History Year 9 Autumn Term 1 'Knowledge Organiser': Political ideas of the Twentieth Century.

Summary:

At the start of the century the rights of women were dominating the news. Early campaigns were non-violent but appeared to achieve little, leading to a more violent approach. During the 1920s and 1930s, following the First World War, there were different political groups of people. They had conflicting ideas about how countries should be governed and run. This led to rivalry and even violence within countries.

Key terms

Communism	Ideology believing that all property should be publicly owned and each person should be paid and work according to their own needs and abilities.
Democracy	A system of government that is elected by the people and serves to represent the people. Civil Rights are upheld.
Dictator	A single ruler who has complete control over the state.
Fascism	Ideology with extreme right-wing views. These include nationalism, racism and complete obedience and loyalty to authority.

Timeline:

1897	National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies formed.
1903	Women's Social and Political Union formed.
1913	4th June Emily Davison died at the Epsom Derby
1914	Outbreak of World War One.
Feb 1917	February revolution in Russia – Tsar abdicated
Oct 1917	October revolution – Lenin and the Bolsheviks seize power.
Nov 1918	End of World War One. The Kaiser abdicated and Germany became a republic.
1918	Representation of the People's Act. All men over 21 gained the vote and women householders over 30.
June 1919	The signing of the Treaty of Versailles.
1922	Mussolini appointed Prime Minister in Italy
Oct 1923	French occupation of the German held area of the Ruhr. This led to hyperinflation in Germany.
1924	Lenin died. Stalin's rise to power.
1928	Equal Franchise Act gave equal voting rights.

Key words

Abdication	When a monarch gives up the throne and all power.
Autocratic	A ruler with absolute power.
Bolshevik	Political group in Russia that followed Marxist ideas about Communism.
Bourgeoisie	Middle upper class in Russia who controlled the means of production.
Capitalism	An economic system where the means of production are in private hands.
Collectivisation	Agricultural policy under Stalin to place all of the land under the state's control.
Constitution	Agreement about how a country should be ruled.
Kaiser	King in Germany
Proletariat	Working class people
Reichstag	German Parliament.
Republic	A country without a king or queen as head of state.
Revolution	An unorganised uprising of the people/ a great change
Suffragette	Campaigner for women's right to vote who uses violence.
Suffragist	Campaigner for women's right to vote who **does not** use violence, pacifist.
Tsar	King in Russia.
USSR	United Soviet Socialist Republic
Weimar	New Government that was set up in Germany after the abdication of the Kaiser.

Key people

Millicent Fawcett	Leader of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Society. She campaigned using non-violent tactics such as meetings and petitions.
Emmeline Pankhurst	Leader of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). They used violent tactics to raise the profile and gain publicity for the campaign.
Tsar Nicholas II	Autocratic leader of Russia from 1896 to February 1917 when he was removed as a result of a mass uprising of the people.
Lenin	Led the Bolshevik revolution to seize power in Russia in October 1917. He began the process of establishing a Communist Dictatorship in Russia. He died in 1924.
Stalin	Leader of the USSR from 1924 to 1953. His aim was to turn the Soviet Union into a great power. He demanded complete loyalty by the people and state control.
Marx	Marx developed the theory of Communism. The belief that workers would not continue to accept low wages. They would rise up, rebel against their government, seize power and share all wealth equally.
Kaiser Wilhelm	Autocratic leader of Germany from 1888 to 1918 when he was forced to abdicate after Germany lost the First World War.
Hitler	Elected dictator of Germany 1933 – 1945.
Mussolini	Leader of Italy from 1922 – 1943.

Concept: Perspectives.