

# Year 9 History

## Knowledge Organiser

20<sup>th</sup>/21<sup>st</sup> Century Conflict  
Term 5

Name:

Class:



## Enquiry Question: How did global conflict evolve after the end of the Second World War?

### Big Questions:

- 1) Why was there a war in Korea in the 1950s?
- 2) What were the causes of the Vietnam War?
- 3) How did the Vietnam War develop?
- 4) Why was the Vietnam War so unpopular and how did it end?
- 5) Why did the Troubles occur and what was it like to live through them?
- 6) How did the Troubles come to an end?
- 7) Why did the 9/11 terrorist attacks happen?
- 8) What were the 7/7 terrorist attacks?

Many believed that the Second World War would lead to a period of international tension decreasing. However, it only intensified and complicated these tensions, leading to a series of proxy wars that broke out due to a new international conflict – the Cold War.

The conflict in Korea between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea) in which at least 2.5 million persons lost their lives. The war reached international proportions in June 1950 when North Korea, supplied and advised by the Soviet Union, invaded the South.

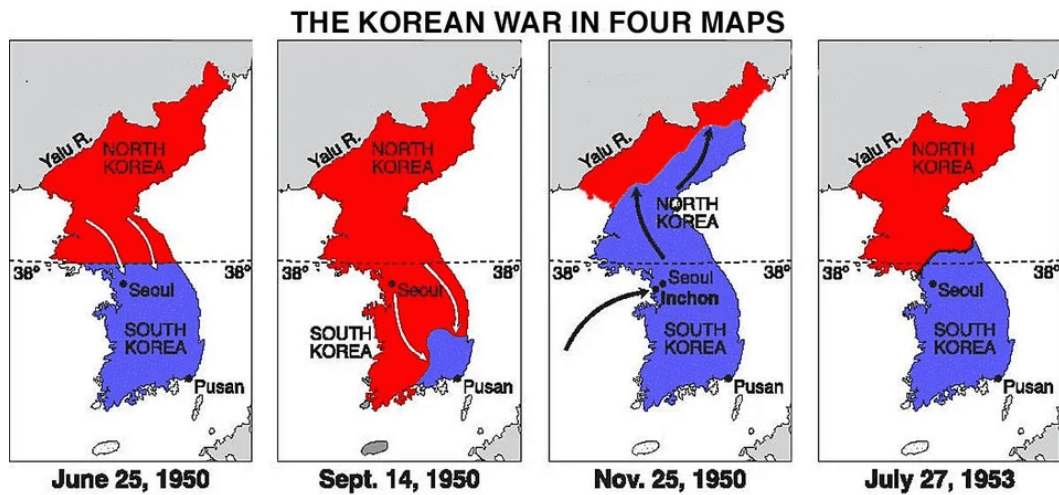
The Vietnam War was a long, costly and divisive conflict that pitted the communist government of North Vietnam against South Vietnam and its principal ally, the United States. The conflict was intensified by the ongoing Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union. More than 3 million people (including over 58,000 Americans) were killed in the Vietnam War, and more than half of the dead were Vietnamese civilians.

For 30 years, Northern Ireland was scarred by a period of deadly sectarian violence known as “the Troubles.” This explosive era was fraught with car bombings, riots and revenge killings that ran from the late 1960s through the late 1990s. The Troubles were seeded by centuries of conflict between predominantly Catholic Ireland and mainly Protestant England. Tensions flared into violence in the late 1960s, leaving some 3,600 people dead and more than 30,000 injured.

The birth of international terrorism presented new challenges to the world, and the West would experience two devastating acts of terror on their own soil – 9/11 in America and 7/7 in the UK. These would show those in power that their countries were not safe in a post-Cold War world.

## Big Question 1

### Why was there a war in Korea in the 1950s?



<p>At the end of the Second World War, there were Soviet troops all over Eastern Europe. The Americans saw this as expansion of communism and they determined to stop any further expansion. This policy became known as containment.</p>	<p>China had also become communist in 1949. The Americans had always seen China as their ally and were stung by this. Now, suddenly, a massive new communist state had appeared on the map. China shared a border with Korea.</p>
<p>Korea already had bitter internal divisions in 1945. Peasants made up about 80% of the population and were treated poorly by their landlords. This created tensions within Korean society.</p>	<p>Japan had occupied Korea between 1910 and 1945. Many poorer Koreans believed that their landlords and those higher up in society collaborated (sided with) the Japanese, betraying them.</p>
<p>When Korea was liberated from Japan in 1945, many Koreans wanted to set up a Korean People's Republic to give land back to the peasants. But the US occupiers in the South refused to let this happen. They allowed the undemocratic Syngman Rhee and his supporters to take over.</p>	<p>Kim Il Sung was eager to gain more power. North Korea quickly set up strong links with the new communist regime in China. Kim tried to convince both China and the USSR to support a plan to try to take control of the whole Korean Peninsula. They were eventually persuaded.</p>
<p>There was bitter hostility between the North Korean communist leader, Kim Il Sung, and Syngman Rhee, President of South Korea.</p>	<p>There was already widespread violence, uprisings and assassinations across the South under Syngman Rhee before 1950.</p>

## Big Question 2

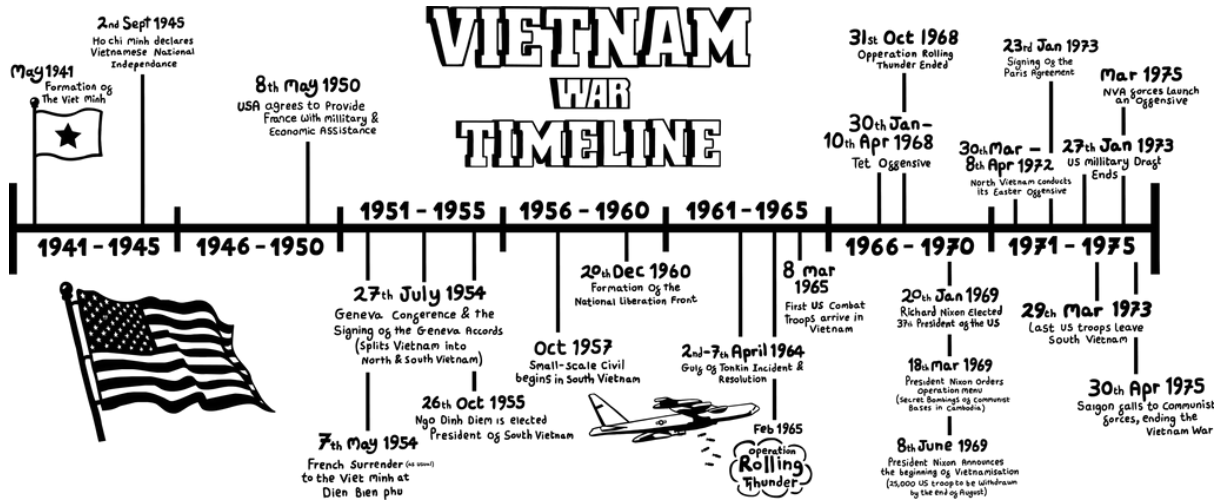
### What were the causes of the Vietnam War?



Vietnamese independence	Civil war	Domino Theory	Weak south Vietnamese government	Gulf of Tonkin Incident, 1964
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## Big Question 3

### How did the Vietnam War develop?



<p><b>Operation Rolling Thunder</b></p>	<p>The codename for an American bombing campaign during the Vietnam War. U.S. military aircraft attacked targets throughout North Vietnam from March 1965 to October 1968. This massive bombardment was intended to put military pressure on North Vietnam’s communist leaders and reduce their capacity to wage war against the U.S.-supported government of South Vietnam. Operation Rolling Thunder marked the first sustained American assault on North Vietnamese territory and represented a major expansion of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.</p>
<p><b>My Lai Massacre</b></p>	<p>one of the most horrific incidents of violence committed during the Vietnam War. A company of American soldiers brutally killed most of the people—women, children and old men—in the village of My Lai on March 16, 1968. More than 500 people were slaughtered in the My Lai massacre, including young girls and women who were raped and mutilated before being killed. U.S. Army officers covered up the carnage for a year before it was reported in the American press, sparking a firestorm of international outrage. The brutality of the My Lai massacre and the official cover-up fueled anti-war sentiment and further divided the United States over the Vietnam War.</p>
<p><b>Tet Offensive</b></p>	<p>A coordinated series of North Vietnamese attacks on more than 100 cities and outposts in South Vietnam. The offensive was an attempt to foment rebellion among the South Vietnamese population and encourage the United States to scale back its involvement in the Vietnam War. Though U.S. and South Vietnamese forces managed to hold off the attacks, news coverage of the massive offensive shocked the American public and eroded support for the war effort. Despite heavy casualties, North Vietnam achieved a strategic victory with the Tet Offensive, as the attacks marked a turning point in the Vietnam War and the beginning of the slow, painful American withdrawal from the region.</p>

## Big Question 4

Why was the Vietnam War so unpopular and how did it end?



- In January 1973, the United States and North Vietnam concluded a final peace agreement, ending open hostilities between the two nations.
- War between North and South Vietnam continued, however, until April 30, 1975, when North Vietnamese forces captured Saigon, renaming it Ho Chi Minh City (Ho himself died in 1969).
- After years of warfare, an estimated 2 million Vietnamese were killed, while 3 million were wounded and another 12 million became refugees.
- In 1976, Vietnam was unified as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, though sporadic violence continued over the next 15 years, including conflicts with neighbouring China and Cambodia.
- In the United States, the effects of the Vietnam War would linger long after the last troops returned home in 1973. The nation spent more than \$120 billion on the conflict in Vietnam from 1965-73; this massive spending led to widespread inflation, made worse by a worldwide oil crisis in 1973 and skyrocketing fuel prices.

## Big Question 5

Why did the Troubles occur and what was it like to live through them?

<b>Northern Ireland 1610 - 1998</b>		
Summer	Ulster Plantation began	1610
October	Ulster Rebellion	1641
11 <sup>th</sup> September	Massacre of Drogheda	1649
1 <sup>st</sup> July	Battle of the Boyne	1690
1695 to	Penal Laws against Catholics	1728
January	Act of Union united Ireland and Great Britain	1801
Summer	Irish Potato Famine began	1845
8 <sup>th</sup> April	First Home Rule Bill introduced	1886
28 <sup>th</sup> November	Sinn Féin formed	1905
April	Third Home Rule Bill introduced	1912
January	Ulster Volunteer Force formed	1913
25 <sup>th</sup> November	Irish Volunteers formed	1913
24 <sup>th</sup> – 29 <sup>th</sup> April	Easter Rising	1916
December	Partition – Government of Ireland Act	1920
6 <sup>th</sup> December	Irish Free State Treaty	1921
21 <sup>st</sup> December	Republic of Ireland Act	1948
January	Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA) formed	1967
12 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> August	Battle of the Bogside	1969
28 <sup>th</sup> December	IRA split - Official IRA and Provisional IRA	1969
9 <sup>th</sup> August	Internment introduced	1971
30 <sup>th</sup> January	Bloody Sunday	1972
29 <sup>th</sup> November	Prevention of Terrorism Act	1974
5 <sup>th</sup> May	Bobby Sands – first IRA prisoner to die on hunger strike	1981
15 <sup>th</sup> November	Anglo-Irish Agreement	1985
15 <sup>th</sup> December	Downing Street Declaration	1993
10 <sup>th</sup> April	Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement	1998

## Big Question 6

How did the Troubles come to an end?



Northern Ireland is part of the UK and this can change only through a referendum - if most people in Northern Ireland want it to	People born in Northern Ireland can have Irish or British nationality or both
Armed groups agreed to dispose of their weapons	People who had been involved in violence were released from prison
The UK government agreed to aim for "normal security arrangements" - including the scaling back of the British military presence	Recognised that it is only for the people of the whole of the island of Ireland to agree to a united Ireland, if that is a wish of a majority of the persons on both sides of the Irish border
Recognised that, while a substantial section of Northern Ireland wished for a united Ireland, the majority of the people of Northern Ireland wished to remain a part of the United Kingdom	Committed that, regardless of any choice made by the people of Northern Ireland, the relevant government will treat all the people of Northern Ireland equally and impartially and fully respect the civil and political rights, and social and cultural traditions of both communities

## Big Question 7

### Why did the 9/11 terrorist attacks happen?



#### Timeline of the attacks:

- 1) American Airlines Flight 11 hijacked after taking off from Boston. Hits North Tower.
- 2) United Airlines Flight 175 from Boston to Los Angeles is also hijacked. Hits South Tower.
- 3) American Airlines Flight 77 seized en route from Washington to Los Angeles. Hits Pentagon.
- 4) United Airlines Flight 93 from Newark to San Francisco. Crashed near Pittsburgh.

#### Total casualties:

**2996** (including the 19 hijackers)

**Over 6000** injured

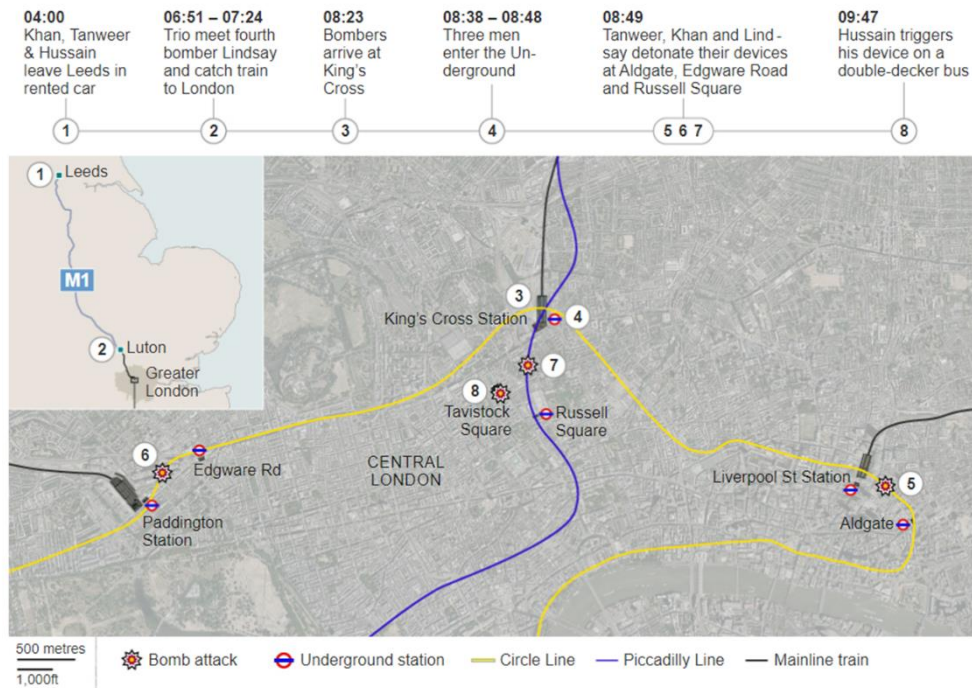
#### Total costs:

Cost to plan the attacks = **\$500,000**

Estimated cost for the USA = **\$250 billion**

## Big Question 8

### What were the 7/7 terrorist attacks?



#### Edgware Road attack – 6 killed

Three of the four bombs went off just before 08:50 BST on Tube trains that had departed King's Cross. Ringleader Mohammad Sidique Khan detonated his device on a westbound Circle Line train heading towards Paddington. The bomb exploded at Edgware Road in the second carriage close to the second set of double doors. It killed six people.

#### Aldgate attack – 7 killed

Shehzad Tanweer detonated his device on an eastbound Circle Line train between Liverpool Street and Aldgate. The explosion at the rear of the second carriage killed seven people. Survivor Philip Duckworth was so close to Tanweer that he was blinded in one eye by a fragment of the bomber's shin-bone.

#### Russell Square attack – 26 killed

Germaine Lindsay detonated his bomb next to the rear set of double doors in the front carriage of the packed train, just after it pulled out of King's Cross station. Twenty-six people were killed. Survivor Paul Glennerster described how he "picked up" his badly damaged limb and "hopped" off the bombed train.

#### Tavistock Square attack – 13 killed

The youngest of the bombers, Hasib Hussain, detonated his device on a double-decker bus in Tavistock Square, not far from King's Cross. He killed 13 people. The bombing, the fourth and final attack, took place at 09:47 BST - about an hour after the other explosions. Hussain was caught on CCTV moving in and around King's Cross station following the first three blasts. Mobile phone records showed he had tried in vain to contact his friends.

## Glossary

<b>38<sup>th</sup> Parallel</b>	Popular name given to latitude 38 <sup>o</sup> N that is roughly the border between North Korea and South Korean. Chosen by U.S military planners near the end of WW II as an army boundary, north of which the Americans were to accept the Japanese surrender.
<b>Agent Orange</b>	Agent Orange was a codename for chemical defoliant used by US forces in Vietnam. Agent Orange was sprayed on forests, jungle and heavy vegetation, to kill off foliage and thus deny the enemy cover and protection. American soldiers exposed to Agent Orange and other chemical defoliants later reported health issues and increased cases of cancer.
<b>Armistice</b>	An agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce.
<b>Bloody Sunday</b>	Bloody Sunday refers to the January 30th 1972 shooting of 27 unarmed protesters by British soldiers in Derry. Of those shot, 14 died from their injuries. Half of the dead were teenagers. The question of responsibility and liability for the Bloody Sunday shootings was hotly debated during the Troubles. After a number of inquiries, in 2010 the British government apologised for its actions on Bloody Sunday.
<b>Border Poll</b>	The Border Poll was a Northern Ireland sovereignty referendum, organised by the British government and held in March 1973. The referendum was boycotted by most Nationalists, following a campaign by Sinn Fein and the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP). Almost 58.7 per cent of the electorate voted, with 98.9 per cent indicating that they wanted to remain part of Great Britain.
<b>Cold War</b>	the state of political hostility that existed between the Soviet Union and the US- from 1945 to 1991.
<b>Communism</b>	Communism is a political and economic philosophy, based on the writings of German philosopher Karl Marx. The aim of communists is to produce a society where there are no classes, no inequalities of wealth or ownership, and no oppressive structures of government.
<b>Conscription</b>	Conscription is a policy of compulsory military service, particularly in wartime. In the United States conscription is usually referred to as the 'draft'.
<b>Curfew</b>	A curfew is an order forbidding civilians from leaving their homes during certain hours, usually at night.
<b>Demilitarised Zone</b>	A buffer zone between North and South Korea created under the terms of the armistice signed on July 27, 1953 which ended the war. Though the zone was supposed to be free of both troops and weapons, in practice it is heavily militarised, with over 1 million North and South Korean troops facing off.
<b>Devolution</b>	Devolution is a process where a supreme or sovereign government delegates or hands down power to a regional or local government. In the case of Northern Ireland it refers to the British government's

	formation and empowerment of the Northern Ireland Assembly in 1998 and 1999.
<b>Direct rule</b>	Direct Rule refers to a period where Northern Ireland's right to self government was withdrawn. It was legislated by the British parliament in March 1972. Under Direct Rule, both the Northern Ireland parliament and executive were abolished; policy was instead decreed by a Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. Direct Rule was intended to be a temporary measure, imposed while political and civil unrest was stabilised – however it was not permanently ended until 2007
<b>Domino Theory</b>	The Domino Theory was a Cold War theory, apparently coined by US president Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1954. The Domino Theory asserted that if one nation fell to communism then its immediate neighbours would soon follow. Western governments believed that Asian countries, with their weak governments and porous borders, were particularly susceptible to communist infiltration and attack.
<b>DRV</b>	DRV is an abbreviation for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the formal title of communist North Vietnam.
<b>Geneva Accords</b>	The Geneva Accords were a multinational peace agreement, finalised in July 1954. Their terms included a temporary division of Vietnam along the 17th parallel and a road map for reunification and democratic elections. The Accords were not signed by the US or South Vietnam, so were widely disregarded.
<b>Guerrilla warfare</b>	Guerrilla warfare describes unconventional and unpredictable combat tactics, such as small scale battles, ambushes and surprise attacks, lightning raids and sabotage. It is often utilised by smaller forces against a larger or better-equipped enemy.
<b>Ho Chi Minh Trail</b>	The 'Ho Chi Minh Trail' was a colloquialism for Viet Cong and NVA supply lines into South Vietnam. The Ho Chi Minh Trail ran from North to South Vietnam, with branches and supply dumps in eastern Laos and Cambodia.
<b>Home rule</b>	Home Rule refers to self-government (though not independence) in Ireland. Home Rule was legislated by the British parliament in 1914 but was not implemented due to World War I. Another Home Rule Act was passed in 1920. This act led to the Irish War of Independence and the Partition of Ireland.
<b>Indochina</b>	Indochina is a French colonial name for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.
<b>Irish Republican Army</b>	The Irish Republican Army or IRA is an umbrella term for Republican paramilitary groups. Several groups with different political agendas and methodologies have claimed ownership of this name. The first IRA was formed in the wake of the Easter 1916 Rising and contributed to the formation of the independent Republic of Ireland. Between 1922 and 1969 the IRA referred to a paramilitary group that sought to rid Ireland of all British control and influence. From 1969 the IRA fractured into several splinter groups, including the Official IRA, the Provisional IRA, the Continuity IRA and the Real IRA

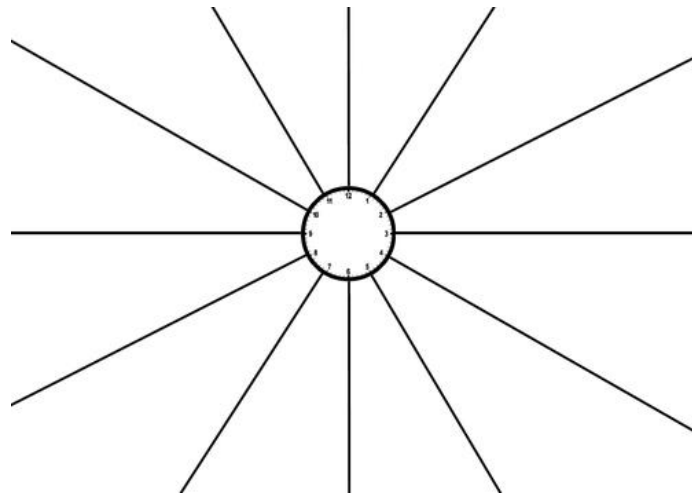
<b>Napalm</b>	Napalm is a gelatinous petroleum-based substance, sometimes used as an incendiary weapon. It is sprayed from flamethrowers or dropped from aircraft. It can be used as an anti-personnel weapon or to burn away heavy foliage or jungle.
<b>Platoon</b>	A platoon is a group of 16-50 soldiers, usually divided into two or more squads and commanded by a lieutenant and one or more sergeants.
<b>Proxy war</b>	A proxy war is a conflict where superpowers encourage and supply smaller nations to fight, while not participating directly themselves. Proxy wars were common during the Cold War, where a direct confrontation between the US and Soviet Union risked an outbreak of nuclear war.
<b>Tet Offensive</b>	The Tet Offensive was a major joint offensive by the North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong. It was launched during Tet, a local holiday in January 1968.
<b>Viet Cong</b>	The Viet Cong was a colloquial name given to members of the National Liberation Front for South Vietnam, a clandestine political and military organisation. The Viet Cong began as a group of North Vietnamese sleeper cells or agents, planted in South Vietnam during the late 1950s. They were trained in guerrilla warfare, political propaganda and subterfuge, and tasked with working to undermine and cripple the US-backed government in South Vietnam. From 1959, the Viet Cong engaged in a campaign of sabotage, guerrilla and covert warfare against American and South Vietnamese forces.
<b>Viet Minh</b>	Viet Minh was the abbreviated name of the Vietnam Independence League, a coalition of left-wing and nationalist groups formed in 1941. Its first objective was to resist the Japanese occupation of Vietnam. The Viet Minh later defeated the French in the First Indochina War.
<b>Vietnamisation</b>	Vietnamisation was the war policy of the Nixon administration, introduced in late 1969. Its aim was to wind back America's commitment to Vietnam by reducing US troop numbers and giving greater responsibility and resources to South Vietnamese forces.

## How do I revise for end of topic assessments?

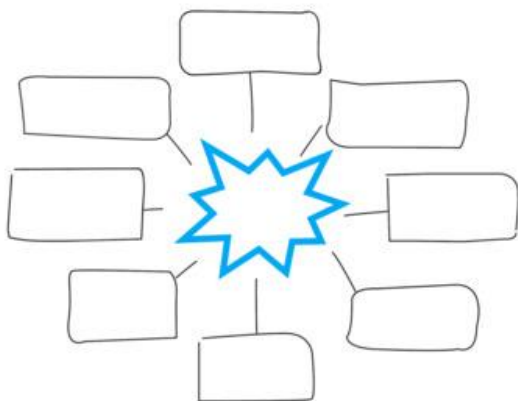


**Flashcards** – Use flashcards to practice key dates, terms and people. You could write a key date on one side, and turn it over and put the event. Alternatively, you could do match-ups, where a key person is written/drawn and then on another card what they have done is written down. You could then match-up the cards. Flashcards are also great for writing out knowledge questions on one side, and writing the answer on the other side.

### Revision clocks –



Take an A3/A4 bit of paper and divide it into 12 sections. In each section write a big question and write 3 or 4 bullet points of the key knowledge for that question in the clock. Make your clocks colourful and highlight key words/dates/people.



**Mind-maps** – Write a topic in the middle and have 5-6 branches coming off around it with the key ideas. For example, you could have a mind-map on the Battle of Hastings, and your branches could include the key events, information about the different fighting techniques and the reasons why William won.

**Brain dump** – Get a blank piece of paper, and write down everything you know about the topic being studied. Give yourself 4-5 minutes to do this. When the time is up, in a different coloured pen, use your workbook and knowledge organiser to fill in any missing details.

## Homework 1 – Vietnamisation

### Nixon and the Vietnam War

When President Richard M. Nixon took office in January 1969, the U.S. had been sending combat troops to fight in Vietnam since 1965, and some 31,000 American lives had been lost.

However, the full-scale U.S. military commitment seemingly had made little progress in defeating communist North Vietnam and its Viet Cong guerrilla allies. The enemy forces had absorbed tremendous punishment but remained determined to overthrow the U.S.-supported government of South Vietnam and reunite the country under Communist rule.

Facing intense pressure from a war-weary public and widespread Vietnam War protests, Nixon looked for a way to withdraw American combat forces without appearing to abandon South Vietnam to the communists. He rejected calls from the anti-war movement to order an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and publicly expressed a desire to achieve “peace with honour” in Vietnam.

Due to this, Nixon and his advisors—including Secretary of Defence Melvin Laird—developed a new strategy they called Vietnamisation. The Vietnamisation plan provided for a gradual, phased withdrawal of American combat forces, combined with an expanded effort to train and equip South Vietnam to take over military responsibility for its own defence.

The president announced his Vietnamisation strategy to the American people in a nationally televised speech on November 3, 1969. He emphasized how his approach contrasted with the “Americanization” of the war that had taken place under his predecessor, President Lyndon B. Johnson.

“The defence of freedom is everybody’s business, not just America’s business. And it is particularly the responsibility of the people whose freedom is threatened,” Nixon explained in his speech. “In the previous administration, we Americanized the war in Vietnam. In this administration, we are Vietnamising the search for peace.”

### Invasion of Cambodia

In addition to U.S. troop withdrawals and efforts to prepare and modernise the South Vietnamese army, Nixon’s Vietnamisation strategy also featured programs designed to strengthen the South Vietnamese government and expand its political base in rural areas. He offered U.S. assistance to help South Vietnamese officials organise local elections and implement social reforms and economic development initiatives.

At the same time that the Vietnamisation plan was put in place, however, the Nixon administration also escalated U.S. military activity in other parts of Southeast Asia. In April 1970, for example, the president secretly authorized bombing campaigns and a ground invasion of Cambodia, a neutral country.

When his expansion of the war came to public attention, Nixon explained that the invasion of Cambodia was necessary to keep pressure on the enemy until the Vietnamisation strategy took

root. The president's actions nonetheless came under harsh criticism and prompted massive anti-war demonstrations across America.

Nixon gradually reduced the number of U.S. troops in Vietnam in several stages, from a peak of 549,000 in 1969 to 69,000 in 1972. However, during this same period, North Vietnamese leaders launched several offensives that tested the president's resolve and cast doubt on his Vietnamisation strategy.

The March 1972 Easter Offensive, for instance, highlighted the poor performance of the South Vietnamese army and its heavy reliance on U.S. air power to repel the Communist attack.

#### Effectiveness of Vietnamisation

In January 1973, the Nixon administration negotiated a peace agreement with North Vietnamese leaders. Under the terms of the settlement, the U.S. agreed to withdraw its remaining troops within 60 days in exchange for an immediate cease-fire, the return of American prisoners of war, and North Vietnam's promise to recognise the legitimacy of South Vietnam's government and submit future disputes to an international commission.

In his final report before leaving office that month, Laird declared the Vietnamisation process completed: "As a consequence of the success of the military aspects of Vietnamisation, the South Vietnamese people today, in my view, are fully capable of providing for their own in-country security against the North Vietnamese."

However, later events proved that the Laird's confidence was completely unfounded, as South Vietnam fell to North Vietnamese communist forces in 1975.

#### Questions

- 1) What was the term that Nixon used for his policy of leaving Vietnam: "peace with...."?
- 2) What was Vietnamisation?
- 3) When did Nixon announce this new policy?
- 4) Where did the US invade in 1970?
- 5) How many troops were in Vietnam by 1972?
- 6) In what year was there a peace agreement agreed?

## Homework 2 – True or false

Task – Identify whether the statements below are true or false. For the false statements, correct these in the box to the right of the statement.

Statement	True or false	Corrected statement
The Korean War was fought between 1950 and 1953.		
South Korea was supported by the USSR and North Korea was supported by the USA.		
France invaded Vietnam during World War Two.		
The Vietnam War cost the USA \$120 million.		
The Troubles took place in Northern Ireland.		
The Troubles were brought to an end by the Easter Sunday Agreement.		

## Homework 3 – Revision

Task – Complete a revision activity to revise for your end of unit assessment. Use page 12 of the knowledge organiser to give you some ideas of how you could revise.



## Wider Reading/Resources

Brother's Keeper by Julie Lee

The Korean War: An Epic Conflict, 1950-1953 by Max Hastings

Rolling Thunder by Kate Messner

Year of the Jungle by Suzanne Collins

A Belfast Child by John Chambers

Michael Collins: The People's Peacemaker by John & Fatti Burke

Children of the Troubles by Joe Duffy & Freya McClements

Making Sense of the Troubles by David McKittrick & David McVea

Ground Zero by Alan Gratz

America Is Under Attack: September 11 2001 The Day the Towers Fell  
by Don Brown

Towers Falling by Jewell Parker Rhodes

