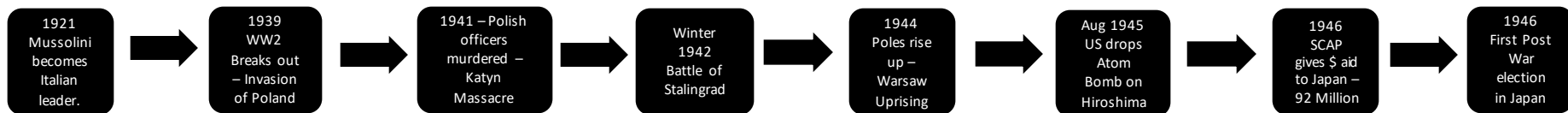


What were the consequences of the Second World War?



	Key Word	Definition
	Communism	A political system whereby all property is controlled by the state (USSR in 1930's)
	Consequences	Something that happens as a result of an event
	Constitutional Monarchy	A political system where a King or an Emperor shares power with a government
	Demilitarisation	Dismantling or reducing size of military forces
	Democracy	A system of government based on the participation of the people
	Dictatorship	A form of government where absolute power is held in hands of one person
	Ghetto	A sealed off area – Jews were held in them by Nazis in WW2
	Hirohito	WW2 leader (emperor of Japan)
	Justified	Having done an act with the right reason.
	Militarism	Belief in having a strong military for political reasons
	Occupation	When a country is occupied by another
	Totalitarianism	When a dictator has total control over their country

The book, therefore, is an attempt to **embrace** some of the **new studies** into Polish history and to rebalance the wonky Western narrative of the second world war. It tells a story that is **still little known** to English-speaking readers – **a story of heroism, suffering and gallant fight against ruthless and superior enemies**. And its attempt to wrest the story free from the dark shadow of totalitarian propaganda – from the Nazi mythology of an easy blitzkrieg (in 1939) to the soviet lie that they had never been invaded at all. I aim in the book to **finally bring Polish voices out** through memoirs, diaries and personal accounts. One can only hope **the Poles will no longer** be rendered by future Historians as nameless, **voiceless victims**, bit-part players in their own story.'
Roger Moorhouse – First to Fight



	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
	Fascism Dictatorship under Mussolini begins in 1921. Control under one man, one state.	He promoted Militarism, Nationalism & Violence to create his dictatorship. Opposition was removed.	Propaganda was promoted through radio & film. Ancient Rome was seen as a great age.
	During WW2 Poland was invaded & Occupied by Hitler & Stalin's troops from 1939.	Poles fought back and bravely destroyed 600 tanks/1000 planes. The Battle of Britain saw Polish airmen aid.	In 1941 Soviets murdered 4231 Polish officers at Katyn. The London Poles pushed to get the truth out.
	The consequence was that Poland fought to remove occupation. Most notably with the Warsaw Uprising (1944)	16,000 Poles fought bravely, 200,000 civilians killed. The fighting in the Warsaw Ghetto slowed down the Nazis.	Consequence of WW2 was freedom from Nazi rule. In 1947 Poland held its first election. Sadly, Stalin held a grip over the country.
	Germany troops invaded Russia on 22 nd June 1941. The one time allies were now at war.	Hitler's forces underestimated the spirit of their enemy and the harsh winter conditions.	As such, Russians pushed back the Nazis to Berlin and remained in Eastern Europe from April 1945.
	The USA dropped two atom bombs on Japan – First at Hiroshima and the a few days later at Nagasaki	The US decided to drop the atom bomb to save soldiers lives, get revenge and show US strength.	The USA was concerned that with a land invasion Stalin would join and lead to spread of communism
	A consequence of the surrender of Japan was the US occupied Japan. SCAP was formed as a body to reconstruct Japan	This included demilitarisation and disarmament. This led to anger from civilians/army but the Emperor pushed for it to be followed.	By the 1950's there was no resistance or demands to see the return of the Army. SCAP gave \$92 million in aid to rebuild.
	Japan became more democratic through occupation. Hirohito led a constitutional monarchy.	Greater promotion of equality in marriage (Article 24) & Discrimination banned (Article 14) – This was though slow to be accepted.	In the 1946 election women voted for first time and 40 women were elected. Sexual discrimination was reduced

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

READ

[How the Red Army Captured Warsaw | History Hit](https://www.historyhit.com/how-the-red-army-captured-warsaw/)

WATCH

[The Polish Pilots who fought for Britain by History Hit - Polish subtitles \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)

LISTEN

[BBC World Service - The History Hour. The Second World War in Japan](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-1946-japan)

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?

	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 BALANCED ARGUMENT.
	Try to use the PEE structure- make a POINT that answers the question, add DETAILED EVIDENCE (examples) to support your point, and then EXPLAIN how these are linked.
	Include ANALYSIS 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.

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 USEFUL a source is, you first must state what information the source gives you about the topic in the question. This is the CONTENT of the source. Does the source SUPPORT or CHALLENGE your own knowledge?
	Utility- You next need to look at the PROVENANCE 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 RELIABLE?
	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 CONCLUSION
"..."	Whenever you use written sources you must QUOTE from the source, if using a picture source you must mention something you can SEE in the picture.

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