

# ***CLEETHORPES ACADEMY HOME LEARNING***

## ***Year 10: History***



We Are **CARING**

We Are **CURIOUS**

We Are **CREATIVE**

## **SELF QUIZZING**

### **OUR EXPECTATIONS**

- The act of self-quizzing supports retrieval. Retrieval is important because the more we revisit knowledge and ideas, the more likely we are to remember it. The more we remember, the greater sense we can make of our learning.
- You should spend a minimum of *30 minutes a night* focusing on a specific subject's retrieval activity.
- You should bring your completed work to form, every Tuesday, where your work will be checked and additional retrieval activities will be completed to support your retention of the information studied at home.
- Failure to complete the activities each week, will result in further sanctions.

### **WHAT YOU SHOULD DO**

- Each night, select a subject to focus on.
- Read the subject's information really trying hard to remember what you have read. You might want to highlight and add your own notes to the information you have been given.
- Once you are confident that you can recall the information without having to recheck, use the following blank page to write down everything you can remember, using a black or blue pen. Don't worry if you can't remember everything
- In form time, your tutor will ask you to check through your work and use a green pen to "gap fill" any information you may have missed.
- Your tutor will also ask further questions in relation to the information you have read each week, to further support your retention of new knowledge.
- You will be rewarded with carrot points for your efforts each week.

## **WEEK 1**

For the next three weeks you need to complete the self-quizzing on the Treaty of Versailles revision sheet. You do not need to self-quiz the entire sheet each week but can just look at different sections.

## Week 2

Peacemakers -> the people who made the treaty

David Lloyd George (Britain)  
Wanted to punish Germany but not too harsh  
Wanted Germany empire and navy and to still be able to trade with them

Georges Clemenceau (France)  
Wanted to destroy Germany  
Woodrow Wilson (USA)  
Wanted peace

Had 14 points he wanted to achieve  
-> no empires  
-> League of Nations

How satisfied were the peacemakers?

No-one was ever going to be completely satisfied as the agreement had to be reached quickly and everyone had such differing aims

Britain 😊 Empire and Navy 😊 lost industrial land

France 😊 Reparations, lost land and small armed forces 😊 Everything could have been harsher

USA 😊 LON 😊 everything else, will start another war

### Treaty of Versailles Signed 1919

#### Terms of the TOV

T	Territories -> Empire went to Britain -> Saar to the LON -> land lost to make the Polish corridor -> Rhineland demilitarised
R	Reparations -> Germany had to pay £6.6 billion for the damages
A	Arms -> army limited to 100,000 soldiers -> 6 battleships -> 0 submarines, armoured vehicles and planes
W	War Guilt -> Article 231 Germany had to take blame for starting the war Allowed all the other terms to be forced onto Germany
L	League of Nations -> international police force to keep peace -> Germany couldn't join until they proved they were a peace-loving nation

Diktat -> dictated peace, Germany had no say over the terms and couldn't negotiate

T = lost pride empire gone to enemy  
Lost industrial land which causes economic hardship  
Unprotected borders, feel vulnerable

R = basically bankrupt at the end of WWI, can't afford to pay. A cause of hyperinflation

A = lost pride, had been very militaristic nation  
Increased unemployment  
A lot weaker than the countries around them

W = not fully to blame for WWI, feel betrayed by politicians who signed the treaty -> November Criminals

L = winners club

All losing nations had peace treaties that limited their armies, took land from them and forced them to pay

### Week 3

### **Week 4**

For the next four weeks you need to complete the self-quizzing on the League of Nations revision sheet. You do not need to self-quiz the entire sheet each week but can just look at different sections.

## Week 5

Aims: Disarm, Discourage aggression, Help people, World trade

USA never joined which meant LON had no powerful, respected country and trade sanctions couldn't work as countries would still be able to trade with America

League had no army of its own so had to rely on member countries providing one

Structure of the League  
Assembly -> like a parliament, met once a year to cote on matters. Decisions had to be unanimous  
Council -> Met more frequently had 4 permanent member and 4 other countries would be chosen to sit on the council for 3 years. Council had the power of veto.  
Permanent Court of International Justice -> court of law that would settle international arguments.

League of Nations  
First meets 1920

Success ☺

Aland Islands -> settles the dispute between Finland and Sweden  
Upper Silesia -> splits in half between Germany and Poland  
Removes lead from paint  
Stops slavery in Sierra Leone  
Sets up shipping lanes in the sea  
Campaign to kill mosquitoes to stop the spread of malaria.  
Helped free prisoners of war and returned them home

Failures ☹

Manchuria Crisis  
Abyssinian Crisis  
Great Depression -> Economic Committee couldn't cope and collapsed  
Opium Board -> only blacklisted 4 companies for opium trade  
Tried to limit the working day to 8 hours only 4 member countries voted in favour  
Tried to stop children under the age of 14 working  
Hypocritical?  
Corfu -> Italian general killed, Italy invade LON give Italy compensation. Mussolini complains to the League to get it quicker  
Bulgaria -> Greek killed, Greece invade LON make Greece pay compensation  
Agreements outside the League  
Dawes Plan -> USA loans Germany 800 million  
Locarno Treaties -> agreed to work together to settle disputes and support each other if invaded  
Kellogg-Brian Pact -> 65 countries not use war to solve disputes but wouldn't agree to disarm

Permanent Members: Britain, France, Italy and Japan

Collective Security -> all countries worked together to make sure peace was kept

Sanctions: moral condemnation -> telling off  
Trade sanctions  
Send in an army

Great Depression -> impacted all countries, no-one wanted to help each other, extremists get into power

Manchuria Crisis  
Japan invades -> needs natural resources  
LON -> Lytton Report takes a year  
Japan leave LON invade rest of China  
LON do nothing

Abyssinian Crisis  
Italy invades -> wants natural resources  
Trade sanctions on weapons for both countries, but not on oil with Italy.  
Suez Canal not shut  
Hoare-Laval Pact - secret agreement to give Italy  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Abyssinia

## Week 6



## Week 7

## **Week 8**

For the next three weeks you need to complete the self-quizzing on the Causes of WWII revision sheet. You do not need to self-quiz the entire sheet each week but can just look at different sections.

## Causes of WWII

Hitler's Foreign policy aims:

- Destroy the TOV
- Unite Volksdeutsch (German speakers)
- Lebensraum in the east (living space)
- Anschluss
- Rearm
- Destroy communism

Germany = Hitler  
Britain = Chamberlain  
Russia = Stalin  
Italy = Mussolini

Appeasement = giving Hitler what he wants to avoid war.  
It was the policy of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain from 1938 onwards

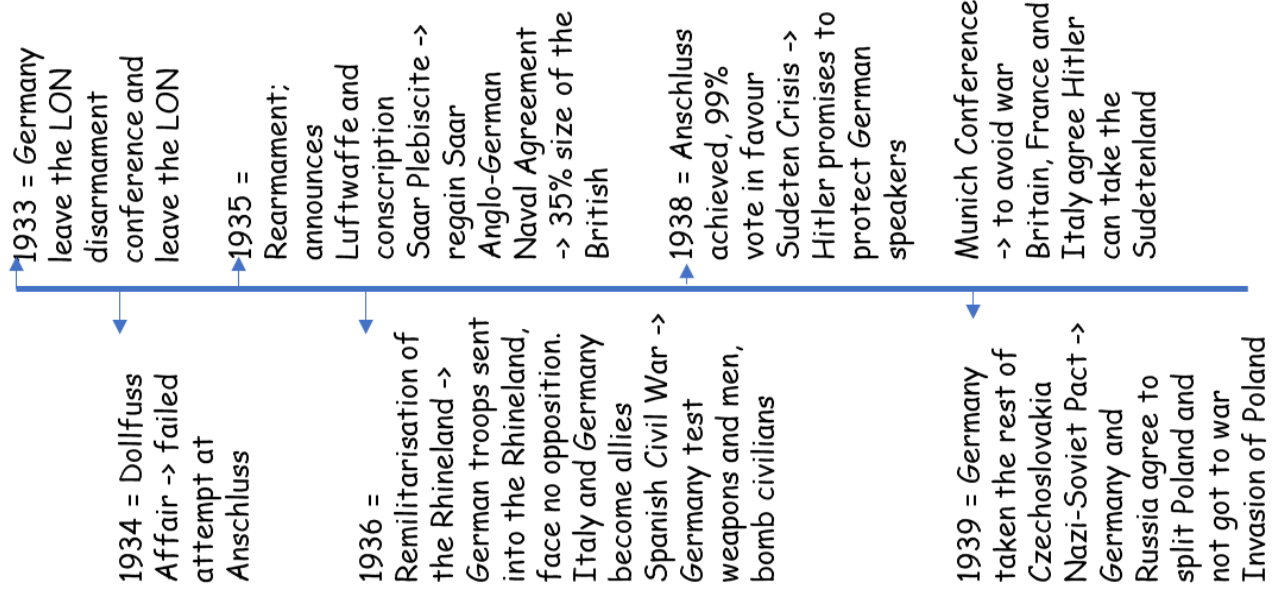
Treaty of Versailles -> the actions taken by Germany in the 1930s were deliberately breaking the TOV.

People remembered the horrors of WWI and didn't want to repeat it. Many people started to believe the TOV was too harsh and Germany should be allowed to break it.

Stresa Front 1935 = Britain, France and Italy work together to stop Hitler.

Rome-Berlin Axis 1936 = Italy and Germany work closely together  
Pact of Steel 1940 = armies will work together in war (1939 Italy and Germany, Japan join 1940)

## Week 9



Person	Why they caused WWII?
Hitler	Rearmed Invaded other countries
Chamberlain	Appeasement Left USSR out of Munich Conference
Stalin	Left out of Munich Conference Nazi-Soviet Pact

Week 10

Week 11

## Week 12