

Year 9 History Homework Booklet – 20th Century

Name:



Task 1 – Definitions

Treaty of Versailles – Peace treaty that ended WW1, signed in 1919.

Disbanded -closed down

Reparations – pay money for the damage caused

USSR – The name given to Russia while the country was communist.

Communism – Economic system of collective ownership where everything is owned by the state on the people's behalf.

Dictatorship – Where one individual holds all the political power, and cannot be removed through people voting.

Industrialised – The process of becoming a country whose economy relies on factories.

Collective farms – Where people worked together on one farm and share what they produce with the government.

Gulags – work camps

Weimar Germany – name for the period in Germany between 1920-1933.

Hyperinflation – When the value of money goes down and the price of goods rises.

Wall Street Crash – In 1929 the American Banks collapsed leading to American calling in its debts.

Nazi Party – A German political party whose full name was the National Socialist Workers Party

Fuhrer – 'The Father' the title given to Hitler as leader of Germany.

Anti-semitism – holding negative attitudes towards Jewish people.

Propaganda- Media designed to change the way people think.

Terror- using a culture of fear to control people

Appeasement – Giving someone what they want to stop them from demanding more.

Munich Agreement – Where Britain and Germany agreed to Germany invading Czechoslovakia

Allied powers – Britain and France, joined by USSR and the USA in 1941.

Axis powers –Germany, Austria, Japan and Italy.

Blitzkrieg – German for lightning war, this was the German military strategy of speed and strength of military.

RAF – British airforce

Luftwaffe – German airforce.

Blitz- regular nightly bombing of British cities.

Navy – Branch of the military that fights at sea.

Atomic Bomb – powerful weapon that gets its power from splitting an atom.

Holocaust – The term for the Nazis policy of exterminating (killing) all the Jews in Europe.

Genocide – the deliberate killing of an entire nation or ethnic group.

Scapegoat – To be blamed

Roma and Sinti – *Ethnic groups from Eastern Europe branded as ‘gypsies’ and regarded as subhuman by the Nazis.*

Persecution – *ill-treatment often due to someone’s race or political or religious beliefs.*

Exterminate – *To remove all of something, usually by killing it.*

Ghettos – *An area of a city separated from other areas where a group of people are forced to live. They usually have very poor living conditions.*

Auschwitz-Birkenau – *The name of the most famous Nazi death camp where around 1.1 million people were gassed to death.*

Liberated – *to be freed*

Cold War – *A war of words and propaganda rather than fighting*

‘Iron Curtain’ – *phrase used by Churchill to describe the European divide between Communism and Capitalism*

Mutual Assured Destruction – *The principle that, if both sides have nuclear weapons neither side will launch them as it would result in their own destruction.*

Nuclear Missiles – *A term for all weapons which get their destructive force from a nuclear reaction.*

Proxy War – *a war where actors fight on behalf of other parties*

Glasnost – *‘openness and transparency’ term to describe Russian policies in the 1980s which made the country more open.*

Task 2 - Mastery Quizzes

Interwar period

1. *Which countries drafted the Treaty of Versailles?*

Britain, France and USA

2. *In 1929, where did the economic depression start?*

USA

2. *Who was the first leader of the USSR?*

Vladimir Lenin

3. *What is the name for the ideology of the USSR?*

Communism

4. *What was the name of the Germany political party lead by Adolf Hitler?*

Nazi Party

5. *What two titles did Adolf Hitler hold after 1933?*

Chancellor and Fuhrer

6. *What methods did Hitler use to control the people?*

Propaganda and terror

World War Two

1. *In which treaty did Chamberlain allow Germany to invade Czechoslovakia?*

Munich Agreement

2. *Which country did Germany invade on 1st September 1939?*

Poland

3. *What was the name of Germany's tactic at the start of the war?*

Blitzkrieg

4. *What was the name of the beaches where British troops were evacuated in 1940?*

Dunkirk

5. *Who won the Battle of Britain?*

Britain

6. Where did Japan bomb in December 1941?

Pearl Harbour

7. The Battle of Stalingrad was the first major defeat for which country?

Germany

8. What occurred in June 1944?

D-Day landings

The Holocaust

1. The Holocaust is an example of what word beginning with a G?

Genocide

2. Who were the main targets of the Holocaust?

Jews (Roma and Sinti, Homosexuals, Political Opponents)

3. When did the Nazis begin to impose anti-semitic laws?

1933

4. What was the purpose of a Ghetto?

To confine Jewish people to one space and separate them from the non-Jewish population.

5. What happened at the Wannsee conference?

The Nazis changed their policy from persecution to extermination.

6. Name three different types of camps used during the holocaust.

Transit, Work and Death.

7. When and by whom was Auschwitz-Birkenau liberated?

USSR liberated Auschwitz Birkenau, 27th January 1945.

The Cold War

1. What were the names of the two rival ideologies during the Cold War?

Communism and Capitalism

2. The USA and USSR were the Worlds two what?

Superpowers

3. What was the 'iron curtain'?

A term used by Churchill to describe the divide between Communism and Capitalism across Europe.

4. Give one example of a Proxy War?

Korea and Vietnam.

5. *What had the USSR placed on Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis?*

Nuclear Missiles.

Task 3 - Complete the source analysis.

1. Describe what you can see in the source.

A group of monsters looking hungrily at the person in the middle. The caption reads remember... One more Lollipop and then you all go home!

The Monsters have Nazi swastikas

2. Explain what is going on in the source.

The monsters represent the Nazis and the person in the middle is appeasing (allowing them to have a little to make them stop. them by giving them a lollipop and asking them to leave. He represents Neville Chamberlain British Prime Minister. The monsters do not look like they will stop after the lollipop.

3. Use the source to make an inference about public attitudes towards appeasement in the run up to World War Two

This is a satirical cartoon and suggests that the person producing it does not think that appeasement will work. It makes Chamberlain look stupid suggesting that the public might have thought him a fool to appease Hitler.

Task 4 - Complete the reading on the Vesali Family.

Read through the information about the life story of the Vesali family a Muslim family who helped to hide Jews during the Holocaust.

Bring an annotated copy to your teacher. You can highlight and annotate or produce a set of notes.

Task 5– Write in the Key Word that these definitions are defining.

Key Word	Definition
Blitzkrieg	German for lightning war, this was the German military strategy of speed and strength of military.
Roma and Sinti	Ethnic groups from Eastern Europe branded as 'gypsies' and regarded as subhuman by the Nazis.
Anti-semitism	Holding negative attitudes towards Jewish people.
Weimar Germany	Name for the period in Germany between 1920-1933.
Reparations	To have to pay money for damage caused.
Propaganda	Media designed to change the way people think.
Genocide	The deliberate killing of an entire nation or ethnic group.

Iron Curtain	A phrase used by Churchill to describe the European divide between Communism and Capitalism
Prozy War	A war where actors fight on behalf of other parties
Communism	Economic system of collective ownership where everything is owned by the state on the people's behalf.

