people voted Nazi? Explain your reason.

Homework # 6 – Seneca revision

Log onto your Seneca account at www.senecalearning.co.uk and find the assignment you have been set for this week’s homework.

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Score for this assignment _____

Homework # 7 – knowledge test

1) Give the name of three dictators in Europe in the 1930s and the country they led

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

2) Add the dates to the following events

a) The Great Purges _____

b) Hitler becomes Chancellor _____

c) The Russian Civil War _____

d) The Wall Street Crash _____

e) The Treaty of Versailles _____

3) Answer these questions

a) Give one reason why Hitler became Chancellor _____

b) How did Hitler use the Reichstag Fire to his advantage? _____

c) What happened to Tsar Nicholas II? _____

d) What was the Grand Alliance? _____

e) Why was there tension in Europe at the end of WW2? _____

score _____/13

Homework # 8– exam practice: Explain why there was a Cold War between the Soviet Union and America?

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 reason for the cold war between the USSR and USA
“One reason why there was a cold war between the USSR and USA was ...”

Evidence

Give evidence to tell me about the reason you have picked out. Basically show off what you know about the reasons for the rise in tension between the USA and Soviet Union.
“The Truman Doctrine stated ...”

Explain & Link

Explain how this increased tension “ _____ led to a cold war because _____ ”

Paragraph one

paragraph two

paragraph three

feedback – next time

Homework # 9 – Seneca revision

Log onto your Seneca account at www.senecalearning.co.uk and find the assignment you have been set for this week's homework.

Please refer to the guide included in this pack to ensure you are completing through the assignment section for the work to be automatically logged and marked so you can receive a score

Score for this assignment _____

Homework # 10 key words test

Write a definition for the key words below

- 1) Arms race _____
- 2) Cold War _____
- 3) Defection _____
- 4) Eastern Bloc _____
- 5) Hot war _____
- 6) Nuclear weapon _____
- 7) ARVN _____
- 8) Draft _____
- 9) Guerrilla warfare _____
- 10) Napalm _____
- 11) NLF _____
- 12) NVA _____
- 13) Search and Destroy _____
- 14) Vietcong _____

Homework # 11 – Seneca revision

Log onto your Seneca account at www.senecalearning.co.uk and find the assignment you have been set for this week's homework. Please refer to the guide included in this pack to ensure you are completing through the assignment section for the work to be automatically logged and marked so you can receive a score

Score for this assignment _____

Homework # 12 – source skills

Read the source below which shows the fines given to different members of society and answer the questions:

Rank	Wergild
Prince	1500 shillings
Yeoman farmer	100 shillings
Serf	40 shillings

Table showing the Wergild fine for the killing of different members of society.

1) What can you learn from the source about the value of people in Anglo Saxon Society?

2) How useful is the source for studying Crime and Punishment in Anglo Saxon Society?

paragraph two

paragraph three

feedback – next time

Homework # 14 – Seneca revision

Log onto your Seneca account at www.senecalearning.co.uk and find the assignment you have been set for this week's homework.

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Score for this assignment _____

Homework #15 – timeline skills

Look at the last knowledge organiser in your booklet (crime and punishment timeline) and answer the following questions

Crime timeline:

1. Which kinds of crime have been most common throughout history?
2. Which crimes that were not committed in earlier centuries are common today?
3. Has the proportion of violent crime increased, fallen, or stayed the same?

Punishment timeline:

1. Which methods of punishment were used for the longest time?
2. Choose one punishment which is not used today. Explain why it is no longer used.
3. When was the period of greatest change in punishments?

Homework # 16 – Seneca revision

Log onto your Seneca account at www.senecalearning.co.uk and find the assignment you have been set for this week's homework.

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Score for this assignment _____

Optional homework and wider reading for each unit

unit	Fiction	Non fiction	Watching	Visits
Interwar extremism	A world between us by Lydia Syson Black Dove, White Raven by Elizabeth Wein Blood Red Snow White by Marcus Sedgwick	The long shadow by David Reynolds New world coming by Nathan Miller The Russian Revolution by Shelia Fitzpatrick Everyday Stalinism by Shelia Fitzpatrick Coming of the Third Reich by Martin Gilbert	Find our youtube channel (historyahs) and find the interwar years playlist	Imperial War Museum – Cold war exhibit
Korean and Vietnam War	Life an exploded diagram by Mal Peet Girl on a plane by Miriam Moss	The Cold War by John Gaddis The Korean War by Max Hastings Vietnam a history by Stanley Karnow	Find our youtube channel (historyahs) and find the Vietnam and Korea playlist	Radar Museum Norfolk Secret Nuclear Bunker – Kelvedon Essex
Crime and Punishment	The Lie Tree by Frances Hardinge Make more noise by Emma Carroll White feather by Cathy MacPhail	The five by Hallie Rubenhold Bad Girls: A history of rebels and renegades by Caitlin Davies Rise up women by Diane Atkinson	Find our youtube channel (historyahs) and find the crime and punishment playlist	Norwich Castle Dungeon Tour and prisoner exhibits The Clink London

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>

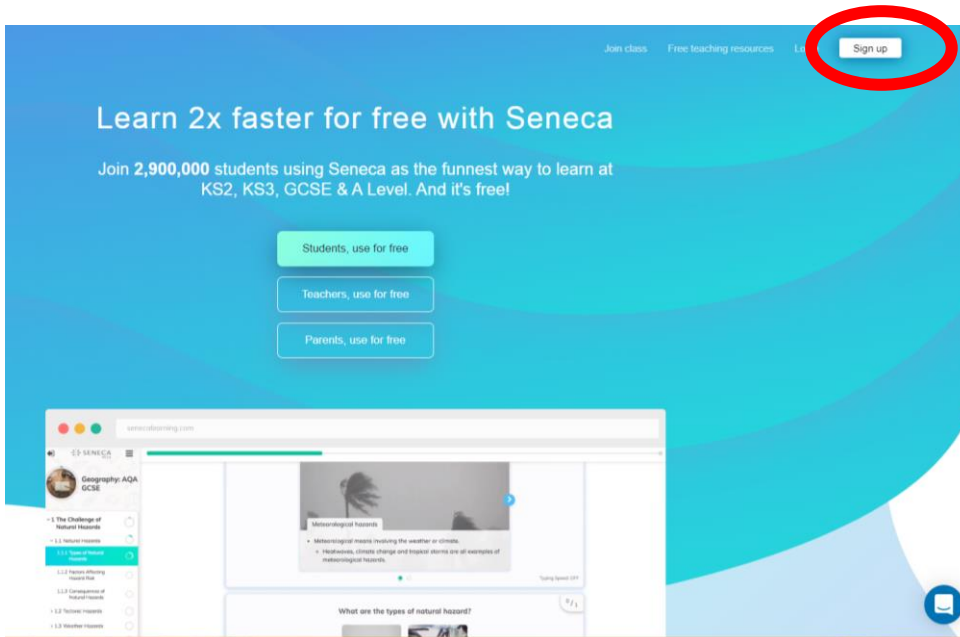
Magazines

- 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-eaudio> 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

Sign up
[Try without signing up?](#)

First name Last name

Email

Password

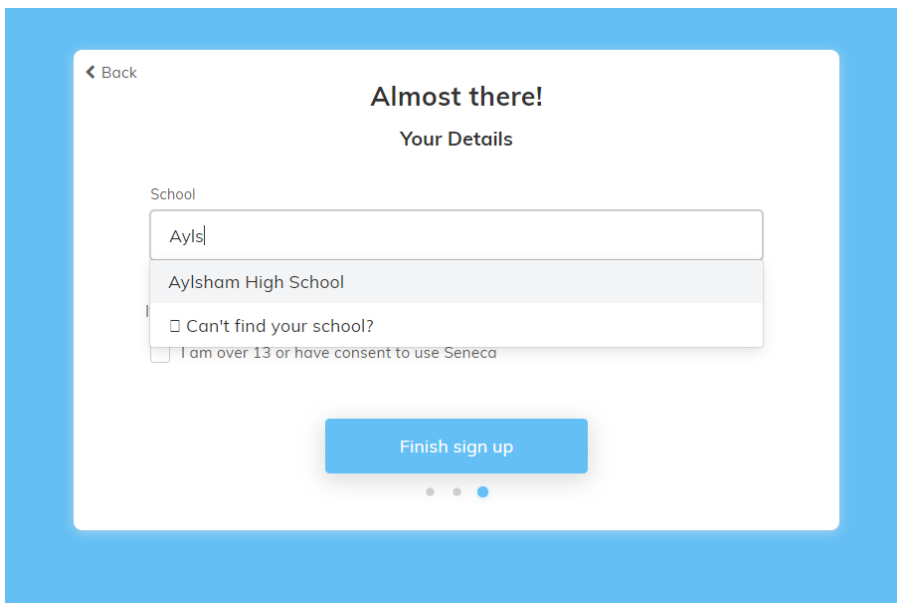
I agree to the [Terms and Conditions](#)

Already have an account? [Login](#)

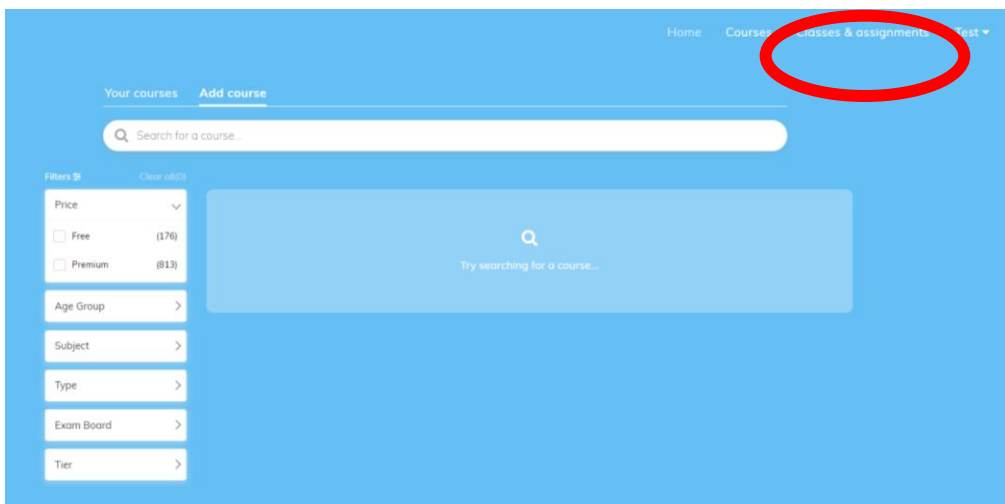
Click 'I am a student'



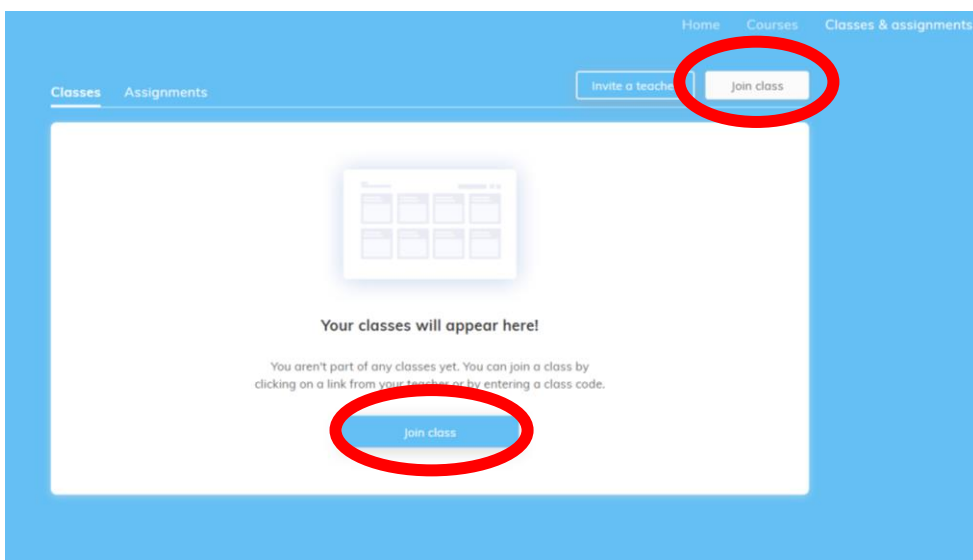
Then search for Aylsham High School (it will come up with the suggestion after you have typed the first few letters.), make sure you select 'Aylsham High School', then click the 'Finish sign up'



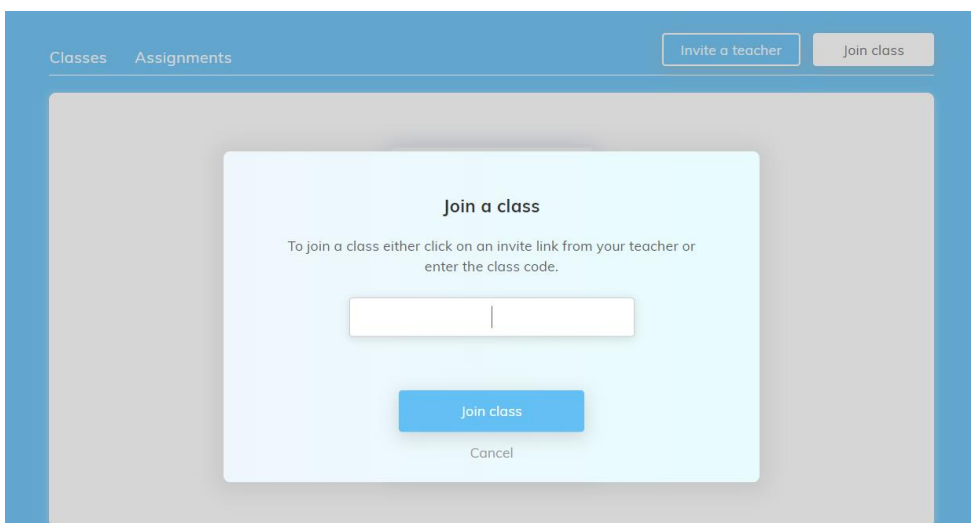
You then need to join your class. To do this, click the 'classes & assignment' tab in the top corner



Then click the 'join class' button



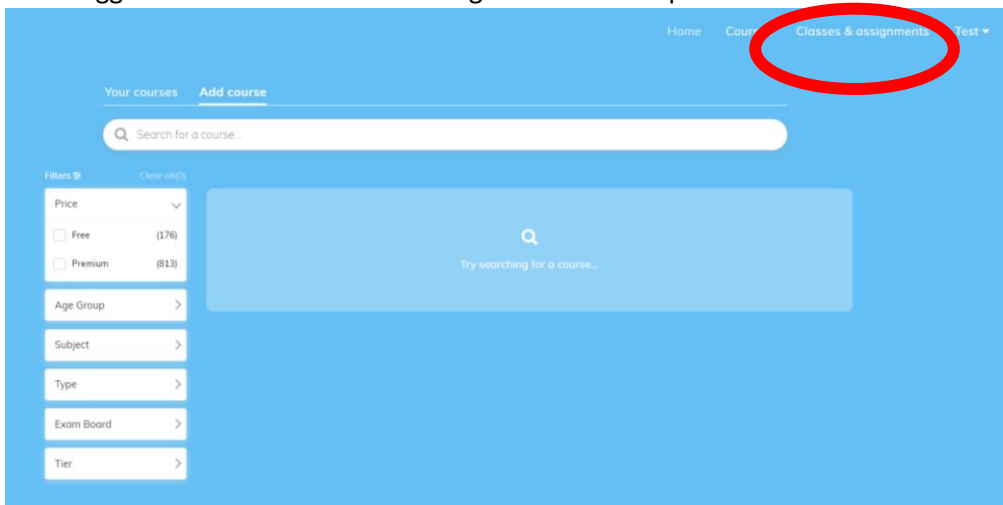
Type in the class code given to you by your teacher – make sure you have copied it correctly. It is case sensitive and easy to muddle up some letters and numbers e.g.
oO0 - o (lower case O) O (upper case o) and 0 (zero) and
ll - l (uppercase i) and l (lower case L)



Finding an assignment

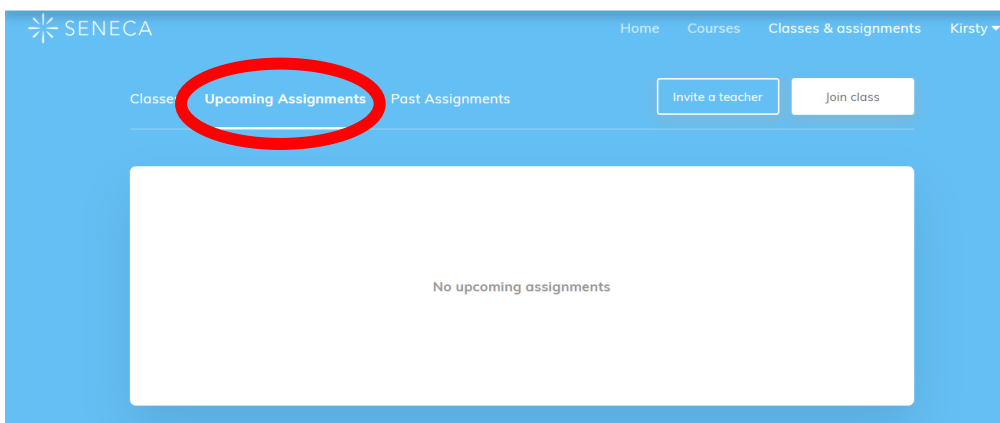
Do not just log into seneca and just start doing a course your class is doing. You need to make sure you are doing tasks through assignments so that it registers you have done the work set, marks your work and tells your teacher you have completed the assignment set.

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 9 History: The aftermath of World War One Knowledge Organiser.

The First World War ended on 11 November 1918 after the USA joined the fighting with Britain and German offensives failed. A year later, at the Paris Peace Conference, the Allied victors met namely Britain, France, Italy and the USA. Despite disagreements the 'Big Four' came up with the Treaty of Versailles, which punished Germany by taking away territory and colonies, restricting the size of German armed forces and imposing heavy fines called reparations.

After WWI, many European countries were unstable. They had massive debts resulting from the war and many lives, especially young men had been lost. It was a time when dictators rose to power in some European countries because they seemed to offer stable government in uncertain times.

In 1917, Russia experienced a Revolution in which the Bolsheviks under the leadership of Lenin had seized power overthrowing the rule of the autocratic Tsar Nicholas II who was later murdered by the Bolsheviks.

This was also the time when politics became more extreme 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 hyper-inflation, made worse by the reparations. This led to an increase in support for more extreme political parties on both the left wing (communist) and right wing (fascist) in the early 1920s many of whom tried to seize power. Things did improve during the period 1923 when Germany used American loans to help its economy recover during the period known as the golden 20s but ended abruptly when the wall street happened in 1929 and America recalled its loans.

The First World War also had a considerable impact on the USA – its economy prospered as the demand for food, raw materials and manufactured goods increased. As a result, the 1920s saw much of America experience a 'boom' period. However, in 1929, the shares prices on Wall Street, New York's stock exchange, collapsed. Many people were ruined. They stopped buying things, firms went bankrupt and by 1932, over 12 million people were out of work. This period became known as the Great Depression with many Americans finding themselves homeless, living at the edge of cities in shacks made of tin and old crates.

Key words

Authoritarian – Belief in strict obedience to authority at expense of personal freedom.

Autocratic – A ruler who has absolute power.

Bolshevik – A member of the majority faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party, which seized power in the October Revolution of 1917.

Boom – A time when the economy is doing well, with a growth in production, exports, employment and often wages.

Capitalist – A country run on principle that businesses should be private owned and people should be allowed to make their own profits from themselves.

Civil War – A war between people from the same country.

Communist – A country run on principle that everything should be shared and distributed equally.

Dictator – A political leader who rules without parliament.

Extreme left wing – A political party which has extreme left-wing ideas e.g. Communist.

Extreme right wing – A political party which has extreme right-wing ideas e.g. Nazi.

Fascism – Extreme right-wing party which believes in a nationalistic and authoritarian government.

Great Depression – A period of extended and severe decline in a nation's economy.

Hyper-inflation – When the prices rise very fast and wages do not keep pace.

Left wing – A political party which has left wing ideas e.g. socialist.

Nationalist – Supporting your own country.

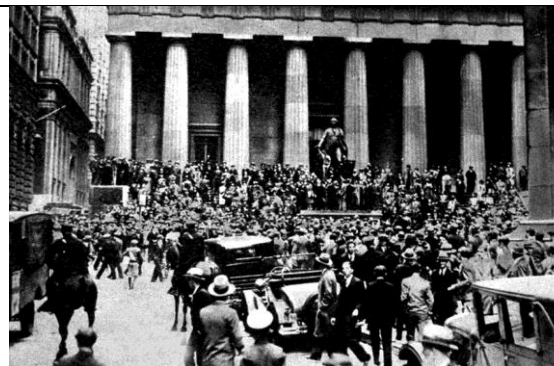
Reparations – Money Germany had to pay for damage caused by WW1.

Right wing – A political party which has right wing ideas e.g. conservatives.

Treaty of Versailles – The agreement drawn up which punished Germany after WW1.

Tsar – Russian emperor.

Wall street crash – Economic crisis that ruined the American Stock Market.



Year 9 History: Russia and the USSR Knowledge organiser.

At the beginning of the Twentieth century, Russia was a vast empire spanning two continents - Europe and Asia. Over 80% of the population were peasants and life for them was very hard. From 1894, Russia was ruled by Tsar Nicholas II who ruled as an autocrat. He believed that he had a divine right to rule. The Orthodox Church was closely linked to the Tsar and supported his way of ruling. This is why many people thought of the Tsar as the 'little father'. However, Nicholas was a weak ruler and faced many different opposition groups such as the Social Democrats and Liberals. He also suffered humiliating defeats in both the Russo-Japanese War and the First World War. As a result, he was forced to abdicate in February 1917 following the Russian Revolution.

For a few months, Russia was led by a Provisional Government however, in October 1917, the Bolsheviks seized power establishing a communist government on a promise of Lenin, delivering 'Peace, Land and Bread'. Lenin was soon forced into a Civil War with the White army who oppose his rule and people of Russia suffered serious hardships for the next few years even resorting to cannibalism when a major famine hit in 1921.

When Lenin died in 1924, Stalin emerged as the next leader of the USSR. Throughout Stalin's rule, all groups of Russian people faced severe hardships. The workers through the Five Year Plans, had to meet high production targets and work long hours. The peasants were forced into Collectivisation with anyone refusing sent to the labour camps or executed. Furthermore, the USSR became a totalitarian state in which every aspect of people's lives was controlled and monitored by Stalin. Stalin also executed the Great Purges during which, millions of Russians in the Communist Party, the army, the arts and music and many other walks of life were arrested and either sent to the gulags or shot.

Key words

Abdicate – To give up the throne.

Autocrat – A ruler with complete and absolute power.

Bolshevik – A member of one of the groups formed after the split of the Social democratic Party in 1903. This group was led by Lenin and believed that a small party of revolutionaries should seize power when the time was right.

Collectivisation – The process introduced by Stalin whereby individuals' land and farms were put together and ran as a committee.

Divine Right – Belief that a person has been chosen by God to rule.

Five Year Plans – These plans set production targets for industry e.g. 75 million tons of coal by 1932.

Great Purges – From 1934 to 1938, millions of Russians were arrested and either sent to the labour camps or shot.

Gulag – Soviet prison camp.

Lenin – Leader of the Bolshevik party.

Liberals – A political group in Russia who wanted free elections and a parliament to rule Russia.

Provisional government – A temporary government set up after the revolution in February 1917 until a new one could be elected.

Social Democrats – A political group in Russia who followed the teachings of Karl Marx and wanted to overthrow the Tsar and create a Socialist state.

Soviet Union (USSR) – a former federation of Communist republics occupying the northern half of Asia and part of eastern Europe.

The Orthodox Church – A branch of Christianity which was very important in Russia.

White Army – All the opponents of the Bolsheviks e.g. nobles and Tsarists.

Key dates:

1st November 1894 – Nicholas II becomes Tsar of Russia.

1904-1905 – The Russo-Japanese War.

15th March 1917 – Tsar Nicholas II abdicated.

16th March 1917 – Provisional Government declared.

25th October 1917 – The Bolsheviks seize power in Russia.

Summer 1918 – The Russian Civil War.

1922 – Stalin became General Secretary of the Communist Party.

21st January 1924 – The death of Lenin. Stalin became leader of the Soviet Union.

1st December 1934 – The start of the Great Purges.



Year 9 History: Nazi rise to power Knowledge organiser.

The Weimar Republic was the name given to Germany after the Kaiser had abdicated in November 1918. Initially this was a time of despair and hope for Germany which faced huge economic problems and political uprising from both the left and right. Under Stresemann, there was some recovery and stability in the period 1923 – 29 but this ended with the Wall Street Crash in 1929.

There are many reasons for Hitler's rise to power. He was a good public speaker and seemed like he would be a strong leader for Germany. He made many promises offering the Germans Bread and Work and his SA seemed like they would help him take control of the chaos Germany was facing. This was particularly appealing for Germans who had lost their jobs during the Wall Street Crash who felt like the politicians in charge had let them down and even more so for those who did not want to vote Communist. In the end Hindenburg reluctantly agreed to make Hitler chancellor thinking he could use his popularity to gain control again.

Once in power destroyed anything standing in his way to absolute power. He used the Reichstag fire to ban the communist party, gained control of the Reichstag by having the Enabling Act passed and banned other political parties. He dealt with the potential rivals within of the Nazi party through the night of the long knives and used the event to gain loyalty from the German Army. Hindenburg died and Hitler combined the role of Chancellor and President together to become Fuhrer.

Key words

Constitution - Agreement about how the country should be ruled.

Enabling Act - Gave Hitler the power to pass laws without approval of the Reichstag.

Fuhrer - German word for leader, title used by Hitler.

Hindenburg – President of the Weimar republic.

Chancellor – leader of the Reichstag.

Night of the Long Knives - Carried out to remove internal and external opposition to the party.

Putsch - Attempt to seize power illegally.

Reichstag - German Parliament.

Republic - A country without a king or queen as head of state.

SA - Hitler's private army who used violent tactics against opponents.

Key dates:

11th November 1918 - World War One ended. The Kaiser abdicated and Germany became a republic.

5th - 12th January 1919 - The Spartacists Uprising.

28th June 1919 - The signing of the treaty of Versailles.

11th August 1919 - The Weimar Constitution is approved.

13th March 1920 - The Kapp Putsch.

11th January 1923 - The French occupation of the Ruhr which leads to hyperinflation.

8th/9th November 1923 - The Munich Beerhall Putsch.

16th August 1924 - The Dawes Plan.

1928 - The Nazis win 12 seats in the Reichstag.

11th February 1929 - Young Plan agreed.

24th October 1929 - Wall Street Crash.

1930 - Nazis win 107 seats in the Reichstag.

July 1932 - Nazis win 230 seats in the Reichstag.

November 1932 - Nazis win 196 seats in the Reichstag.

30th January 1933 - Hitler is appointed as Chancellor.

27th February 1933 - Reichstag Fire.

5th March 1933 - Nazis win 288 seats in the Reichstag.

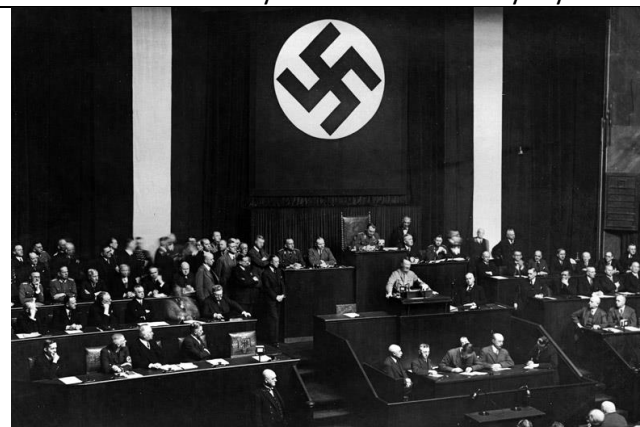
23rd March 1933 - Enabling Act passed.

14th July 1933 – Hitler banned other political parties.

30th June 1934 - Night of the Long Knives.

2nd August 1934 - Hindenburg dies.

20th August 1934 - The German army swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler.



Year 9 History: the Cold War, 1945 – 1991 Knowledge Organiser.

The Cold War is the name given to the relationship that developed between the capitalist USA and the communist Soviet Union (USSR) after World War Two. Both sides distrusted each other; the USSR had a vast army in the field and ready for action, while the Americans had the most powerful weapon in the world – the atom bomb and the Soviets did not know how many the USA had. In the aftermath of the Second World War Europe was split into two spheres of influence – the USSR controlling the Eastern bloc and the USA influencing the West and supporting them financially through the Marshall Plan. This led to the establishment of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. This split was symbolised in Churchill's Iron Curtain speech.

The Cold War and its arms race dominated international affairs for decades and many major crises occurred including those in Czechoslovakia, and Hungary and led to the building of the Berlin Wall. For many, the growth in nuclear weapons of mass destruction was the most worrying issue and the prospect of those weapons being used almost became reality during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Whilst American and the USSR never directly fought each other there were times when the Cold War turned Hot. Both countries supported opposing sides during the Korean, Vietnam and Afghanistan War.

The Cold War eventually ended after the USSR started to lose control and fell apart and its end was symbolised by the Fall of the Berlin Wall.

Key words

Arms race – The competition between America and the USSR for the development and accumulation of nuclear weapons.

Berlin Wall – A barrier that divided the German city of Berlin, with the communist east on one side and capitalist west on the other, to stop people defecting from the east.

Capitalism – An economic system where property is owned by individuals, not the government, sometimes called 'the free world'.

Cold War – a state of conflict between politically opposed countries, such as the USA and the USSR that does not involve direct military action.

Communist – A belief that all property should be owned by 'the community' i.e. everyone.

Cuba – An island in the Caribbean 100 miles off the USA coast. Communist revolutionary, Fidel Castro seized power there in 1959; he was allied with the USSR.

Defection – People illegally emigrating from the Soviet Union to the west.

Eastern Bloc – A group of communist states of eastern Europe, allied with the USSR.

Hot war – A war where weapons are used.

Nuclear weapon – Any weapon that uses a nuclear reaction to explode; they are far more powerful than conventional weapons and cause lethal long-term radiation.

NATO – A security alliance against communism.

Warsaw Pact – A communist alliance used to control soviet satellite states.

Key dates

4th February 1945 – The Yalta Conference.

17th July 1945 – Potsdam Conference.

5th March 1946 – The Iron Curtain Speech.

12th March 1947 – The Truman Doctrine.

24th June 1948 – The Berlin Blockade begins.

4th April 1949 – NATO established.

25th June 1950 – The Korean War begins.

14th May 1955 – The Warsaw Pact created.

13th August 1961 – Berlin Wall put up.

16th October 1962 – Cuban Missile Crisis.

2nd March 1965 – President Johnson launches Operation Rolling Thunder on Vietnam.

25th December 1979 – Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

9th November 1989 – Berlin Wall fell.



Year 9 History: The Vietnam War Knowledge organiser.

Since the late nineteenth century, Vietnam had been ruled by France and was known as Indochina. In 1940, when France was defeated by Germany, the Japanese (Germany's allies) took control of Vietnam's main resources. During the war, a strong anti-Japanese resistance movement (the Vietminh) emerged under the leadership of Communist Ho Chi Minh. In 1945, the Viet Minh entered the city of Hanoi and declared Vietnamese independence. The French had other ideas. In 1945 they came back wanting to rule Vietnam again. War broke out between the two sides in 1946 and continued until 1954 when the French were defeated at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu.

There were several important consequences; a small Asian state had defeated a rich European state and at in 1954 a peace conference was held in Geneva. At this conference, Vietnam was divided into North and South Vietnam until elections could be held to decide its future. However, these elections never happened. Instead, the Americans as a result of their fear of Communism, helped set up a government in South Vietnam under the leadership of Ngo Dinh Diem. The US supported Diem's government with billions of dollars but Diem was extremely corrupt and unpopular. The actions of his government led to the formation of the Vietcong who started a guerrilla war against the South Vietnam government. In 1963, President Kennedy increased US involvement in the conflict by sending military advisors. In the same year, Kennedy was assassinated and his successor Lyndon Baines Johnson was more prepared to commit the USA to full scale war in Vietnam. In 1964, North Vietnamese patrol boats opened fire on US ships in the Gulf of Tonkin. This gave Johnson the powers necessary to take the USA into full scale war in 1965. America used various tactics in an attempt to defeat the Viet Cong these included bombing, and the use of chemical weapons such as Napalm and Search and Destroy missions. The use of these tactics combined with this conflict being a media war meant many Americans turned against the war and a peace movement began. The Vietcong used guerrilla war tactics against the Americans which were very effective and proved a nightmare for the US army.

After key events such as the Tet Offensive and the My Lai massacre, it was clear the Americans could not win this conflict. In November 1968 Richard Nixon was elected president and he worked tirelessly to end US involvement in Vietnam. In December 1974 the North Vietnamese launched a major military offensive against South Vietnam. Without US air power or military back-up and without the support of the majority of the population. The capital, Saigon fell to Communist forces in April 1975.



Key words

ARVN – The Army of the Republic of South Vietnam.

Capitalism – A belief in private ownership of the means of creating wealth, such as industry and agriculture.

Communism – A system which puts forward a classless society where private ownership has been abolished and the means of production and subsistence belong to the community.

Draft system – The US name for conscription. It was compulsory for men who reached the age of 18 to serve in the armed forces.

Guerrilla warfare – Fighting in small groups against conventional forces, using methods such as sabotage, sudden ambush, etc.

Ho Chi Minh – He had lived in the USA, Britain and France. In the 1920s he studied Communism in the USSR and in 1930 he founded the Indochinese Communist Party.

Media war – Thousands of television, radio and newspaper reporters, and a vast army of photographers sent back to the USA and Europe reports and pictures of the fighting.

Napalm – An inflammable sticky jelly used in bombs in order to set fire to people, trees and buildings.

NLF – National Liberation Front (also known as the Vietcong).

NVA – North Vietnamese Army.

Peace movement – Anti-war protests were held all over the country. A popular chant of the protestors was 'Hey, Hey LBJ how many kids have you killed today!'

Military advisors – US troops sent to train the Army of the Republic of South Vietnam.

Search and Destroy – These missions would descend on a village suspected of assisting the Vietcong and destroy it.

Vietcong – The Communist-led guerrilla army and political movement whose aim was to topple the South Vietnamese government.

Vietminh – A nationalist, communist-dominated movement formed in 1941 to fight for Vietnamese independence from French rule.

Key dates:

26th April 1954 – The Geneva Conference.

20th December 1960 – The NLF (Vietcong) set up in South Vietnam.

2nd August 1964 – The Gulf of Tonkin incident.

7th February 1965 – The USA launched Operation Rolling Thunder.

31st January 1968 – The Tet Offensive.

16th March 1968 – The My Lai Massacre.

29th March 1973 – American forces left Vietnam.

30th April 1975 – Vietnam reunited.

Year 9 History: The Vietnam War – Key events Knowledge organiser.

The Battle of Dien Bien Phu 1954



The battle of Dien Bien Phu was a decisive battle which ended the war between the French and the Viet Minh. A large, well-armed force of French paratroopers were comprehensively defeated. The battle had several important consequences. The French lost 3000 men and 8000 more died in captivity. The French had been defeated by the Viet Minh in open battle with the help of modern weapons from the USSR and China.

A small Asian state had defeated a rich European state through a combination of effective leadership, the right tactics and sheer determination (for example, the equipment and supplies for the 40,000 Viet Minh soldiers was carried by hand by peasants). A peace conference in Geneva was held after the battle which divided the country into North and South until elections could be held to decide its future.

The Gulf of Tonkin incident - 1964



Lyndon Johnson became president of the United States in 1963, after the assassination of John F. Kennedy. He was more prepared to commit the USA to a full-scale conflict in Vietnam to prevent the spread of Communism. In August 1964, North Vietnamese patrol boats opened fire on US ships in the Gulf of Tonkin. In a furious reaction, the US congress passed the Gulf of

Tonkin Resolution. The Resolution gave Johnson the power to 'take all necessary measures to prevent further aggression and achieve peace and security'. It effectively meant that Johnson could take America into a full-scale war. On 8 March 1965, 3500 US marines, came ashore at Da Nang. America was at war in Vietnam.

The Tet Offensive - 1968



In 1968, the Communist launched a major offensive. During the Tet New Year holiday, Viet Cong fighters attacked over 100 cities and other military targets. One Viet Cong commando unit tried to capture the US embassy in Saigon. US forces had to fight to regain control room by room. The Tet Offensive was a military disaster for the Communist, they lost around 10,000 fighters and were badly weakened by it. However, it proved to be a turning point in the war because it raised hard questions

about the war in the USA. The USA was spending \$20 billion dollars a year on the war and there were nearly 500,000 troops. So how were the Communist able to launch a major offensive which took US soldiers by surprise? Many civilians were killed in the offensive. Was this right? As a result, public opinion started to turn against the war.

My Lai Massacre - 1968



In March 1968, a unit of young American soldiers called Charlie Company started a search and destroy mission. They had been told there was a Viet Cong headquarters and 200 Viet Cong guerrillas in the My Lai area. The soldiers had been ordered to destroy all houses, dwellings and livestock. They had been told the villagers had left for

market because it was a Saturday. Most were under the impression that they had been ordered to kill everyone they found in the village. Early in the morning of 16 March, Charlie Company arrived in My Lai. In the next four hours, between 300 and 400 civilians were killed. These were mostly women, children and old men. No Viet Cong were found in the village. Only three weapons were recovered. At the time, it was treated as a success. However, a year later an investigation was carried out which led to many soldiers being charged. The My Lai massacre deeply shocked the American public and led to mass demonstrations against the war.

Year 9 History: Protests 1300-1700



The Great Revolt of 1381

In 1381, groups of villagers gathered together in Kent and London before marching on London. They were demanding fairer taxes, better protection from French attacks on the coast and the freedom to work wherever they

wanted. The rebels marched to London, attacked the Tower of London and murdered two of the King's leading advisers. The rebellion only ended when the King, Richard II met the rebel leader, Wat Tyler. Tyler was killed by one of the king's men and the disheartened rebels disbanded.

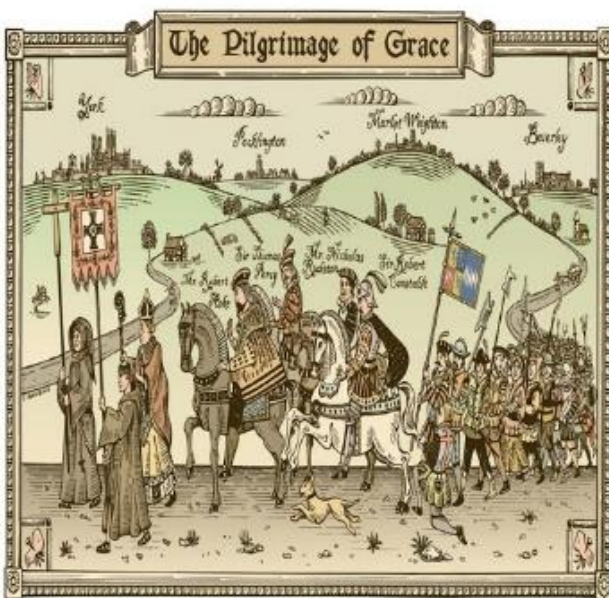


Kett's Rebellion of 1549

In 1549, after a bad harvest, food prices were rising. The situation was exacerbated by the use of enclosure (common land was being taken over by landowners for sheep farming). Protestors blamed their landlords and broke down fences and hedges that had been built by the landlords. The centre of these protests was in Norfolk.

Protestors were led by Robert Kett

to Norwich. They camped outside the city walls for six weeks. The king sent a local gentry leader to order them to disperse. They refused and attempted to capture Yarmouth, in response, the king sent his army to put down the rebellion, 3,000 rebels were killed and Kett was hanged in chains from the walls of Norwich castle.



The Pilgrimage of Grace, 1536

In 1534 Henry VIII set up the Protestant Church of England. This had a great impact on people's lives, many feared that they would be forced to change their religious beliefs. In the north of England, 30,000 people led by Robert Aske protested for England to return to the Catholic religious ceremonies and for monasteries to reopen. They took control of Hull, York and Pontefract. At Doncaster they assembled to talk to the King's advisers. The king and his advisers decided to pardon the majority of the rebels but to

arrest and execute the leaders for treason. Henry ordered the leaders to be executed in their home counties as a warning to others. Aske was hanged, drawn and quartered in York. 200 others were executed for their part in the protest.



The gunpowder plot of 1605

In 1603 King James declared his 'detestation' of Catholics and began to pass more laws against them. A small group of rich Catholics decided to act

to remove him. They invited Guy Fawkes, an ex-soldier, to join the plot as a weapons specialist. The plotters hid gunpowder in cellars beneath parliament and intended to blow up King James when he opened parliament in November 1603. The plotters were rounded up and executed: dragged through the crowds to the scaffold; hanged but not quite killed; taken down while alive; castrated, disembowelled and cut into quarters. The body parts were sent around the country as a warning. Catholics had to pay a fine to be allowed to keep their beliefs.

Year 9 History: Protests 1700-1900s Knowledge organiser.

For ordinary people in the years 1700 to early 1900s, protesting was often the only way they could make their views known. They had little influence over what the government decided. Only a small percentage of people could vote. The government often viewed them as riots. Historians who have studied these so called 'riots' have found that most of these 'riots' were peaceful and legal protests such as petitions to parliament. In addition, many riots were organised with clear aims, rather than violent outbursts and death and injuries were extremely rare and avoided at all costs.

During this period, the government treated protestors harshly. Before 1850, hundreds of protestors were severely punished, some were hanged or transported to Australia. The government's harsh reaction can be seen in the Luddites protest in 1812. As a result of the Napoleonic wars, overseas trade was lost and many workers lost their jobs. Furthermore, employers introduced new machinery which could produce goods more cheaply than people could. This led to more people losing their jobs. The Luddites responded by breaking the machinery. When the prime minister was also assassinated (not by a Luddite), the government responded by sending thousands of soldiers to stop the Luddite attacks. Seventeen Luddites were executed.

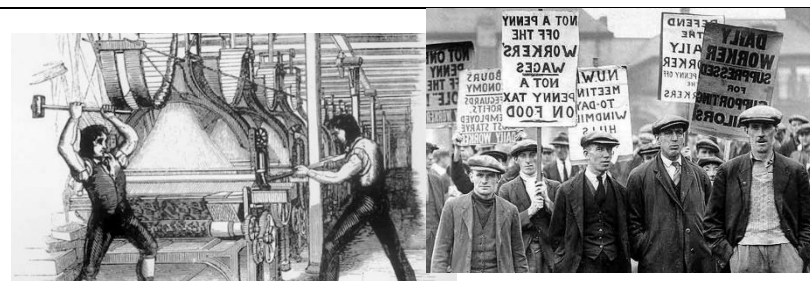
Despite the harsh response of the government, other people continued to protest; these included the Swing Riots, Tolpuddle Martyrs, the Chartists and the Rebecca Riots. After 1850, protestors were treated more leniently this was due to a combination of factors such as different types of methods of protest were used, parliament did not feel threatened just because workers were protesting against bad pay and conditions and there were a lot of different groups protesting. The government could not force all of these protests to stop. Two key examples of protest after 1850 came in the form of the Suffragettes and the workers during the Great Strike of 1926.

Key dates

- 1st August 1715** – The Riot Act was made law.
- 11th March 1811** – Stocking frames smashed by Luddites in Nottinghamshire.
- 28th August 1830** – The Swing Riots began with an attack on an MP's house.
- 1833** – The Tolpuddle Martyrs were formed in Dorset, England.
- May 1838** – The Chartists were formed and a year later, the first Chartist petition was presented to parliament.
- May 1839** – A tollgate was destroyed and the Rebecca Riots began.
- 1903** – Emmeline Pankhurst formed the WSPU (Women's Social Political Union) in Manchester.
- 3rd May-12th May 1926** – The General Strike.

Key words

- Assassination** – The murder of an important person.
- Chartists** – People who campaigned for the right to vote for working men.
- Great Strike of 1926** – For nine days, miners, transport workers, builders, printers and many others, totalling two and a half million workers, stayed out on strike.
- Luddites** – Weavers and other textile workers who destroyed machinery that they thought was putting them out of work.
- Rebecca Riots** – Protests by farmers and agricultural workers in Wales against high tolls on the new turnpike roads.
- Suffragettes** – Women who campaigned for the right to vote.
- Swing Riots** – Attacks on farm machinery and buildings by agricultural workers angry at low wages and high food prices.
- The Tolpuddle Martyrs** – A group of agricultural workers transported to Australia for joining a trade union.
- Transportation** – Sending convicted criminals overseas.
- Workhouse** – Institutions where the poor were sent if they could not support themselves; they were provided with basic food and shelter and in return were forced to work very hard.



Year 9 History: Crime and Punishment Knowledge Organiser.

The top two rows of crimes that have always been committed through out time	Medieval (1066 – 1500)	Early Modern (1500 – 1750)	Industrial (1750 – 1900)	Modern (1900 onwards)
The bottom row shows common crimes that were more common in particular eras but not others.				
Crimes against property (petty theft of food, clothing and small sums of money)	73% in 1300s	74% in 1600s	75% in 1800s	47% in 1997
Crimes against people (violent crime)	18% in 1300s	15% in 1600s	10% in 1800s	6% in 1997
Other significant crimes	Heresy Hunting Forgery Witchcraft smuggling	Heresy / not attending church Poaching forgery Witchcraft smuggling	Poaching Forgery Smuggling Evading taxes	Poaching Computer fraud Drug dealing Evading taxes Car crime vandalism

The rows below show the types of punishments used during each time period .	Medieval (1066 – 1500)	Early Modern (1500 – 1750)	Industrial (1750 – 1900)	Modern (1900 onwards)
The bottom row shows the purpose of punishment during the time period				
Exile	sanctuary	transportation	transportation	
Reparation	Wergild payments			Community service
Humiliation	Pillory and stocks	Pillory and stocks		
Custody	Prison for debtors	transportation	Hard labour in prison	Prison
Fines	finer	finer	finer	finer
Physical	Whipping mutilation	Whipping mutilation	whipping	
Capital	Public Hanging Public Burning at the stake Public beheading	Public Beheading Public Hung drawn and quartered	Public Beheading Public Hung drawn and quartered Private hangings	Private hangings Abolition of capital punishment in Britain in 1965
Purpose of punishment	Revenge Deterrence	Revenge Deterrence	Revenge Deterrence Reform	Revenge Deterrence Reform