Knowledge Organiser: How remarkable were the interwar years?

This topic investigates the varied experiences of different		Chronology: What happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: Define these keywords	
Western countries between the First and Second world wars. We will look at what life was like after WW1, why the 1920s boomed, the development of intolerance in America, the rise of Fascism, the impact of the Great Depression and the start of WW2. Our second order concept is HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE.		11 th November 1918	Germany surrendered on this date which brought an end to the fighting in World War One	Treaty of Versailles	This was signed in 1919 and punished Germany for losing World War I. The country lost territory, was made to pay reparations, and had to accept "war guilt."
Summarise your learning: Interwar Topics The lives of people Britain and Germany were		28 th June 1919	Signing of the Treaty of Versailles	Armistice	A pause in fighting due to an agreement between the two sides
Topic 1: Life after World War 1	affected very differently after WW1. Women and the working classes wanted more equality, especially after all men got the vote in 1918. Upper classes were fearful of these	3 rd – 12 th May 1926	General Strike	General Strike	The largest strike in Britain's history, it involved miners, workers in transport and heavy industry.
Topic 2: What were	opinions as they may lose power. Germany had a new government after the Kaiser fled. The General Strike of 1926 in Britain was the biggest in the nation's history and caused great upset to the miners who felt they had been sold out. Life improved for women in both the US and Germany with other groups	4 th September – 13 th November 1929	Wall Street Crash	Prohibition	This was a period when the buying, selling and consuming of alcohol was banned in America.
the different experiences		August 1929 - 1939	Great Depression	Ku Klux Klan	An American white supremacist group who targeted African Americans, Catholics and Jews.
1920s?	such as African-Americans displaying their culture more openly. The 1920s also saw a rise of intolerance,	1 st September 1939	Start of World War 2	Harlem Renaissance	A celebration of African American heritage in the 1920s which started in New York.
Topic 3: Rise of intolerance and extreme	America banned alcohol during the 1920s (prohibition) alongside far right groups such as the Ku Klux Klan becoming more popular. European countries such as Germany, Italy	Christine Counsell is a historian who has created the 5 Rs for history pupils		Flappers	A nickname given to a young women in the 1920s who dressed and acted differently to other people at the time.
groups	and Britain all saw a rise in the number of people supporting fascist political parties. The boom that was experienced by countries	to judge how signi events in History are unit is focusing	ficant This on The	Wall Street Crash	This was the collapse of the stock market in the U.S.A.
Topic 4: The impacts of the Great Depression	in the 1920s was over with the Wall Street Crash. Millions of people across the world lost their entire life savings and anything that they owned, severe poverty and unemployment hit	'remarkable'. definition that Chr Counsell uses remarkable is		Appeasement	Allowing a country to do things it shouldn't in order to keep peace e.g., invade a country to prevent a war.
and the Start of World War 2	millions. It caused more support for extreme leaders such as Hitler in Germany (1933) and Mussolini in Italy (1922) which contributed to the start of World War Two.	ons. It caused more support for extreme event/development remarked upon by p at the time and/or site.		Fascism	A political system led by a dictator where the government controls business and labour, opposition is banned.