



Year 11 HT2





- The Pilgrimage of Grace was a serious threat to the rule of Henry VIII.
- Most levels of society were involved – lords, knights as well as commoners – although it has to be said that many people remained loyal to the King.
- It is important to remember it was not solely caused by religious changes – there were other causes too, such as poor harvests, low wages, bad government and rumours of new taxes.
- For a time there were 50,000 armed men in the north of England involved.
- They wanted change, mainly religious change, but they did not want to remove the King.
- It was a conservative movement, seeking to reverse change and return to the old ways of religion. It was fed by rumour and uncertainty in a time of economic stress and strain for people.
- Henry was able to face down the rebels and emerge at the end of the process in a stronger position.
- Of all the rebellions, it is one of the least remembered.

Keywords

- Pilgrimage:
- Grievances:
- Protestant:
- Robert Aske:

Why did Henry VIII break with the Catholic Church?

- 1) Henry resented the power and wealth that the Church held in England.
- 2) He was frustrated when the Pope refused him a divorce from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon.
- 3) Henry stopped paying taxes to the Pope and made himself head of the new Church of England.
- 4) He also closed down monasteries to weaken the power of the Church and steal its wealth

Story of the Pilgrimage

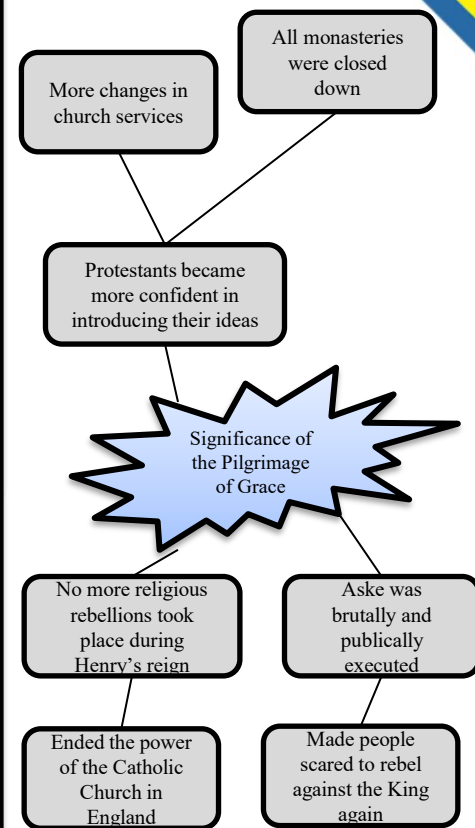
- The rebels took over York, Hull and Pontefract Castle in the North.
- The King's army of the north, led by the Duke of Norfolk, only numbered 5,000 whereas there were over 50,000 rebels.
- When the rebels took over a town they made sure the monks and nuns were returned to their monasteries and nunneries.
- The Duke of Norfolk told the King he had to negotiate.
- A list of grievances was drawn up and sent to the King.
- Henry agreed to some of the rebels demands in order to buy himself some more time including: a pardon for all, a Parliament in York and that no more monasteries would be closed down before Parliament was called.
- After the pardon was read out at Aske's insistence, the rebels agreed to disband and go home.
- Aske was invited to spend Christmas with the King at Windsor.
- When travelling home a new revolt broke out. Henry used this as an excuse to tear up the pardon attack the north.
- Aske was hanged in chains in York.
- 216 people were executed.

What problems were caused by the religious changes?

Problem	Explanation
Social	Church and monasteries were the centre of people's social lives which the King had now taken away.
Economic	Henry increased taxes even though he became rich from closing monasteries.
Religious	Many people did not like the changes to church services made by the King.
Political	Many nobles lost influence due to Henry's divorce whilst other families gained power.

Why did the Pilgrimage fail?

- The rebels were too ready to accept the promises of the King.
- Could have beaten the King with force, not with diplomacy.
- The leaders did not trust the commons.
- by disbanding their force of 50,000 people they handed over the initiative to Henry.
- The rebels were easily duped by the Duke of Norfolk and his promises in Doncaster.



Factor	How it affected the Pilgrimage of Grace story
Chance	Robert Aske was caught up in the revolt accidentally. He was forced to make an oath of support before he was allowed to continue on his journey to London. Without this the revolt would not have had their leader.
Religion	Henry VIII had made changes to the Church in England including the introduction of a new prayer book in 1535. The rebels wanted Henry to reverse these changes. The rebels were also led by priests and monks carrying church banners.
Economy	There were rumours of new taxes and there had been poor harvests which drove up food prices. All this made the people frustrated with the King
Role of the individual	Aske led the rebels and ordered them to disband after the King's 'promise' which made it easier for Henry to deal with the rebels.

Summary

- During this time the nation fought a civil war, executed a king, became a republic, restored the monarchy and replaced the king yet again.
- People in the 1640s talked about a 'world turned upside down'.
- It was a period of strong feelings and dissent in politics, in economics and in religion.
- Families were often divided. Loyalties were tested and big questions asked such as, is it right to rebel against your King?
- The demands of Parliament were met, but those of the poor, and women, were not.
- The reputations of key characters involved – Charles I and Cromwell – are still disputed today.



Keywords

- Oliver Cromwell:
- Divine Right of Kings:
- Ship Tax:
- Rump Parliament:
- New Model Army:
- Lord Protector:
- Puritan:

Challenging Royal Authority: The English Civil War

Causes of the English Civil War

Religion	Money	Power
- Charles was married to a Catholic and people feared his children were being brought up as Catholics. - Puritans dominated Parliament. - They did not like the Catholic changes to Churches by Archbishop Laud. - The Scots opposed the introduction of a new prayer book and went to war against Charles.	- Charles ruled without Parliament for eleven years and raised taxes without Parliament's permission. - Charles introduced ship tax to pay for his failed war against Scotland. - Charles was forced to pay compensation to the Scots but had limited funds.	- Charles believed in the Divine Right of Kings – he was appointed by God. - Charles preferred the advice of his favourite ministers to consulting with Parliament. - Charles attempted to arrest the leading members of Parliament. After this failed he fled to Nottingham to wage war against them.

The New Model Army

- Swung the balance of power in Parliament's favour.
- The first fully professional army created by Oliver Cromwell.
- Soldiers were veterans from other battles and held strong religious views.
- The soldiers believed that God was on their side.
- Officers were promoted by merit and not class.
- Soldiers were well paid – 8d per day.
- Many members believed that all men should have the vote.

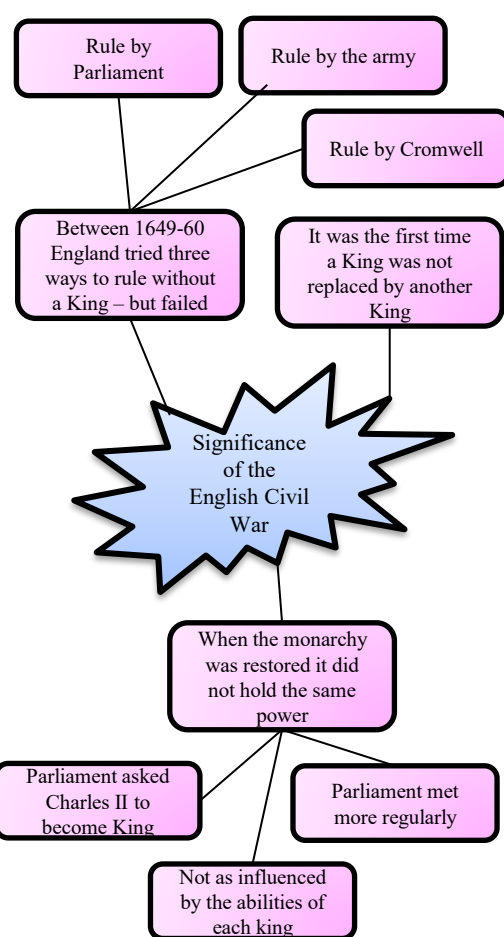
Charles' Execution

- MPs were divide about how to treat the King. The army ejected 300 MPs leaving only a Rump who put the King on trial.
- Charles was found guilty of treason. He refused to plea as he did not recognise the power of the court.
- Charles was executed on 30th January 1649.
- After his execution Parliament abolished the monarchy and the House of Lords.
- England was declared a Commonwealth.

Key events of the Civil War

Oliver Cromwell

- The mastermind behind the New Model army which was used to defeat the Royalist army and capture Charles I
- 1649 Cromwell crushed a rebellion in Ireland.
- Groups going against the government were marginalised and their leaders were imprisoned.
- 1653 Cromwell, backed with the army, marched into Parliament and took power as Lord Protector.
- Attempted to create a religious settlement that would appeal to all but his puritan views made him unpopular.
- He closed theatres, banned Christmas and stopped women wearing make up.
- After Cromwell's death Parliament restored the monarchy but it had gained more powers than before the Civil War.



Factor	How it affected the English Civil War story
War	Charles went to war with the Scots to enforce a new prayer book on them. He was defeated and was ordered to pay them compensation.
Government	Charles' actions alienated Parliament and led to the start of the Civil War. The 'Rump' Parliament decided that the King should be executed,
Religion	The first argument started when Charles attempted to force a new prayer book to Scotland. The Puritan members of Parliament were defending their faith against their 'Catholic' King.
Ideas	Parliament believed that the power of the army and the right to end Parliament should be transferred from the King to them.
Role of the individual	Cromwell created the New Model Army which defeated the Royalists. After he was pivotal in the execution of Charles I and became the ruler of England.

Summary

- In 1776 the thirteen colonies of North America declared their independence from Britain. Most people believed that colonies were unable to exist as a separate country.
- Over the previous 150 years these colonies had been largely self-governing but it was war with France that brought to a head the tensions that led to the American Revolution.
- There are echoes of Magna Carta and other revolts in the words of the Declaration of Independence, words that are still powerful today and which would have a most profound impact on events during the following 200 years.
- The American Revolution and the War of Independence that followed it had important consequences for the way Britain was governed.
- The slogan of the Revolution, 'no taxation without representation', remains a strong political rallying cry today

Keywords

- Independence:
- Revolution:
- Declaration:
- Representation:
- Thomas Paine:
- Loyalist:
- Radical:
- Yorktown:
- Boston Tea Party:
- The Seven Years War:

Challenging Royal Authority: The American War of Independence

Causes of the American War of Independence

Taxes and War

- The Seven Years war with France made Britain introduce new taxes in America.
- Britain sent troops to defend their 13 American colonies but wanted them to pay for their upkeep.
- As a result they introduced new taxes on the 13 colonies including the Stamp Act of 1763.
- There was wide spread opposition to the new taxes as the Americans felt they as they were not represented in the British Parliament then they should not be taxed.
- This promoted the slogan of the War of Independence, 'No taxation without representation'.
- 1773 Boston Tea Party: tipped all the tea on a boat going to Britain into the sea as a protest against British rule.
- The British responded by closing Boston Harbour to all shipping until compensation was paid. This angered the Americans more.

Powerful ideas & Strong Individuals

- There were three groups which had different ideas:
 - Moderates:** wanted a compromise with the British.
 - Loyalists:** wanted to remain part of the British Empire.
 - Radicals:** Americans should be represented in any law that taxed them.
- Thomas Paine was a strong individual:
 - Wrote a pamphlet called 'Common Sense' in 1776.
 - The pamphlet urged for American Independence.
 - Sold over 500,000 copies

Consequences of the American War of Independence

USA

- Declared independence – the declaration reflected the Magna Carta.
- First time a colony rejected the rule of a European country.

Great Britain

- Trading increased with Canada and India.
- Led to people wanting change in the voting system and the way power was distributed in England

France

- Supported the Americans with troops, ships & money.
- Erupted into their own revolution six years after.

Rest of the World

- People began questioning about the rights of having an empire.
- Adam Smith believed that trade was more important in generating wealth than having colonies.

Changes to the voting system

Fairer distribution of power in Britain

Freedom of the individual

Support for radical opinions grew in Britain

Re-affirmed democratic beliefs

Significance of the American War of Independence

Caused other revolutions against powerful leaders

The defeat made the British more determined never to experience it again

French Revolution 17789

Defeated the French in 1815

The British Surrender at Yorktown

- The American's supported by the French surrounded the British army at Yorktown.
- The British commander had no choice but to surrender as he could not bring in reinforcements.
- They were forced to surrender all of their weapons including 214 artillery pieces and thousands of muskets.
- On hearing the surrender the British Government passed a Bill stating that no more attempts to defeat the Americans should be taken.
- Britain did not have the political will to continue the fight.
- The defeat at Yorktown was a humiliating end and defeat for the 'superior' British forces.

Factor

How it affected the American Civil War story

War

The Seven Years war with France resulted in Britain increasing the taxes on the colonies. This forced the American colonies to declare their independence and fight against British rule.

Government

The British government decided to introduce new taxes to force the Americans to pay for British troops to defend their country, This caused the Americans to declare their independence.

Communication

All of the colonies worked together to battle against British rule. After news spread they were supported by France in their battle for independence.

Ideas

There was a widespread belief within America that they colonies should reject British rule.

Role of the individual

Thomas Paine and John Adams were key in promoting independence. Adams helped draft the American Constitution.



Power and the People, c1170-Present



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Pilgrimage of Grace

1. Explain why the Pilgrimage of Grace was a threat to Henry VIII's rule.
2. Who was Robert Aske and why was he significant?
3. Explain the importance of economic factors in causing the Pilgrimage of Grace.
4. How far was the Duke of Norfolk's role the main reason for the failure of the Pilgrimage of Grace?
5. How significant was the failure of the Pilgrimage of Grace for future rebellions?



The English Revolution

1. Explain the main cause of the English Civil War
2. Why was this revolution significant for the course of English history?
3. Create a profile on Oliver Cromwell including further research of his career and influence.
4. Explain why the new model army were a successful fighting force.
5. Research: Can you still see the impact of the Civil War on the relationship between the Monarchy and Parliament today?



The American War of Independence

1. Explain what was a more important cause of the War of Independence: Taxes or Powerful ideas?
2. Why were the British defeated?
3. Which country saw the biggest consequences of the War of Independence?
4. How did the British react to this defeat?
5. Research: How far has independence benefitted America?





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Year 11 HT1





Power and the People (Medieval)



Feudal System	A hierarchy of land ownership
Barons	The king's chief supporters who would own lots of land and grant it to knights.
Villeins	Peasants who worked the land
Charter of liberties	An agreement which bound the king to certain laws.
Magna Carta	A set of rules which the king had to abide by in ruling England
Battle of Bouvines	Victory for France which fuelled opposition to King John.
Runnymede	The place where the Magna Carta was signed
constitution	The laws for governing the land
The Provisions of Oxford	A series of changes in the way England was governed where Henry III lost power over the government to council of 15
Revolt	To take violent action against something or someone
Smithfield	Where the peasants met the king and Wat Tyler was stabbed
Poll tax	A tax levied by the king to pay for his wars in France.
Work Service	Where some peasants had to work on the lords land for 2 days without pay

Key events

Magna Carta

The barons challenge the power of the king over his laws and rebel. They manage to get him to sign a charter with rules for governing England at Runnymede in 1215. This represented the beginnings of Parliament

Simon de Montford's rebellion

When Simon led a rebellion against the misrule of the king and called a Parliament, it was the first Parliament to which representatives from counties and towns were summoned to give advice. For the first time, it was not just the great barons who were being consulted, but representatives of a much wider section of the community.

Peasants Revolt

Dissatisfied with their lot in life peasants from the south of England march to London to meet the king to discuss his laws in the hope of forcing a change. It failed when the leaders were arrested and killed and the demands not met.



Power and the People (Medieval)



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Key individuals

King John

Considered to be the worst king of England who was brought to account by the barons and forced to sign the magna Carta in 1215

Henry III

He faces a rebellion in Wales and discontent from English barons. The Provisions of Oxford create a Privy Council to advise the king. It also establishes that Parliament is to be held three times a year.

Simon de Montford

Led a rebellion against Henry II and then called a new parliament to decide on a new constitution. He was later killed and mutilated at the battle of Evesham.

John Ball

Leader of the peasants revolt who intended to march to the king and petition him for a fairer deal. He was later executed for his role in the rebellion.

Wat Tyler

Leader of the Peasants revolt marching from Canterbury to London to oppose the poll tax. He was stabbed while riding over to speak to the king.

Research

Research what happened at the Battle of Evesham

What happened to King John's crown jewels?

What happened during the reintroduction of a new Poll Tax in 1381?



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Summary

- The 1832 Reform Act is often thought of as a huge stepping stone on the road to democracy and government by the people.
- To many at the time it was a big disappointment.
- Attempts to get it changed were stopped and met with violence and repression.
- Ordinary people remained convinced that the way to improve their lot in life was through political change. George Harney, a Chartist, said in 1839, 'we demand universal suffrage, because we believe universal suffrage will bring universal happiness.'
- The Chartists attempted to force the Government to concede universal suffrage, and the Government was equally determined to resist.
- The Chartist movement died out without achieving its aims; however most of its demands were granted later.

Keywords

- Chartists:
- Corn Laws:
- Reform:
- Henry Hunt:
- Fergus O'Connor:
- Universal Suffrage:
- Rotten Boroughs:
- Industrialists:



Reform and Reformers: The Chartists

Context

- The only people who could vote were those who owned property.
- There was no secret ballot. As a result voters could be intimidate or bribed by rich land owners.
- Rotten Boroughs sent an MP to Parliament though no one lived there, while the city of Birmingham had no MP.
- Factory owners were not represented at Parliament even though they have become powerful due to the Industrial Revolution.
- After seeing events in America a group of 'radicals' wanted to change the election system in Britain, however the government wanted to crush their ideas.
- A peaceful protest in Manchester promoting reform in 1819 was crushed by the government. Eleven people were killed, including women and children. This became known as the Peterloo Massacre.
- The radicals wanted: Universal manhood suffrage (votes for all men), equal electoral districts and annual Parliaments.

1838 the People's Charter

The Charter stated the six aims of the Chartists:

1. A vote for all men over 21
2. A secret ballot
3. Equal electoral districts
4. No property qualification to become an MP
5. Payment for MPs
6. Annual Parliaments

How did the government respond to Chartism?

- The Government used force and repression to put down the Chartist movement.
- They did not want to make any Chartist a martyr of the cause.
- 102 Chartists were transported to Australia and many more were arrested and sent to prison.
- Chartists were charged for rioting, arson or training with weapons.

The Chartists

Who supported the Chartists?

- The 'ordinary' people:
 - Sent three petitions to Parliament which were all rejected. The last petition has 5 million signatures.
- Thomas Attwood and the Birmingham Political Union:
 - Moderate in aims and policies
 - Used peaceful protests methods to achieve the Chartist aims
- Some Chartists made weapons and took part in military drills.
 - Newport Rising 1839: 20 Chartists were shot.
- Women:
 - Female suffrage was something which split the Chartists.
 - 2,000 female members in Birmingham

The Great Reform Act 1832

Changes:

- 67 new constituencies were created so the industrial towns (like Birmingham) were represented.
- Gave factory owners, shop keepers and small landowners the vote.
- Took the vote from some who previously could have voted with the new qualifications.
- Removed 56 'Rotten Boroughs'.

Continuity:

- You still had to own property to vote.
- Women were forbidden the vote.
- Political demands for reform increased as ordinary people realised the Reform Act did nothing.

Significance of the Chartists

- Short term consequences:
 - 1867, 1872 and 1888 reform bills
 - Overtime five of the six points were achieved.
- Long term consequences:
 - Influenced other political movements
 - Helped working class develop their own political culture.
 - 1842 there were 401 branches of the National Charter Association with 50,000 paid members.
- Has been seen as the first modern political party in its aims, methods and organisation.

Factor	How it affected the Chartist story
The Economy	The Corns Laws of 1815 drove up the price of bread as grain prices were kept high. This angered the people as it seemed that the Government were looking after their own 'rich' landowning class.
Government	The Government did not want to extend the franchise to every male in Britain. They were forced to extend it to industrialists in 1832 and used force to crush the Chartists and ensure they did not achieve their aims.
Communication	The Chartists used pamphlets and cheap newspapers to spread their ideas around the country. Petitions were created to show widespread support for their aims.
Ideas	After witnessing the revolutions in America and France the people of Britain believed they should be given more power in how their country was run.
Role of the individual	Fergus O'Connor became a leading Chartist who promoted the cause through the Northern Star newspaper which became the Chartists' 'bible'.



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Summary

- Single-issue politics is widespread today. Pressure groups exist to try to influence and change government policy on a vast range of issues.
- In 1800 they were virtually unknown, yet two great movements – abolition of the slave trade and abolition of the Corn Laws – came to dominate public life during the first half of the nineteenth century.
- While very different in nature, both employed many similar tactics and both were successful.
- Throughout the century many individuals played a huge part in forcing change out of a reluctant government, selflessly working to ameliorate the lives of million of people.

Keywords

- Quaker:
- MP:
- Slave Trade:
- Abolish:
- Corn Laws:

Reform and Reformers: Campaigners and Reformers

The Anti Corn Law League

What was the issue?

- After the Napoleonic Wars tariffs were placed on imported corn.
- Attempt to keep out cheaper foreign corn.
- Good for landowners and farmers but bad for factory owners and workers. In their opinion it showed who Parliament cared for.
- The Anti-Corn Law League wanted to end the Corn Laws in society.

Methods Used:

- Motions were introduced to Parliament regularly but were always opposed by MPs.
- Petitions, adverts and reports were always in newspapers to keep the topic in people's minds.
- Large peaceful meetings – one had a crowd over 5,000 people.
- Memorabilia was produced and sold.
- Used elections and by elections to vote for MPs that would support the Anti-Corn Law League.

What were the successes?

- In the 1841 election they won a handful of seats in industrial cities like Birmingham.
- It became the Industrialists vs the Lords.
- The Corn Laws were repealed in 1846, but this was mainly due to the Irish Potato Famine.

Thomas Clarkson and the Fight to end slavery

What was the issue?

- Thomas Clarkson was part of the 'society for effecting the abolition of the Slave Trade'. He wanted the British Government to end slavery in the country and their colonies.

Methods Used:

- 1783 London Quakers send a petition to Parliament against the Slave Trade.
- 1788 – 103 petitions were sent to Parliament.
- Speeches were used to gain support. William Wilberforce introduced a motion against slavery to the House of Lords.
- Lectures were paid to go on tour and speak about slavery.
- Boycott of shops that sold West Indian sugar and bakers who used it. In total 300,000 took part in the boycott.
- Thomas Clarkson wrote an essay on the topic of slavery which won first prize. This became a driving force behind the abolition of the slave trade.
- Thomas Clarkson showed people 'hard facts' to win their support.

What were the successes?

- 1807 a bill to abolish the Slave Trade gained a majority in both houses of Parliament.
- But it too until 1833 for slavery to be abolished throughout the British Empire.

Lord Shaftesbury and Social Reform

What was the issue?

- Due to the industrial revolution new social problems were created in towns and cities.
- 'Laissez-Faire' or self help was the main idea at the time.
- Powers were given to local councils to make improvements to social problems – however few did.
- This forced the government to create laws to solve the social problems.

What were the successes?

- Historians have claimed that 'no has ever done more to lessen the extent of human misery.'

Methods Used:

- Used Parliament to pass laws to improve social problems for the people. One of the laws passed was the Lunacy Laws.
- Ten Hours Bill – limited hours children under nine could work.
- 1840 – set up Children's Employment Commission which evidence led to the 1842 Mines and Collieries Act.
- Created Ragged Schools for children too poor to attend normal school. Here meals were given to the students for free so they were alert enough to work.

Factor	How it affected the Campaigners and Reformers story
The Economy	After the Napoleonic Wars the government attempted to protect the rich landowners from bread prices decreasing by introducing the Corn Laws. This made bread more expensive for the working class in Britain.
Religion	A group of Quakers including Thomas Clarkson met to discuss the issue of the slave trade. It was because of their religious beliefs that they were determined to end the slave trade.
Communication	The Anti-Corn Law League created memorabilia and sold it to tell others about their campaigns. Whilst those campaigning the end the slave trade created poems and paid for speakers to tour the country to gain more support for this cause.
Ideas	At the turn of the 19 th century a large majority of people within Britain had begun to believe that the slave trade was immoral, unchristian and should end.
Role of the individual	Due to the actions of Thomas Clarkson and Lord Shaftesbury new reforms were introduced which improved the life of different groups of society (slaves and the working classes during the Industrial Revolution).

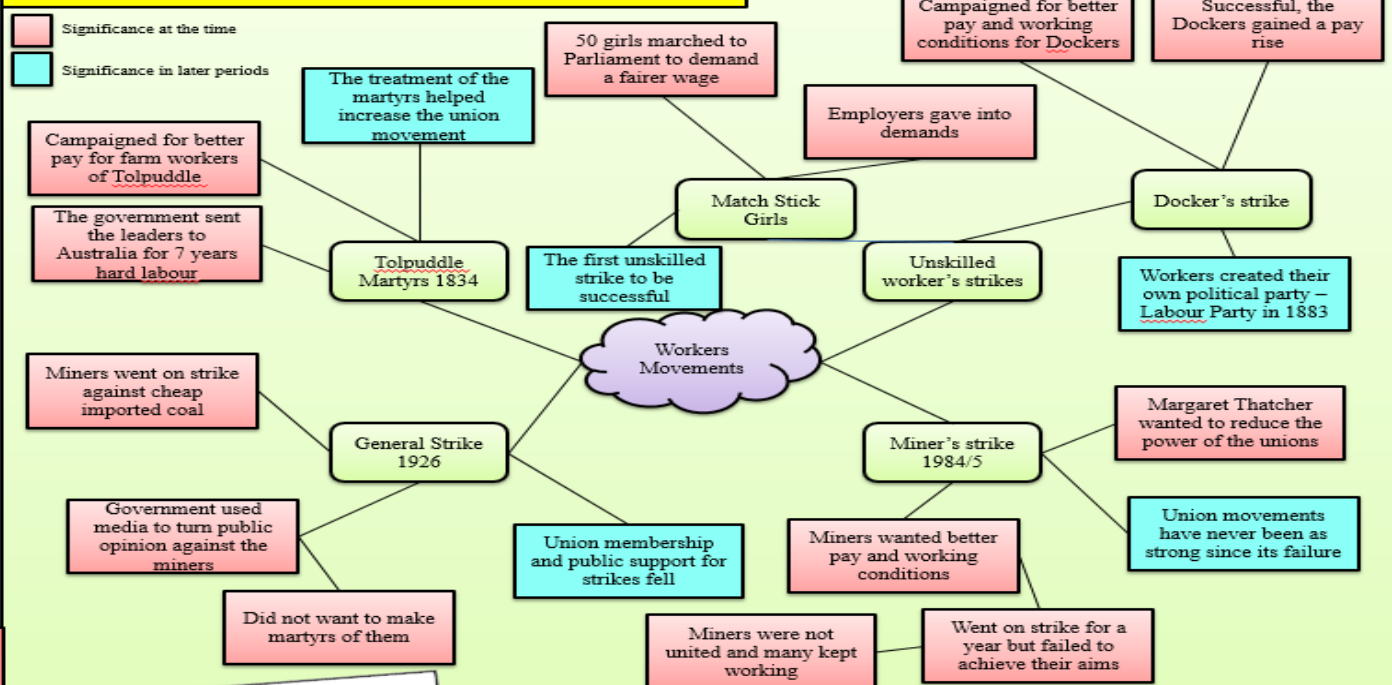
Summary

- Trade unions developed as working men (and later, working women) banded together to try to improve their standard of living and protect their jobs.
- Sometimes unions were successful, sometimes they were not.
- Employers and governments were mostly hostile to such attempts, seeing them as restraint of trade.
- The law was repeatedly used to limit the effectiveness of unions and any gains made by workers tended to be short-term and limited.
- Union membership grew throughout the period, although still only about 10% of workers were union members by 1900. Very few women were union members.
- The union movement led directly to the formation of the Independent Labour Party in 1893.
- Some people argued that unions became too powerful and needed weakening whilst others stated that the government and employers had all the power.
- There have been successes, like the Dagenham sewing machinists in 1968 and failures like the 1984 miner's strike.
- Workers and their unions have been prepared to take on governments in attempts to improve their living standards, and as a consequence many workers are better off today than ever before.

Keywords

- Union:
- Media:
- Strike:
- Protest:
- Martyr:
- Miner:
- General Strike:
- Annie Besant:

Reform and Reformers: Trade Unions



Factor	How it affected the Campaigners and Reformers story
The Economy	Due to the rising number of people working in towns and cities the conditions people worked in was increasingly dire and the unions wanted to improve the conditions and pay the workers were given.
Government	The government rarely wanted to give in to the demands of the unions. If they responded with force the strikers were seen as martyrs, however they often used media in the 20 th century to turn public opinion against the unions.
Ideas	The unions believed that the government had too much power over the workers and believed they could change the balance of power by striking.
Role of the individual	Annie Besant led the Match Stick Girls to strike against their working pay and conditions. She marched with 50 other women to Parliament to demand a fairer wage which was granted.



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YR11 – HT3 and HT4





Germany 1890-1945: Democracy to Dictatorship YR11- HT3



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HIC **Kaiser Wilhelm II**

The leader of Germany in 1890 was Kaiser Wilhelm II. He was an autocrat, which meant that he was in complete charge of Germany. He did have a Chancellor, but only the Kaiser could appoint him (he could dismiss him too). There was a Reichstag or parliament, however, this had very limited to power. It had no say on policy or government actions.

However, there was a growing call for greater democracy, particularly from the Social Democrat Party, who represented the working class. Although the Kaiser had introduced a generous package of welfare laws e.g. Old age pensions and unemployment benefits, many working class people still continued to vote for the SDP who wanted a lessening of the Kaiser's powers.

Impact of WWI

The war cost Germany a huge amount in terms of lives and money. At the end of the war Germany was virtually bankrupt. Its people were also starving due to the Allied blockade. Nearly a million children were orphans, and on top of this a revolution took place at the end of the war, which saw the end of the Kaiser's rule. Germany lost WWI and suffered the humiliation of having to pay reparations to the Allies. Many Germans thought that the final figure of £6.6 billion was too high. They also lost large amounts of their territory and had to reduce their army. The new Weimar Government were forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles, which led to many German people to hate this new government as they thought it had 'stabbed the people in the back'.

Further Problems

Germany had concentrated on building up its industry during the late 19th century, making it the strongest economy in Europe. However, this led to shortages in farming and agriculture. Germany had to import a large proportion of its food. This could be dangerous if a major war broke out.

Kaiser Wilhelm II also wanted Germany to be a great international power and develop an empire. This led to him creating a modern navy. However, this was viewed as a threat by GB and tensions rose between the two countries, culminating in war in 1914



Causes of revolution in Germany

WWI – Germany's failure in WWI had come as a shock to many Germans who had been convinced of success through propaganda. Defeat had shattered ideas that Germany were a global superpower.

Treaty of Versailles – German people were outraged at the terms of the ToV. They were forced to accept blame for the whole war, lost colonies and land to European nations, and fined £6.6 billion in reparations.

Social unrest – Many working class Germans who had grown to hate the Kaiser were unhappy at the upper classes and gentry who still held most of the power despite losing the war. Those Germans would also show discontent at the failings, weakness and disorganisation of the Weimar Republic.

Economy – Having spent most of their money on total war, Germany faced an economic issue post WWI. Germany had loans to repay, reparations forced upon them, and the loss of jobs from the reduction of their army from 3 million to 100,000.

Spartacist revolt – January 1919

Communist uprising led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Spartacists wanted to replicate the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and went on strike. Taking to the streets to protest they ended up in violent clashes with the Freikorps – a dangerous group of right wing ex military servicemen - who eventually put them down.

Kapp Putsch – March 1920

In crushing the communists the Freikorps had saved the government, but the terms of the Treaty of Versailles meant Germany's army had to be significantly reduced and the Freikorps had to be disbanded. During 13 - 17 March 1920, as a reaction to this, the right-wing nationalist, Dr Wolfgang Kapp led a Freikorps takeover in Berlin. The regular army refused to attack the Freikorps; Kapp was only defeated when the workers of Berlin went on strike and refused to cooperate with him.

Munich Putsch

Causes:

1923 – 55,000 Nazi members
Hyperinflation
Copying Mussolini
Weimar called off strike in Ruhr.

Events:

Hitler and SA storm Munich beer hall.
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Stresemann Years – Golden Age of Weimar

In 1924 Gustav Stresemann became the new leader of the Weimar Republic. The first problem he tackled was the Hyperinflation crisis. In order to solve this he introduced a new currency called the Rentenmark, which helped to stabilise the currency and build confidence. He also negotiated loans from the USA in a deal known as the Dawes Plan. This was where the USA loaned \$800 million to Germany. This allowed Germany to invest in its industry and in the short-term allowed Germany to recover economically. However, in the long-term it created a problem, since Germany's wealth was based on American loans, and if the Americans recalled these loans, Germany's economy would be in tatters.

In foreign affairs Stresemann also signed the Locarno Treaties. This allowed Germany to be part of the international community again, as Germany accepted its new western borders with France and Belgium and promised never to use war as an instrument of foreign policy. It also paved the way for Germany to join the League of Nations, which they had been forbidden to join in 1919. This also allowed Germany to normalise its relations with other countries and trade more easily.

Finally, Stresemann negotiated the Young Plan in 1929. This reduced reparations by two-thirds (£2.2 billion) and gave Germany longer to pay their debts off. However, in the same year America was hit by the Wall Street Crash which led to a Great Depression. As a consequence the USA recalled its loans from Germany, setting off an economic disaster within Germany, where unemployment rose to over 6 million and many banks and businesses became bankrupt.

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YR11 – HT4





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YR11 – HT5





Germany 1890-1945: Democracy to Dictatorship YR11- HT3



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HIC **Kaiser Wilhelm II**

The leader of Germany in 1890 was Kaiser Wilhelm II. He was an autocrat, which meant that he was in complete charge of Germany. He did have a Chancellor, but only the Kaiser could appoint him (he could dismiss him too). There was a Reichstag or parliament, however, this had very limited to power. It had no say on policy or government actions.

However, there was a growing call for greater democracy, particularly from the Social Democrat Party, who represented the working class. Although the Kaiser had introduced a generous package of welfare laws e.g. Old age pensions and unemployment benefits, many working class people still continued to vote for the SDP who wanted a lessening of the Kaiser's powers.

Impact of WWI

The war cost Germany a huge amount in terms of lives and money. At the end of the war Germany was virtually bankrupt. Its people were also starving due to the Allied blockade. Nearly a million children were orphans, and on top of this a revolution took place at the end of the war, which saw the end of the Kaiser's rule. Germany lost WWI and suffered the humiliation of having to pay reparations to the Allies. Many Germans thought that the final figure of £6.6 billion was too high. They also lost large amounts of their territory and had to reduce their army. The new Weimar Government were forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles, which led to many German people to hate this new government as they thought it had 'stabbed the people in the back'.

Further Problems

Germany had concentrated on building up its industry during the late 19th century, making it the strongest economy in Europe. However, this led to shortages in farming and agriculture. Germany had to import a large proportion of its food. This could be dangerous if a major war broke out.

Kaiser Wilhelm II also wanted Germany to be a great international power and develop an empire. This led to him creating a modern navy. However, this was viewed as a threat by GB and tensions rose between the two countries, culminating in war in 1914



Causes of revolution in Germany

WWI – Germany's failure in WWI had come as a shock to many Germans who had been convinced of success through propaganda. Defeat had shattered ideas that Germany were a global superpower.

Treaty of Versailles – German people were outraged at the terms of the ToV. They were forced to accept blame for the whole war, lost colonies and land to European nations, and fined £6.6 billion in reparations.

Social unrest – Many working class Germans who had grown to hate the Kaiser were unhappy at the upper classes and gentry who still held most of the power despite losing the war. Those Germans would also show discontent at the failings, weakness and disorganisation of the Weimar Republic.

Economy – Having spent most of their money on total war, Germany faced an economic issue post WWI. Germany had loans to repay, reparations forced upon them, and the loss of jobs from the reduction of their army from 3 million to 100,000.

Spartacist revolt – January 1919

Communist uprising led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Spartacists wanted to replicate the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and went on strike. Taking to the streets to protest they ended up in violent clashes with the Freikorps – a dangerous group of right wing ex military servicemen - who eventually put them down.

Kapp Putsch – March 1920

In crushing the communists the Freikorps had saved the government, but the terms of the Treaty of Versailles meant Germany's army had to be significantly reduced and the Freikorps had to be disbanded. During 13 - 17 March 1920, as a reaction to this, the right-wing nationalist, Dr Wolfgang Kapp led a Freikorps takeover in Berlin. The regular army refused to attack the Freikorps; Kapp was only defeated when the workers of Berlin went on strike and refused to cooperate with him.

Munich Putsch

Causes:

1923 – 55,000 Nazi members
Hyperinflation
Copying Mussolini
Weimar called off strike in Ruhr.

Events:

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Forced politicians to agree to rebel.
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WORLD WAR I KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Major Events

Event	Image	Description	Date/s	Fact
Entangling Alliances		In the early 20 th Century, there was no one dominating European country. Consequently, each of the most powerful countries moved to make alliances with one another. Military defensive pacts were held between the allied powers of France, Great Britain, Russia and others, whilst an opposing central alliance was formed including Germany and Austria-Hungary.	1879-1914	Defensive pacts stated that participating countries must aid an ally under attack.
Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand		Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austria-Hungarian throne, and his wife Sophie, were assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a member of the Serbian Black Hand Society. The aim of the assassination was to make the South Slav provinces a part of Yugoslavia.	28 th June 1914	Earlier, another assassination attempt against the Archduke had failed.
July Crisis		After Serbia's failure to make amends for the assassination, Austria-Hungary declared war on them. Russia (in pact with Serbia) declares war on Austria-Hungary, before Germany consequently declares war on Russia. By the 4 th August, all of the European powers from the Allied and Central Powers are at war.	July-August 1914	Britain was the last of the powers to declare war, on 4 th August 1914.
Trench Warfare	 	To prevent enemy advances, both sides built large trenches, which stretched from the North Sea, through Belgium and France. As a result, neither side made much ground from late 1914 until early 1918. Attacks involved going across No Man's Land (in the middle) where attackers were open to machine gun fire, mines, and shells. Casualties were huge. Life in the trenches was awful, with diseases like trench foot rife. Mustard gas was a war agent used, causing blisters on skin and lungs. It caused excruciating pain and often death.	From September 1914 until November 1918 (the end of the war).	The enemy trenches were generally 50 to 250 metres apart. In between, No Man's Land was littered with barbed wire, mines, and bodies.
Gallipoli Campaign		The Gallipoli campaign was an unsuccessful attempt by the Allies to control the sea route from Europe to Russia. It included a failed naval attack in February 1915, and a major land invasion on 25 th April, which resulted in major losses to the Ottoman Empire.	19 th February 1915 – 9 th January 1916	The Allies eventually evacuated in Dec 1915/Jan 1916.
Battle of the Somme		The Battle of the Somme was the largest battle of World War I on the Western Front. More than 3 million fought in the battle, with more than 1 million killed or injured. At the end of the battle, the Allies had advanced 6km.	1 st July 1916 – 18 th November 1916	The battle is known for being the first use of the tank.
America Declares War		President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany, citing Germany's violation of its pledge to suspend unrestricted German warfare in the Northern Atlantic and Mediterranean. This had caused sinking of US ships.	6 th April 1917	The arrival of fresh US troops helped to turn the war.
Second Battle of Marne		The Second Battle of Marne was the last major German offensive in the war. They were defeated as the Allies counter-attacked. This triggered the start of the Allied advanced which led to the Armistice 100 days later.	15 th July – 6 th August 1918	There were 185,000 German casualties.
Armistice of 11th November		The Armistice of the 11 th November 1918 signalled the end of the fighting between the Allies and Germany. Previous armistices had already been agreed with the other central powers. It came into force at 11am. It marked a victory for the Allies and defeat for Germany although was not officially a German surrender.	11 th November 1918	The fighting ended on the 11 th hour of the 11 th day of the 11 th month in 1918.
The Treaty of Versailles		The Treaty of Versailles was the most important of the peace treaties bringing to an end World War I, ending conflict between Germany and the Allied Powers. It was signed in Versailles, but mostly negotiated in Paris. The most contentious of the requirements in the peace treaty was that Germany had to accept responsibility for all of the loss and damage in the war. They had to make massive repayments to other countries.	28 th June 1919	Many suggest that the treaty was too harsh on Germany, and created tensions which eventually escalated World War II.



28 Jun 1914 – Archduke Franz Ferdinand is killed by a Serbian	28 Jul 1914 – Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. Russia steps in to help Serbia	Aug 1-4 1914 – Keeping promises to their allies, Germany, France, and Britain all enter the war.	Sep 5-12 1914 – The advancing German army is stopped by British and French forces before Paris. 4 years of trench warfare begins.	11 Nov 1914 – The Ottoman Empire declares war on the Allies.	25 Apr 1915 – The Ottomans defeat the Allies at the Battle of Gallipoli.	1 Jul 1916 – The Battle of the Somme begins. Over 1 million soldiers will be killed or wounded	8 Mar 1917 – The Russian Revolution begins. Tsar Nicholas II is removed from power.	6 Apr 1917 – The U.S. enters the war, declaring war on Germany.	15 Jul 1918 – The Allies decisively win at the Second Battle of Marne.	11 Nov 1918 – Armistice signed. The fighting ends.
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WORLD WAR I



Timeline

1914	1914	1914	1915	1916	1917	1917	1918	1918
War declared on July 28th	Trenches dug by Germans in September	An unofficial truce declared on Christmas Eve	Germans sink a cruise ship called the Lusitania	Battle of the Somme	USA declares war on Germany on April 6th	Russians leave the war on December 17th	The 2 nd Battle of Marne - Allies win	War ends officially on 11 th November at 11am

Key Vocabulary

air force	Invented by the Wright brothers in 1903, planes played a vital role by the end of the war.
animals	Horses, donkeys and camels carried food, water, ammunition and medical supplies.
bayonet	A type of rifle with an attached knife at the end for close and distance combat.
gas mask	Protection against poisonous gas attacks (often a lethal chlorine gas) in the trenches.
navy	Allied forces had hundreds of ships to protect British and the Empire's coasts.
poetry	Famous poets wrote about the war at the time such as Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon.
poppy	Used since 1921 as part of Remembrance Day, they grew back on many fields after the war.
propaganda	Posters and leaflets distributed throughout the war to persuade people to join the army.
rations	Ration cards were given out and only a certain amount of food per family was allowed.
zeppelins	Giant airships used to first bomb London in May 1915 but vulnerable to storms and allied attacks.

DID YOU KNOW?

Over 16 million people died during World War I. One of the largest battles of World War I was the Battle of the Somme in France. It lasted from 1 July to 18 November 1916. Around one million people were killed or wounded during that time.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Who and Why?

Allies: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan and USA
Central Powers: Germany, Austria, Hungary, The Ottoman Empire (Turkey)
 65 million soldiers fought and 16 million lost their lives.
 Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and Germany threatened to invade France. Within a week, all of Europe was involved.

Trench Warfare

Long lines of trenches (walkways) were dug deep into the ground where soldiers could base themselves and fight from. Much of the war was fought between two opposing trenches with the land between them known as 'No Man's Land'. The Western Front was over 400km of trenches stretching from Belgium through NE France.

The End of the War

Allied forces gained ground quickly through 1918 and the Germans retreated. An Armistice agreement was made (a truce to bring about peace) on 11th day of the 11th month at 11am and submarines, canons, machine guns and train carriages were surrendered, including all prisoners of war. They also had to pay war damages.

FAMOUS FIGURES

Franz Ferdinand (1863-1914)

Archduke of Austria, whose assassination led to Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia at the beginning of World War I.

Herbert Henry Asquith (1852-1928)

Prime Minister from 1908 to 1916, during the beginning of World War I.

David Lloyd George (1863-1945)

Prime Minister from 1916-1922, during the end of World War I.

Kaiser Wilhelm II (1859-1941)

Leader of Germany during World War I.

Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924)

President of the United States during World War I, who helped to draw up the Treaty of Versailles which agreed the terms of peace.

King George V (1865-1936)

King during World War I, who declared the first Remembrance Day in 1918.



World War I



17	The BEF	The British Expeditionary Force, Britain's army in 1914
18	Conscription	Compulsory order for all men 18 to 41 to join the army
19	Schlieffen Plan	German plan in 1914 to attack and defeat France, then attack Russia so they would not have to fight both.
20	Stalemate	A deadlock where no side is able to make progress to win.
21	No Mans Land	Area separating opposing armies in trench warfare.
22	Tommy	Nickname for a British soldier.
23	Barbed Wire	Strong wire with sharp barbs at regular intervals, used to stop people passing.
24	Mustard Gas	Poisonous gas used by the Germans, French and British
25	Artillery	Large guns that fire explosive shells over long distances
26	Trench Foot	A painful condition of the feet caused by long exposure in cold water or mud, as a result some feet were amputated.
27	Trench Fever	A disease caused by lice bites which made soldiers very ill in the trenches.
28	Dugout	Shelter dug into the side of the Trench
29	Bayonet	A blade attached to the end of a soldiers rifle
30	Armistice	An agreement made by tin a war to stop fighting.
31	War effort	How people at war and at home contribute to the war.
32	Conscientious Objector	Someone who refuses to fight or be involved in war for religious, moral or political reasons, also called 'Conchies'
33	Suffragette	Women who protested, using violent methods to achieve equal rights for women, like voting.
34	Suffrage	The right to vote in political elections.
35	Strike	Where workers refuse to work in protest
36	Munitions	Military weapons and ammunition
37	David Lloyd George	Prime Minster of Britain during and after WW1