

**Y11**

**GCSE History Revision**

**Must-know facts**

**<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00wfsk2>**

## PAPER 1 CAUSES OF WORLD WAR TWO - 10 MUST KNOW FACTS

1. Hitler's aims included rearming Germany, recovering its lost lands, uniting all German speaking people, gaining living space in the East.
2. In 1935 90% of the people in The Saar voted in favour of returning to Germany.
3. Britain and France did not stop Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhineland in March 1936 because they were more worried by Italy's invasion of Abyssinia.
4. After Germany's invasion of Austria in 1938 a plebiscite (vote) was held and 99.75% of Austrian people agreed with Austria uniting with Germany.
5. Britain's policy of appeasement involved talking to Hitler and giving into reasonable demands in the hope of avoiding war.
6. At the Munich conference in September in 1938 the leaders of Britain, France and Italy agreed that Germany should have the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia.
7. In March 1939 Hitler ignored the Munich agreement and invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia.
8. After the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Britain and France promised to protect Poland if it was attacked.
9. In August 1939 Germany and Russia signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact in which they secretly agreed to divide Poland between them.
10. On the 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939 Germany invaded Poland two days later Britain and France declared war on Germany.

## PAPER 1 ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR - 10 MUST KNOW FACTS

1. The Cold War was the name given to a conflict between capitalist USA and Communist Russia which began after World War 2 (1945- ).
2. At the Yalta and Potsdam conferences it was agreed that Germany and the capital city Berlin be divided into four zones of control (USA, USSR, Britain and France).
3. The Iron Curtain was the name given by Winston Churchill to the dividing line between Capitalist Western Europe and Communist Eastern Europe.
4. The Truman Doctrine (1947) was the name given to the American policy of trying to stop the spread of communism anywhere in the world.
5. The Marshall plan involved the USA given massive amounts of money (\$15 billion) to the countries of Europe to prevent them falling to communism, Stalin refused to let the communist countries of Eastern Europe accept it.
6. In June 1948 Stalin closed all road, canal and rail links into West Berlin. This started the Berlin Airlift.
7. NATO (1949) was the alliance of Western capitalist nations led by USA. The Warsaw Pact (1955) was the alliance of Eastern communist nations led by Russia.
8. In June 1950 the Korean War began when communist North Korea invaded capitalist South Korea, Russia and China supported the North, the USA led a United Nations force in support of the South.
9. In 1956 the new Soviet leader Khrushchev promised 'peaceful co-existence' with the West.
10. In 1956 the Hungarian people demanded an end to Russian control of Hungary and even the withdrawal of Hungary from the Warsaw Pact. The Russians crushed the revolt.

## PAPER 1 COLD WAR CRISES - 10 MUST KNOW FACTS

1. The launch of the Soviet Satellite 'Sputnik 1' in 1957 began a space race between the USA and Russia.
2. The Nuclear Arms Race between the USA and Russia was based on the principle of 'deterrence'. Each side did not attack the other because it would lead to MAD ('mutually assured destruction').
3. In May 1960 the Paris Peace summit was halted when an American U2 spy plane was shot down over Russia and its pilot Gary Powers put on trial.
4. In August 1961 East Germany began to build a wall around West Berlin to try to stop people defecting from East to West through Berlin.
5. In October 1962 President Kennedy discovered that the Russians were building nuclear missile sites on the island of Cuba. He ordered the US navy to blockade the island.
6. The Cuban Missile crisis ended when President Kennedy and Khrushchev made a deal. Kennedy promised not to invade Cuba and Khrushchev promised to remove the missile bases.
7. In January 1968 Czechoslovakia wanted to make their political system more democratic and increase people's standard of living (The Prague Spring). The Russians crushed the revolt.
8. In the 1970s the word 'détente' was used to mean a relaxing of tension between East and West.
9. The SALT 1 (1972) agreement and the Helsinki Agreement (1975) are examples of the successes of détente in the 1970s.
10. The Russian invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 brought the period of detente to end.

## PAPER 2 USA 1920s - 10 MUST KNOW FACTS

1. Isolationism meant the USA not getting involved in the affairs of other countries.
2. In the 1920s Congress (the American Parliament) passed a series of laws to limit immigration into the USA.
3. Prohibition (the ban on alcoholic drink) failed because gangsters took over the illegal alcohol business and people were prepared to break the law.
4. The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) was a violent, racist organisation made up of WASPs that terrorised the black population of the USA, particularly in the Southern States.
5. The main cause of the economic 'boom' in the USA in the 1920s was the mass production of consumer goods which allowed them to be produced quickly and cheaply, for example the model T Ford.
6. Credit and "laissez faire" increased demand which also helped the boom.
7. Groups like the farmers, the black population, recent immigrants and workers in old industries did not benefit from the boom.
8. Flappers, the fashionable young women of the 1920s shocked older people with their dress and behaviour.
9. Jazz music, dances and sport became popular in the 1920s.
10. The Wall Street Crash of October 1929 brought the 'boom' years to a dramatic end caused by overproduction and the fall of share prices.

## PAPER 2 GERMANY 1930s - 10 MUST KNOW FACTS

1. The Great Depression of 1929 led to a massive increase in support for the Nazi Party.
2. Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933.
3. Adolf Hitler became Fuhrer (a dictator) of Germany in August 1934.
4. The SS and Gestapo (Secret State Police) arrested anyone who they thought might hold anti-Nazi views.
5. Concentration Camps were set up for anyone suspected of holding anti-Nazi views.
6. Joseph Goebbels was the Nazi Minister of Propaganda responsible for spreading the Nazi message.
7. Children were indoctrinated (brainwashed) in school and made to join the Hitler Youth Movement (for boys) or The League of German Maidens (for girls).
8. The Nazis were successful in cutting unemployment from 6 million in 1933 to 300,000 in 1939.
9. The 'Strength Through Joy' movement offered cheap holidays and the possibility of owning a car to the German people.
10. Between 1933 and 1945 the Jewish people of Germany faced discrimination then persecution then the attempted extermination of the Jewish race in Europe.

## PAPER 2 USA 1950s/1960s - 10 MUST KNOW FACTS

### 1950s

1. Segregation in the USA in the 1950s/60s meant separate public facilities for black and white Americans due to the Jim Crow laws.
2. In the Brown & Topeka ruling (1954) the Supreme Court declared segregation in schools unconstitutional (illegal).
3. Groups like the Ku Klux Klan tried to stop the desegregation of schools and other public facilities.
4. Following the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1956/7) the Supreme Court declared segregation on public transport unconstitutional.
5. At Little Rock High School in Arkansas (1957) it took 11,000 soldiers to get 9 black students into the school.
6. The Civil Rights Movement made only limited progress in achieving equality for black people in the USA in the 1950s.

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### 1960s

7. The Sit-Ins (1960), the Freedom Rides (1961) and the Freedom Marches (1963, 1964, 1965) were all examples of non-violent direct action by the Civil Rights Movement.
8. Martin Luther King wanted desegregation of public facilities and voting rights for black people in the USA.
9. Malcolm X and the Nation of Islam had a violent approach to race relations as part of the Black Power movement.
10. Young black men wanted jobs and homes, not the civil and legal victories won by MLK, and so turned to more violent methods.

## PAPERS 1 AND 2 QUESTION STRUCTURES

### Paper 1

4 mark question - three detailed points

6 mark question - agree content, disagree content, purpose and provenance

10 mark question - describe, explain and assess both events

### Paper 2

#### USA 20s section

4 mark question - "the source says .... which suggests that ....."

6 mark question - three detailed points

10 mark question - useful (what does it show), not useful (what does it not show) reliable (WWWWW)

#### Germany and Race Relation sections

8 mark question - three detailed points

12 mark question - agree with statement, disagree with statement. 4 detailed points in total, conclusion