

- What happened in 1938 that interests Gottlieb?
- What does the word 'permacrisis' mean and why can it be applied to that year?
- What historical lenses has Gottlieb looked through to better understand this period?

Throughout 1938 F.H. Lucas kept a journal covering all aspects, summarising by events and his life throughout. Throughout the year we see the breakdown of his wife Prudence. The play is completely based on the book ^{Journal} 1938 which is a year of permacrisis (which is when you think nothing good will ever happen. Events such as the Munich Crisis happened when Chamberlain used appeasement to give Germany the Sudetenland, putting people lives in the hands of Hitler. Looking through different lenses helps. For example, if we look at history from below, we can look at average peoples perspective of an imminent war, and operations such as how children felt about gyps masks

- What sources did Gottlieb use to explore how people might have felt?
- Why do we need to be careful about the claims we can make when examining 'history from within'?
- Who has Gottlieb worked with to reconstruct hidden voices from the past?
- Why is this type of work so important?

The play is based on the journal which is a good source to get personal opinions. However, when writing the play it was influenced by sources such as mass observations which is useful because there are lots of different bits of evidence, however they do sometimes lack provenance or some people remained anonymous. Gottlieb has worked with Nikola (the ex-play writer, the one who wrote this play) to reconstruct hidden voices of the past by dramatising the journal. This work is very important because it is an interesting way to explore history and the past. Working with a historian helps the play because it gives a professional perspective and more detail.

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Context

During the period of 1938, historians ^{have shown} ~~believe~~ ^{from sources} that people might ~~have~~ ^{not} thought that Europe was in 'permacrisis'. A very negative state which people think will never end.

The Munich crisis

Between September and October of 1938, many mixed emotions had overcome society, including fear, excitement in some cases as well as thoughts of committing suicide. Statistics from the news at the time have shown that 800 suicides in Vienna.

The Munich crisis was essentially an agreement between Britain, France and Germany which Chamberlain had attempted to use appeasement to avoid war by giving part of Czechoslovakia to Germany. Many people ^{might not have been} ~~were~~ ^{not} feeling very happy about this decision as Chamberlain predicted it had stopped war for 6 months at the most.

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Looking through different perspectives such as...
 the... politicians or even an ordinary person...
 allows... historians to see the general feeling...
 of the contrast of feelings that people might have experienced. Making these judgments...
 also means that (because we don't know...
 exactly how they felt) we can only...
 make educated guesses that we must use the word might. Good point

History from within is so very important...
 to people now as it shows us...
 what people are like... that might have felt or...
 don't about this. Mass observation...
 are very ~~useful~~ useful as it is the process...
 of understanding ordinary people's emotions...
 and experiences.

An interesting summary show
 knowledge and understanding of the text
 well done

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The things that happened in 1938 that interests Gottlieb are the Munich Crisis - Demarcis; they talk about how Great Britain and France allowing Hitler a section of Sudetania in 1938 making it a major event.

The word 'permacrisis' means a state of negativity that doesn't go away. Gottlieb looked at 1938 through the lens of history from within and beyond to help understand how normal civilians felt. Also it allows women to have a voice because women we're seen as lower class due to their gender.

A good summary showing an understanding of the research

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The sources Gottlieb used to explore how people might have felt include newspapers, speeches etc. We need to be careful about the claims we make when examining 'history from within' because we don't know exactly how they felt. Gottlieb worked with Nicola Linn to play - rights to join drama and history together to experience the way people felt. This work is important to help us understand the feelings and emotions of others.

Well done, you show an understanding of the topic and the purpose of the work.

Examples
Research