



### Lesson 1: The Road to democracy

Britain is a democratic country. People in the country have the right to vote and we have a Parliament elected by the people and overseen by the monarch. Democracy began as early as the Greeks.



Democracy - a system of government through elections.  
Parliament - an assembly of people who make the laws.  
Monarch - the royal head of state.

### Lesson 2: 1832 reform act

Pre-1832 democracy had many restrictions. Only men could vote, and those men needed money or property. There was also a north-south divide. The 1832 reform act made change.



Constituency - an areas represented by an MP  
Franchise - people who could vote.  
Borough - a self-governing local area.

### Lesson 3: Women in politics

Despite all the changes from the reform act, women without a vote. Yet, they had a significant role in admin, press and media, since medieval times.



Petition - a formerly written request  
Public Office - a service responsible to the public

### Lesson 4: Angel in the house

Women were expected to not only please the husband but also to create a comfortable and loving home, safe from the evils of the outside world. As a result women were not recognised as being separate people from their husbands.



Angel - a person of outstanding behaviour and conduct.

### Lesson 5: Daring women

To be daring women meant to be seen challenging the accepted views of your place in society. Women began to dress differently, ride bikes and even play sports. Some women even took on public roles reserved for men.



Suffrage - the right to vote in elections

### Lesson 6: Suffragettes and Suffragists

Mary Pankhurst formed the WSPU because these women were frustrated with the lack of progress. The movement soon moved to London, where their militant tactics caused a divide and so the Suffragettes and Suffragists were born.



Suffragette - an activist women's political movement.  
Suffragists - a non-activist women's political movement.





### Lesson 7: Dealing with the Suffragettes

The Suffragettes' militant activities were becoming a nuisance. They would chain themselves to buildings, smash, commit arson and even spit. This challenged the stereotype of Angel in the house and many were arrested. In prison, they became even more radical.



Arson - criminal act of setting fire to property.  
Hunger strike - to refuse food as a way of protest.

### Lesson 8: Women in war

World War I saw a change in Britain. Many men were sent to the Western front. The women were then encouraged to fill the vacant roles such as driving, factory workers and office staff. This put a pause on the Suffragette movement.



Conscription - forcing people to join the army.  
Munitions - shells, bullets, guns needed for war.  
Trade Unions - organisations defending workers rights.

### Lesson 9: What was won?

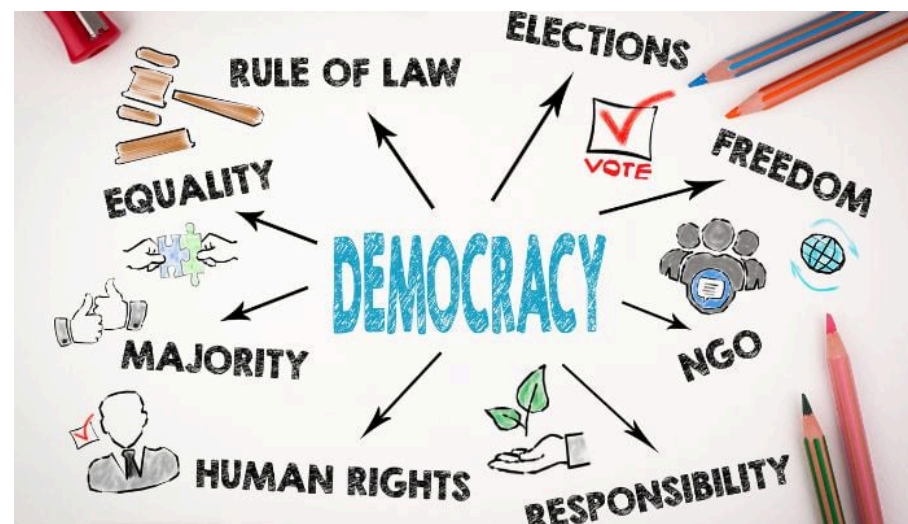
The 1918 Representation Act saw the vote given to all men over the age of 21 and women over the age of 30. After 10 years, the 1928 Equal Franchise Act was passed, allowing ALL to vote over the age of 21.



Representation - the act of speaking or acting for your or others interests.

### Lesson 10: Towards democracy

Today we live in a country where all adults can vote for MP's who make the laws by which we all live. There are still people who believe more should be done and we have to ask what is our next step for democracy?



### Media list

Suffragettes and the Fight for the Vote - Sarah Ridley

DK Eyewitness - Vote

A question of courage - Marjorie Darke

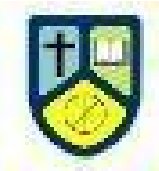
"Make more noise" - Various authors (Nosy Crow Ltd)

Fight for Female Suffrage - KS3 BBC Bitesize

Suffrage - BBC teach

<https://learning.parliament.uk/en/resources/votes-for-women-video-and-resources/>





## Edward Peake Church of England School Humanities Department

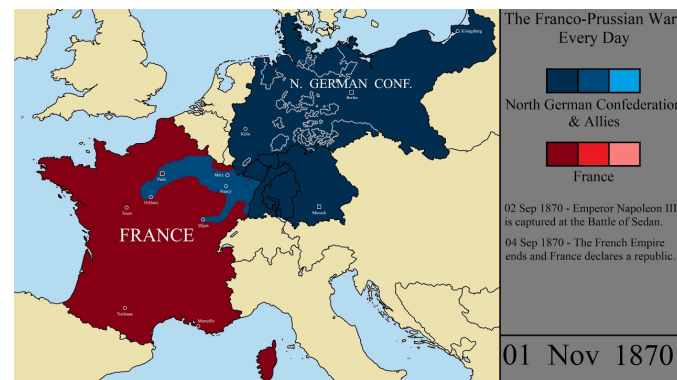
Topic: Europe at War

Year: 9

NC Strand: Challenges 1901 to present day

### 1: The Franco-Prussian War

Prussia was the most powerful of small states in modern day Germany and Poland. A telegram was then sent and edited, causing great insult and war.



### 2: Lebensraum

Both Britain and France had empires which consisted of countries globally, Germany didn't. Germany wants an empire, but has nowhere to go.

**Source A:** From a speech made by the German Foreign Secretary, Bernhard von Bülow, during a debate in the German parliament on 6 December 1897.

We believe it is inadvisable, from the outset, to exclude Germany from competition with other nations in lands with a rich and promising future... We wish to throw no one into the shade, but we demand our own place in the sun... we will make every effort to protect our rights and interests... without unnecessary harshness, but without weakness either.

### 3: The Naval Race

Germany decided it needed to have a large navy to compete with Britain. Britain was alarmed and constructed a powerful ship, HMS Dreadnought. Germany built their own.



#### Vocabulary:

Mobilise - prepare and organise troops.  
Kaiser - German word for emperor.  
Telegram - a written message sent electronically.  
Prussia - a collection of states including Germany and Poland.

#### Vocabulary:

Lebensraum - concept of living room.  
Empire - group of states ruled by a single monarch or state.  
Colony - overseas territory.

#### Vocabulary:

Dreadnought - a class of battleship launched in 1906.  
Patriotism - love for your own country.  
Arms race - a competition between countries over weapons development.

### 4: Alliances and Ententes

European countries had different aims and ambitions, but wanted to keep themselves safe through alliances. Going to war with one member would mean going against all members.



### 5: Assassinations

Bosnia-Serbs were causing problems for Austria-Hungary. The Austrian heir Franz-Ferdinand was to Bosnia for a state visit. The date was 28 June, the national day of Serbia and Franz-Ferdinand's wedding anniversary.



### 6: Fighting on all fronts

In the opening year of the war, 1.1 million men enlisted. Fighting took place in the Eastern and Western fronts, but also out at sea and in German colonies of Africa. The Middle East was also a focal point because of the Suez canal.



#### Vocabulary:

Alliance - an agreement between countries that benefits each of them.  
Encirclement - being surrounded

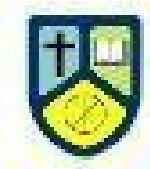
#### Vocabulary:

Assassination - murder of a leader, often for political reasons.  
Black hand - a secret nationalist group of Serbia.  
Nationalist - people who believed their nation should be independent.

#### Vocabulary:

Battalion - fighting unit of 1000 men.  
Conscription - compulsory (forced service in the army).  
Volunteering - someone who offers themselves for military service.  
Propaganda - communication to influence peoples beliefs and ideas.





**7: Life in the trenches**

The German advance into France had been slowed by British, French and Belgian troops. Both sides had dug in, with long lines of Allied and German trenches facing each other. Gains were now measured in metres not kilometres.



*Vocabulary:*

Trench - long narrow ditches where soldiers lived.  
No-man's land - narrow, muddy, treeless land between enemy trenches, covered in craters.  
Shelling - act of firing explosive rounds at a target.

**8: The Somme**

The allied infantry attack on German trenches on 1 July 1916. By the end of the first day, 57,470 allied and 8000 German soldiers were dead or wounded. A week before the allies conducted a massive bombardment to weaken the enemy.



*Vocabulary:*

Bombardment - attack by artillery fire.  
Wounded - injured by a weapon or in a fight.

**9: Ypres-Salient**

There were three battles to take Ypres between 1914 and 1917. It was the final barrier between the Germans and Calais. It was the first recorded use of Chlorine gas by the Germans. The Canadians were praised for preventing an allied disaster.



*Vocabulary:*

ammunition - material used for war.  
casualties - people who died in war.  
entanglements - wraps of barbed wire.  
Barbed wire - wire with spikes.

**10: Losses and gains**

The First World war was the bloodiest in history, with millions dead and more injured. In 1919, German politicians were forced to sign the treaty of Versailles. The war saw advances in medicine, industry and politics and peace.



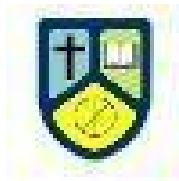
*Vocabulary:*

treaty - a formal, written agreement made by states.  
mutiny - a refusal by people to follow authority.

**Media list**

Simon Tolkien - No Man's land  
World War I: Eyewitness, DK Eyewitness series  
World War I for teens, James Burrows  
The Long Road to War - Netflix  
The First World War - Prime Video





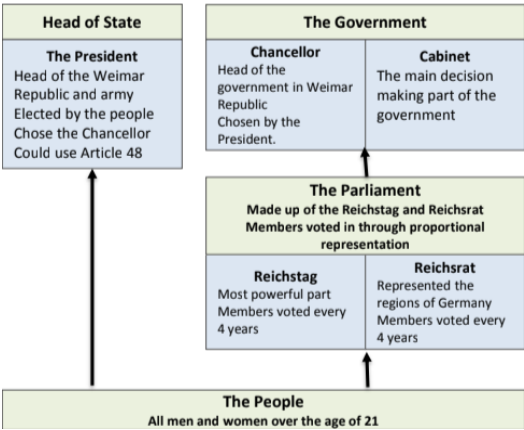
Topic: Rise and Fall of Weimar.

Year: 9

NC Strand: challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day

Lesson 1: Issues in Weimar

The German workers party (DAP) was founded in 1909. Adolf Hitler joined the party in 1919. Hitler used this to create the parties first manifesto, addressing social, economic and political ills, mainly caused by the treaty of Versailles.



Lesson 2: Did Weimar recover?

Germany was facing mass inflation. Property was valueless, their currency had failed and the government lacked the resources to get more money. Many of the middle classes were hardest hit as businesses struggled to sell.



Lesson 3: Rise of the Nazi state

Hitler created a cult of personality. He appeared to be infallible. He was the Hero that would take Germany back to the promised lands of Global power. His leadership saw the NSDAP rapidly increase its popularity.



Treaty of Versailles - treaty at the end of WW1 restricting Germany's economics and military.  
Reichstag - the German government  
Chancellor - head of the government and responsible for the day to day running of Germany.

Deutschmark - Former German currency  
Hyper-inflation - uncontrolled rise in prices.

NSDAP - National Socialist German Workers Party, shortened to the Nazi Party  
SA (Sturmabteilung) - storm troopers  
Propaganda - information used to promote a political cause or point of view.

Lesson 4: Creation of the Nazi state

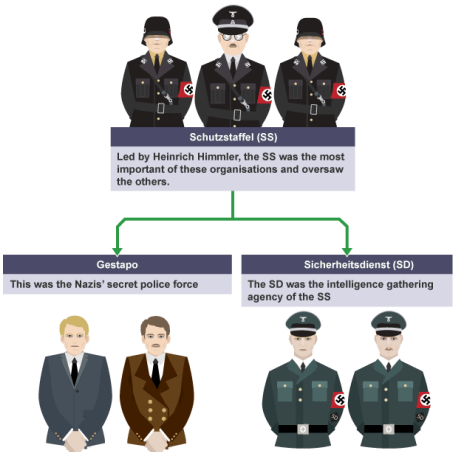
Before Hitler could realise his ambition, he needed to gain enough seats. The Reichstag power gave Hitler the excuse to imprison, make his own laws and ban opposition movements like the trade unions. The night of the long knives removed the last opponents.

Lesson 5: Living in Nazi Germany

By August 1934 Hitler was a dictator with absolute power. The Nazis quickly swept away many of the freedoms that Germans had enjoyed under the Weimar constitution. Hitler became very visible thanks to powerful imagery such as the Swastika.

Lesson 6: Nazi beliefs on race

The Nazi party believed in being the Aryan Race. They targeted anyone who was different. This led to widespread anti-semitism, racism, and homophobia across Germany.



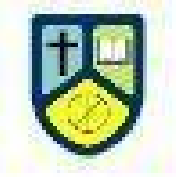
SS - political soldiers of the Nazi party.  
Concordat - agreement with the Pope.  
Enabling act - right to make laws without Reichstag approval.

Swastika - the symbol used for Aryan Race  
Gestapo - secret police of Germany.  
Concentration camps -

Kristallnacht - windows of Jewish owned shops smashed.  
Anti-semitism - hostility against Jewish people.  
Aryan Race - a distinct and superior racial group.



# Edward Peake Church of England School Humanities Department



Topic: Rise and Fall of Weimar.

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NC Strand: challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day

## Lesson 7: Resistance to the Nazi state

Many Germans welcomed the stability and economic growth. The Church became outspoken against the Nazi's. Several youth groups were also formed, rejecting Nazi values. German workers also resisted with help from communists.



Confessional Church - opposition to the Hitlers Reich Church.

## Lesson 8: German Jewish refugees

There were some 523,000 Jews in Germany. The initial response to the Nazi takeover was a wave of emigration (37,000-38,000), much of it to neighboring European countries. Jews who were politically active were especially likely to emigrate.



Refugee someone who has been forced to flee their country because of persecution, war or violence.  
Kindertransport - Jewish children rescue operation.  
Deportation - removal of a person from a country.

## Lesson 9: Nuremberg trials

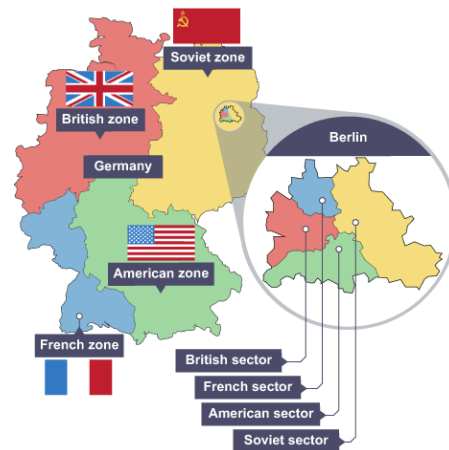
The first trial took place between October and November 1946 in the German city of Nuremberg. The Tribunal decided on four charges: conspiracy against peace, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the waging of aggressive war.



Tribunal - a court of justice.  
Conspiracy - a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful.

## Lesson 10: Cold War Germany

After the war, Germany was split into four zones of Allied occupation. Denazification took place within all layers of German society, government and administration, including in the economic sphere, culture, judiciary and government.



Denazification - the process of removing the Nazi influence from an area  
Communism - all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.

## Media list

Vertigo: The rise and fall of Weimar Germany - Harald Jahner  
The Weimar Years - Frank McDonough  
The Weimar Republic - Charles River Editors  
The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas - John Boyne  
The Diary of a Young Girl - Anne Frank  
1933: The Fall of the Weimar Republic - Amazon