

Year 9 Exam – Revision Guide.

Unit 1: Why did British women get the vote?

Democracy

A government chosen by the people.



Name: Women's Social and Political Union

Nickname: Suffragettes

Formed: 1903

Leader: Emmeline Pankhurst

Tactics: Burning buildings, chaining themselves to railings, smashing windows.

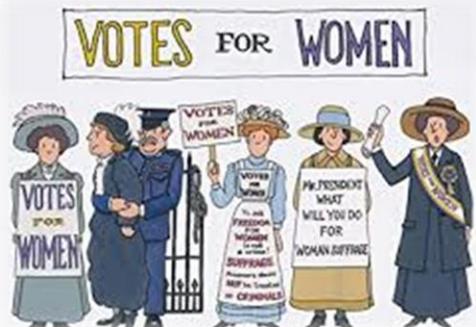
Name: National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

Nickname: Suffragists

Formed: 1897

Leader: Millicent Fawcett

Tactics: Petitions, marches, speeches and lobbying MPs.



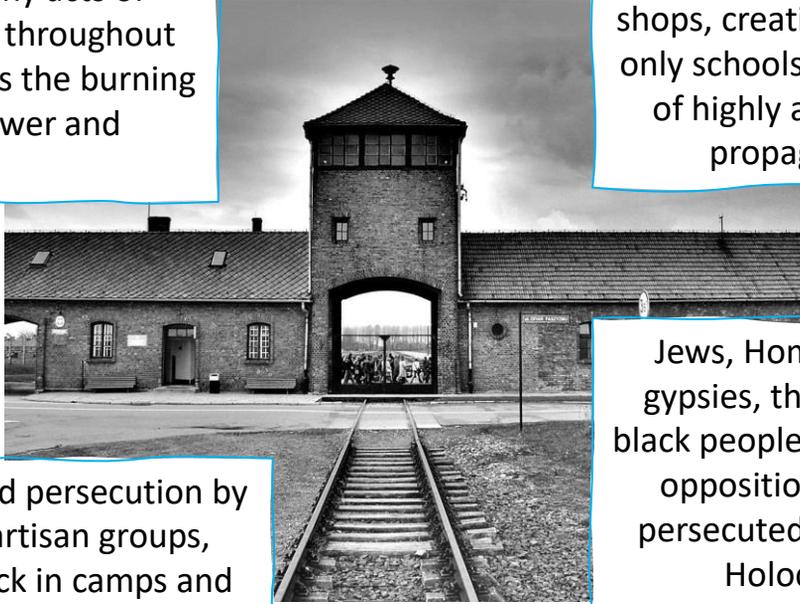
Unit 2: What was the impact of WWII on the world and its people?

Key term	Definition
Holocaust	The mass murder (genocide) of the European Jews by the Nazis. Over 6 million Jews were murdered by the Nazis.
Untermensch	German word for an inferior race.
Anti-Semitism	Hostility or prejudice directed against Jewish people
Blitzkrieg	Lightening war.

The Holocaust:

The Jewish community have faced many acts of Anti-Semitism throughout history, such as the burning of Clifford's Tower and Blood Libel.

Prior to the Holocaust Jews were excluded from society through the boycotting of Jewish shops, creation of Jewish only schools and the use of highly antisemitic propaganda.



Jews resisted persecution by joining partisan groups, fighting back in camps and resisting arrest e.g. the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.

Jews, Homosexuals, gypsies, the disabled, black people and political opposition were all persecuted during the Holocaust.

Post World War II Britain:

In 1945 atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This forced Japan to surrender in WW2.

The Blitz lasted from September 1940-1941.

Following the Beveridge support it was revealed the standard of health was below average. In 1948 the NHS was created to help tackle this.



In 1948 the SS Empire Windrush landed in Britain. Migrants from the West Indies arrived to help rebuild Britain following war. On arrival migrants faced hostility and racism.

Following the war the government nationalised many industries including railways and water.

WW2 changed attitudes towards the British Empire. Gradually countries within the Empire, such as India, parts of the Middle East and Nigeria were given independence.

Theme: How far is war a catalyst for change?

The Battle of Hastings:



- Following the Battle of Hastings William the Conqueror was crowned king. Harold Godwinson was killed in battle. This symbolised the end of Anglo-Saxon rule in England.
- To gain control of the country William introduced Motte and Bailey castles, the Domesday book, the Feudal system, building stone churches and even carried out the Harrying of the North.
- The Norman invasion led to changes in language, the arrival of new names such as Robert and William.



The Crusades:

- Fighters returning from the Crusades brought back new ideas in warfare, for example, Trebuchets and concentric castles.
- Crusaders discovered Ancient Greek and Roman ideas around medicine that had been lost in the Dark Ages.
- The Crusades brought about trade in many unusual exotic foods such as: Sugar, spices, dates, coffee, rice and apricots were now available.
- Household items were brought back by crusaders. These included mattresses, mirrors and writing paper.

The Battle of Bosworth:

- The Battle of Bosworth ended the Wars of the Roses. Henry Tudor took the throne and Richard III was defeated. Henry was viewed as a usurper.
- Henry married Elizabeth of York (uniting the houses of York and Lancaster). Henry and Elizabeth had 9 children. This was the beginning of the Tudor



World War One:

- During World War One women stepped into the workplace to keep the country running. They built munitions, established the Land Army and acted as police officers. This was a contributory factor in women getting the vote in 1918.
- DORA (Defence of the Realm Act) was introduced during World War One. This gave the government emergency powers to change the clocks to extend the working day, water down beer in pubs and censor the information about the war (e.g. what could be published in newspapers).



World War Two:

- The Blitz: Led to blackouts, people sleeping in shelters, loss of civilian life and homes. Blitz also led to the evacuation of over a million children from London and other major cities. The government gained more control over people lives due to policy of total war - nationalisation of industry (longer working hours, rationing, tax hikes).
- During WW2 a promise was made that the war would lead to a better quality of life. As a result of this the government nationalised the healthcare system in 1948 and created the NHS. They also nationalised electric and water systems to ensure all had access.
- As a result of WW2 the Empire began to crumble. India gained independence in 1948 after years of martial law during WWII which saw massive inflation, famine and mass imprisonments. Israel was also created as a state in the Middle East.

