Year 9 History
Distance Learning
Quiz and Learn Booklet
Summer 2

Name:

Form:
Lesson 1 - The Course of the War 1914 – 1918

The War had five phases:

The War of Movement (August – September 1914)

- The Germans invaded France but were stopped at the Battle of the Marne (September 1914).
- The British Expeditionary Force (BEF) helped to stop the Germans at the Battle of Mons (23 August 1914).
- The Russians invaded Germany but were destroyed at the Battle of Tannenberg (August 1914).
  - Battle of Mons: The first defeat

The Race to the Sea (September – November 1914)

On the Western Front, both sides dug a 400-mile line of trenches from Switzerland to the English Channel. Soldiers had to put up with constantly being wet, being pestered by rats, and illnesses.

Stalemate (1915)

- There was a stalemate (neither side could defeat the other).
- On the Western Front, attacks on the German trenches led to huge casualties.
- Britain’s attempt to open up a ‘Second Front’ at Gallipoli in Turkey was a failure.

The War of Attrition (1916 – 1918)

The two sides simply tried to wear each other down:

- Huge battles, eg Verdun and the Somme in 1916, Passchendaele in 1917, lasted many months. Thousands of men died or were wounded.
- New weapons, eg poison gas, tanks and aeroplanes failed to make much effect.
- There were terrible conditions in the trenches and many casualties from machine gun and artillery fire.
- The British blockaded German ports to try to starve the Germans into surrender. In October 1918 there was a revolution in Germany.
- German U-boats tried to starve the British by sinking merchant ships – but this angered the Americans.
- German Zeppelins and Gotha planes bombed London.

The Fighting Ends

- The United States of America entered the war in 1917.
On 21 March 1918, the Germans launched Operation Michael – a huge last-ditch attack.

On 8 August 1918, the German Army’s ‘Black Day’, when their attack was defeated.

The Allies, with the Americans, began to push back the Germans. The Allies and Germany signed a ceasefire, or ‘armistice’, at 11am on 11 November 1918.

On 28 June 1919, The Treaty of Versailles was signed by the Germans.

Lesson 2 - Consequences of WWI

In some ways, humankind has never recovered from the horrors of the First World War:

- Eight million soldiers died and many more were damaged physically or mentally.
- Nine million civilians died.
- Twelve million tons of shipping was sunk.
- On the Western Front, the war destroyed 300,000 houses, 6,000 factories, 1,000 miles of railway and 112 coal mines.
- Remembrance Day began and poppies were used to symbolise those who had lost their lives fighting.

Germany had not technically surrendered and was outraged by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles – this helped to cause:

- The Second World War. Some historians suggest that there were not two world wars, but only one, with a long ceasefire in between.
- Hitler’s rise to power.
- The War helped make Britain more democratic. There was an attitude that Britain needed to be ‘a home fit for heroes.’ A Labour government was elected in 1924. All men and women over 21 were given the vote in 1928.

Treaty of Versailles

Woodrow Wilson president of the USA, Clement president of France and Lloyd George Prime minister of Britain met to make sure a war like that never happened again.

WWI had caused a huge level of damage to Europe and many people were homeless and starving and diseases were spreading fast. In 1919 at Versailles a number of terms were agreed.

1. Diplomacy should be public, with no secret treaties.

2. All nations should enjoy free navigation of the seas.
3. Free trade should exist among all nations, putting an end to economic barriers between countries.

4. All countries should reduce arms in the name of public safety.

5. Fair and impartial rulings in colonial claims.

6. Restore Russian territories and freedom.

7. Belgium should be restored to independence.

8. Alsace-Lorraine should be returned to France and France should be fully liberated.

9. Italy’s frontiers should be drawn along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. People living in Austria-Hungary should be granted self-determination.

11. The Balkan states should also be guaranteed self-determination and independence.

12. Turks and those under Turkish rule should be granted self-determination.

13. An independent Poland should be created.

14. A general association of nations must be formed to mediate international disputes.

When German leaders signed the armistice ending hostilities in World War I on November 11, 1918, they believed this vision articulated by Wilson would form the basis for any future peace treaty. This would not prove to be the case.
Historians disagree about the causes of World War Two (WW2). Some trace it back to the anger created in Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. Some blame Neville Chamberlain and the appeasers for being too weak. Some ascribe it to Hitler's aggression.

The war broke out when Hitler invaded Poland on 1 September 1939. Britain declared war two days later, on 3 September.

At first there was a 'Phoney War' – Britain and France were not directly threatened – but in 1940 the Germans attacked. Their Blitzkrieg tactics quickly destroyed the Allied forces. France was defeated and the British army was evacuated from Dunkirk. For a while, Britain and the empire faced the Germans alone, and had to survive the Battle of Britain and the Blitz.

In June 1941, Hitler invaded Russia and in December 1941, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor brought the USA into the war. The war became a truly global conflict. Meanwhile, in Europe, the Nazis implemented their 'Final Solution' to exterminate all Jewish people.

The critical battles that changed the course of the war were at Midway in the Pacific (June 1942), El-Alamein in Egypt (November 1942) and Stalingrad in Russia (January 1943).

After that, the Allies never lost a battle. On D-Day (6 June 1944), the Allies invaded Normandy. The Soviet Red Army was advancing from the east. Hitler later committed suicide, and Germany surrendered (7 May 1945).

On 6 August 1945, the Americans dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, and Japan surrendered on VJ Day (15 August 1945). The war was over.

The war was caused by both long and short term factors.

**Long term factors**

From October 1929 an economic depression, starting in America, spread across the world. Millions were thrown out of work – some starved to death.

People were angry, and they turned to political extremists:

- In Germany and Italy, fascist dictators came to power.
- In Japan, the army took power.

Countries became more aggressive:

- Japan invaded Manchuria in 1932.
- Italy invaded Abyssinia in 1935.
**Short term factors**

Hitler built up a Greater Germany in central Europe. In 1938 he united Austria and Germany, known as the Anschluss, and demanded the Sudetenland, the German-speaking areas of Czechoslovakia. In doing so, he broke the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Faced with aggression like this, the League of Nations was powerless.

World leaders like the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, and France’s Édouard Daladier tried a policy of appeasement – negotiating with Hitler and offering concessions.

In September 1938, the Munich Agreement gave Hitler the Sudetenland. The Czechs were not asked what they thought about it. Hitler occupied the Sudentenland in the following month.

Appeasement failed to stop Hitler:

- In March 1939, Hitler occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia.
- In September 1939, he invaded Poland, and Britain declared war.

**Lesson 4 - The 5 stages of WWII**

The War had five phases:

**The Phoney War (September 1939–April 1940)**

Hitler conquered Poland. There was no other major activity on land, although there were actions at sea. Historians believe that this period saw very little action as all countries involved were biding their time and waiting for the other to make the first move. The governments of Germany, Britain and France began to issue propaganda. The British government even flew over Germany but, rather than dropping bombs, they dropped propaganda leaflets. Very little of military significance happened that was noticeable. However, all countries were developing their military bases and new technologies. People began to get frustrated and some evacuated children were sent home because people felt there was no point staying in the countryside when there were no bombs to worry about.

**Blitzkreig (April 1940–June 1940)**

The Nazis conquered Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France. The British Expeditionary Force was trapped at Dunkirk, but managed to withdraw by sea back to Britain. On 4th June, 1940, Winston Churchill delivered one of the most famous speeches of all time to the House of Commons in Westminster. In it, he warned about
the possibility of a German invasion of Britain and said to the inspiration of many: We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight on the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.

Britain and the empire stands alone (July 1940–June 1941)

- Britain withstood the German Airforce, called the Luftwaffe, in the Battle of Britain (July–September 1940).
- But Britain was alone, and in great danger of losing the war.
- The Luftwaffe bombed London for 76 nights running (the Blitz), then other cities such as Coventry. People took cover in air raid shelters; some were made of corrugated iron in gardens; others were located inside train stations and tunnels.
- The British were driven out of Greece and most of North Africa.
- The British ran out of money, and had to sign the Lend-Lease Agreement with America (America sold arms to Britain, to be paid back after the war).

The tide turns (1941–1943)

- In June 1941, Hitler invaded Russia, known as Operation Barbarossa. This brought Russia back into the war, this time against Germany. The failure of Operation Barbarossa was the first major German defeat.
- In December 1941, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. This brought America into the war.
- As a result the Allies gradually began to win the war:
- In June 1942 the Americans defeated the Japanese at the Battle of Midway.
- In November 1942 the British won the Battle of El-Alamein in Egypt.
- In January 1943 the Russians defeated the Nazis at the Battle of Stalingrad.

Victory (1943–1945)

- In 1944, the Nazis launched V-1 rockets, known as doodlebugs, which fell randomly in southern Britain.

But:

- After D-Day on 6 June 1944, Germany was gradually driven back in Western Europe by the British, Americans and their allies.
- The Americans and British continued the strategic bombing campaign on German cities.
- The Russians advanced in Eastern Europe and in April they reached Berlin. Hitler committed suicide.
- Germany surrendered and war came to an end in Europe shortly afterwards and VE Day was announced on 8 May 1945. Winston Churchill announced this with caution: We may allow ourselves a brief period of rejoicing; but let us not forget for a moment the toil and efforts that lie ahead. He was speaking of Japan, where the war would continue for three months more.
On 6 August 1945, the Americans dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, and again on Nagasaki on 9 August. Within weeks Japan surrendered, and VJ Day was announced 15 August 1945. By this stage, Winston Churchill was no longer Prime Minister. Clement Attlee had taken over following a general election in which the majority of people voted for a Labour government believing that they would help them more in recovering from the destruction of war. Attlee said, at midnight, “The last of our enemies is laid low.”

Lesson 5- Egyptian Civilisation

The Egyptian civilisation was the first of the great world civilisations, and the stability of this society led to important spin-offs into medicine.

Egyptians created a settled farming economy, with an organised government, laws and social conventions. This was a society in which people were wealthy enough to pay to take care of their health.

They also developed a formal religion, which required temples, priests and rituals that included mummification. Their experience of mummification taught the priests about the workings of the human body, and some members of the priesthood evolved into professional doctors. There is though, some doubt as to how much communication embalmers had with the rest of Egyptian society, so their knowledge of the internal organs of the body may not have been widely shared.

Further still, the Egyptians invented the skills of writing and calculation, which meant Egyptian doctors were able to record their cures and share ideas with others.

The ancient Egyptians travelled and traded all over the known world, and brought back all kinds of herbs and spices, which their doctors then used to heal certain diseases. Most of all, they developed a wealthy way of life, which left them time for observation and reflection.

From their observations of the irrigation channels used by farmers to water their crops came an important medical development - the invention of the Channel Theory.
Knowledge about the body and surgery

The Ebers medical papyrus, written in Egypt in about 1570 BC

Archaeologists have discovered papyri that show that the Egyptians had a good knowledge of bone structure, and had some understanding of breathing, the pulse, the brain and the liver.

The Egyptians developed a theory of physiology that saw the heart as the centre of a system of 46 tubes, or ‘channels’. They failed, though, to realise that the different tubes (veins, intestines, lungs etc) had specific purposes. Their system is called the Channel Theory by historians.

The Egyptians believed that life was created and controlled by the gods. For example, they believed their god Thoth created human beings, and their god-demon Bes oversaw childbirth.

Having observed the damage done to farmers’ fields when an irrigation channel became blocked, the Egyptians developed the idea that disease occurred when an evil spirit called the Wehedu blocked one of the body’s ‘channels’.

This was a crucial breakthrough in the history of medicine, because it led doctors to abandon purely spiritual cures for illness, and instead to try practical cures designed simply to unblock the channel, for example bleeding.

Surgery

The Egyptians were good at practical first aid. They could reset dislocated joints, and they could mend broken bones.
As long as the problem was on the surface of the skin, Egyptian surgery could deal with it quite effectively. Egyptian doctors were excellent at bandaging - we know that they bound willow leaves into the bandages of patients with inflamed wounds (willow has antiseptic properties). They could also stitch wounds.

Bronze surgical knives, from Egypt and Mesopotamia, (c.600-200bc) may have been used for mummification

Archaeologists have found stone carvings in Egypt showing surgical instruments, and there are Egyptian papyri which speak of cautery and surgery. Egyptian surgery, however, did not venture inside the body.

Egyptians doctors did not have anaesthetics, and had only herbal antiseptics - so successful surgical operations would have been extremely difficult for them to perform.

**Week 6 – The Aztecs**

We’ve done a lot of work this year on the invasions of Britain. We’d like to take some time to look at some different history from around the world. This week we’re looking at the Aztecs.

The Aztec Empire was in modern day Mexico and lasted from around 1200CE to 1521.

Life for the typical person living in the Aztec Empire was hard work. As in many ancient societies the rich were able to live luxurious lives, but the common people had to work very hard.

**Family Life**

The family structure was important to the Aztecs. The husband generally worked on a job outside of the home as a farmer, warrior, or craftsman. The wife worked at home cooking food for the family and weaving cloth for the family's clothes. Kids attended schools or worked to help out around the house.
An Aztec family eating a meal from the Florentine Codex

What type of homes did they live in?

Wealthy people lived in homes made of stone or sun-dried brick. The king of the Aztecs lived in a large palace with many rooms and gardens. All of the wealthy had a separate bathing room that was similar to a sauna or steam room. Bathing was an important part of the Aztec daily life.

Poor people lived in smaller one or two room huts that had thatched roofs made from palm leaves. They had gardens near their homes where they would grow vegetables and flowers. Inside the house, there were four main areas. One area was where the family would sleep, generally on mats on the floor. Other areas included a cooking area, an eating area, and a place for shrines to the gods.

What did the Aztecs wear for clothes?

The Aztec men wore loincloths and long capes. The women wore long skirts and blouses. Poor people generally wove their own cloth and made their own clothing. It was the responsibility of the wife to make the clothes.
There were rules in Aztec society regarding clothing. These included detailed laws specifying what clothing decorations and colour different classes of people could wear. For example, only nobles could wear clothing decorated with feathers and only the emperor could wear a turquoise coloured cloak.

**What did they eat?**

The main staple of the Aztec diet was maize (similar to corn). They ground the maize into flour to make tortillas. Other important staples were beans and squash. Besides these three main staples the Aztecs ate a variety of foods including insects, fish, honey, dogs, and snakes. Perhaps the most valued food was the cocoa bean used to make chocolate.

**Did they go to school?**

All Aztec children were required by law to attend school. This even included slaves and girls, which was unique for this time in history. When they were young, children were taught by their parents, but when they reached their teens they attended school.

Boys and girls went to separate schools. Girls learned about religion including ritual songs and dancing. They also learned how to cook and make clothing. Boys usually learned how to farm or learned a craft such as pottery or feather-work. They also learned about religion and how to fight as warriors.

Aztec children were instructed early in life about manners and correct behaviour. It was important to the Aztecs that children did not complain, did not make fun of the old or sick, and did not interrupt. Punishment for breaking the rules was severe.
Empire
The Aztec Empire was made up of city-states. At the centre of each city-state was a large city that ruled the area. For the most part, the Aztec Emperor did not interfere with the ruling of the city-states. What he required was that each city-state paid him a tribute. As long as the tribute was paid, the city-state remained somewhat independent of Aztec rule.

The Sun
One of the most important aspects of Aztec religion was the sun. The Aztecs called themselves the “People of the Sun”. They felt that in order for the sun to rise each day the Aztecs needed to perform rituals and sacrifices to give the sun strength.

Priests
The Priests were responsible for making sure that the gods were offered the correct offerings and sacrifices. They had to perform all sorts of ceremonies in the temples to make sure that the gods were not angry with the Aztecs. Priests had to undergo extensive training. They were well-respected and powerful in the Aztec society.

Human Sacrifice
The Aztecs believed that the sun needed the blood of human sacrifice in order to rise each day. They performed thousands of human sacrifices. Some historians think that more than 20,000 people were killed when the Great Temple was first dedicated in 1487.

Aztec Technology
When the Spanish arrived in Mexico, the Aztecs had not yet developed iron or bronze metals. Their tools were made from bone, stone, and obsidian. They also did not use beasts of burden or the wheel. However, despite their lack of these basic technologies, the Aztecs had a fairly developed society. They also had some writing and technology of their own.

Aztec Language
The Aztecs spoke the language Nahuatl. It is still used to today in some parts of Mexico. Some English words come from Nahuatl including coyote, avocado, chili, and chocolate.
**Week 1 – Quiz – World War One**

1. What is a stalemate?

2. New weapons and technology used in WWI included...
   - Poisonous gas
   - Tanks
   - Helicopters
   - Atomic bomb

3. What does war of attrition mean?

4. When did the war of attrition happen?
   - 1914-16
   - 1916-17
   - 1916-18
   - 1915-20

5. Why did the British blockade German ports?

6. When was the armistice agreed?
   - 11 am 11th November 1918
   - 11 am 11th November 1917
   - 10am 10th November 1919
   - 10am 10th October 1918

7. What is an armistice?
   - A treaty signed by Great Britain
   - When neither side can defeat each other
   - A type of illness the soldiers in the trenches got
   - An end to fighting
8. What sound demonstrated the end of WWI in Great Britain?

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9. Who was the prime minister at the end of WWI?
   - Winston Churchill
   - David Cameron
   - Lloyd George
   - Margaret Thatcher

10. What were the conditions in WWI like? Write a paragraph in the box below

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Week 2 Quiz – Treaty of Versailles

1. How many soldiers died in WWI?
   - 90,000
   - 80,000
   - 8,000,000
   - 10,000,000

2. How many miles of railway were destroyed?
   - 200
   - 1,000
   - 2,000

3. What was one of the consequences of WWI? Write a paragraph and explain your answer clearly

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4. What is a treaty?

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5. Which of the below were not involved in the treaty talks following WWI?
   - Harry Truman
   - Woodrow Wilson
   - Lloyd George
   - Georges Clemenceau
6. When was the treaty of Versailles?
- 1919
- 1918
- 1916
- 1920

7. What was one of the things that France wanted out of the treaty of Versailles?
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8. What are reparations?
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9. Why did Woodrow Wilson propose a league of nations?
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10. Why did Lloyd George want more lenient treatment of Germany?
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**Week 3 Quiz – World War Two**

1. What was one of the reasons for the outbreak of WWII?
   - The unfair terms of the Treaty of Versailles
   - Nationalism
   - The assassination of Arch Duke Ferdinand

2. What was Blitzkrieg?

3. What country did Germany invade in June of 1941?
   - France
   - Japan
   - Russia
   - United Kingdom

4. Why did the USA enter WWII?

5. What was the Germans’ final solution?

6. Why did Britain and France join the War in 1939?

7. Give one short term factor of the cause of WWII and explain it clearly
8. Give one long term factor for the cause of WWII and explain it clearly.

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9. What does appeasement mean?

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10. What year did the United Kingdom declare war on Germany?

- 1932
- 1940
- 1939
- 1945
Week 4 Quiz – Stages of World War Two

1. During the Phoney war what was developed?
   ☐ Ration plans
   ☐ Military bases
   ☐ Evacuation plans
   ☐ New technologies

2. What is propaganda?

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3. When was Blitzkrieg?
   ☐ June 1940- August 1940
   ☐ May 1940- June 1940
   ☐ April 1940- June 1940
   ☐ May 1941- April 1942

4. By the time of Blitzkrieg which country had the Nazi’s not conquered?
   ☐ Norway
   ☐ Holland
   ☐ Belgium
   ☐ Britain

5. Where was the British Expeditionary force trapped?
   ☐ Belgium
   ☐ Dunkirk
   ☐ Berlin

6. What was the German Airforce called?

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7. How long did the Luftwaffe bomb Britain for?
8. Explain why the bombing of Pearl Harbour by the Japanese was significant?

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9. Who won the Battle of El-Alamein in Egypt?
- The Germans
- The British
- The Japanese

10. Why did Churchill warn of more efforts ahead on his VE day speech on the 8th May 1945?

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Week 5 Quiz – Ancient Egyptian Medicine

1. Which if the below were not part of the settled farming economy?
   - Laws and social conventions
   - Organised government
   - Democracy

2. What benefits did the ritual of mummification have?

3. What did the Egyptians bring back from their travels?
   - Herbs and spices
   - Disease
   - Plague

4. How many tubes or channels did the Egyptians think were in the body?
   - 24
   - 47
   - 46
   - 64

5. What do historians refer to the discovery of tubes by the Egyptians as?
   - River theory
   - Intestines
   - Channel theory
   - Tube theory

6. What did Egyptians believe their god-demon Bes oversaw?
   - Death
   - Childbirth
   - Farm crops
7. How did Egyptians gain so much knowledge about the body?

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8. What is meant by practical first aid?

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9. Why did the Egyptians use willow leaves when bandaging patients?

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10. What did Egyptian surgery not include?
- Bandaging wounds
- Injuries inside of the body
- Stitching up wounds
- Mending broken bones
Week 6 Quiz – Aztecs

1. What modern country was the Aztec Empire in?
   - Mexico
   - Colombia
   - Peru
   - Ecuador

2. Why was clothing colour important in Aztec society?
   - They were fashion conscious
   - Dyes were freely available so there was lots of colour
   - Colour showed your position in society
   - Clothes colour was used to send messages

3. Which of these was not eaten by the Aztecs?
   - Maize
   - Insects
   - Snakes
   - Pork

4. What was different about Aztec schooling compared to Europe at this time?
   - Every child had to go, boys and girls
   - They didn't have any
   - It was all art and PE
   - All schools were boarding schools

5. Which of these best describes Aztec government?
   - One king with absolute power
   - A democracy where the people chose their leaders
   - A group of city states ruled over by an emperor
   - A classless system where everyone worked for the common good
6. Which of these words is not from the Aztec language?
- Coyote
- Avocado
- Chocolate
- Pyjamas

7. What was the most important part of the Aztec religion?
- Prayer in a temple
- Going on pilgrimage
- Worshipping the Sun
- Being kind to others

8. What did the Aztecs believe was needed to cause the Sun to rise each day?
- Human Sacrifice
- Singing a holy Sun dance
- Always praying towards the East
- Donations made to the priests and temples

9. What do you think was the biggest difference between Aztec society and our society now?
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10. What ended the Aztec Empire?
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