

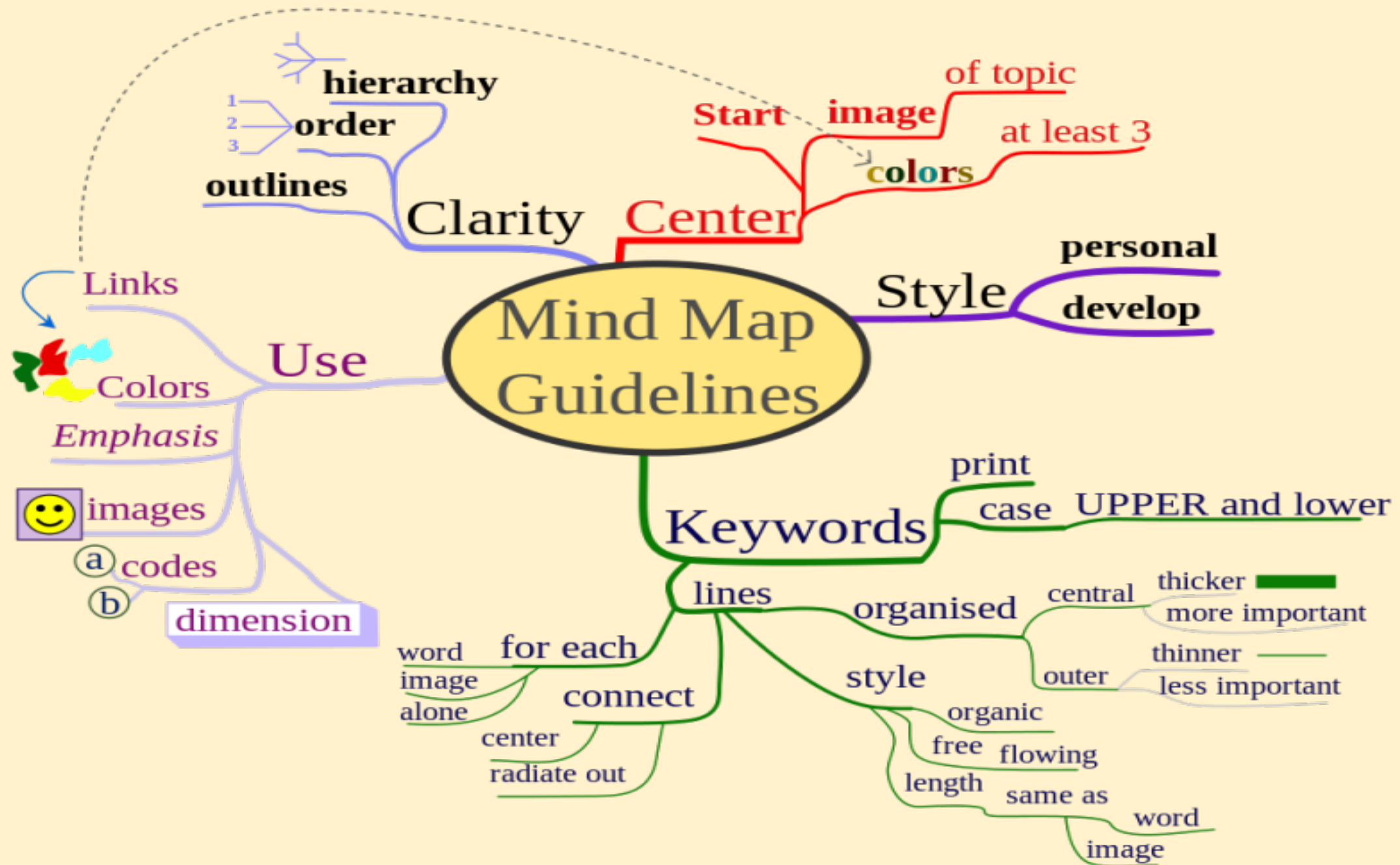
Revision tip 3; Mind maps

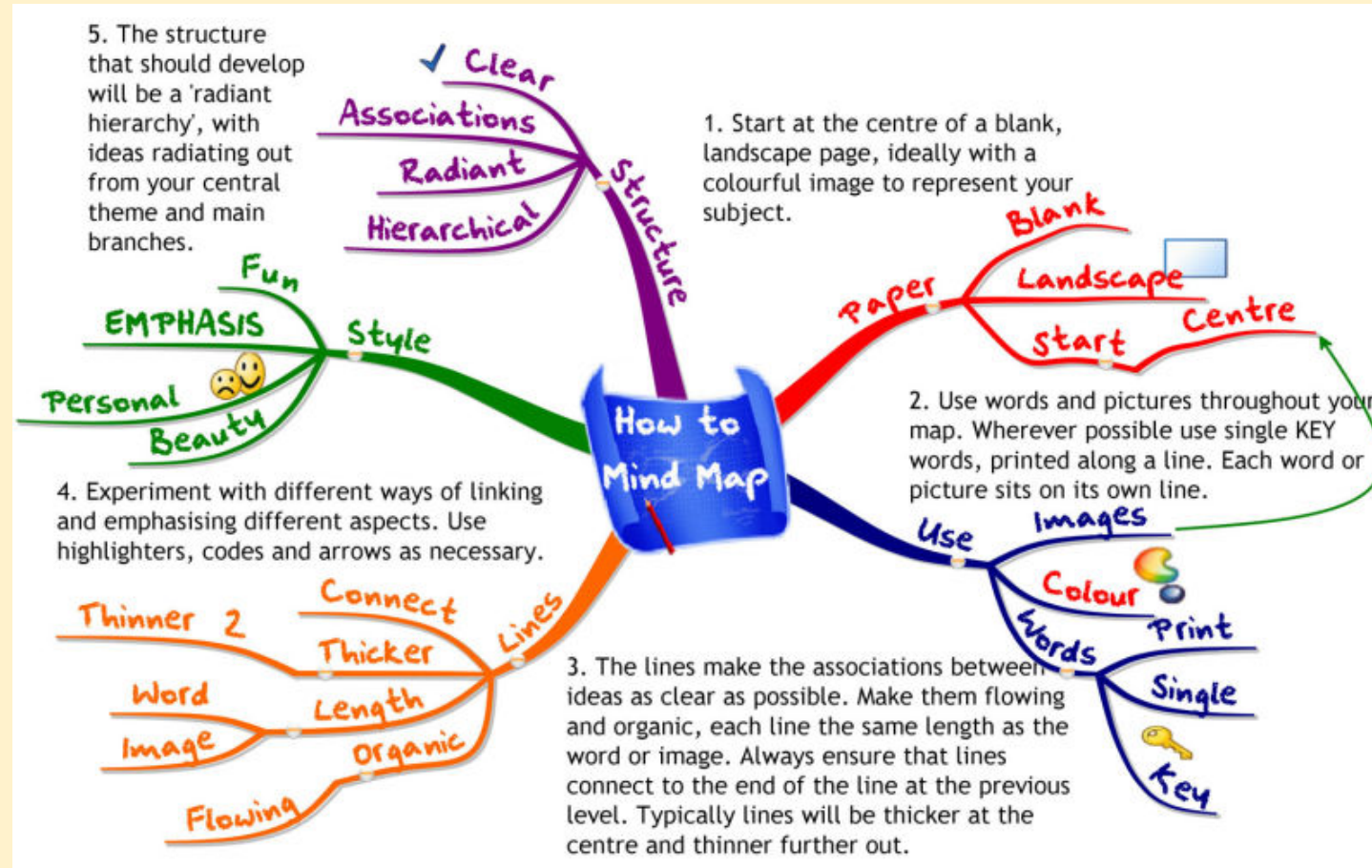
# Progression steps

- 1) Understand the main function of a mind map
- 2) Use the correct technique suggested to help revise
- 3) Transfer detailed information to more simplistic mind maps in Geography/History to help with memory retention
- 4) Use colour and symbols- a picture paints a thousand words

- It's a graphical tool that can incorporate words, images, numbers, and color, so it can be more memorable and enjoyable to create and review. The combination of words and pictures is [six times better for remembering information](#) than words alone.
- Mind maps link and group concepts together through natural associations. This helps generate more ideas, find deeper meaning in your subject, and also prompt you to fill in more or find what you're missing.
- A mind map can at once give you an overview of a large subject while also holding large amounts of information.
- It's also a very intuitive way to organize your thoughts, since mind maps mimic the way our brains think—bouncing ideas off of each other, rather than thinking linearly.
- You can generate ideas very quickly with this technique and are encouraged to explore different creative pathways

- Start in the **CENTRE** of a blank page turned sideways. Why? Because starting in the centre gives your Brain freedom to spread out in all directions and to express itself more freely and naturally.
- Use an **IMAGE** or **PICTURE** for your central idea. Why? Because an image is worth a thousand words and helps you use your Imagination. A central image is more interesting, keeps you focussed, helps you concentrate, and gives your Brain more of a buzz!
- Use **COLOURS** throughout. Why? Because colours are as exciting to your Brain as are images. Colour adds extra vibrancy and life to your Mind Map, adds tremendous energy to your Creative Thinking, and is fun!
- **CONNECT** your MAIN BRANCHES to the central image and connect your second- and third-level branches to the first and second levels, etc. Why? Because your Brain works by association. It likes to link two (or three, or four) things together. If you connect the branches, you will understand and remember a lot more easily.
- Make your branches **CURVED** rather than straight-lined. Why? Because having nothing but straight lines is boring to your Brain.
- Use **ONE KEY WORD PER LINE**. Why? Because single key words give your Mind Map more power and flexibility.
- Use **IMAGES** throughout. Why? Because each image, like the central image, is also worth a thousand words. So if you have only 10 images in your Mind Map, it's already the equal of 10,000 words of notes





Use the following knowledge organisers to turn into a mind map to help improve retention.

- There is one Geography and one for History. Make sure that you make a mind map of the correct one

## Knowledge Organiser: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

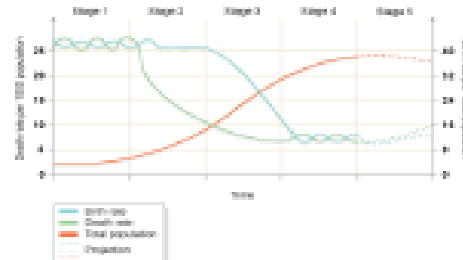
### KT2: Hitler's Rise to Power, 1919-33

Hitler's Rise to Power	
1	Hitler sets up the Nazi Party in 1920 and becomes Chancellor in January 1933. This happens for a variety of reasons – Hitler's strengths, inbuilt problems of the Weimar Republic, and the weaknesses of others.
Key events	
2	<b>1919</b> Hitler joins the German Worker's Party
3	<b>1920</b> Hitler sets up the Nazi Party - NSDAP
4	<b>1921</b> Hitler introduces the SA
5	<b>1923</b> The Munich Putsch
6	<b>1925</b> Mein Kampf published
7	<b>1926</b> Bamberg Conference
8	<b>1928</b> Nazis win 12 seats in Reichstag
9	<b>1929</b> Death of Stresemann and Wall Street Crash
10	<b>1930</b> Nazis win 107 seats in Reichstag
11	<b>1932 July</b> Nazis win 230 seats in Reichstag
12	<b>1932 November</b> Nazis win 196 seats in Reichstag
13	<b>1933 January</b> Hitler becomes Chancellor
Key Concepts	
14	<b>The Munich Putsch</b> is a significant event. Although a failure, Hitler gained publicity, he wrote Mein Kampf and he realised that if he was to win power, he needed to do this by votes (democratically) and not by force.
15	<b>Stable Stresemann</b> caused problems for the popularity of the Nazi Party. When times were good, voters were not attracted to the Nazi policies.
16	<b>The Wall Street Crash</b> was a major turning point in the fortunes of the Nazi Party. The Nazi message did not change but people were now prepared to hear it. 6 million were unemployed and desperate for a strong leader. People were dissatisfied with the weak Weimar government.
17	<b>Political developments in 1932</b> - During the July elections in 1932, the Nazis party won the most seats in the Reichstag. Usually the leader of the largest party was made Chancellor. However, <b>Hindenburg</b> mistrusted Hitler and refused to give him power. Instead he tried to appoint two other chancellors, <b>Von Papen and Von Schleicher</b> . They weren't successful because they could not get support from the Reichstag. <b>Hindenburg</b> had no choice but to appoint Hitler as Chancellor but tried to control him by only allowing 3 Nazis as government officials. So, in <b>January 1933</b> , Hitler was appointed <b>Chancellor</b> .

Key Words		
18	<b>NSDAP</b>	National Socialist German Workers Party - The Nazis
19	<b>Iron Cross Award</b>	Given for bravery in war
20	<b>Volk</b>	The notion of pure German people
21	<b>25 Point Programme</b>	The political manifesto of the Nazi Party
22	<b>Volkischer Beobachter</b>	People's Observer, a Nazi newspaper
23	<b>Fuhrerprinzip</b>	Belief that one person should run a Party
24	<b>Swastika</b>	Emblem of the Nazi Party
25	<b>SA or Sturmabteilung</b>	Private army of the Nazi Party headed by Rohm.
26	<b>Aryan</b>	Pure German people
27	<b>Anti-Semitism</b>	Hatred of the Jewish people
28	<b>Mein Kampf</b>	Hitler's autobiography
29	<b>Putsch</b>	An attempt to get power illegally
30	<b>Blood Martyrs</b>	16 Nazis who died at the Munich Putsch
31	<b>Gaue</b>	Local party branches
32	<b>SS or Schutzstaffel</b>	Hitler's bodyguards
33	<b>KPD</b>	German Communist Party
34	<b>Propaganda</b>	Goebbels attempted to make people think in a certain way
35	<b>Hindenburg</b>	The President of the Republic from 1925 to 1934
36	<b>Roter Frontkampferbund</b>	The Communist's own private army
37	<b>Bamberg Conference</b>	1926 – Conference organised by Hitler to address splits between the members of Nazi Party. Hitler launched his vision





Lesson 1 and 2	Lesson 3
The Development Gap	The Demographic Transition Model
<p><b>Key Words:</b></p> <p><b>Development:</b> Development means positive change that makes things better. As a country develops it usually means that people's standard of living and quality of life will improve.</p> <p><b>Development Gap:</b> The development gap is the difference in standards of living between the world's richest and poorest countries.</p> <p><b>Gross national income (GNI):</b> GNI is the total value of goods and services produced by a country, plus money earned from, and paid to, other countries.</p> <p><b>The Gross Domestic Product (GDP):</b> measures the value of economic activity within a country.</p> <p><b>The Human Development Index (HDI):</b> is a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions.</p> <p>Measures used to produce the HDI are: Life expectancy at birth, number of years of education, GNI per head.</p>	<p><b>Demographic Transition Model:</b> is a model that describes population change over time.</p> <p><b>Birth rate:</b> the number of live births per thousand of population per year.</p> <p><b>Death rate:</b> the ratio of deaths to the population of a particular area or during a particular period of time, usually calculated as the number of deaths per one thousand people per year.</p> <p><b>Natural Increase:</b> is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths recorded over a period.</p> 
<p><b>Content:</b></p> <p>Measuring Development – Advantages and limitation of development indicators.</p> <p>Why do you think birth rates are more reliable than death rates?</p> <p>Birth rates are reliable because as a country develops women are likely to become educated and want a career. They marry later and have fewer children.</p> <p>Death rates are less reliable. Developed countries tend to have older populations and death rates will be high. In LICs death rates may be lower because there are proportionally more young people.</p> <p>Why might people's idea of quality of life be different?</p> <p>Quality of life tells us about the standard of health, comfort and happiness experienced. All are important indicators for understanding quality of life.</p> <p>However, what you consider to be a good quality of life may be different from what someone else considers to be a good quality of life. We call this subjective.</p> <p>What are the limitations of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?</p> <p>A useful figure for comparing countries. Often used to rank countries to establish a fair system of aid payments.</p> <p>GDP can hide inequalities as it does not show the distribution of wealth or disparities in wealth.</p> <p>To overcome limitations of development indicators we use a range of indicators to get an overview of a country.</p>	<p><b>Content:</b></p> <p>Stage 1 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) is characterised by a low population growth rate due to a high birth rate (number of annual births per one thousand people) and a high death rate (number of annual deaths per one thousand people).</p> <p>Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) is characterised by a rapid decrease in a country's death rate while the birth rate remains high. As such, the total population of a country in Stage 2 will rise because births outnumber deaths, not because the birth rate is rising.</p> <p>In Stage 3 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM), death rates are low and birth rates decrease, usually as a result of improved economic conditions, an increase in women's status and education, and access to contraception.</p> <p>In Stage 4 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM), birth rates and death rates are both low, stabilizing total population growth. ... That being said, Stage 4 of the DTM is viewed as an ideal placement for a country because total population growth is gradual.</p> <p>In Stage 5 of the DTM a country experiences loss to the overall population as the death rate becomes higher than the birth rate. The negative population growth rate is not an immediate effect however.</p>

Use your knowledge organisers to develop more specific mind maps