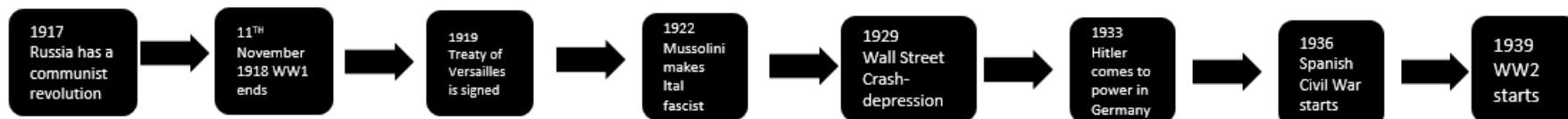


# How did countries change between the two World Wars?



Key Word	Definition
Democracy	A system of government where the leaders are voted into power.
Dictatorship	One person has total power
Fascism	A far right extreme political movement
Communism	The state controls every aspect of life to provide for people's needs
Appeasement	Avoiding war by making compromises
Reparations	The money Germany had to pay after WW1.
Capitalism	A country's trade is privately owned. Businesses keep their own profit.
Diplomacy	Managing relations between countries through discussion

Appeasement was a sensible course, even though it was tried with the wrong man: and it remains the noblest word in the diplomatist's vocabulary.  
*A J P Taylor*



## What do I need to know?

	Russia left the war in 1917 as the Tsar was overthrown and the communists took power. During the 1920s and 30s communist parties were set up in many European countries and were seen as a threat to capitalism.
	In 1922 Italy experienced a fascist takeover led by Mussolini. He wanted a united Italy and ruled as a dictator until 1943. He inspired Hitler to try to take power in Germany by force.
	Hitler rose to power in Germany in early 1930s following the Wall Street Crash which led to huge unemployment. Hitler promised people "work and bread", he was voted into power but led Germany as a dictator and blamed the Jews for Germany's problems. He wanted to expand Germany's power and land and invaded Czechoslovakia and Poland which led to WW2.
	After WW1 British people were reluctant to go to war again, during the 1930s when Germany was threatening other countries the Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain followed a policy of appeasement towards Hitler- meaning he refused to go to war in the hope that Hitler would stop his threats. It was unsuccessful but Chamberlain was seen as a hero.

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.



<https://www.historyextra.com/period/second-world-war/munich-agreement-appeasement-crisis-chamberlain-hitler/>



WATCH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VH DU9u3Kzts>



LISTEN

<http://historyhub.ie/judith-devlin-the-russian-revolution>



# Writing good History: Key skills

## Chronology

The order in which events happen. The big "story".

## Change/ Continuity

Whether things have changed or remained the same over time.

## Similarity/Difference

What events or situations have in common, and how they are different.

## Cause

The reasons that something happens- long term or trigger cause.

## Consequence

Things that happen as a result of an event. Can be good or bad.

## Significance

Whether an event is important or not. The impact it has had on people. How it has changed the world.





## Sources

Information that comes from the time studied, or that was produced by someone who was there at the time.

## Interpretations

The views of people who were not there at the time but have researched the event.






## EXTENDED WRITING: What do I need to know?

<b>3</b>	Make sure you include more than once cause when asked to explain WHY something happened.
	If asked if you AGREE you need to include arguments for why you do agree (SUPPORT the statement) and arguments for why you disagree (CHALLENGE the statement). This called having a <b>BALANCED ARGUMENT</b> .
	Try to use the PEE structure- make a <b>POINT</b> that answers the question, add <b>DETAILED EVIDENCE</b> (examples) to support your point, and then <b>EXPLAIN</b> how these are linked.
	Include <b>ANALYSIS</b> that measures the importance of each reason- are they long/short term? Which impacts more people? Are the reasons/points connected?
	Say which reason is most important, or whether you agree or disagree with the statement. This can be done as a conclusion.

## Suggested Vocabulary: What do I need to know?






To show importance	To agree/disagree	Linking points
The primary reason...	The evidence supports the view that...	This meant that...
The most significant cause...	This view is convincing because...	The impact of this was...
A crucial role was played by...	One reason to agree is...	In addition to this...
Of lesser importance was...	An alternative view is...	This acted as a catalyst for...
A key factor was...	A less supported view is...	This led to...
The fundamental cause...	A less convincing argument is...	An immediate consequence was...
A less significant reason...	It is clear that...	Long term this was significant because...

## USING SOURCES: What do I need to know?

	Inferences- to make an inference you need to state what you can learn, or work out from a source. Make sure you take note of the focus of the question!
	Utility- when looking at how <b>USEFUL</b> a source is, you first must state what information the source gives you about the topic in the question. This is the <b>CONTENT</b> of the source. Does the source <b>SUPPORT</b> or <b>CHALLENGE</b> your own knowledge?
	Utility- You next need to look at the <b>PROVENANCE</b> of the source. This means looking at who wrote the source, when it was written, what type of source it is and why it might have been produced. Do these things make the source <b>RELIABLE</b> ?
	If answering a "how useful" question you need to make a judgement- How useful is it? Extremely? Quite? Not very? Not at all? You can do this in a <b>CONCLUSION</b>
	Whenever you use written sources you must <b>QUOTE</b> from the source, if using a picture source you must mention something you can <b>SEE</b> in the picture.



## USING INTERPRETATIONS: What do I need to know?

	When looking at the similarities or differences between interpretations make sure you mention the point of view given in <b>BOTH</b> interpretations.
	If you are asked to suggest reasons <b>WHY</b> the interpretations have different views think about whether they <b>FOCUS</b> on different things, or whether one is <b>POSITIVE</b> and the other <b>NEGATIVE</b> , might the authors have done different <b>RESEARCH</b> ?
	To decide how far you <b>AGREE</b> with an interpretation, use your own knowledge- does this <b>SUPPORT</b> or <b>CHALLENGE</b> the view given in the interpretation?
	You can also use sources to help you decide whether an interpretation is <b>VALID</b> - do the sources support or challenge the view in the interpretation? Are the sources <b>RELIABLE</b> ?
	Remember to always include <b>QUOTES</b> from the interpretations, and include a <b>JUDGEMENT</b> in the conclusion- do you agree?