

# Uned 1: Dirwasgiad, Rhyfel ac Adferiad

## Termau Allweddol

<u>Dirwasgiad</u>	Problem economaidd tymor hir sy'n achosi diweithdra a thlodi.
<u>Llymder</u>	Cyfnod o amgylchiadau economaidd anodd wrth i'r llywodraeth dorri ar wariant.
<u>Allforion</u>	Nwyddau neu wasanaethau sy'n cael eu hanfon i'w gwerthu mewn gwledydd eraill
<u>Mewnforion</u>	Nwyddau neu wasanaethau sy'n dod mewn i un wlad o un arall.
<u>Masgynhyrchu</u>	Cynhyrchu niferoedd mawr o un cynnyrch.
<u>Taliadau Iawndal</u>	Arian mae'n rhaid ei dalu'n ôl am ddifrod rhyfel gan y wladwriaeth gafodd ei threchu.
<u>Gorymdeithiau Newyn</u>	Gorymdaith gan grŵp o bobl i brotestio yn erbyn diweithdra neu dlo-di, yn enwedig unrhyw un o'r rhai gan weithwyr di-waith ym Mhrydain yn ystod yr 1920au a 1930au.
<u>Llywodraeth Glymblaid</u>	Llywodraeth seneddol lle mae nifer o bleidiau gwleidyddol yn cydweithio.
<u>Prawf Modd</u>	Ffordd o benderfynu a yw unigolion neu deulu'n gymwys i gael help gan y llywodraeth.
<u>Ymfudo</u>	Symud o wlad i wlad arall neu ardal arall i gael gwell cyfleoedd a bywyd
<u>Deddf Ardaloedd Arbennig</u>	Deddf oedd yn cynnig grantiau o £2 filiwn i gwmnïau fyddai'n symud i'r 'ardaloedd arbennig' (ardaloedd lle roedd diweithdra yn uchel)
<u>Mein Kampf</u>	Llyfr ysgrifennodd Hitler tra yn y carchar. Roedd yn cynnwys ei syniadau gwleidyddol a'i amcanion.
<u>Lebensraum</u>	Lle i fyw. Dyma oedd Hitler eisiau i'r Almaenwyr
<u>Dyhuddo</u>	Ildio i ofynion gwlad arall er mwyn osgoi rhyfel.
<u>Conscriptiwn</u>	Cael eich gorfodi i fynd i ryfel.
<u>Radar</u>	System ar gyfer canfod presenoldeb, cyfeiriad, pellter a chyflymder awyrennau, llongau a gwrthrychau eraill.
<u>Llochesau cyrch awyr</u>	Lloches er mwyn diogelu y sifiliaid yn ystod ymosodiad gan yr Almaenwyr o'r awyr.
<u>Wardeiniaid</u>	Unigolion oedd yn gwirfoddoli helpu sicrhau diogelwch yn y ystod cyrch awyr e.e seinio seiren, sicrhau fod pawb yn cadw at y 'blacowt' fin nos, helpu symud pobl i'r llochesau

<u>Dogni/ Dognau</u>	Mewn cyfnod ble mae nwyddau yn brin, y llywodraeth yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb dros y broses o ddsbarthu a rhannu bwyd a nwyddau.
<u>Propaganda:</u>	Dull o gyfleu syniadau arbennig. Gwybodaeth, sy'n aml yn unochrog neu'n gama weiniol, a ddylunnir i berswadio pobl i fabwysiadu saf-bwynt penodol.
Hunan-Sensoriaeth	Pan mae rhywun neu fudiad yn sensora ei hun, y BBC er enghraifft.
Maniffesto	Datganiad cyhoeddus o bolisiau a nodau, yn enwedig cyn etholiad gan blaid neu ymgeisydd gwleidyddol.
<u>Gwladwriaeth Les</u>	Gwladwriaeth (neu wlad) lle mae'r llywodraeth yn darparu budd-daliadau lles fel addysg, gofal iechyd a thaliadau diweithdra i'w phoblogaeth am ddim o'u defnyddio, er ei fod yn cael ei dalu gan drethi cyffredinol.
Adroddiad Beveridge	Adroddiad gan y llywodraeth a gyflwynwyd gan Syr William Beveridge i senedd Prydain yn Nhachwedd 1942, a arweiniodd at sefydlu system o nawdd cymdeithasol a'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol ar ôl y rhyfel.

# Cwestiynau Adolygu Uned 1- Dirwasgiad, Rhyfel ac Adferiad

## CA1- Dechreuad y Dirwasgiad

1. Beth oedd prif achosion y Dirwasgiad?
2. Ym mha ffyrdd yr arweiniodd Cwmp Wall Street at y Dirwasgiad?

## CA2- Bywyd yn ystod blynyddoedd y Dirwasgiad

1. Sut y newidiodd bywyd i bobl yn ystod y Dirwasgiad?
2. Ym mha ffordd yr oedd pobl yn ceisio ymdopi yn ystod y cyfnod anodd yma?
3. Pa mor llwyddiannus oedd y llywodraeth wrth geisio lleihau'r dioddefaint?
4. Sut roedd bywyd wedi gwella i rai pobl/ardaloedd yn ystod y Dirwasgiad?

## CA3- Dechreuad y rhyfel

1. Diffiniwch beth yw dyhuddiad ac egluro'r rhesymau y tu ôl iddo.
2. Beth oedd achosion yr Ail Ryfel Byd?
3. Sut wnaeth Prydain baratoi ar gyfer rhyfel?
4. Pa mor effeithiol oedd paratoadau Prydain ar gyfer rhyfel?

## CA4 -Bywyd amser rhyfel

1. Ym mha ffordd y newidiodd bywyd pobl Prydain gartref (y Ffrynt Cartref)?
2. Ym mha ffyrdd yr oedd pobl yn helpu'r ymgyrch ryfel?
3. Eglurwch faint o bobl a ddioddefodd yn ystod y rhyfel.
4. Sut oedd pobl yn ymdopi â gofynion y rhyfel?

## CA5 -Cynnal yr ysbryd

1. Pam roedd hi'n bwysig i'r Llywodraeth gymryd rheolaeth dros fywydau pobl ar ddechrau'r Ail Ryfel Byd?
2. Pa mor bwysig oedd cyfraniad Winston Churchill i lwyddiant y rhyfel?
3. Pa mor arwyddocaol oedd rôl propaganda a sensoriaeth yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd?
4. Pam roedd ymgyrch 'Dig for Victory' yn arwyddocaol yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd?

## CA6- Bywyd ar ôl rhyfel

1. Pa broblemau economaidd oedd gan Brydain i ddelio â nhw?
2. Ym mha ffyrdd oedd Prydain wedi ei gwario gan yr Ail Ryfel Byd?
3. Beth oedd y rhesymau pwysicaf a arweiniodd at fuddugoliaeth Llafur yn 1945?
4. Pam oedd canlyniad etholiad 1945 yn syndod?

## CA7 -Ailadeiladu'r wlad ar ôl 1945

1. Pam wnaeth Prydain benderfynu cyflwyno'r Wladwriaeth Les yn 1945?
2. Beth oedd gwahanol agweddau'r Wladwriaeth Les?
3. A oedd y Wladwriaeth Les wedi ei sefydlu'n llwyr erbyn 1951?
4. Pa elfennau o gymdeithas Prydain a newidiwyd yn ystod y cyfnod 1944-1951?
5. I ba raddau wnaeth y Llywodraeth Lafur ddelio â phroblemau'r oes?

# Unit 1: Depression, War and Recovery

## Key Terms

<u>Depression</u>	A long-term economic problem that causes unemployment and poverty.
<u>Austerity</u>	A period of difficult economic circumstances as government cuts spending.
<u>Exports</u>	Goods or services sent to in other countries
<u>Imports</u>	Goods or services coming into one country from another.
<u>Mass production</u>	Produce large quantities of one product.
<u>Reparation payments</u>	A toll on a defeated country forcing it to pay some of the war costs of the winning countries
<u>Hunger March</u>	A march by a group of people to protest against unemployment or poverty, by unemployed workers in Britain during the 1920s and 1930s.
<u>Coalition government</u>	A parliamentary government where a number of political parties work together.
<u>Means Test</u>	A way of deciding if individuals or families are eligible for government help.
<u>Migration</u>	Moving from one country to another or another area for better opportunities and quality of life
<u>Special Areas Act</u>	An act offering grants of £2 million to companies moving from problem-free areas to the 'special areas' (areas of high unemployment)
<u>Mein Kampf</u>	A book Hitler wrote while in prison. It contained his political ideas and aims.
<u>Lebensraum</u>	A place to live. This is what Hitler wanted for the Germans
<u>Appeasement</u>	Surrender to the demands of another country to avoid war. This was British foreign policy under Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain - trying to come to terms with Hitler to avoid war. Popular at first.
<u>Conscription</u>	Civilians being forced to go to war.
<u>Radar</u>	A system for detecting the presence, direction, distance and speed of aircraft, ships and other objects.
<u>Air Raid Shelters</u>	A shelter to protect the civilians during a German air raid. Two types - Anderson (in the garden) and Morrison (in the house). Larger shelters in towns and cities.

<u>Wardens</u>	Individuals who volunteered to help ensure safety during the air raids e.g. sounding the siren, making sure everyone kept to the night-time 'blackout', helping move people to the shelters.
<u>Blitzkrieg (The Blitz)</u>	Lightning war - a military offensive used by the German army in WW2. It used a combination of speed, surprise air attacks and overwhelming land forces to destroy the opposition.
<u>Luftwaffe</u>	Germany's air force.
<u>Rations/ Rationing</u>	In a time of shortage of goods, the government takes responsibility for the distribution of food and goods.
<u>Propaganda:</u>	A method of conveying special ideas. Information, often biased or misleading, designed to persuade people to adopt a particular point of view.
<u>Self-censorship</u>	When someone or an organization censors itself, the BBC for example.
<u>Manifesto</u>	Public statement of policies and aims, especially before an election by a political party or candidate.
<u>Welfare State</u>	A state (or country) where the government provides welfare benefits such as education, healthcare and unemployment payments to its population free of charge, even though it is paid by general taxes.
<u>Beveridge Report</u>	<p>A government report presented by Sir William Beveridge to the British parliament in November 1942, which led to the establishment of a post-war system of social security and the National Health Service. There were 5 giant to defeat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>want</u> - an adequate income for all</li> <li>• <u>disease</u> - access to health care</li> <li>• <u>ignorance</u> - a good education</li> <li>• <u>squalor</u> - adequate housing</li> <li>• <u>idleness</u> - gainful employment</li> </ul>

# Unit 1 Revision Questions– Depression, War and Recovery

## KQ1- The coming of the Depression

1. What were the main causes of the Depression?
2. In what ways did the Wall Street Crash lead to the Depression?

## KQ2- Life during the Depression

1. How did life change for people during the Depression?
2. How did people try to cope during this difficult time?
3. How successfully did the government help reduce the suffering?
4. In what ways did life improve for some people/areas during the Depression?

## KQ3- The coming of war

1. Define appeasement and explain the reasons behind it.
2. What were the causes of World War Two?
3. How did Britain prepare for war?
4. How effectively did Britain prepare for war?

## KQ4- Life during wartime

1. In what ways did life change for British people at home (the Home Front)?
2. In what ways did people help the war effort?
3. Explain how many people suffered during the war.
4. How did people cope with the demands of the war?

## KQ5- Keeping up morale

1. Why was it important that the Government took control of people's lives at the start of the Second World War?
2. How important was Winston Churchill's contribution to the success of the war?
3. How significant was the role of propaganda and censorship during the Second World War?
4. Why was the 'Dig For Victory' campaign significant during the Second World War?

## KQ6 - Life after war

1. What economic problems did Britain have to contend with?
2. In what ways was the UK weakened by World War Two?
3. What were the most important causes behind the Labour victory in 1945?
4. Why was the 1945 election result a surprising one?

## KQ7- Rebuilding the country after 1945

1. Why did Britain decide to introduce a welfare state after 1945?
2. What were the different aspects of the Welfare State?
3. Had the Welfare State been fully established by 1951?
4. Which features of British society were changed during the period 1944-1951?
5. To what extent did the Labour Government deal with the problems of the time?