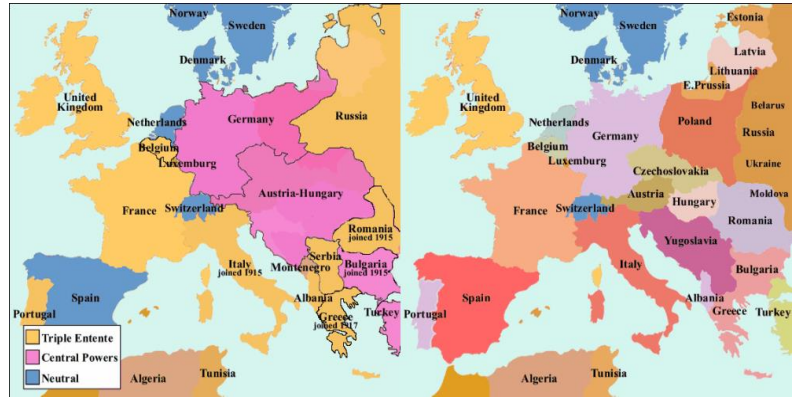


# Year 9, Unit 1: Inter-war years

Key events	
4 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1914	Great Britain joins World War One.
5 <sup>th</sup> Sep 1915	Tsar Nicholas II takes command of Russian army.
Feb 1917	Tsar Nicholas II abdicates and Provisional Government established in Russia.
Oct 1917	Vladimir Lenin leads the people in the Communist revolution (Russian Revolution) against the provisional government.
11 <sup>th</sup> Nov 1918	End of World War One – Armistice .
28 <sup>th</sup> June 1919	The Treaty of Versailles is signed by the Allies and Axis forces.
July 1921	Adolf Hitler defeats Anton Drexler to become leader of the Nazi Party.
Oct 1922	Benito Mussolini become Italian Premier.
30 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1922	USSR established by Vladimir Lenin.
8 <sup>th</sup> Nov 1923	Hitler attempts to take control of Germany during the Munich Putsch. He fails and is imprisoned for 9 months.
21 <sup>st</sup> Jan 1924	Vladimir Lenin dies of a stroke.
29 <sup>th</sup> Oct 1929	The Wall Street Crash begins a period of worldwide economic depression.
Dec 1929	Josef Stalin declares a new USSR under his rule (after 5 years of fighting for leadership)
30 <sup>th</sup> Jan 1933	Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany
2 <sup>nd</sup> Aug 1934	Germany's President Hindenburg dies, Adolf Hitler takes over supreme power.
1930s	Joseph Stalin enforces his power during the great terror.
1936-39	The Spanish Civil War



*Europe before (left) and after (right) WWI*

Key word	Meaning
<b>Society</b>	The way all people work and live in a country.
<b>Class</b>	A group of people based on wealth or background (eg. Working class, Middle class etc).
<b>Economy</b>	A country's money and how it uses it.
<b>Dictator</b>	Someone who has total power over a country.
<b>Radical or Radicalisation</b>	To become more extreme in your views towards others.
<b>Tsar</b>	A Russian name for a King/Emperor
<b>Communism</b>	A society where everyone is equal and owns everything together.
<b>Capitalism</b>	A society where production is owned privately (not run by the government).
<b>Fascism</b>	A society where everyone is working for glory in their country, led by a dictator.
<b>Bolsheviks</b>	A group of radical Communists in Russia in the early 1900s

## Year 9, Unit 2: Germany Interpretations

<b>Key events</b>	
11 <sup>th</sup> Nov 1918	End of World War One – Armistice .
28th June 1919	The Treaty of Versailles is signed by the Allies and Axis forces.
July 1921	Adolf Hitler defeats Anton Drexler to become leader of the Nazi Party.
8 <sup>th</sup> Nov 1923	Hitler attempts to take control of Germany during the Munich Putsch. He fails and is imprisoned for 9 months.
29 <sup>th</sup> Oct 1929	The Wall Street Crash begins a period of worldwide economic depression.
30 <sup>th</sup> Jan 1933	Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany
2 <sup>nd</sup> Aug 1934	Germany's President Hindenburg dies, Adolf Hitler takes over supreme power.



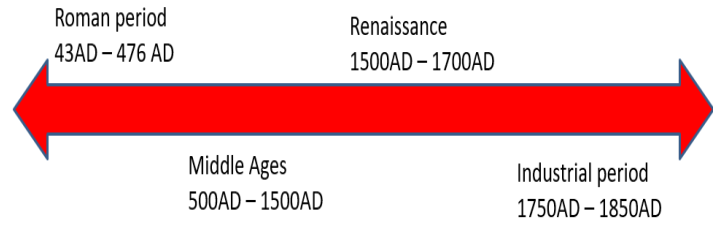
Source A: Hitler youth members stand on parade at a Nazi Rally, 1937.

<b>Key word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>Dictator</b>	Someone who has total power over a country.
<b>Fascism</b>	A society where everyone is working for glory in their country, led by a dictator.
<b>Kinder, Kuche, Kirche</b>	Children, Cooking, Church – Nazi motto for women's roles in society.
<b>Mein Kampf</b>	Hitler's book written whilst in prison, 1924.
<b>Enabling Act</b>	A law set up by Hitler to give him total control, March 1933.
<b>Anti-Semitism</b>	The persecution of Jewish people.
<b>Weimar Republic</b>	The German government from 1919-33.
<b>Hitler Youth</b>	The Nazi youth group set up to encourage children to join the Nazis.
<b>Inference</b>	A conclusion based on evidence and reasoning.
<b>Source</b>	A piece of historical information.
<b>Interpretation</b>	A source that expresses a historical judgement.

<b>Source analysis help sheet:</b>	
<b>Nature</b>	<b>What is the source?</b> Eg. Newspaper, documentary, photograph, textbook.
<b>Origin</b>	<b>Where did it come from?</b> Eg. Author, date of publication, who it was published by.
<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Why was it made?</b> Eg. To inform, to persuade, to entertain.
<b>Reliability</b>	<b>Is it trustworthy?</b> Eg. Does it only show one side? Is it from the time or recalled later?
<b>Usefulness</b>	<b>Can you use it to answer the question?</b> Eg. Sometimes it might not be completely reliable, but it may still give information that is relevant to the question.
<b>Content</b>	<b>What does it say/show?</b> Eg. Are there any features of the image or quotations from the text that are particularly relevant to the question?
<b>Context</b>	<b>What is the bigger picture?</b> Eg. Are there any other events at this time that might influence the source? Does it link to any other information you have?

# Year 9, Unit 3: Development of medicine and public health

Key events	
1348	The first Black Death (Plague) arrives in England
1543	Andreas Vesalius publishes his book ' <i>The fabric of the human body</i> ', showing the human anatomy.
1628	William Harvey discovers blood circulation.
1665	The Great Plague arrives in England
1666	The Great Fire of London
1798	Edward Jenner begins vaccination against smallpox.
1831	Cholera outbreak in London kills thousands.
1854	John Snow discovers that Cholera is a waterborne disease.
1842	Edwin Chadwick publishes a report on sanitation (public cleanliness).
1848	First Public Health Act published.
1861	Louis Pasteur's germ theory
1948	The National Health Service is founded by Aneurin Bevan.

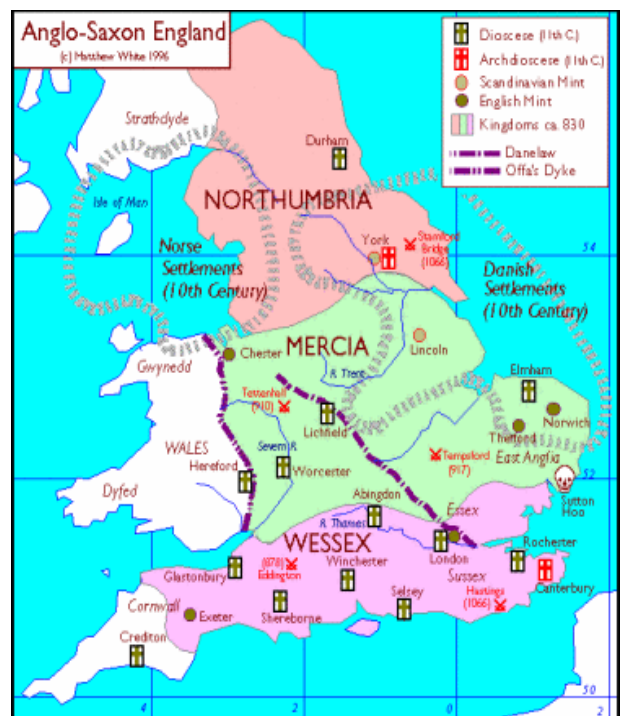


Key facts
The Ancient Greek philosopher Hippocrates created the theory of the four humours.
These four humours consisted of Blood, black bile, yellow bile and phlegm.
The Roman philosopher Galen developed the theory of the four humours into the theory of opposites.
During the Middle Ages, the church (and many people) believed illness was caused by God.
Monks and Nuns believed that rest, food and prayer were the best treatments in the Middle Ages.
The theory that diseases were caused by foul air was called the 'miasma'.
Infectious diseases would not be admitted into Medieval hospitals.
The plague came in two types; Bubonic and Pneumonic. Pneumonic was the most deadly.
Florence Nightingale developed cleaner hospitals and better standards or training for nurses.
Louis Pasteur discovered germs in 1861.

Key words	
Apothecaries	People who made herbal remedies and had good knowledge of healing plants.
Barber Surgeon	Barbers worked with sharp knives, and as well as cutting hair, often performed surgical procedures.
Purging	Making people vomit or poo to clear out their digestive system – meant to rebalance the humours.
Supernatural	A force beyond scientific understanding or the laws of nature.
Quarantine	Separating the sick from the healthy to prevent the spread of disease.
Urine chart	Physicians would examine people's urine (wee) by comparing its colour to a scale on a picture.

# Year 9, Unit 4: Anglo-Saxon and Norman England

Key events	
1042	Edward the Confessor becomes King of England.
1053	Death of Earl Godwin, Harold Godwinson become Earl of Wessex.
1064	Harold Godwinson was rescued by William Duke of Normandy and swore allegiance to him.
5 <sup>th</sup> January 1066	Edward the Confessor dies with no clear heir.
6 <sup>th</sup> January 1066	Harold Godwinson is crowned King of England/Edward the Confessor's funeral.
20 <sup>th</sup> Sept 1066	Battle of Gate Fulford – Vikings led by Harald Hardrada defeat English led by Edwin and Morcar.
25 <sup>th</sup> Sept 1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge – Harold Godwinson defeats the Vikings near York.
28 <sup>th</sup> Sept 1066	William Duke of Normandy lands his army at Pevensey Bay, England.
14 <sup>th</sup> Oct 1066	The Battle of Hastings – William defeats Harold.
25 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1066	William is crowned king of England.
1068	Edwin and Morcar rise up against William's rule.
1069-70	The Harrying of the North.
1070	Lanfranc becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.
1070-71	Hereward the Wake revolts at Ely.
1075	Revolt of the Earls.
1085	William orders the Domesday book to be started.
1086	First draft of the Domesday book completed.
1087	Death of William I, William II crowned next King.



King	Time in power
Edward the Confessor	1042-1066
Harold Godwinson	6 <sup>th</sup> January 1066 – 14 <sup>th</sup> October 1066
William Duke of Normandy	25 <sup>th</sup> December 1066 – 9 <sup>th</sup> September 1087
William Rufus (II)	September 1087 - 1100

## Year 9 key words for units

Learn these key words and their spellings. You will be tested on your knowledge of them regularly. You will be expected to know the words for the unit you are studying and words from previous units you have already studied all the way through high school as key ideas and concepts will continue to be important over time.

### Interpretations of Weimar and Nazi Germany

**Interpretation:** Somebodies view or explanation of an event or person from the past

**treaty of Versailles:** The peace agreement drawn up in 1919 after World War 1

**Weimar Republic:** The government of Germany from 1919 to 1933

**Government:** A group of people with the power to govern a country or state

**Chancellor:** Head of the government in some European countries like Germany

**Republic:** a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch.

**Dictator:** A ruler who had absolute authority in the ruling of their country

**Standard of living:** the degree of wealth and material comfort available to a person or community

### Development of public health and sources

**Bubonic-** One of the two types of plague in the Black Death

**Pneumonic-** one of the two types of plague in the Black Death, it affected the lungs

**Flagellants-** People who whipped themselves in order to ask God for forgiveness for their sins

**Leeches-** blood-sucking creatures (they look like slugs) used in medieval medicine

**Looting-** stealing

**Four humours:** Developed in ancient Greece by Hippocrates – belief that the body was made up of four key liquids - consisted of Blood, black bile, yellow bile and phlegm.

**Public health:** the health of the population as a whole, especially as monitored, regulated, and promoted by the state

**Source:** Something (artefact, person, painting) which gives information about the past

### Battle of Hastings

**Anglo-Saxons-** Invaders from Germany who ruled from about 500 to 1066

**Fyrd-** King Harold's ordinary/part-time soldiers

**Housecarl-** King Harold's best professional soldiers

**Norman-** a man from Normandy, Northern France

**Shield wall-** a long line of shields linked together in battle

**Vikings-** invaders from Denmark, Sweden or Norway

**Witan-** A group of the most important bishops and earls who advised the king

**Bailey-** A large courtyard surrounded by a fence, part of a castle

**Keep-** The strongest part of a castle

**Motte-** a large mound of earth on which a keep of a castle is usually built

**Census-** an official count of the population as a country

**Charter-** a written agreement or set of promises

**Church Court-** A court usually for priests, which gave lighter sentences

**Concentric Castle-** A type of medieval castle with rounded towers and different height walls, it was easier to defend

**Feudal system-** a system of dividing up the land; men received land in return for offering to fight for their lord or king

**Villein-** a peasant