

KS3 Core knowledge booklet



Year 9

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Topic 1: Suffrage

Year 9 1.1: Fact test

1	When was the Peoples Charter published?
2	How many demands were issued in the Peoples Charter?
3	How many people lived in Britain in 1900?
4	How many hours did workers work a day in the 1800s?
5	Why could only the rich be members of Parliament?
6	During which event did the police attack protesters, killing 11 and injuring over 400?
7	What was the motto of the Chartists?
8	How many times were the Charters presented to Parliament?
9	Which act gave the right to vote to working men in towns?
10	When was this act passed?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 9 1.1: Fact test

1	When was the Peoples Charter published?	1838
2	How many demands were issued in the Peoples Charter?	6
3	How many people lived in Britain in 1900?	37 million
4	How many hours did workers work a day in the 1800s?	16 hours
5	Why could only the rich be members of Parliament?	No salary paid
6	During which event did the police attack protesters, killing 11 and injuring over 400?	Peterloo Massacre
7	What was the motto of the Chartists?	Peaceful if we may, forceful if we must.
8	How many times were the Charters presented to Parliament?	3
9	Which act gave the right to vote to working men in towns?	Representation of the people act
10	When was this act passed?	1867

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 9 1.2: Fact test

1	When were the Suffragists established?
2	Who was the leader of the Suffragists?
3	When were the Suffragettes established?
4	Who was the leader of the Suffragettes?
5	Which organization was committed to peaceful protest?
6	What was the motto of the Suffragettes?
7	What political party was formed in 1906?
8	What were the colours of the Suffragettes?
9	Who did the Suffragettes throw an axe at?
10	Where did the Suffragettes commit arson?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 9 1.2: Fact test

1	When were the Suffragists established?	1897
2	Who was the leader of the Suffragists?	Millicent Fawcett
3	When were the Suffragettes established?	1903
4	Who was the leader of the Suffragettes?	Emmeline Pankhurst
5	Which organization was committed to peaceful protest?	Suffragettes
6	What was the motto of the Suffragettes?	Deeds not words
7	What political party was formed in 1906?	Labour Party
8	What were the colours of the Suffragettes?	Purple, White and Green
9	Who did the Suffragettes throw an axe at?	Asquith- Prime Minister
10	Where did the Suffragettes commit arson?	Golf courses and race courses

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 9 1.3: Fact test

1	Who jumped in front of the Kings horse at the Epsom Derby?
2	When?
3	What did the Suffragettes do during WW1?
4	When was the representation of the people act passed?
5	Which women were given the vote?
6	When were women over 21 given the vote?
7	By 1914 how many suffrage societies were there across the UK?
8	How many women took on the work of men during WW1?
9	Who replaced Asquith as Prime Minister?
10	From 1970, it is estimated women do how many more hours of domestic duty weekly?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 9 1.3: Fact test

1	Who jumped in front of the Kings horse at the Epsom Derby?	Emily Davison
2	When?	1913
3	What did the Suffragettes do during WW1?	Stopped campaigning
4	When was the representation of the people act passed?	1918
5	Which women were given the vote?	Women over 30 with property
6	When were women over 21 given the vote?	1928
7	By 1914 how many suffrage societies were there across the UK?	50
8	How many women took on the work of men during WW1?	2 million
9	Who replaced Asquith as Prime Minister?	David Lloyd George
10	From 1970, it is estimated women do how many more hours of domestic duty weekly?	14

Mark your answers in green pen.

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Topic 2: World War One

Year 9 2.1: Fact test

1	What were the four long term causes of WW1?
2	Which Great Power did not have an overseas empire but had expanded in Asia?
3	Which Great Power had the largest and most powerful navy in 1900?
4	When was the Entente Cordiale signed?
5	Which countries signed the Entente Cordiale?
6	Which countries signed the Triple Alliance and when?
7	Which country joined the Entente Cordiale to make the Triple Entente and when?
8	Which Great Power believed they were encircled and therefore felt threatened?
9	What was the battleship called that Britain developed in 1906 that Germany copied?
10	What was Germany's plan for war?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 9 2.1: Fact test

1	What were the four long term causes of WW1?	Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism and Alliances.
2	Which Great Power did not have an overseas empire but had expanded in Asia?	Russia
3	Which Great Power had the largest and most powerful navy in 1900?	Great Britain
4	When was the Entente Cordiale signed?	1904
5	Which countries signed the Entente Cordiale?	Britain and France
6	Which countries signed the Triple Alliance and when?	Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary, 1882
7	Which country joined the Entente Cordiale to make the Triple Entente and when?	Russia, in 1907
8	Which Great Power believed they were encircled and therefore felt threatened?	Germany
9	What was the battleship called that Britain developed in 1906 that Germany copied?	HMS Dreadnought
10	What was Germany's plan for war?	The Schlieffen Plan

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 9 2.2: Fact test

1	What was the BEF?
2	Who had the largest land army in 1914?
3	Why was Austria-Hungary concerned about Serbian strength in the region?
4	Who did Serbia have an alliance with?
5	Whose neutrality did Britain promise to defend in 1914?
6	Who assassinated the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand?
7	Where was Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated?
8	Which Serbian nationalist group did he belong to?
9	What was the area between the two front line trenches of the opposing side known as?
10	What was Trench Foot?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 9 2.2: Fact test

1	What was the BEF?	The British Expeditionary Force
2	Who had the largest land army in 1914?	Russia- 6m
3	Why was Austria-Hungary concerned about Serbian strength in the region?	Serbs might demand independence.
4	Who did Serbia have an alliance with?	Russia
5	Whose neutrality did Britain promise to defend in 1914?	Belgium
6	Who assassinated the Austro-Hungarian Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand?	Gavrilo Princip
7	Where was Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand assassinated?	Sarajevo, Bosnia
8	Which Serbian nationalist group did he belong to?	Black Hand
9	What was the area between the two front line trenches of the opposing side known as?	No Man's Land
10	What was Trench Foot?	A disease men caught from standing in wet trenches in their boots - their feet became infected and the skin burst

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 9 2.3: Fact test

1	When was the Battle of the Somme?
2	What is a Pals' battalion?
3	Who was the British General in charge of the military plans of the Somme?
4	What examples of new technologies in warfare were developed further throughout WWI?
5	Which Great Power left the war in 1917?
6	When did WWI end with the armistice?
7	What were the politicians known as who signed the Treaty of Versailles?
8	When was the Treaty of Versailles signed?
9	What did the French leader, Clemenceau, want to do to Germany?
10	How much in reparations did Germany have to pay?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 9 2.3: Fact test

1	When was the Battle of the Somme?	July to November 1916
2	What is a Pals' battalion?	Men who had enlisted together, usually from the same town or village, fought together.
3	Who was the British General in charge of the military plans of the Somme?	General Haig
4	What examples of new technologies in warfare were developed further throughout WWI?	Tanks, gas, aerial assault, machine guns, moving artillery cannons
5	Which Great Power left the war in 1917?	Russia
6	When did WWI end with the armistice?	November 11th 1918 — remembrance day
7	What were the politicians known as who signed the Treaty of Versailles?	The Big 3 (Lloyd George - Britain; Clemenceau - France, and Wilson - USA.)
8	When was the Treaty of Versailles signed?	June 28th 1919
9	What did the French leader, Clemenceau, want to do to Germany?	Punish Germany and treat them harshly,
10	How much in reparations did Germany have to pay?	£6.6 bn

Mark your answers in green pen.

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Topic 2: World War Two

Year 9 3.1: Fact test

1	In what year did WW1 end?
2	What were Germany forced to sign at the end of the war?
3	What economic crisis hit Germany in 1923?
4	When did Hitler become chancellor of Germany?
5	Which groups supported Hitler?
6	What did Hitler want in the East?
7	Which German speaking country did Germany unite with in 1938?
8	Which British Prime Minister followed a policy of appeasement?
9	The German invasion of which country in Sept 1939 triggered war?
10	What was the period of war called when nothing happened?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 9 3.1: Fact test

1	In what year did WW1 end?	1918
2	What were Germany forced to sign at the end of the war?	Treaty of Versailles?
3	What economic crisis hit Germany in 1923?	Hyperinflation
4	When did Hitler become chancellor of Germany?	1933
5	Which groups supported Hitler?	Middle class and business owners
6	What did Hitler want in the East?	Living space or Lebensraum
7	Which German speaking country did Germany unite with in 1938?	Austria
8	Which British Prime Minister followed a policy of appeasement?	Neville Chamberlain
9	The German invasion of which country in Sept 1939 triggered war?	Poland
10	What was the period of war called when nothing happened?	Phoney war

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 9 3.2: Fact test

1	When did Hitler order the invasion of France?
2	What were the German tactics called?
3	Where were British troops stranded after the German invasion of France?
4	What was the German Airforce called?
5	Why could the evacuation be seen as a failure?
6	What were the two superior British planes called?
7	What new development allowed the British to identify the German planes as they entered airspace?
8	What did Hitler launch to try and break the morale of the British?
9	How many British civilians were killed during this?
10	What did the government do in response to the risk from German bombers?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 9 3.2: Fact test

1	When did Hitler order the invasion of France?	May 1940
2	What were the German tactics called?	Blitzkrieg
3	Where were British troops stranded after the German invasion of France?	Beaches of Dunkirk
4	What was the German Airforce called?	Luftwaffe
5	Why could the evacuation be seen as a failure?	Germany controlled France, BEF left equipment, nearly 70,000 soldiers captured or killed.
6	What were the two superior British planes called?	Hurricane and Spitfires
7	What new development allowed the British to identify the German planes as they entered airspace?	Radar or the Dowding system.
8	What did Hitler launch to try and break the morale of the British?	The Blitz
9	How many British civilians were killed during this?	43,000
10	What did the government do in response to the risk from German bombers?	Evacuated 1.5 million people to the countryside

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 9 3.3: Fact test

1	What policy did the USA follow before 1941?
2	Which country attacked Pearl Harbor in December 1941?
3	Why was this attack so devastating?
4	Who was the leader of the USSR?
5	What was the codename for the Nazi invasion of Russia?
6	What city did the Soviets refuse to let fall to Nazi control?
7	What was the code name for the D Day landings?
8	Where were the highest British casualties on D Day?
9	Where were two atomic bombs dropped?
10	Which US president decided to drop the bombs?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 9 3.3: Fact test

1	What policy did the USA follow before 1941?	Isolationism
2	Which country attacked Pearl Harbor in December 1941?	Japan
3	Why was this attack so devastating?	It was a Sunday morning.
4	Who was the leader of the USSR?	Stalin
5	What was the codename for the Nazi invasion of Russia?	Operation Barbarossa
6	What city did the Soviets refuse to let fall to Nazi control?	Stalingrad
7	What was the code name for the D Day landings?	Operation Overlord
8	Where were the highest British casualties on D Day?	Gold beach- 2000 British killed
9	Where were two atomic bombs dropped?	Hiroshima and Nagasaki
10	Which US president decided to drop the bombs?	Harry Truman

Mark your answers in green pen.