

# World War One Causes & Conflict | Year 8 | Summer 1 May-June

The reasons for increased tension pre 1914			General information			Key Vocabulary		
1	<b>German Nationalism</b>	Kaiser Wilhelm II wanted to turn Germany into a great power to rival Britain	1	<b>The Triple Alliance</b>	An agreement between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy to defend each other from attack	1	<b>Nationalism</b>	<i>Passionate belief that your country is better than all others</i>
2	<b>British Nationalism</b>	Britain was a very proud nation with its nationalism based on 200 years of imperial and naval dominance thanks to their Empire.	2	<b>The Triple Entente</b>	An agreement between France, Britain and Russia to protect each other from attack	2	<b>Imperialism</b>	<i>The policy of colonising other parts of the world</i>
3	<b>Imperial Rivalry</b>	During the 19 <sup>th</sup> Century, European countries developed empires to increase their level of power and wealth. The competition between Empires created tension.	3	<b>Impact of assassination</b>	Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia for the assassination of their heir	3	<b>Imperial Rivalry</b>	<i>Rivalry between empires trying to colonise the same part of the world</i>
			4	<b>German alliance with Austria</b>	Germany agreed to support Austria-Hungary no matter what	4		<b>Long Term cause</b> <b>Short Term cause</b> <b>Trigger cause</b>
4	<b>Flashpoints</b>	France and Germany competed for control of Morocco in 1905 and 1911 Russia and Austria-Hungary competed for control of the Balkans and Bosnia in 1908.	5	<b>Germany attacks France</b>	Germany attacked France, Britain declared war on 3 <sup>rd</sup> August 1914 to protect her allies.	5	<b>Flashpoints</b>	An event where tension turns to conflict
			7	<b>First World War</b>	The conflict began in August 1914 and lasted until 11 <sup>th</sup> November 1918	6	<b>Militarism</b>	The belief in having a strong army/navy
5	<b>The Schlieffen Plan</b>	Germany's secret plan for war. They would defeat France within six weeks before Russia could mobilise.	8	<b>New weapons</b>	The conflict saw new weapons such as machine guns, artillery guns, fighter planes, battle ships, submarines and poison gas change how war was fought	7	<b>Alliance</b>	An agreement between nations to protect each other
6	<b>Miliarism/The Arms race</b>	Countries began to rapidly expand their armed forces and the likelihood of war increased.	9	<b>Trench warfare</b>	These new weapons resulted in all sides wanting to hold positions before advancing so trenches were dug to protect themselves	8	<b>The Schlieffen Plan</b>	The German plan to secure victory in European war
7	<b>The Alliance System</b>	Two great alliances, the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance created tension	10	<b>Impact of War</b>	10 million died in battle with 20 million wounded physically or mentally. The damage the conflict caused was extensive	9	<b>Dreadnought</b>	A large naval battleship
8	<b>The Assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand</b>	The heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was assassinated in June 1914 by a gang of Bosnian nationalists led by Gavrilo Princip				10	<b>To mobilise</b>	To get an army ready to fight
						11	<b>Western Front</b>	Area of fighting between Germany and Britain/France

# Jim Crow (Racial America)|Year 8| Summer 2 June-July

Why were African Americans not free after Slavery was abolished in America?			Key individuals and events		Key Vocabulary			
1	Slavery abolished in 1865	After the North won the American Civil War vs the South slavery was abolished	1	<b>The Ku Klux Klan</b>	This white racist terrorist organisation had over 2 million members by the 1920s	1	<b>Segregation</b>	<i>The separation of black and white people</i>
2	The Southern States	The south regained control of regional governments in the South in 1877 and introduced a system of racism known as Jim Crow	2	<b>President Woodrow Wilson</b>	The president from 1912-1920 introduced segregation in the White House	2	<b>Congress</b>	<i>The American Parliament</i>
3	Segregation Laws	The Jim Crow laws introduced mean African Americans were forced to use separate Railway carriages, Schools, Restaurants and Toilets	3	<b>The Thibodaux Sugar Massacre</b>	In 1887 35 sharecroppers were killed by plantation owners after the sharecroppers had gone on strike	3	<b>Supreme Court</b>	<i>The most powerful court in the USA</i>
4	Plessy vs Ferguson (1896)	Homer Plessy sued a railway company for removing him from a white carriage. The US Supreme court ruled that segregation was legal, as long as facilities were equal.	4	<b>Resistance</b>	African Americans resisted Jim Crow laws but often disagreed about the best way to fight back and faced violence if they did.	4	<b>Disenfranchisement</b>	<i>Not being allowed to vote</i>
5	Education	Black schools were underfunded which led to illiteracy and limited opportunities	5	<b>Ida B. Wells</b>	She was a teacher who was sacked for complaining about pay. When her friend was lynched in 1889 she became a journalist and campaigned to Congress for lynching to be made illegal	5	<b>Ideology</b>	<i>Set of ideas of beliefs that people follow</i>
6	Scientific Racism	Racism had merged with Science to claim that African Americans were less evolved (not true humans share 99.9% of DNA).	6	<b>The National Association of Coloured Women (NACW)</b>	An organisation created in 1896 by middle class African American women. They believed African Americans could win equality by 'living cleanly'	6	<b>Lynching</b>	<i>A public, unpunished murder</i>
7	White supremacy in Popular Culture	Films, music and news reports repeatedly presented black men as attacking white women, with white men as the heroes	7	<b>Jack Johnson</b>	Heavyweight Boxing Champion of the world in 1909. His success challenged the ideology of white supremacy. However, his flamboyant lifestyle did not reflect well on African Americans and didn't fit with the NACW's idea of 'living cleanly.'	7	<b>Jim Crow</b>	<i>The system of racial oppression in the Southern states of America between 1877 and 1960s</i>
8	White southerners prevented African Americans from voting	They used intimidation (violence), literacy tests and a poll tax (have to pay to vote) to limit the opportunities for African Americans to vote in elections.	7	<b>Jack Johnson</b>	Heavyweight Boxing Champion of the world in 1909. His success challenged the ideology of white supremacy. However, his flamboyant lifestyle did not reflect well on African Americans and didn't fit with the NACW's idea of 'living cleanly.'	6	<b>White Supremacy</b>	<i>An ideology that white people are naturally superior to black people</i>
						7	<b>Literacy tests</b>	<i>A test of your ability to read and write</i>
						8	<b>Sharecropper</b>	<i>A sharecropper is someone who works on a farm for a share of the profits at the end of year, rather than wages</i>