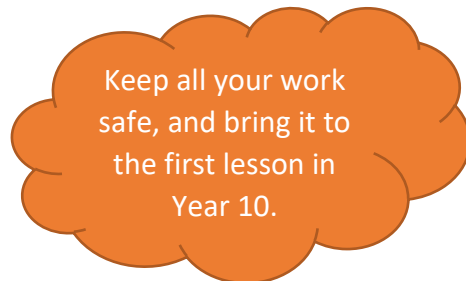


History GCSE bridging project

Email jessicalandy@highfield.herts.sch.uk if you have any questions

This bridging project will help you get ready for history GCSE. **The table below shows you the tasks you need to do, and gives you an idea of how long to spend on each task.** There are also some **optional activities** to have a go at if you'd like to.



Read the instructions for each task, as they explain exactly what you need to do, and give you lots of help and ideas.

Task	Where in the pack?	How long should it take?
Task 1: Glossary for Paper 1A – Germany	Pages 2-4	About 1 hour
Task 2: Timeline for Paper 1A – Germany	Pages 5-8	About 2 hours
Task 3: Glossary for Paper 1B – Cold War	Pages 9-11	About 1 hour
Task 4: Timeline for Paper 1B – Cold War	Pages 12-16	About 2 hours
Task 5: Glossary for Paper 2A – Power	Pages 17-19	About 1 hour
Task 6: Timeline for Paper 2A – Power	Pages 20-23	About 2 hours

About 2 weeks of lessons

About 2 weeks of lessons

About 2 weeks of lessons

Optional tasks: watch some of these documentaries to help you get ready for next year.

- For Germany (not completely about Germany, focusing on the end of WW1 across the world): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JrlvD7RH8XM>
- For Germany, *Hitler the Rise of Evil*. This is currently available through the link below: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B7Odc_rtn68 (also on amazon prime if you want better quality, although you have to pay for it)
- For Cold War (a series about all the events of the Cold War – great for dipping in & out): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22KIQ1QNhE&list=PL3H6z037pboGWTxs3xGP7HRGrQ5dQQdGc>



Task 1: Glossary, Paper 1A - Germany

(this piece of work should take about 1 hour)

(1.) Read through the glossary below. **WITHOUT LOOKING THEM UP**, write down the definitions for as many of these words as you can.

(2.) Use **another colour pen**. Look up a definition of any words you have missed & write it down **in your own words**. You also need to try to learn these words (perhaps make yourself some cues cards, or make a poster to go on your wall).

(We have given you a glossary on p.4 to find out what the words mean, but make sure you write them in your own words).

Agriculture	
Arms Race	
Civilians	
Colonies	
Communism	
Compensation	
Currency	
Democratic	
Empire	
Execution	
Extreme political parties	

Year 9 GCSE bridging project - History

Fleet	
Government	
Industry	
Military	
Moderate	
Opposition	
Parliament	
Political parties	
Rebellion	

Paper 1A Glossary

Agriculture – farming

Arms Race – fight over who could have the best weapons

Civilians – people who are not in the army

Colonies – different countries that are part of an empire

Communism – a left-wing political system in which a country is supposed to be run by its workers

Compensation – money that a country has to pay to make up for something bad they did

Currency – the money used in a country, e.g. the pound

Democratic – a system of government where people vote for their leaders

Empire – when one country rules over a lot of other countries

Execution – killing someone as a punishment
Extreme political parties – political parties with radical ideas (these are ideas that would bring huge changes to a country)

Fleet – the collective name for the ships in the navy

Government – the people who run a country

Industry – factories and mines

Military – the army, navy and air force

Moderate – being in the middle (e.g. a political party that was moderate would not want huge changes to a country)

Opposition – people who oppose (go against/challenge) a particular idea or government

Parliament – the body that passes laws

Political parties – groups of politicians (people involved in running the country) who have similar beliefs, and join together to form parties

Rebellion – going against your leaders, usually using violence

Task 2: Timeline, Paper 1A - Germany

(this piece of work should take about 2 hours)

What is this task?

For this paper, you will be learning all about some of the dramatic changes that Germany went through over a period of 55 years. First, from an all-powerful monarchy, to one of the most democratic countries in the world. Then again from a democracy to one of history's most brutal dictatorships.

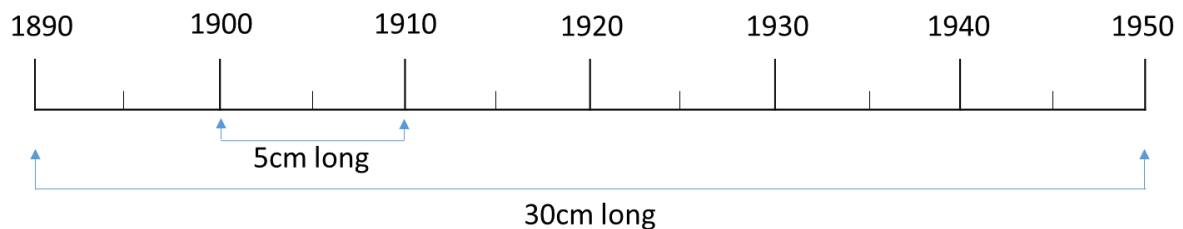
Instructions

Use the fact files of the leaders on pp.6-8 to make a timeline. You should include the glossary of the job roles on your timeline to refer to. You should also clearly mark the periods of the topic on your timeline. For example, Kaiser's Germany, the Weimar Republic and Nazi Germany.

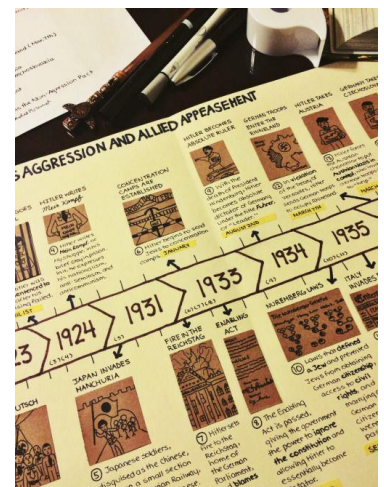
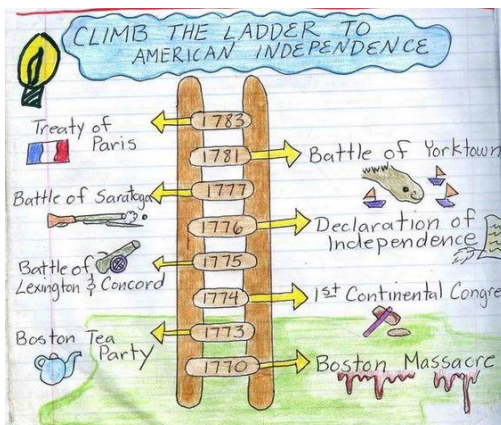
You can present the timeline however you like. It might be helpful to make it colour coded, or draw pictures to help you remember key events. Be as creative as you like – there are some ideas on the next page.

Advice for creating a historical timeline:

- Measure the space you have with a ruler.
- Add up how many years you have to cover with your timeline, in this case it is 55 years, it will be easier to round it up to the nearest decade, which would be **60 years**.
- Divide the number of years you have equally by the length of the ruler. E.g. We are covering 60 years, so a ruler line of 30cm would mean we have **2 years per cm** and 5 cm per decade.
- ALWAYS space your years out evenly, even if there are spaces of time where nothing happens.



Timeline inspiration:



German Leaders:

Glossary

- **Kaiser** – German Emperor word for Emperor
- **Chancellor** – Leads the day to day running of the Reichstag (German parliament)
- **President** – Overall head of the Reichstag, elected by the German public, controls the army, appoints the Chancellor

Remember:

- ✓ Include the glossary so you know what the different words (Kaiser, Chancellor, President) mean
- ✓ Mark (colour code, write a note etc) to show what period they were a leader during.

Period = Kaiser's Germany

Kaiser Wilhelm II

Kaiser's Germany

Kaiser of Germany from 1888 – 1918

- Wanted complete control of Germany
- Arrogant with a violent temper
- Wanted Germany to be a world power with an empire like Britain

Events:

- Rapid industrial growth
- Growth in the Social Democratic Party (SDP)
- Arms race with Britain from 1902
- World War One, 1914-1918



Friedrich Ebert

The Weimar Republic


President of Germany from 1888 – 1918


- Leader of the Social Democrat Party

Events:

- Signed the armistice with Britain to end WWI, 1918
- Signed the Treaty of Versailles, 1919
- The Spartacist Uprising, 1919
- The Kapp Putsch, 1920
- The Ruhr Crisis and hyperinflation, 1923
- The Munich Putsch, 1923



<u>Gustav Stresemann</u>	The Weimar Republic	
Chancellor of Germany in 1923 Foreign Minister for Germany from 1923-1929		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Popular politician who had the support of businesses• Brought some stability to the Weimar Republic		
Events:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduced the Rentenmark, 1923• The Munich Putsch, 1923• The Dawes Plan, 1924• The Young Plan, 1929		

<u>Paul Von Hindenberg</u>	The Weimar Republic	
President of Germany from 1926 – 1934		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ex-army General, WWI war hero• Extremely anti-democracy, wants Germany to be ruled by an authoritarian leader like the Kaiser		
Events:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Great Depression, 1929• Makes Hitler Chancellor, 1933		

<u>Adolf Hitler</u>	The Weimar Republic	
Chancellor of Germany in 1933 Führer of Germany from 1934-1945	Nazi Germany	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Became leader of the Nazi Party in 1921• Extremely anti-democracy, anti-Communist and anti-Semitic		
Events:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abolished the role of President and made himself Führer, August 1934• Nazi dictatorship of Germany 1934-1945• World War II, 1939-1945• The Holocaust, 1941-1945		

Task 3: Glossary, Paper 1B – Cold War

(this piece of work should take about 1 hour)

(1.) Read through the glossary below. **WITHOUT LOOKING THEM UP**, write down the definitions for as many of these words as you can.

(2.) Use **another colour pen**. Look up a definition of any words you have missed & write it down **in your own words**. You also need to try to learn these words (perhaps make yourself some cues cards, or make a poster to go on your wall).

*(We have given you a glossary on p.11 to find out what the words mean, but make sure you write them **in your own words**). You may find that some of the words are the same as words in the Paper 1A glossary.*

Alliances	
Arms Race	
Capitalism	
Communism	
Compensation	
Conference	
Democracy	
Government	
Ideology	
International relations	

Year 9 GCSE bridging project - History

Occupation	
Opposition	
Oppression	
Stalemate	
Superpower	
Tension	

Paper 1B glossary

Alliances – An agreement that countries will support each other in a war

Arms Race – a competition between two countries to have more powerful and deadly weapons than the other

Capitalism – An economic system where the money and businesses in a country are privately owned, rather than owned by the state

Communism – a left-wing political system in which a country is supposed to be run by its workers

Compensation – money given to make up for something that a country has done wrong

Conference – Meeting between the leaders of different countries

Democracy – a system of running a country where the people vote for their government in free elections

Government – the people who run a country

Ideology – a set of ideas and beliefs, e.g. democracy, communism, capitalism.

International relations – The events and agreements between different countries

Occupation – Where soldiers from one country are controlling another country

Opposition – people who oppose (go against/challenge) a particular idea or government

Oppression – cruel and forceful treatment from the government

Stalemate - a situation in which neither group involved in an argument can win or get an advantage

Superpower – a very powerful and influential nation (used especially with reference to the US and the former Soviet Union when these were perceived as the two most powerful nations in the world)

Tension – a feeling of fear or anger

Task 4: Timeline, Paper 1B – The Cold War

(this piece of work should take about 2 hours)

What is this task?

For this paper, you will be learning all about the Cold War and the events that took place in Europe and Asia, which nearly resulted in a nuclear war breaking out between the capitalist United States of America and the communist USSR (Russia).

To help you when we are studying the course, it will be useful to know about the leaders of each country.

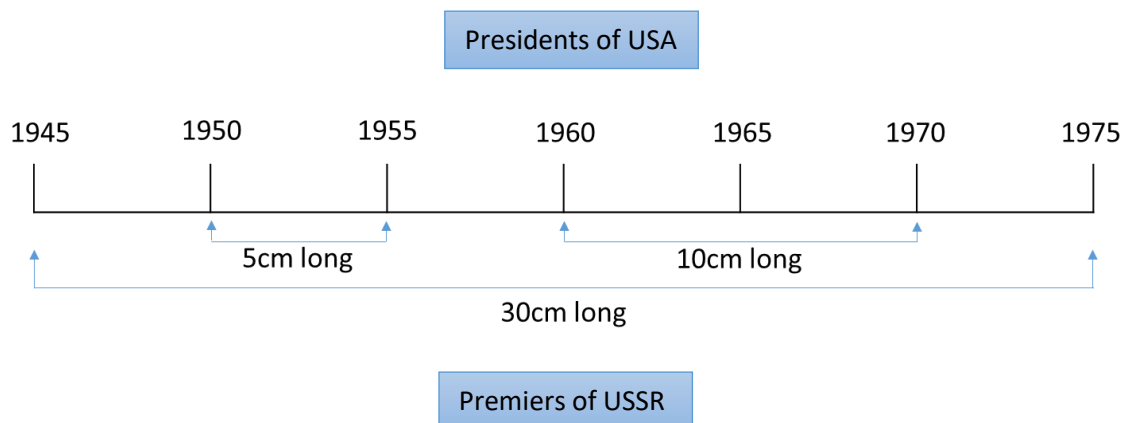
Instructions:

Use the fact files on pp.14-16 to make a timeline of leaders and key events that took place while they were in charge. You should have Presidents of the USA on one side and Premiers of the USSR on the other to help you remember which country they are the leader of (see below).

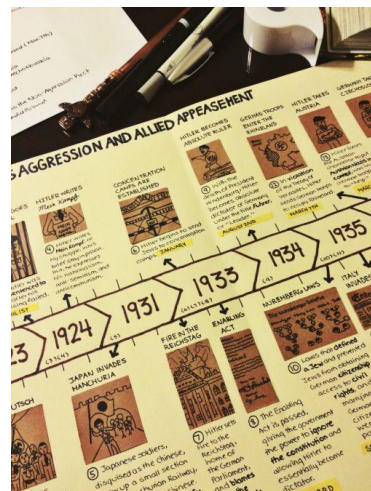
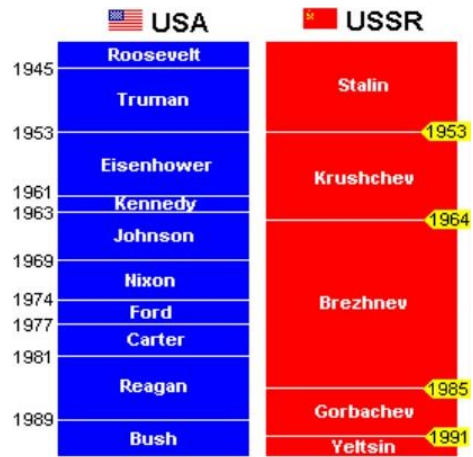
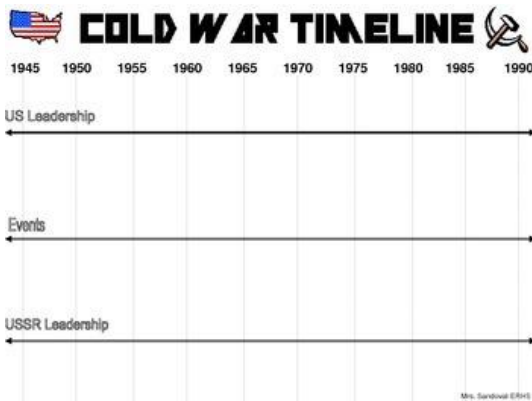
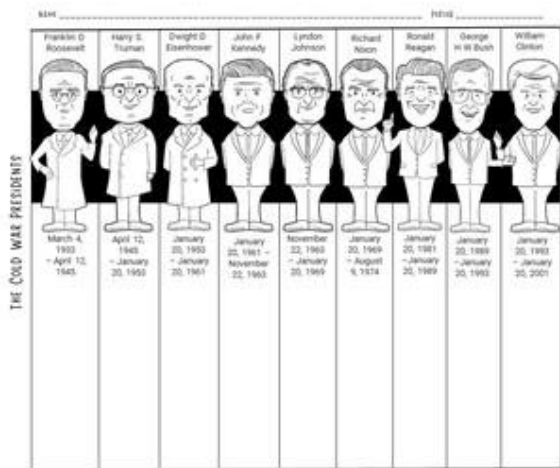
You can present the timeline however you like. It might be helpful to make it colour coded, or draw pictures to help you remember key events. It might help you to print off and include pictures of the leaders. Be as creative as you like!

Advice for creating a historical timeline:

- Measure the space you have with a ruler.
- Add up how many years you have to cover with your timeline. We will make our timeline from **1945-1975 (30 years)**.
- Divide the number of years you have equally by the length of the ruler. E.g. We are covering 30 years, so a ruler line of 30cm would mean we have **1cm per year** and 10 cm per decade.
- ALWAYS space your years out evenly, even if there are spaces of time where nothing happens.



Timeline inspiration:



Symbols of the USA	Symbols of the USSR

Leader fact files

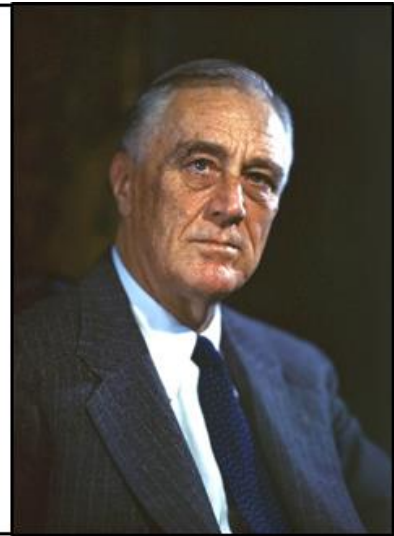
Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR)

President of USA from 1933 – April 1945

- Part of 'the Big Three' – the wartime alliance of the USA, the UK and the USSR against Hitler

Cold war events during his leadership:

- The Yalta Conference, Feb 1945



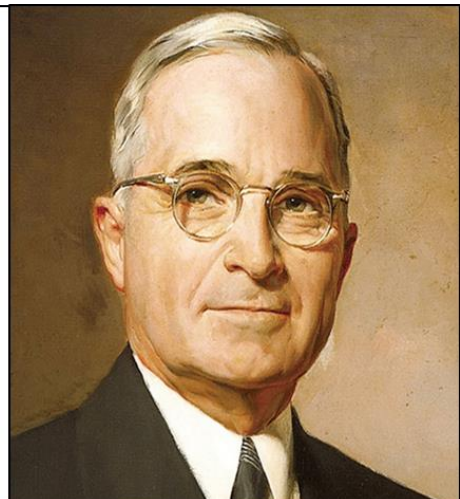
Harry S. Truman

President of USA from 1945 - 1953

- Had been vice-president to FDR and so took over as President when FDR died
- Extremely 'anti-communist', wanted to get tough against Stalin and stop communism expanding into Europe

Cold war events during his leadership:

- Potsdam Conference, July 1945
- Atomic bombs dropped on Japanese cities, July 1945
- Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe
- The Berlin Blockade and Airlift, 1948-49
- The Korean War, 1950-53



Dwight D. Eisenhower

President of USA from 1953 - 1961

- Had been Supreme Commander of the Allied forces during WWII

Cold war events during his leadership:

- The Hungarian Uprising, 1953
- The U-2 Crisis, 1960



John F. Kennedy (JFK)

President of USA from 1961 - 1963

- Relatively young and inexperienced
- Assassinated in 1963

Cold war events during his leadership:

- The Berlin Wall, 1961
- The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962



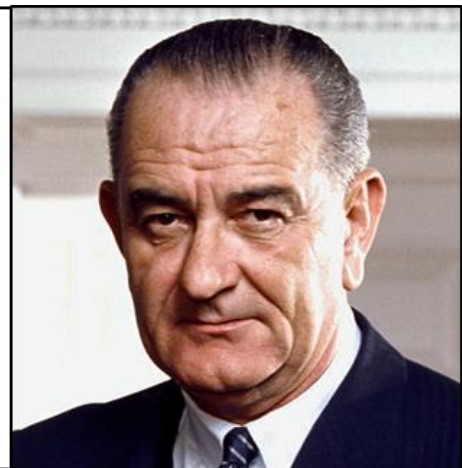
Lyndon B. Johnson

President of USA from 1963 - 1969

- Had been vice-president to JFK so became President when JFK was assassinated

Cold war events during his leadership:

- The Prague Spring, 1967
- The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 1968



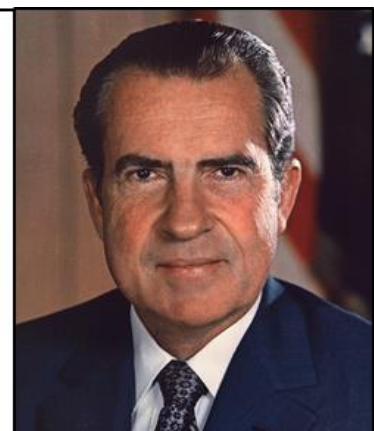
Richard Nixon

President of USA from 1969 - 1974

- Had been vice president under Eisenhower

Cold war events during his leadership:

- The USA allows China to join the UN, 1971
- SALT-1, 1972



Joseph Stalin

Premier of USSR from 1928 – 1953

- Dictator, ruthless against opponents
- Industrialised Russia
- Part of ‘the Big Three’ – the wartime alliance of the USA, the UK and the USSR against Hitler
- Extremely paranoid about invasions from the capitalist West

Cold war events during his leadership:

- The Yalta Conference, Feb 1945
- Potsdam Conference, July 1945
- Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe
- The Berlin Blockade and Airlift, 1948-49
- The Korean War, 1950-53



Nikita Khrushchev

Premier of USSR from 1953 - 1964

- ‘De-Stalinised’ Russia by publicising some of his more brutal actions

Cold war events during his leadership:

- The Hungarian Uprising, 1953
- The U-2 Crisis, 1960
- The Berlin Wall, 1961
- The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962



Leonid Brezhnev

Premier of USSR from 1964 - 1982

- Created the ‘Brezhnev Doctrine’ outlining the USSR’s expectations of the ‘Eastern Bloc’ countries

Cold war events during his leadership:

- The Prague Spring, 1967
- The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 1968
- SALT-1 agreement, 1972



Task 5: Glossary, Paper 2A – Power & the People

(this piece of work should take about 1 hour)

(1.) Read through the glossary below. **WITHOUT LOOKING THEM UP**, write down the definitions for as many of these words as you can.

(2.) Use **another colour pen**. Look up a definition of any words you have missed & write it down **in your own words**. You also need to try to learn these words (perhaps make yourself some cues cards, or make a poster to go on your wall).

*(We have given you a glossary on p.19 to find out what the words mean, but make sure you write them **in your own words**). You may also recognise some of the words from Papers 1A and 1B.*

Approve	
Catholic	
Colonies	
Court (i.e. a law court)	
Famine	
Government	
Independence	
Industrial Revolution	
Monarch	
Monasteries	
Parliament	

Year 9 GCSE bridging project - History

Peasants	
Political parties	
Political power	
Pope	
Prime Minister	
Protest	
Protestant	
Rebellion	
Subjects	

Paper 2A glossary

Approve – say yes to

Catholic – one type of Christian

Colonies – an area of land controlled by another country

Court – a law court is where people are put on trial if they have broken a law

Famine – where there is no food and people starve

Government – the person or group of people who are in charge of a country

Independence – when a country makes its own decisions and is not controlled by another country

Industrial Revolution – the time when factories and industry became more important than farming

Monarch – King or Queen

Monasteries – religious houses where monks live

Parliament – now, the group of people who make laws

Peasants – poorer people in society who usually worked on the land

Political parties – a group of people who have the same beliefs in politics and work together

Political power – control over the decisions that your country makes

Pope – head of the Catholic Church

Prime Minister – the person in charge of the government

Protest – a group of people standing up against something

Protestant – one type of Christian

Rebellion – violent protest

Subjects – people who are ruled over by a monarch

Task 6: Timeline, Paper 2A – Power & the People

(this piece of work should take about 2 hours)

What is this task?

In Paper 2A, you will learn about changes to political power in Britain – from Kings with no restrictions on their power, to the birth of a Parliament that helped to create the democracy we live in today.

This paper covers 1000 years! To help you prepare for it, **you are going to make a timeline of the four different periods across those 1000 years.** You will answer two key questions for each period:

- (a.) How did people live in this period?
- (b.) Who had power during this period?

Instructions:

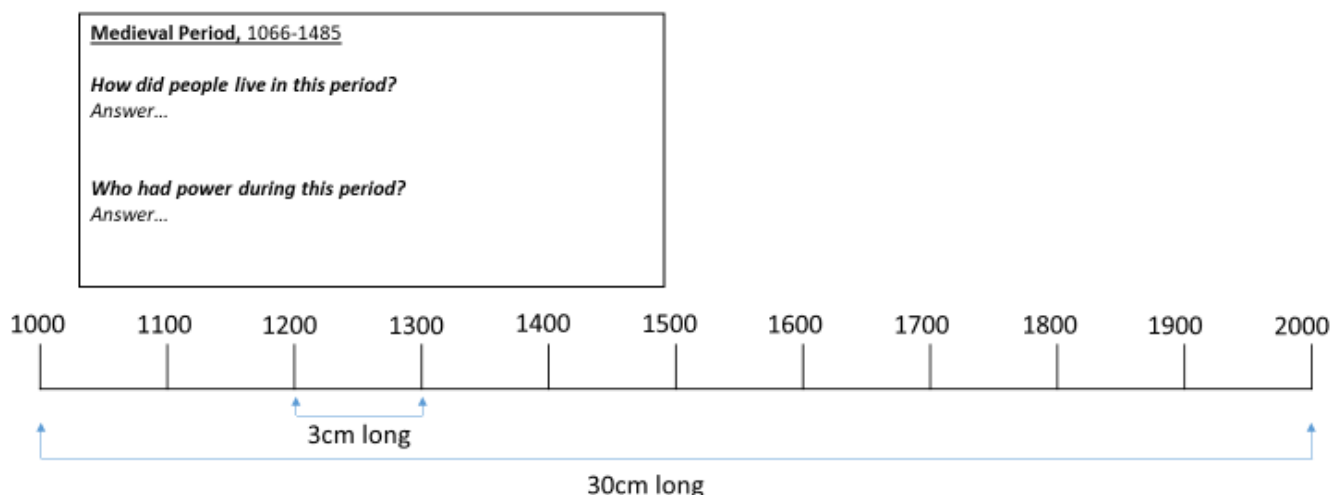
Use the fact files on pp.22-23 to make a timeline:

- Mark **each period** on the timeline.
- Next to where you have marked each period, make sure you include a **detailed answer to both key questions** (see above). There is an example of what this could look like below.

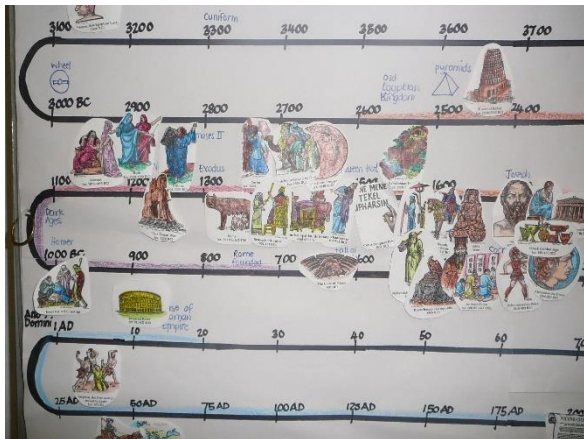
You can present the timeline however you like. It might be helpful to use colours or draw pictures of key events. Be as creative as you like! There are some suggestions of what it could look like on the next page.

Advice for creating a historical timeline:











- Measure the space you have with a ruler.
- Add up how many years you have to cover with your timeline, in this case it is **1000 years**.
- Divide the number of years you have by the length of the ruler. E.g. We are covering 1000 years, so a ruler line of 30cm would mean we have **3 cm per century** (a century is a period of 100 years).
- ALWAYS space your years out evenly, even if there are spaces of time where nothing happens.



Timeline inspiration:



HISTORY OF ANIMATION

<p>1917</p> <p>First ever Flash animation called <i>Flamingo</i>, created with cutouts in Argentina by Carlos Chaplin. It was 10 minutes long and had 50,000 frames in total.</p> 	<p>1924</p> <p>First ever film with synchronized sound produced called <i>Oh Mabel</i>, created by Charles Haskin. None of the characters actually talk in the animation. To reduce sound, Lee DeForest's phonofilm was used.</p> 	<p>1930</p> <p>"King of Jazz" was a three-minute feature film made by Walter Lantz. It was the first ever Technicolor film produced.</p> 	<p>1940</p> <p>Walt Disney's second ever film produced was <i>Steamboat Willie</i>. This was made with approximately 100,000 frames for the first time.</p> 	<p>1955</p> <p><i>Lady and the Tramp</i>, by Walt Disney, was the first animation made in widescreen format. This was Walt Disney's 10th feature film animation production.</p> 
<p>2010</p> <p>First film to cost more than \$1,000,000,000 was <i>Toy Story 3</i> was released in 7.1 surround sound, and was the first animated film to do so. It was nominated for five Academy awards, with 3 wins.</p> 	<p>2003</p> <p>First ever film fully computer animated in the vector package Adobe Flash: <i>Wizards and Gamblers</i> by Armin Isakovic. It ran for 65 minutes in total.</p> 	<p>1995</p> <p>The first ever fully computer animated film was produced: <i>Toy Story</i>, by Disney Pixar. It cost \$10,000,000 to produce and made \$35,000,738 in total. <i>Toy Story</i> is still very popular in this city and has sequels that have been produced since.</p> 	<p>1980's</p> <p>In 1981, <i>Alpha Centauri</i> by Australian Alan Smithee was the first ever film produced in widescreen 3D and ran for 85 minutes.</p> 	<p>1961</p> <p>Also in 1961 the first ever stop-motion animation was created by Willis O'Connell: <i>The Adventures of Mark Twain</i>, written by Mark Twain himself.</p> 



TIMELINE OF HISTORY

A colorful timeline of history from 10,000 years ago to 2000 AD. The timeline is divided into several sections: 10,000 years ago, 2 million years ago, 700 BC, 844 AD, 1485 AD, 1817 AD, 1919 AD, and 2000 AD. It features various historical events and figures, including the invention of the wheel, the construction of the pyramids, the discovery of America, and the moon landing. The timeline is presented in a curved, scroll-like format.

A hand-drawn timeline of the 1970s, 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s. The timeline is divided into four sections: 1970s, 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s. It features various historical events and figures, including the Vietnam War, the moon landing, the end of the Cold War, and the 9/11 attacks. The timeline is presented in a curved, scroll-like format.

A hand-drawn timeline of historical figures from Marie Curie to Anne Frank. The timeline is divided into several sections: Marie Curie (1867-1935), Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948), and Anne Frank (1929-1942). It features various historical events and figures, including the discovery of radioactivity, the Indian independence movement, and the Holocaust. The timeline is presented in a curved, scroll-like format.

Fact files:

Medieval Period, 1066-1485

How did people live in this period?



- For most of the Medieval period, society was organised by the **Feudal System**, which is usually drawn as a triangle.
- At the top was the monarch (King or Queen) who controlled most of the land. They would give land to **nobles** (most important nobles were **barons**).
- Most people in England were **peasants**. They worked for the nobles, usually on the land. Many peasants were **villeins**, who were unfree – they were not paid, and could not leave their lords' land.
- Almost everyone lived in the countryside. The largest town was London, and only about 20,000 people lived there in the 1350s (2/3 of the current population of Letchworth).
- News travelled very slowly in this period – it was difficult to move around the country, and very few people could read.

Who held power in this period?

The **King** held most of the political power – he could make any laws he liked. He also ruled over Normandy (northern France). There were constant wars between England and France over control of Normandy.



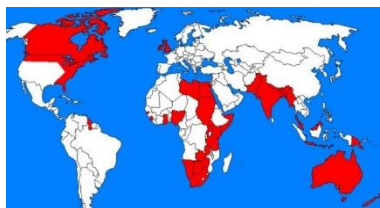
The **barons** began to gain power during this period. They fought two wars against the King, and set up the first English Parliament.

The majority of the population were peasants, and had no political power. There were no elections. However, there was one brief rebellion of peasants in the Medieval Period – the Peasants' Revolt.

Early Modern Period, 1485-c.1800 (*c. stands for 'circa', which means 'about' in Latin*)

How did people live in this period?

- Although the monarch and nobles continued to be at the top of society, a new powerful group emerged: the **gentry**. These were merchants and small landowners.
- In 1485, most peasants still worked on the land, and the biggest trade in England was in wool. By 1800, the industrial revolution had begun and many factories had been built. Poorer people gradually stopped working on the land and moved to big cities.
- One major change during this period was **religion** – Henry VIII started the change from the old Catholic Church to a Protestant Church. This led to a great deal of religious disagreement in England, even between monarchs and their people.
- During the Early Modern Period, England gained **colonies** (which made up its Empire) in places like America and India. They then had to control and rule these colonies.



Who held power in this period?

In the Early Modern Period, the power of the monarchs decreased. At the start, the **Tudor monarchs** (like Henry VIII) had total control.

However, Parliament gradually became more and more important. By 1689, Parliament had more power than the King – the King had to listen to Parliament and only Parliament could pass laws. The leader of Parliament became known as the Prime Minister.

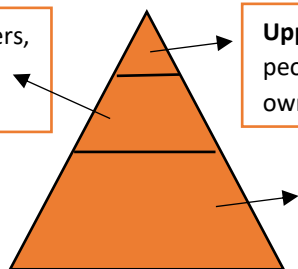
Although Parliament was elected, not many people in England could vote. Only the richest landowners were actually able to have a say in who would represent them in Parliament.

The nineteenth century, 1800-1900

How did people live in this period?

- During the 1800s, industry boomed, and thousands of people moved to cities. Some factory owners became very rich, while many of their workers lived in very poor, crowded slums. Society became split into another triangle:

Middle class: lawyers, doctors & small factory owners.



Upper class: the richest people in society, who usually owned land or big factories.

Lower class: factory workers, servants or farm labourers.

- Transport improved, so people could more easily travel around the country by train. This meant that news spread more rapidly. Furthermore, primary education became compulsory for the first time, which meant that most people (even workers) could now read and write.

Who held power in this period?

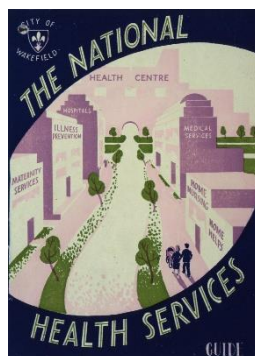
At the start of the 1800s, the only people who could vote for Members of Parliament (MPs) were the very richest landowners. By the 1830s, middle-class factory owners, doctors and lawyers had gained the vote. By the end of the 1800s, most men (including workers) could vote.

It wasn't just the vote that gave people power in the nineteenth century. Some workers joined Trade Unions, which were groups of workers who protested for better pay or better working conditions. Other people protested about the end of slavery or the improvement of living conditions in cities.

The twentieth century, 1900-2000

How did people live in this period?

- During the 1900s, the First and Second World Wars were fought, and they made huge differences to how people in Britain live. After each war, the government made changes to how the country was run, and this has included making education equal for all children, and creating the NHS.
- Huge industries, such as making cars and washing machines, were created during this period. Many people benefited from this, becoming richer and having more free time. Now, many families have access to cars and electrical products.
- However, as housing and food have become more expensive, the divide in society has grown even bigger. Those who cannot afford to live rely on food banks and benefits. Society is still not equal, which causes arguments about who should hold power.



Who held power in this period?

At the start of the twentieth century, just like in the nineteenth century, an elected Parliament ran the country, headed by the Prime Minister.

At the start of the 1900s, most men could vote – but no women. One of the biggest protests at the start of the twentieth century was the suffragette movement, in which women campaigned to get the vote.

There have been other protests in the twentieth century too, as more groups of people have campaigned for their rights, such as workers and ethnic minorities.