

Key Vocabulary

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| Suffrage | The right to vote in elections. |
| Suffragist | A person who supports, in a peaceful way, the right to vote be extended to more people, especially to women |
| Suffragettes | Women who organised radical protest to get the vote. |
| Reparations | The action of making amends for a wrong one has done, by providing payment or other assistance to those who have been wronged. |
| General Strike | A strike by workers in all/most industries. |

Key Vocabulary

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| Economy | The state of a country in terms of production (making goods), consumption (buying goods) and the supply of money. |
| Dictator | A ruler with total power over a country. |
| Democracy | A system of government where people exercise power through voting |
| Appeasement | Appeasement in an international context is a policy of making concessions to an aggressive power in order to avoid conflict. |



Picture This

Banner from a suffragist protest.

Emmeline Pankhurst being arrested near parliament

The Treaty of Versailles was a peace treaty signed on 28th June 1919, exactly five years after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. It officially brought an end to WWI. However, the Germans were not invited to the negotiations but were forced to sign the treaty - known as forced peace or 'diktat'. We remember the terms of the treaty and the things that Germany had to agree to/give up with the acronym - LAMB.

Land:
Germany lost 13% of its land all of its empire

Army:
100,00 men/no air force/
6 battleships

Money:
Had to pay £6.6bn in war damages (reparations) clause and accept blame

Blame:
Had to sign the 'War Guilt' for starting WWI

The Wall Street Crash 1929

- Ending of the 'boom' of the 1920s
- Too many goods produced and not enough people wealthy enough to buy them.
- Too much food - prices went down.
- Banks did not have enough money when people started to withdraw their savings.
- 16 million shares were sold in one day on the New York Stock Market (October 1929) and led to the stock market crashing.
- This in turn led to the Great Depression of the 1930s

- America had lent huge sums of money to European countries to recover from WWI. When the stock market collapsed, they suddenly recalled those loans. This had a devastating impact.
- The collapse of European banks caused a world financial crisis.
- Unemployment - 13 million people were out of work.
- Production dropped by 45 per cent between 1929 and 1932.
- House-building fell by 80 per cent between 1929 and 1932.
- These effects were mirrored in Britain

Key individuals

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| <p>Millicent Fawcett</p> |  | <p>Led the NUWSS (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies) for the women's suffrage campaign.</p> |
| <p>Emmeline Pankhurst</p> |  | <p>In Manchester in 1903 Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) with her daughters Christabel and Sylvia. The organisation grew to include branches all over Britain and involved more working-class women. The WSPU adopted militant, direct action tactics.</p> |
| <p>Benito Mussolini</p> |  | <p>Ruled Italy from 1922 - 1943. He became dictator in 1925.</p> |
| <p>Joseph Stalin</p> |  | <p>Revolutionary Soviet born in Georgia. He led the Soviet Union (Russia) from the mid 1920s - 1953.</p> |
| <p>Adolf Hitler</p> |  | <p>Born in Austria, fought for Germany in WWI and became leader in of the Nazi party in 1921. He became chancellor of Germany in 1933 and dictator by 1934. He led Germany until the end of WWII in 1945.</p> |
| <p>Neville Chamberlain</p> |  | <p>Conservative politician and Prime Minister from 1937-1940. Remembered for the policy of appeasement towards Germany.</p> |

Deeper Learning - The General Strike 1926

The strike was called by the TUC (Trade Union Congress - an organisation that represents the rights and interests of workers) for one minute to midnight on 3 May, 1926.

For the previous two days, some one million coal miners had been locked out of their mines after a dispute with the owners who wanted them to work longer hours for less money.

In solidarity, huge numbers from other industries stayed off work, including bus, rail and dock workers, as well as people with printing, gas, electricity, building, iron, steel and chemical jobs.

The aim was to force the government to act to prevent mine owners reducing miners' wages by 13% and increasing their shifts from seven to eight hours.

The industrial action came against a backdrop of tough economic times following the First World War and a growing fear of communism

Tasks

Red:

State three European countries which had dictators in the inter-war years.

Define the following words: strike, solidarity and communism

Amber: Describe the difference between a suffragist and suffragette

Green:

Explain why Neville Chamberlain followed policy of appeasement

Purple:

Taking land from the Germany was the harshest part of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany. Evaluate.

Taking land from Germany had a huge impact because...

However, there were other aspects of the Treaty of Versailles which were harsh such as...

Overall, I agree/disagree with the statement because...