

The

Dictators

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The Dictators - key words starter

Mission - to match 8 unit key words with images and definitions

Demagogue



Saviour

Rigged



Purge



Authoritarian



Scapegoat



Saviour



Intimidate



Media



Something that has been manipulated - designed to be unfair or cheating

To remove, eliminate things considered impure or unhealthy

System of rule - right wing - with few personal freedoms

A heroic figure - who saves people

A leader who gains support from people by creating 'fake' fears

A person or usually minority group that gets unfairly blamed

To threaten, frighten

Communication through TV, newspaper, radio - internet

Word	Definition	Translate / Similar
	A leader who gains support from people by creating 'fake' fears	R _____ R _____
	Communication through TV, newspaper, radio - internet	
	A person or usually minority group that gets unfairly blamed	
	Something that has been manipulated - designed to be unfair	C _____
	To threaten, frighten	B _____
	To remove, eliminate things considered impure or unhealthy	
	System of rule - right wing - with few personal freedoms	A _____
	A heroic figure - who saves people	M _____

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Demagogue



Rigged



Purge



Authoritarian



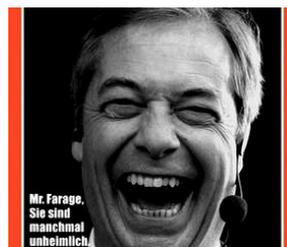
Scapegoat



Saviour



Intimidate



Media



Something that has been manipulated - designed to be unfair or cheating

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System of rule - right wing - with few personal freedoms

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A leader who gains support from people by creating 'fake' fears

A person or usually minority group that gets unfairly blamed

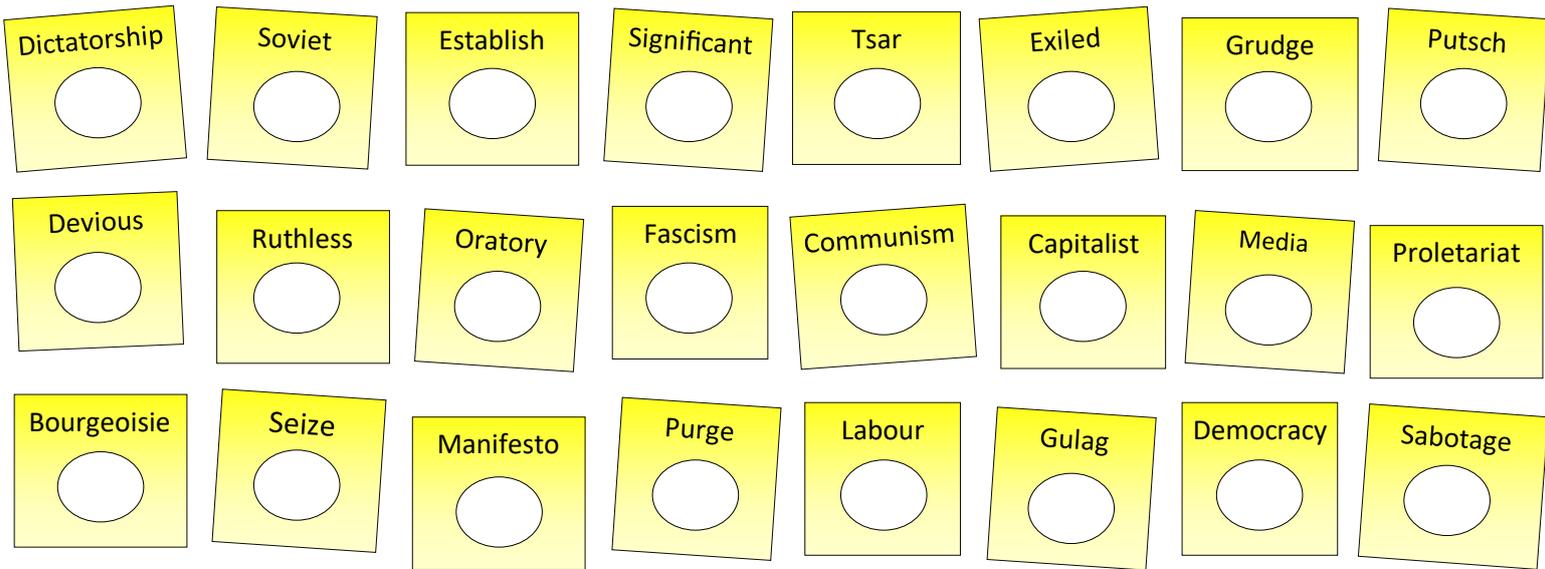
To threaten, frighten

Communication through TV, newspaper, radio - internet

Word	Definition	Translate / Similar
Demagogue	A leader who gains support from people by creating 'fake' fears	Rabble Rouser
Media	Communication through TV, newspaper, radio - internet	
Scapegoat	A person or usually minority group that gets unfairly blamed	
Rigged	Something that has been manipulated - designed to be unfair	Corrupt
Intimidate	To threaten, frighten	Bully
Purge	To remove, eliminate things considered impure or unhealthy	
Authoritarian	System of rule - right wing - with few personal freedoms	Autocracy
Saviour	A heroic figure - who saves people	Messiah

The Dictators - unit key words

 Aim - to match 24 key words and their definitions



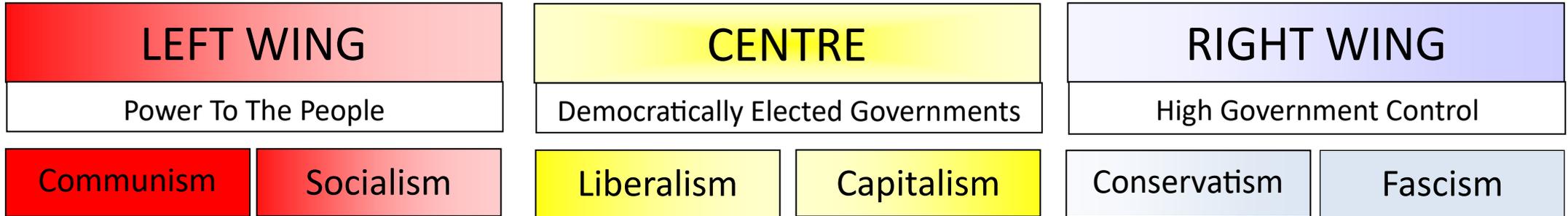
Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
	To be sent out of a country		A
	A German word for a rebellion	R _ _ _ _	B
	A political ideology based on power to the economy and private industry		C
	A country ruled (largely) by one person		D
	Take by force	G _ _ _	E
	A list of political ideas and aims	A _ _ _ _ _	F
	Important, influential and lasting		G
	A term given to the working class people in Russia		H
	Work	T _ _ _	I
	A council (group) of workers		J
	To remove something that is considered bad or unhealthy	Ej _ _ _	K
	Public speaking		L
	Voting - linked to governments chosen by its people		M
	A political (right wing) ideology based on a nationalist ideas		N
	To deliberately destroy , damage or obstruct something		O
	To set up something		P
	Similar to a prison where people were forced to work		Q
	To hold onto anger against another person		R
	Communication through TV, newspaper, radio - internet		S
	A political (left wing) ideology based on the idea of rule by the people		T
	The title of the ruler of Russia before 1917		U
	A term given to the upper class, rich business people in Russia		V
	Mean	C _ _ _ _	W
	Sneaky	S _ _	X

Understanding The Political Spectrum

Ordered

Discover: 6 ideologies exist within the political spectrum **Explore :** the nature of these ideologies **Skill :** organisation and classification.

The term right-wing and left-wing is said to have its origins in the French Revolution of 1789. This revolution saw the overthrow of the existing right-wing monarchy. In the French chamber building the conservatives (the people who wanted to keep the rule of the king) sat to the RIGHT of the speaker whilst the radicals (those who wanted change and handing of power to the people) sat on the LEFT side.



A classless system where all people equal. Property is owned by everyone. It is seen as a threat to established centre and right wing countries as the leaders, rich and middle classes will be removed. Hammer symbol represents workers in factories and the sickle farm workers

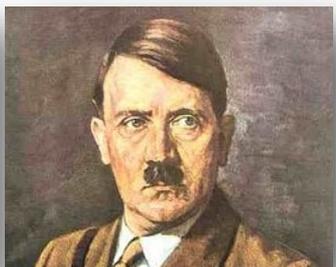
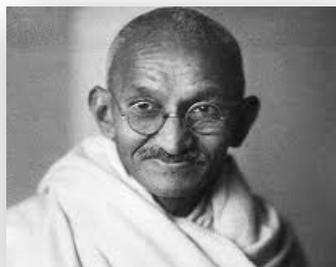
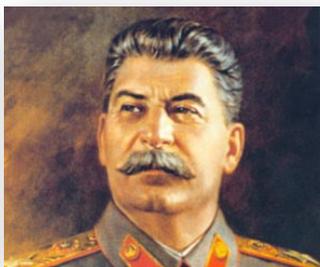
The workers enjoy more control and protection.
The working classes organise into powerful trade unions that make sure their members get a fairer, shared amount of profits and better working conditions.

The government's main goal is the protection of individual liberty and rights of its people.
The government is fairly elected by the people and is expected to serve the people.

A system where the economy is KING!
Businesses are more free of government control. Large businesses may influence government policy. Easier for a poor man to move up the class system if he works hard and is successful .

A system with high level of government control as government know what's best for the people.
Big business and industries e.g. electricity, rail and post are run by the government
A strict class structure that is difficult to move out of.

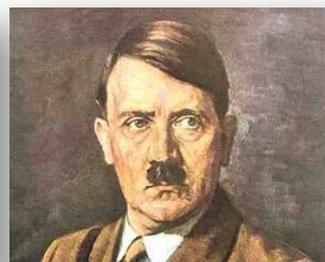
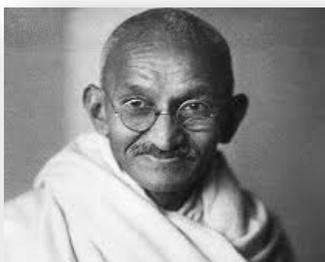
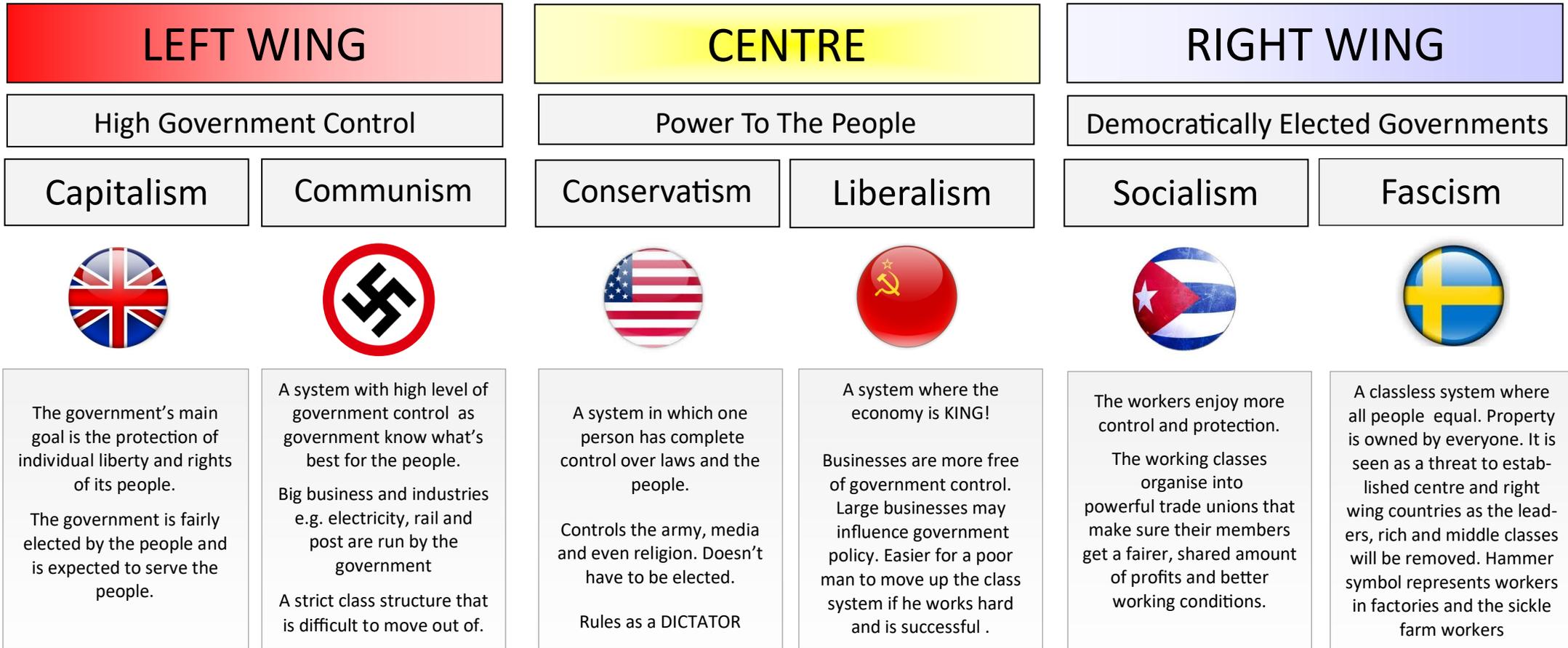
A system in which one person has complete control over laws and the people.
Controls the army, media and even religion. Doesn't have to be elected.
Rules as a DICTATOR



Understanding The Political Spectrum

Discover: 6 ideologies exist within the political spectrum **Explore :** the nature of these ideologies **Skill :** organisation and classification.

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Understanding The Political Spectrum

Option: complete from jumbled

 **Mission:** to complete the political ideology table. (note most countries have elements of several ideologies within them)

LEFT WING

CENTRE

RIGHT WING

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Understanding The Political Spectrum

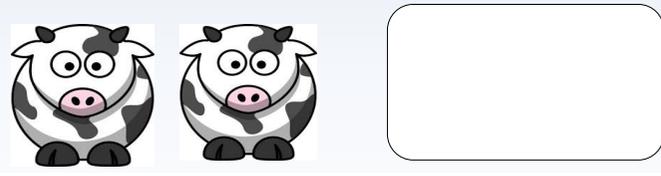
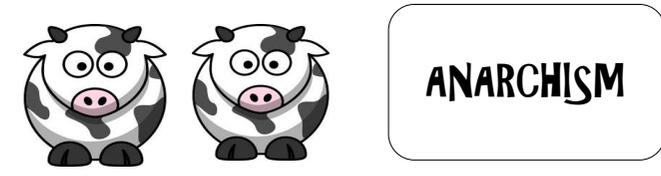
Option: cut and stick jumbled

 **Discover:** 6 ideologies exist within the political spectrum **Explore :** the nature of these ideologies **Skill :** organisation and classification.

The term right-wing and left-wing is said to have its origins in the French Revolution of 1789. This revolution saw the overthrow of the existing right-wing monarchy. In the French chamber building the conservatives (the people who wanted to keep the rule of the king) sat to the RIGHT of the speaker whilst the radicals (those who wanted change and handing of power to the people) sat on the LEFT side.

You Have Two Cows !

Review: the work covered on political ideologies **Explore :** how you feel about these ideologies **Skill :** knowledge / understanding .
Why? : these ideologies are used often and in many forums; books, films, newspapers and social media. It's good to understand them.

<p>You have 2 cows ... you sell one, buy a bull and mate it with the cow.</p> <p>You breed a herd of cows and sell the milk. Then you buy both your neighbour's cows.</p> 	<p>You have 2 cows ... you put your cows in a barn with your neighbour's cows.</p> <p>You and your neighbour milk the cows and share the milk.</p> 	<p>You have 2 cows ... the government takes both your cows and makes you work in factory building bombs.</p> <p>When you go home the government sells you the milk from your cows at a high price.</p> 
<p>You have 2 cows. you and your neighbour join forces and milk your cows together.</p> <p>You sell the milk to the government at a high price.</p> 	<p>You have 2 cows ... A nice man from the government comes over and helps you milk your cows and asks you how you are feeling.</p> 	<p>You have 2 cows ... the government takes one of your cows and then makes you pay tax on the milk you take from your remaining cow</p> 
<p>You have 2 cows ... you put your cows in a barn with your neighbour's cows and share the milk. Then a man takes over the government, takes your cows and sells you just a little sour milk from his new cows. He keeps the rest of the milk for himself.</p> 	<p>Anarchism : You have two cows ...</p> 	<p>1: Using what you have learned about the political spectrum, Add one of the following political ideologies to the description. Communism, Socialism, Liberalism, Capitalism, Conservatism, Fascism, Corrupted Communism.</p> <p>2 - Write your own 'two cows example' for anarchism or you may prefer to draw a diagram.</p> <p>3 - Consider which of the ideology YOU think is the best.</p> <p>4 - Could you place your school into on of these ideologies?</p>

Activity: Shrinking Map Debate

Preparation:

Print (laminates) the 6 ideologies on the following pages.

Select 6 'captains' one for each ideology. They should prepare to defend their ideology the following lesson and prepare to attack the other ideologies. (Add anarchism at your discretion!)

The Debate -

Round 1: Captains launch their initial pitch / main reason to promote their ideology (1 minute)

After round 1, remaining students can choose to join any ideology or wait until round 2.

Round 2 : A second short pitch to promote their ideology

All student must now choose an ideology and are now active in the debate.

Round 3: A chance to attack another ideology.

Round 4: Attack another ideology

After allowing students to move—eliminate the ideology with the lowest number of students.

The broken team must join other ideologies.

Round 5: Open round (6 way debate)

After allowing students to move—eliminate the ideology with the lowest number of students.

Continue as you see fit—reduce to two teams?

Notes: allow a couple of minutes preparation between each round and encourage students to move.

Students can change multiple times but captains must stay until eliminated. .

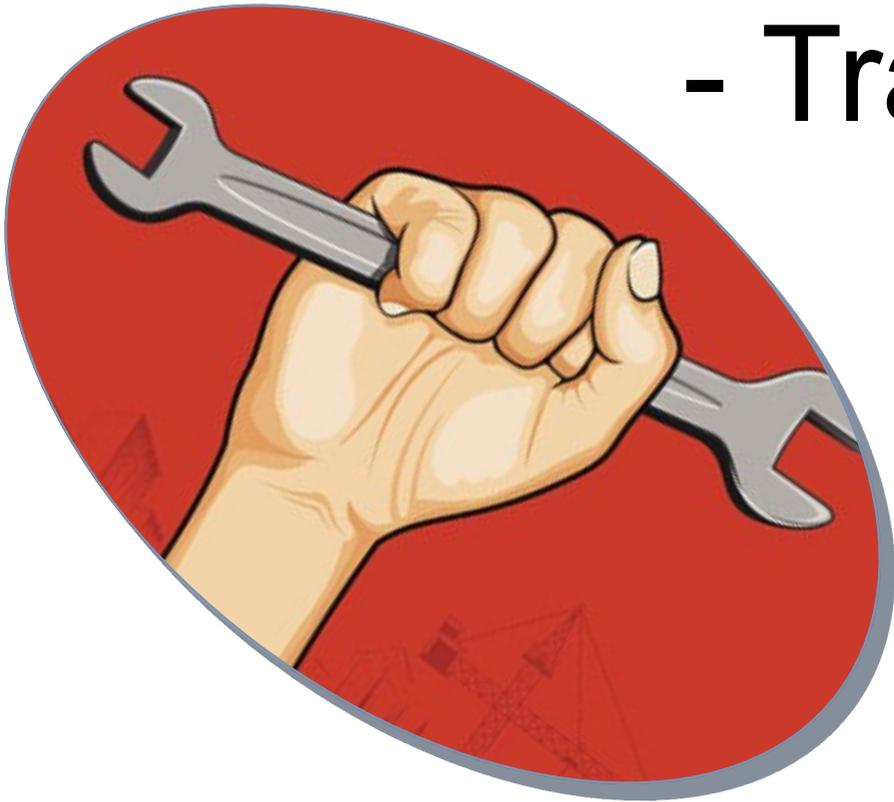
Communism

- Power to the people
- All men are equal
- Sharing is caring



Socialism

- Power to the workers
- Trade union protection
- Profits shared



Liberalism

- Democracy = fair vote
- Government is for you!
- Individual rights



Capitalism

- Low taxes for business
- The economy is king
- Work hard = move up



Conservatism

- Strong central government
- Government controls businesses
- Smart people run the show



Fascism

- Autocratic
- Nationalistic
- Strong leadership
- Trains run on time



Anarchism

- Bring down institutions
 - No one way to rule
 - Do what you want



The Rise of the Dictators



Mission: to consider how dictators came to power during the inter-war period and how WW1 led to WW2.

Utopia

Fascist

Chaos

Defeated

Dismantled

Turmoil

First

Sole

Worker

Russian

isolationism

Dictators

Soviet

Communist

Blackshirts

After the _____ World War ended in 1918 , Europe was left in _____. There were several reasons for this. The winners of the war (notably the USA, Britain and France) had different ideas about what should happen to the _____ nations and the resulting treaties would create anger and bitterness. Also, during WW1, the right-wing Tsar, Nicolas Romanov was overthrown in the 1917 revolution. This added further uncertainty in an uncertain world and the _____ Revolution remains one of the greatest turning points in history as _____ rule was born. Furthermore, the USA , an emerging superpower and potential world leader, chose a policy of _____ and stayed out of world politics. It was under these conditions that three men would establish themselves as _____. In Russia, or the _____ Union (renamed in 1917) the initial hope and excitement of a _____ faded as Joseph Stalin worked his way up the government to seize control of the Soviet Workers' Councils and removing anyone who spoke against him. At a similar time but in a different way, Benito Mussolini was moving on up in Italy. His right-wing _____ party had been invited to join the government in 1921. By October 1922, , Italy had descended into political _____ so Mussolini ordered his _____ (many ex WW1 soldiers) to march on Rome and restore order - thus presenting himself as a strong leader who could maintain peace. By 1925, he removed elections and became the _____ ruler in Italy. In Germany, following a 'golden age' during the 1920's a post-war recovery began under the new democratic Weimar government. However, the 1929, Global Depression destroyed this recovery and with it the trust of many Germans who had already suffered because of the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Adolf Hitler was positioned to present himself as the man able to solve the problems of the people and restore Germany to its former glory. Once elected chancellor in January 1933, Hitler _____ the government, removed opponents to set up his dictatorship by 1934. All three men would, in some way, help create the Second World War in 1939.

1: What event allowed Hitler to come to power in Germany?

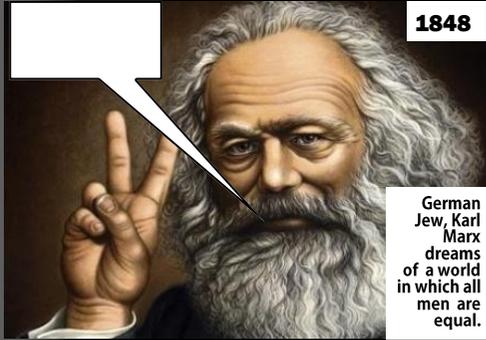
2: Give one similarity between Hitler and Mussolini or between Mussolini and Stalin.

3: How did the First World War help create the Second World War?



The Russian Revolution 1917

Angry at the millions being sent to their deaths in WW1, food shortages and a freezing Russian winter the 'Black Masses' took to the streets in protest.



1848

Tsar Nicholas + Family

German Jew, Karl Marx dreams of a world in which all men are equal.



But... for hundreds of years Russian people has been ruled by powerful right wing rulers. The Romanovs were in power in 1917.

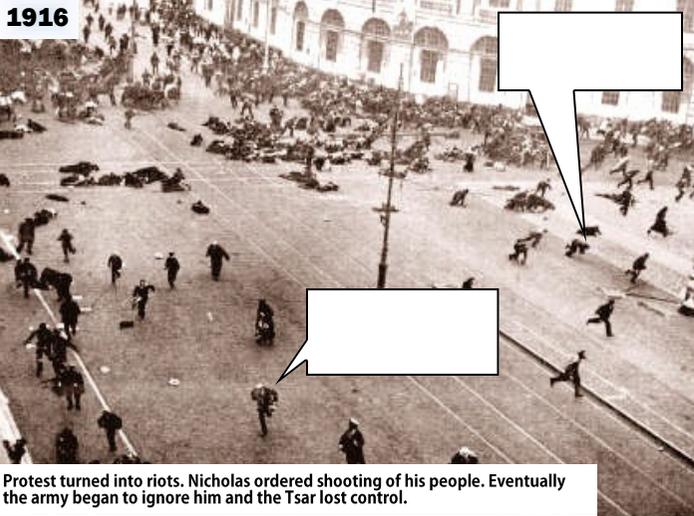


1914

Dead, frozen Russian soldiers in WW1



1916



1916

Protest turned into riots. Nicholas ordered shooting of his people. Eventually the army began to ignore him and the Tsar lost control.



March 1916

Tsar Nicholas is forced to Abdicate = s _ _ _ d _ _

Russia entered a period called Dual Power. This was a government made up of the Upper Classes and the Working classes.

However, Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia to lead the Bolshevik party. He called for a 'Second Revolution' in which the workers would take complete control.

During the October Revolution. The 'Black Masses' once again took to the streets chanting "All power to the Soviets"

Soviets = _____

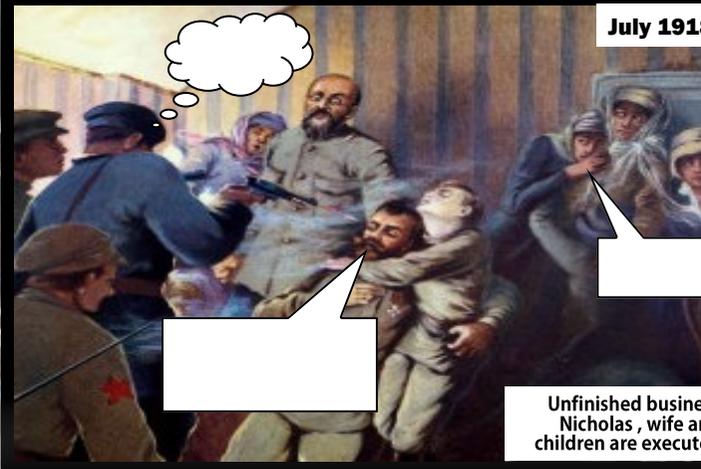


Oct 1917



Oct 1917

Celebrations : the people take to the streets after Lenin declares the revolution is complete. Russia is now called the Soviet Union.



July 1918

Unfinished business Nicholas, wife and children are executed



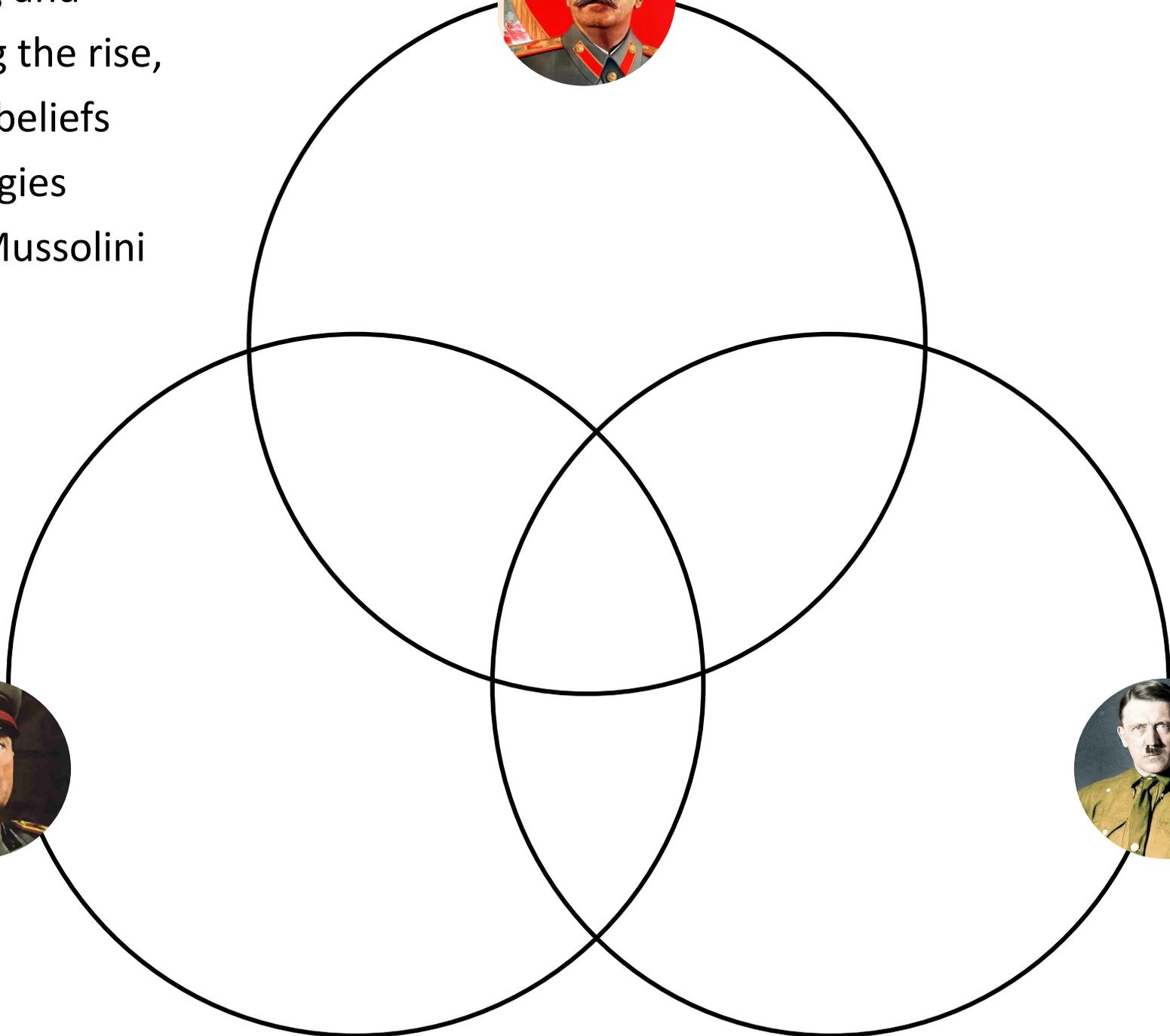
Communism corrupted.

Not all the Bolsheviks really wanted power for the Soviet people.

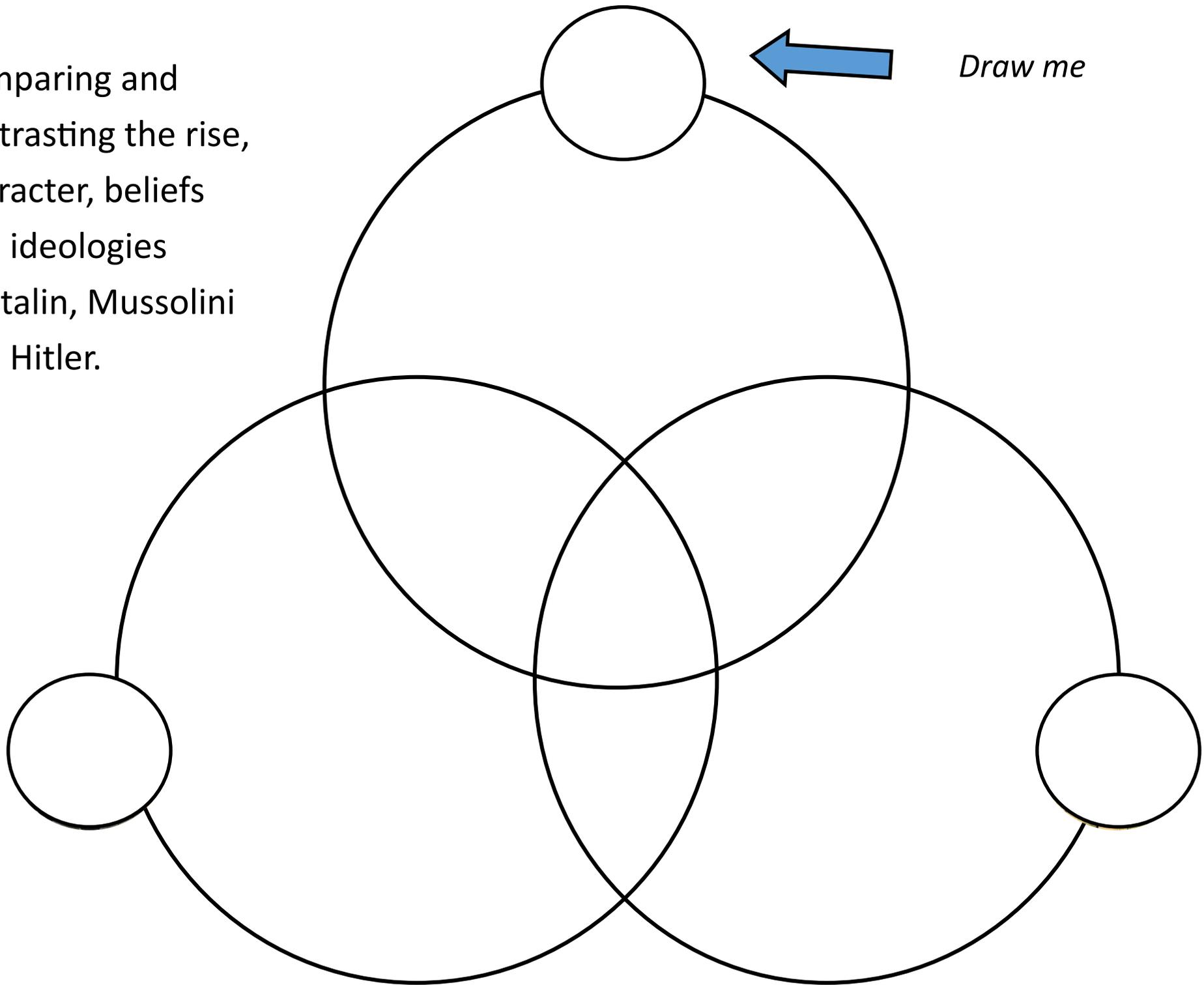
Joseph Stalin, the party Secretary began to put plans in place to take control of the Soviet Union.

He would achieve this by 1927.

Comparing and contrasting the rise, character, beliefs and ideologies of Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler.



Comparing and contrasting the rise, character, beliefs and ideologies of Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler.



Draw me

The Rise of Stalin - how did he rise to rule the Soviet Union ?

Discover: how Stalin rose to power **Explore:** the character and contribution of Trotsky **Skill:** vocab + language development, S.P.A.G.


Fix Errors

Joseph Stalin did not lead the fascist Bolshevik Party in the October Revolution that occurred in Russia in 1817. The leaders were Vladimir Lenin and Leon Trotsky. Stalin is pictured right ...

1: _____ 2: _____
3: _____ 4: _____ 


Motive

My name is ...
V _____
L _____



Lenin died, possibly of stroke in January 1924. Leon T _____ was expected to lead the Soviet Union. He was very sm ___ and a gifted sp _____. He had also led the R__ Army to in the civil w ____.





Guess

However, Trotsky was also very _____ and upset other members of the Communist Party. In _____ Stalin had quietly been building up support behind the _____.

respect, silly, arrogant, curtain, stupid, opposite, contrast, scenes




Trotsky and Stalin also had different ideas about how to go forward with the revolution.

Trotsky belief was that they should try to spread communism to other parts of the world. Stalin's idea was that it was better to focus on establishing communism within the USSR.

The future of the revolution - who do you think is right. Trotsky or Stalin ? Explain you opinion.




Punctuation

Other factors went against Trotsky too. For example ... more became in unble 1923 and was he to gain work hard sick to support.



Stalin tricked Trotsky by telling him the wrong date for Lenin's funeral. Trotsky missed it. **Why did Stalin do this ?** _____




In addition, Stalin was incredibly **ruthless**. He worked with two Bolsheviks Kamenev and Zinoviev to keep power away from Trotsky and another leader Bukharin. In 1926 Stalin betrayed Kamenev and Zinoviev and allied with Bukharin.

Ruthless = _____



Choose



Stalin's trickery ensured that Trotsky, Kamenev and Zinoviev were kicked out of the Communist Party and exiled from the country. In 1929 Stalin turned against Bukharin and he became sole ruler of the USSR. Trotsky was murdered in 1940.

Highlight / circle punct'n errors # = _____ 

Stalin led the Russian Revolution in 1917: _____

Joseph Stalin was a communist : _____

Lenin was murdered by Stalin : _____

Dogs cannot look up : _____

Stalin was loyal to Bukharin: _____

Trotsky was good at building alliances: _____

Stalin missed Lenin's funeral: _____



1917 : _____

1923 : _____

1924 : _____

1926 : _____

1929 : _____

1929 : _____

1940 : _____

True False

Unscramble

Judge

Define

The Camera Never Lies ?

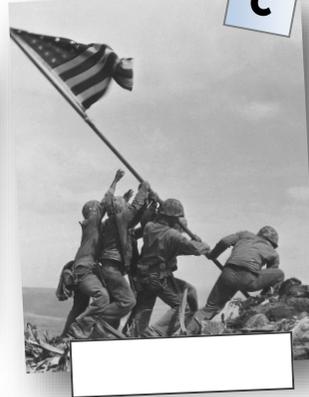
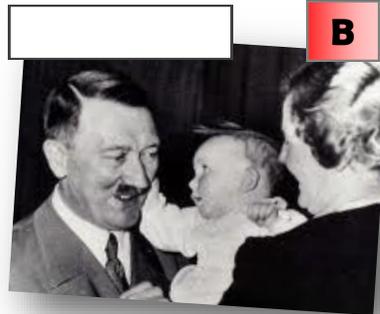
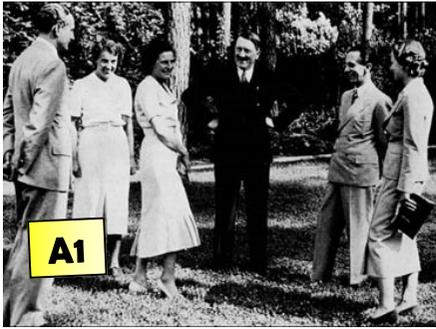
Mission: to consider the reliability and / or usefulness of photographic evidence.

Photographs can be used to influence people just as much as written information. Here's how ...

- 1: **Staged:** the people or objects in the photo are placed in an unusual way or unnatural pose or position.
- 2: **Selected :** the photograph has been chosen as it captures the subject in a positive / negative way.
- 3: **Doctored:** the photo has been changed / edited in some way after the image was taken.
- 4: **Omitted:** the photographer leaves out something very important.
- 5: **Snapshot :** a single photo only shows a spilt second in time, not what came before or after.
- 6: **Trick :** the photo is taken in a way that tries to trick the viewer, such as an optical illusion.
(As always, consider provenance when available and look out for forms of propaganda.)



Task: for the photos or pairs below label what they are 'guilty' of using 1-6 above.



How is the photograph H2 lying to us?

Why would Stalin do this?

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