

History | Year 9 – Early 20th Century Britain | September to October

Early 20 th Century Britain		Early 20 th Century Britain		Vocabulary					
1	Major changes happening in Britain	During the first half of the 20 th century there were a number of significant changes that took place in Britain.		1	Votes for Women	19 th century Britain was a highly patriarchal society . Women were expected to remain in the domestic sphere and did not have the right to vote.	1	Apogee	High point
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Britain's position internationally changed forever. Britain went from having a large and powerful Empire in 1921 to facing colonies battling for independence. - The changing role of women in Britain. Women's role in British society changed from not having political rights or equal opportunities to gaining the right to vote and actively serving in the armed forces. - The development of the British welfare state. British governments actively introduced reforms to help people - for example the benefits system and creation of the NHS in 1948. 		2	The Suffrage Movement	Suffragists protested for the right to vote using peaceful and legal methods. Suffragettes used more extreme, often illegal and violent tactics. The actions of the Suffragettes gained huge publicity for the cause of women's suffrage but some people continued to argue against granting women the right to vote	2	Boers	Dutch farmers who lived in South Africa
				Early 20th Century Britain			3	Council houses	Homes built by the government
2	The Boer War	In 1899 Britain went to war with Boer farmers in South Africa over control of diamonds and farm land. Britain came close to an embarrassing defeat, leading to the Liberal Reforms 1906-1914		1	The First World War	In 1914, war broke out between two great alliances: the Triple Entente of France, Britain, and Russia and the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. British women played an important role in the war, working in munitions factories and taking traditionally 'male' jobs such as bus drivers and bank clerks After the war, the 1918 Representation of the People Act gave the vote to women over 30. However, women were forced to give up their wartime jobs as men returned home	4	Domestic Sphere	The home - women expected to stay home to take care of children/family
				2	Apogee of Empire	The British Empire reached its most powerful point in 1921. Two points that were especially important for the defence of Empire: -The Suez Canal -The Singapore Naval Base Britain had to borrow money and crush protests to keep control of the Empire	5	Franchise	The right to vote
3	Liberal Reforms 1906-1914	40% of new recruits who wanted to fight in the Boer war were found to be unhealthy and unfit. The government introduced free school meals, pensions and sick pay for workers to try to improve living conditions for people.		3	The Interwar Years 1918-1939	In these years, British governments aimed to build a 'country fit for heroes to live in'. However, despite some successes, they failed in many areas	6	Great Depression	Economic problems during the 1930s following the Wall Street Crash in 1929
							7	Munitions	Weapons and ammunition
							8	Patriarchal	A society dominated by men
							9	Recruits	New soldiers
							10	Suffrage	The right to vote
							11	Suffragettes	A protest group who used extreme methods to try and gain the right to vote.
							12	Suffragists	A protest group who used legal methods to try and gain the right to vote.
							13	Welfare State	Government programmes to help people
							14	Western Front	Area of fighting between Germany and Britain/France during World War One

History | Year 9 – Black British History and Communist Russia | Nov - Dec

Black British History		
1	Before 1914	Black people had lived in Britain since the earliest times. By the start of the 20 th century, Britain's Empire meant there were establish Black British communities
2	First World War	During the First World War many Black Britons and Black people in the British Empire volunteered to fight for Britain. The immediate post war period highlighted the racism of the British government The increase in the numbers of Black people in Britain led to racism when the war finished and unemployment was high.
3	The Second World War	Two different stories - the experience of American Black GIs in Britain and the treatment of Black soldiers in the British army
4	Post War migration	After the Second World War Britain needed over 1 million workers to help it rebuild. Despite this the British government tried to discourage Black citizens from the Empire migrating to Britain.

Communist Russia – The Soviet Union		
1	Capitalism	The ideology of Communism was developed by Karl Max. Marx's communist society would have a worker's government which would share out the wealth of society equally
2	The Russian Revolution	The Russian Revolution replaced the Tsar with a communist government. In October 1917, the Bolsheviks took control of Russia in the Russian Revolution The Bolsheviks established a communist government in Russia, they renamed the country the USSR or Soviet Union. They also murdered the Tsar and his family
3	Lenin	The Bolshevik party leader. Lenin changed Russia completely but did not always live up to Marx's idea of communism. Lenin believed he needed to make decisions on the Russia's people behalf so he introduced a series of decrees including creating a secret police
Communist Russia – The Soviet Union		
1	Stalin	Joseph Stalin established a dictatorship in the Soviet Union. Stalin secured power by: -Removal of Trotsky -The Purges -Propaganda
2	Industrialisation	Russia was much less industrialised than other European countries so Stalin launched the Five Year Plans to increase the production of industrial resources
3	Collectivisation	Stalin's agricultural policy -Collectivisation meant that peasants in each village united their farms into one collective farm - known as a kolkhoz

Vocabulary		
1	American GIs	American soldiers from WW2
2	Charles Wooton	A black Briton murdered by an angry white mob during race riots
3	Walter Tull	A professional footballer who volunteered to fight in World War One for Britain and became the first Black British army officer.
6	Push factors	Reasons to emigrate or leave a country
7	Pull factors	Reasons to immigrate and persuade people to move to a country
8	Capitalism	An economic system in which property is owned by individuals for private profit
9	Communism	An economic system in which all property is owned by the community, rather than by individuals
10	Collectivisation	Stalin's agricultural policy to join farms to work
11	Dictator	A leader with complete power
12	Five Year Plan	A series of industrial targets for producing resources
13	Gulag	Soviet prison camp
14	Kolkhoz	A collective farm
15	Kulaks	Rich Russian farmers
16	Magnitogorsk	A new industrial city
17	The Purges	The murder of Stalin's rivals in the 1930s
18	Tsar	The King of Russia - removed from power in 1917
19	Worker's government	A government run by ordinary workers that will divide resources and wealth equally