

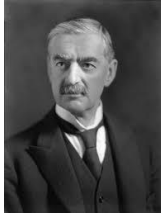







Golden Threads of Learning: Causes and Consequences, Similarity and difference, significance

1. Ideas and Ideologies Democracy Dictatorship Fascism Communism Imperialism Militarism Alliances 2. First World War 3. Russian Revolution 5. Second World War 5. Holocaust 6. Post Second World War

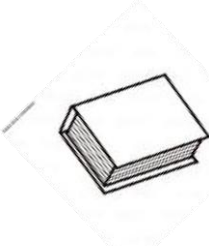
Key Word	Definition
Democracy	A system of government where the key members are elected by the people
Dictatorship	A government controlled by one individual where the people have no say or voting system
Ideology	A system of political ideas
Fascism	A political system headed by a dictator of right wing beliefs in which the government controls business and opposition is not permitted
Marxism	Political and Economic theory of Karl Marx which goes to form the foundation of communism
Communism	A system of social organisation in which all property is owned by the state and each person contributes and receives based on their needs
Militarism	The belief that a country should maintain a strong military and use it to defend national interests
Arms Race	A competition between nations for developing the most / best weapons
Imperialism	Extending a countries power or influence through taking over other countries, usually as part of an empire.
Alliances	A union formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organisations.
Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state.
Colony	A country or area under full or partial control of another country
Micro	Small causes or consequences
Macro	Large causes of consequences
Monopoly	A situation where there is no competition for trade

Key Date	Event
1914-18	First World War
1917	Russian Revolution
1929	Wall Street Crash
1930s	Great Depression
1939-1945	Second World War

Key People		
		
Neville Chamberlain	Winston Churchill	Kaiser Wilhelm II
		
Lenin	Josef Stalin	Adolf Hitler

You might like to read...

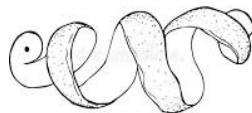
- Animal Farm by George Orwell
- 1984 by George Orwell
- I must betray you by Ruta Sepetys
- The Handmaids Tale by Margaret Atwood
- Political Science for Kids by Baby Professor
- The Politics Book by DK
- 20th Century World History for Kids by Judy Dodge Cummings



What was the most significant cause of change in the 20th Century?

When assessing significance you need to think about the wider impact that resulted. Which affected most people? Which had biggest impact? Which caused MOST change?

In History we PEEL our paragraphs!



Point Evidence Explain Link paragraph

The most significant cause of change in the 20th Century was...

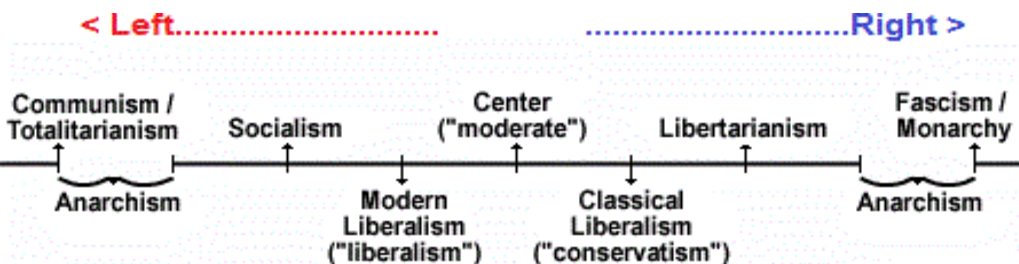
This can be seen when...

This resulted in...

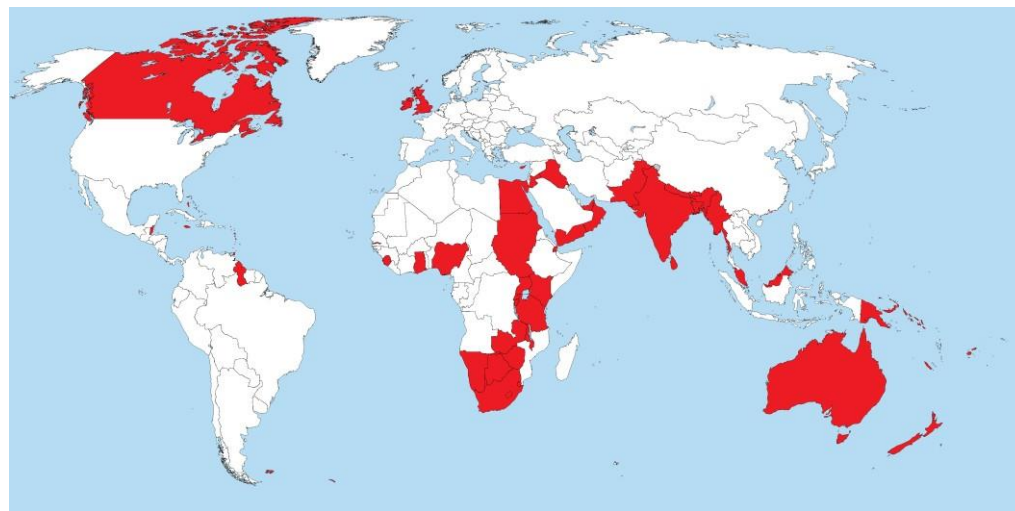
This meant that...

Therefore, the most significant cause of change in the 20th Century was...

The Political Spectrum



Map of the British Empire



What is the difference between Communism and Fascism?

Communism

- Production is organized to provide for the human needs without the use of money
- Rejected and abolished all religions
- Classless society in which people share in the production of goods and services. Less Hierarchy
- Marxism communism, believed no government involvement was better
- 20th century communism believed that a great deal of government involvement was needed to create a better society
- Public property ownership was allowed and private property was rejected
- Collective output should be redistributed equally
- Key supporters: Karl Marx, Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky
- Political movements - Leninism, Trotskyism, Marxism-Leninism, Stalinism
- State is governed in the interests of the people
- Equality between genders and all people
- Collective vote or states rulers make economic and political decisions for the state
- Communists in one country feel as though they are in solidarity with communists in other countries
- Don't trust nationalistic nations and leaders

Fascism

- Government directed private enterprise against international financial markets
- Against work and labour unions from forming
- One party system
- Fascism is a civic religion
- Collective is more important than the individual
- Citizens are required to worship the state through nationalism
- Promotes revolutionary change over gradual change
- Only allow religions that are nationally/ historically tied to that state. Ex. Iron guard in Romania - Romanian
- Rejection of a free market society
- One leader that has complete control and authority
- Government control is necessary
- The state is governed in the interests and beliefs of the leader and all are to follow and agree with his doings
- No individual rights. Favours collect rights
- Private property ownership was allowed and often enforced
- Use of violence and dictator techniques: Military, war, secret police, propaganda, indoctrination, youth groups, controlled participation
- Key supporters: Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini
- Controls religion
- Nazism believes in a superior race. Italian Fascism did not
- Planned economy
- Political Movements - National socialism, Nazism, Strasserism, Nation-Bolshevism
- Individual is considered meaningless
- Do not believe in international law

The MAIN Causes of the First World War

Militarism The build up of soldiers and weapons (otherwise known as an arms race) meant that countries were all ready for war when it did break out. This means they are less likely to avoid war.

Alliances The alliance system meant that countries would be supported by their allies if war were to break out. This made it more likely for a country to be involved in war.

Imperialism The building of an empire by owning and controlling countries who were not as powerful led to some countries resorting to terrorist methods in order to fight back.

Nationalism The people living in a country being proud and willing to defend it made it easier to gather an army to fight in a war.