

Year 10 : Cycle 1: History - 100% sheet

Section 1: Workers, women and young people, 1933-1939		Section 2: Minority groups 1933-1939	
Workers – tackling unemployment	In 1932 - 6 million people were unemployed, by 1939 only 35,000 were. All men aged 18-25 had to serve 6 months in the Reich Labour service.	‘Übermenschen’ (‘Superhuman’)	Nazis were obsessed with the idea of ‘race’, believing that ‘Aryans’ were superior.
Workers - greater control	Trade Unions were replaced with the Nazi controlled German Labour Front (DAF). Organisations like <i>Strength Through Joy</i> helped organise workers’ leisure time.	‘Untermenschen’ (‘subhuman’)	A term the Nazis used to describe non-Aryans. This included Roma Gypsies, Black People, Slavic People (the people of Eastern Europe).
Women	The Nazis believed women should remain in the home and have children. Loans of 1000 Reichsmarks were given to Aryan couples to encourage having children.	Jewish people	The Nazis viewed Jewish people as a racial group. The Nazis deliberately spread false myths about Jewish people.
Children	Education was Nazified as Teachers were forced to join the National Socialist Teachers League. School subjects taught Nazi ideology.	The Nuremburg Laws	1935 laws defined anyone with 3 or 4 Jewish grandparents as Jewish; banned intermarriage between Jewish people and ‘Aryans’; removed German citizenship.
Section 3: Growing persecution of Jewish people, 1933-1939		Section 4: Industry, Empire, and migration, 1750-1900	
Antisemitism	Prejudice against Jewish people.	Growing cities and ports	Docks and Ports (e.g. Liverpool) provided employment for thousands of dock workers.
Antisemitism in public life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1933: ‘Aryans’ were told to Boycott (refuse to buy from) Jewish businesses. - 1938: A children’s book <i>The Poisoned Mushroom (Der Giftpilz)</i> spread antisemitic ideas. 	Politics	Britain became more tolerant towards Catholics (Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829) and Jewish people (Jewish Emancipation in 1858).
Antisemitic legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1933: children were prevented from playing with ‘Aryan’ children. - 1938: Jews had ‘J’ in their passports - In 1939, Jewish emigrants not allowed to take valuables 	Empire	British control of India grew in the 17 th Century and following 1857 Britain directly ruled India. This brought Indians of all classes to Britain. The growth of the British Empire, which ruled over 1/5 of the world’s population led to migration to Britain. Many arrived as sailors.
Section 5: Migrants from Ireland and Italy, 1750-1900		Section 6: German and Jewish migrants to Britain, 1750-1900	
Causes	Ireland: Lack of economic opportunity and Famine (1840s) Italy: fleeing disruption of Wars of Unification.	Causes	Germans migrated to find economic opportunity and to avoid German wars of Unification. Jewish refugees came from 1881.
Challenges and impacts	Poverty, poor living conditions, and anti-Catholic and racial prejudice made life hard for Irish migrants. Italian migrants faced similar prejudice	Experiences	Germans: positive. Protestant and established successful businesses. Widely accepted. Jewish: some prejudice but some successful businesses.
Impact	Contributions to Industrial Revolution, Italian Food.	Impact	Successful German businesses (e.g. Reuters). Some successful Jewish businesses (e.g. Marks and Spencers).

Section 7: African migrants to Britain, 1750-1900		Section 8: Asian and Chinese migrants to Britain, 1750-1900	
Causes	Napoleonic wars brought many Black people to Britain to fight. Many also came as servants and former slaves.	Causes	Trade with India and the development of shipping brought many Chinese and Indian migrants to Britain as sailors.
Challenges and experiences	Unclear legal status until 1771. Only after 1833 were all enslaved Africans freed in Empire.	Challenges and experiences	Indian 'Lascars' (sailors) and 'ayahs' (household servants) were abandoned in Britain and lived in poverty.
Impact	Some African migrants like Olaudah Equiano had a major social impact by contributing to the abolition of slavery.	Impact	Some prominent Indians came to Britain (e.g. Cornelia Sorabji). Chinese migrants established communities (China towns).
Section 9: Reasons for migration, 1900-Present		Section 10: Migrant experiences during World War One, 1914-1918	
War	Warfare in the 20 th Century brought migrants to Britain from across the empire to fight.	1905, Aliens Act	Britain tried to restrict migration in 1905 with the 'Aliens Act.' This was a change from the 19 th Century 'Asylum of Nations.'
Economic migration	Commonwealth migrants helped rebuild Britain after 1945 (e.g. working in NHS). EU migrants could travel freely after 1992.	Refugees	During the First World War, this was suspended to allow Belgian refugees to come to Britain.
Refugees	Jewish refugees came to Britain in the 1930s from Nazi Germany. From 1990, unrest around the world has caused other refugee crises (e.g. Syria, 2011-present).	'Enemy Aliens'	Citizens of 'enemy' countries like Germany were treated more harshly. 32,000 'enemy aliens' were interned (imprisoned) in a camp on the Isle of Man.
Section 11: Refugees and enemy aliens during the Second World War		Section 12: Commonwealth migrants from 1948	
Jewish refugees	Antisemitic unofficial attitudes made the government reluctant to accept Jewish refugees in the 1930s. Only after <i>Kristallnacht</i> (1938) were they allowed in.	<i>Empire Windrush</i>	In 1948, 500 Jamaican men arrived in London on the ship <i>Empire Windrush</i> . This was the beginning of many West Indian migrants arriving to help rebuild Britain.
'enemy aliens'	Most enemy aliens were only interned for one year.	Hostility	Faced official hostility (e.g. 1962 Commonwealth Immigration Act) and unofficial hostility (1958, Notting Hill riots).
Polish migrants	Some Poles fought in the RAF. After the war 120,000 decided to stay in Britain	Impact	Economic impact (work in the NHS and in construction). Cultural impact (food, music, sport, religion).
Section 13: Economic migrants, refugees, and Asylum seekers, 1992-present			
Economic migrant	A migrant who chooses to migrate for economic reasons (money and jobs).		
Refugee	Someone forced to migrate to avoid persecution or hardship.		
EU	1973, Britain joined the EEC (later, the EU). From 1992, EU citizens could move freely to Britain to help grow Britain's economy.		
Refugee crises	Since 1990, unrest around the world has caused refugees from many countries (e.g. Sudan, Afghanistan, Syria) to seek safety in Britain.		