



Aspire Achieve Thrive

**Autumn Term  
(Half Term 1 & 2)**

# **History**

**Year 11**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tutor:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Year 11 Homework Timetable

<b>Monday</b>	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1	
<b>Tuesday</b>	Sparx Science	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	
<b>Wednesday</b>	Sparx Maths	Science Task 1	Option C Task 2	
<b>Thursday</b>	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Science	Option B Task 2	Sparx Maths
<b>Friday</b>	Modern Britain Task 2	Science Task 2	English Task 2	

### Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

### Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)
French
Geography
History

Option B
Art
Business Studies
Catering
Computer Science
History
Health & Social Care
Music
Sport
IT

Option C
Business Studies
Childcare
Catering
Drama
Geography
Health & Social Care
Triple Science
Sport

## Half Term 1 (6 weeks) - Year 11

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 2 11th September 2023	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Rise of Cromwell	<b>Question:</b> Explain one reason why Cromwell rose to power
Week 3 18th September	<b>Revision Cards on:</b> Cromwell's rise to power	<b>Question:</b> Describe 2 key features of Cromwell's rise to power Describe 2 key features of the Catholic Church in England in 1533
Week 4 25th September	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Break with Rome and the 1534 Acts	<b>Question:</b> Describe 2 key features of the Break with Rome Describe 2 key features of the Act of Succession
Week 5 2nd October 2023	<b>Revision Cards on:</b> Opposition on the Break with Rome	<b>Question:</b> Describe 2 key feature of Elizabeth Barton's opposition to Henry Describe 2 key features of Thomas More's opposition to Henry
Week 6 9th October 2023	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Monasteries and the Pilgrimage of Grace	<b>Question:</b> Explain one reason why the Pilgrimage of Grace happened
Week 7 16th October	<b>Revision Cards on:</b> The fall of Anne Boleyn	<b>Question:</b> Explain one reason why Anne Boleyn fell from power

### Exam Question Structures:

#### 1. Explain one reason why... (4)

- a. You need to identify one relevant reason.
- b. You need to explain why this reason led to the change/introduction
- c. You need to use detailed factual evidence (your own knowledge) about the reason to back up your answer.

#### 2. Explain one similarity....(4)

- a. You need to identify a similarity between the time periods.
- b. You need to explain why the time periods were similar
- c. You need to use detailed factual evidence (your own knowledge) about both time periods to back up your answer.

#### 3. Describe two key features...(4)

- a. You need to give two relevant features linked to the topic in the question.
- b. You need to support both features with detailed factual evidence (your own knowledge)

#### 4. What is your opinion on this statement? (8)

1. You need to give your opinion- do you agree/disagree/partly agree?
2. What factual evidence (own knowledge) do you have to back up your opinion?
3. Why does this evidence help prove your argument?

### Half Term 2 (8 weeks including mocks) - Year 11

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 8 30th October	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Cromwell's reforms	<b>Question</b> Cromwell was more successful than Wolsey. How far do you agree?
Week 9 6th November	<b>Revision Cards</b> The fall of Cromwell	<b>Question:</b> Anne of Cleves marriage was the main reason Cromwell fell from power? How far do you agree
Week 10 13th November	<b>Cornell Notes on</b> <b>Cold War</b> The Falls	<b>Question:</b> Explain the importance of Gorbachev coming to power for the fall of Eastern Europe
Week 11 20th November	<b>Mock Exams</b>	<b>Mock Exams</b>
Week 12 27th November	<b>Mock Exams</b>	<b>Mock Exams</b>
Week 13 4th December	<b>Revision Cards</b> Cold War - The Doctrines	<b>Question:</b> Explain the importance of Gorbachev coming to power for the fall of the Soviet Union
Week 14 11th December	<b>Cornell notes on:</b> Flashpoints	<b>Question</b> <b>Explain the importance of the Cuban missile crisis for the development of the Cold War</b>
Week 15 18th December	<b>Revision Cards</b> Flashpoints	<b>Question</b> <b>Explain the importance of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan for the development of the Cold War</b>

### Week 2-3 - Cromwell's Rise

Thomas Cromwell became the Chief Minister by 1534, until 1540.

1485- Cromwell was born in London. His father was a blacksmith and a cloth worker.

Teenage years up to 1512- Cromwell fought in wars in Italy as a mercenary soldier. He worked for merchants in the Netherlands in the important trading town of Antwerp.

1512-1513- When Cromwell was 27 he returned from abroad. He then trained as a lawyer.

1523- Cromwell became a Member of Parliament. This was at a time when Henry was planning to invade France. Cromwell did not believe that England had the money or the army to launch a successful invasion. Cromwell wrote a speech attacking the idea of an invasion.

1524- Cromwell was employed by Thomas Wolsey (the King's Chief Minister). He started working as Wolsey's legal advisor.

1529-1530- During this time, Wolsey fell from power. Even though most people were attacking Wolsey, Cromwell remained loyal to Wolsey and supported him.

1530- Cromwell was given membership to the Royal Council.

a.

1532+ Cromwell helped Henry to solve the problem of his desire to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon. He persuaded Henry to break from the Catholic Church and set up the Church of England.

1532- Cromwell was given several new titles by Henry VIII as a reward for helping him solve his problems. These included:

- Lordship of Romney in Wales- This gave Cromwell economic and political status. It also gave him money.
- Master of the King's Jewel House- This meant Cromwell was responsible for the crown jewels, which showed the King's power and authority. He was paid money for this role.
- Clerk of the Hanaper- Paid money for sealing charters and writs with the Great Seal- used to stamp all royal documents.

1533- Cromwell was given the job of Chancellor of the Exchequer. This meant he was responsible for collecting royal income. This was a position of the highest responsibility.

#### Personality and Characteristics

- Was seen as ruthless and unprincipled (as he was prepared to do Henry's 'dirty work')
- Capable of great loyalty
- Vibrant personality and could be witty, charming and persuasive
- Efficient

#### Reasons why Cromwell rose to power:

##### 2. His legal skills and education

- a. Able to use the communication skills he developed as a lawyer to put across convincing arguments and help save Henry's reputation.
- b. He was able to carry out instructions quickly and efficiently.
- c. Put him in a good position to work in the Royal Court and fulfil Henry's requests and demands.

##### 3. His loyalty

- a. Proved that Cromwell would not back away from a difficult situation. This is the type of person Henry would need help from to run the country.
- b. Henry was prepared to promote Cromwell on the grounds that he would be equally loyal to him.

##### 4. His religious flexibility

- a. Having travelled and lived in Europe, Cromwell became increasingly influenced by Protestant ideas. This shaped his thinking on the annulment.
- b. Henry's trust in Cromwell grew even further and increased Cromwell's power and influence further.

### Week 4 - Break with Rome

Throughout Henry's life and time as King of England, he was a Catholic. However, in 1534, Henry '**broke with Rome**' and changed the religion in England. It was no longer a Catholic country, but a Protestant one. The **Church of England** was created. **Protestant** = People that protested against the Catholic religion.

#### Reasons from the Break with Rome

**To increase his own wealth** = People often bought **Indulgences** from the Catholic church. The church made a lot of money this way, especially from the rich.

The church owned many large areas of farmland. People who used this land to grow crops had to give one tenth to the Church (the Tithe).

#### 4. **To have a male heir** = Martin Luther had started the **Reformation**.

By 1526, Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon was not going well. Catherine had not been pregnant since 1518. Before that she had only given birth to one healthy child- a daughter called Mary. Henry was worried that daughter would not be able to control England and wanted a son. Henry had met Anne Boleyn and fallen in love. He was convinced that if he could marry her, she would give him a son. However, the Pope had refused Henry's request for an annulment. Therefore he could not remarry and produce a **legitimate** male heir to the throne.

Catholic Churches were very extravagant. They were decorated with many gold ornaments.

- If Henry changed the religion in England to Protestant, he became the Head of the Church of England.
- This meant he would own all of the farmland and gold ornaments.
- If the English Church was no longer Catholic, Henry would not need to pay taxes to the Pope in Rome.

**To increase his power in England** = The Church in England was Roman Catholic and was led by the Pope.

This meant that the King (Henry) could not tell anyone from the church what to do, even if they lived in England.

Even if a churchman committed a crime, they would be tried by fellow churchmen and not punished harshly.

The people of England were Catholics. They would listen to the Pope over the King if they disagreed.

- If Henry changed the religion in England to Protestant, he became the Head of the Church of England.
- Henry would therefore have all of the power in England to himself.

**He disagreed with the Catholic religion** = Martin Luther had started the **Reformation**.

Luther had had many problems with the Catholic church, such as:

- The Bible was only available in Latin.
- That the Catholic Church was **corrupt**. Priests did not follow the rules of the church like they were supposed to.
- The Pope could control the monarchs of Catholic countries. He could use his power to tell them when they could divorce and remarry.
- Luther did not agree with **Indulgences** or that the church took money from its followers.

So, Luther had created the **Protestant** religion- a different type of Christianity.

Lots of people in England began to believe the Protestant ideas.

- The Protestant religion solved lots of the issues that people disliked about the Catholic religion.
- If Henry changed to Protestant then he would keep lots of people in England happy. They would stay loyal and support him.
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- If Henry changed the religion in England to Protestant, he became the Head of the Church of England.
- This meant he could put his supporters in positions of power in the Protestant church.

They would then agree to the annulment so that he could marry Anne Boleyn and have a son**Acts of the Reformation:**

#### 1. **ACT OF SUCCESSION 1534**

- Henry's marriage to Catherine was invalid
- Only children from his lawful wife Anne could succeed him
- Princess Mary was illegitimate and removed from the succession
- Treason to criticise Henry's marriage to Anne
- **This was the first break with Rome as Henry could decide who he could marry.**

#### 2. **ACT OF SUPREMACY 1534**

- Declared Henry 'Supreme Head of the Church in England'
- Everyone had to take an oath recognising Henry as Head of the Church.
- Anyone who didn't would be charged with treason.
- The Pope no longer had any authority over England.

#### 3. **TREASON ACT 1534**

- Old definition = Plotting against the king or waging war against him
- New definition = Anyone denying the Act of Succession (no evidence was needed)
- Punishment = Hanging.

Week 5 - Opposition to the Break with Rome **Key Individuals**

<p>1. <b>Elizabeth Barton (The Nun of Kent)</b> = Regarded as a holy woman with miraculous powers by the nobility and gentry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A book published in 1533 contained her prophecies. This included that Henry would burn in hell and that he would die a villain's death.</li> <li>● She criticised Protestant ideas- demanding loyalty to the Pope.</li> <li>● Barton was accused of high treason in Parliament and sentenced to death.</li> <li>● Her execution occurred on the same day that people of London were required to take the Oath of Succession.</li> </ul>	<p>2. <b>John Fisher</b> = Fisher tutored Henry when he was younger.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fisher refused to take the Oath of Supremacy and the Oath of Succession.</li> <li>● In 1535, the Pope made Fisher a Cardinal. The Pope hoped that in doing this he would stop Henry executing Fisher. Fisher was executed in 1535.</li> </ul>	<p>3. <b>Sir Thomas More</b> = Member of the nobility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Known throughout Europe</li> <li>● Refused to take the Oath of Succession.</li> <li>● He claimed Protestants were criminals who 'bespatter the most holy image of Christ crucified with the most foul excrement of their bodies.'</li> <li>● More was imprisoned but refused to say anything about the King, which made it difficult to accuse him of treason.</li> <li>● More was visited in prison by Richard Riche, the Solicitor-General, who testified at More's trial that he had spoken treasonable words by denying the King's supremacy.</li> <li>● More was found guilty and sentenced to death.</li> </ul>
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Week 6 - Monasteries and Pilgrimage of Grace

<p><b>Role of the Monasteries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Religious</b>- Monks were required to worship and pray on a daily basis. Monks were expected to be poor, chaste (pure) and obedient to ensure they were worshipping God properly. Monks and nuns had to say prayers for the dead.</li> <li>2. <b>Educational</b>- Monks often educated young boys of nobility and gentry. They were places of learning where books and manuscripts were written and kept.</li> <li>3. <b>Medical</b>- Monasteries also acted as hospitals and hospices looking after the dying and sick.</li> <li>4. <b>Social and Economic</b>-Monasteries provided help for the poor. They also provided employment for local people who helped run the monasteries and maintain their lands. In addition, monasteries provided a home for widows and widowers, as well as elderly nobles.</li> <li>5. <b>Administrative</b>- Some senior monks helped administer justice and 30 sat in the House of Lords. Some advised the King.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Shutting Down the monasteries</b> Cromwell ordered a survey called <b>Valor Ecclesiasticus</b> to look into the <b>finances of the monasteries</b>- this report showed that the monasteries had a total income of £160,000 a year, or three times the income of royal estates.</p> <p>He also ordered a survey of the monasteries called the <b>Compendium Compertorum</b>, to see whether the <b>monks and nuns were living completely religious lives</b> or whether they were breaking their own rules</p> <p><b>he Lincolnshire Rebellion (1536)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>2nd October</b> = 3,000 people gathered in Lincolnshire. They were led by Nicholas Melton.</li> <li>● <b>4th October</b> = An unpopular church official, Dr Raynes, carrying out an investigation into the clergy for the king was murdered by a mob.</li> <li>● <b>7th October</b> = 10,000 rebels marched to Lincoln with the support of the gentry. They sent a set of Articles to the king in which they expressed their outrage at the dissolution of the monasteries.</li> <li>● <b>10th October</b> = Henry sent a message threatening to punish the rebels and destroy their land. He also sent the Duke of Suffolk with 3000 men.</li> <li>● <b>11th October</b> = The gentry in Lincolnshire backed</li> </ul>	<p>Pilgrimage of Grace <b>First three weeks of October</b> = 40,000 rebels (Pilgrims) assembled into nine well-armed groups, each led by a member of the nobility. The overall leader was Robert Aske. <b>16th October</b> = Aske entered York with 10,000 Pilgrims. <b>19th October</b> = Hull was taken by the rebels. <b>21st October</b> = Pontefract Castle was taken over. Lord Darcy, who controlled the castle, only put up a half hearted resistance to the rebels and then he joined their side. This meant the rebels had the support of the nobility. By the time, much of the North was under the control of the rebels. <b>27th October</b> = Henry sent the Duke of Norfolk with an army of 8000 to crush the rebellion. They met Aske and 30,000 Pilgrims at Doncaster Bridge. Norfolk decided not to fight but to negotiate. Two of the Pilgrims leaders were allowed to present their grievances to the king. <b>Late October/Early November</b> = Henry agreed to further negotiations through the Duke of Norfolk. Aske compiled the Pontefract Articles demanding the end of Protestantism, the restoration of the papal authority and the monasteries, and for Mary's birth to be legitimate.</p>
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<p>6. <b>Commercial-</b> Many large monasteries were businesses controlling estates and renting out land to local farmers.</p> <p>7. <b>Places of refuge-</b> monasteries were safe places where people could stay when they travelled. They also acted as safe haven for people who felt threatened.</p>	<p>down and asked for a royal pardon and the remainder of the rebels disbanded.</p>	<p><u>6th December</u> = Pilgrim representatives and the Duke of Norfolk met at Doncaster Bridge and accepted the king's offer of a pardon and for parliament to discuss the Pilgrim's grievances. Aske disbanded the rebels and spoke in favour of the king. Aske was hanged in York, in July.</p>
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Week 7 - The fall of Anne Boleyn

**Key Facts**

1. Anne Boleyn gave birth to Elizabeth on 7th September 1533, not the boy Henry wanted. a male heir was needed to ensure the Tudor dynasty.
2. In 1535 Henry noticed Jane Seymour, a lady in waiting for Anne. She was a complete opposite to the loud and demanding Queen.
3. In January 1536 Anne suffered a miscarriage after hearing a rumour that Henry was dead(he fell from his horse and was unconscious for two hours). Henry did not believe this was an accident and thought that God was punishing him for marrying Anne while he was still married to Catherine.
4. Henry and Anne attended the May Day Joust. Half way through the King left and several courtiers were arrested accused of committing adultery with the queen.
5. Five men were accused of adultery including Anne's own brother George Boleyn.
6. Cromwell interrogated all men and produced evidence.

The reasons Anne Boleyn fell from power were:-

<p>Jane Seymour. Jane was sweet and homely, a contrast to the loud and outspoken Anne. She was not that intelligent but behaved like a good Tudor wife should. She was from a large family and so many believed she would be able to have lots of children. Members of the court wanted Henry to have Jane as a wife because they disliked Anne. They encouraged Henry to fall in love with Jane. Jane became lady in waiting to Anne</p>	<p><b>Adultery.</b> By mid-1536 a rumour started that Anne was having an affair. Anna was extremely flirtatious and was often surrounded by men. It was easy to see how Cromwell could build a case against her. It is extremely unlikely that Anne would have engaged in these affairs as she had waited so long to sleep with Henry. Court musician Mark Smeaton was arrested, tortured and confessed to the affair. Anne was charged with 5 cases of adultery.</p>	<p><b>Cromwell.</b> Cromwell and Anne fell out over how the money from the monasteries should be spent. He wanted it for the court and she wanted to build schools with it. Some historians think Cromwell plotted to rid Henry of Anne. Cromwell and Anne fell out over foreign policy. She wanted an alliance with France and him with the Hapsburgs (Charles V). Cromwell took the lead role in building the case against Anne. All the evidence was based on hearsay.</p>	<p><b>Children.</b> Anne had a daughter Elizabeth in September 1533. Then a miscarriage in 1534. And another miscarriage in January 1536 after a rumour circulated that Henry had died. Some historians believe the baby was deformed and Henry believed this was God telling him his marriage was unlawful. Henry's fall from his horse made him realise that to die without a son would put the country in danger. In 1536 Henry was 45 and desperate for a son to succeed him. The Pope threatened England while there was no male heir to take over the throne</p>
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<p>Week 8 - Cromwell's Policies / Reforms</p>		
<p><b>Justice System =</b>  <u>Churches</u>                  Churches were sanctuaries where people could not be arrested. If criminals remained within the church walls they were safe from arrest for 40 days. It was a reminder to the King of the power of the Church.                  1540 - Parliament abolished sanctuary.</p> <p><u>Liberties</u>                  This was where the local lord had been given the right to hold trials and punish criminals, often with fines.                  These Lords wanted to keep their rights.                  1536 - Parliament abolished liberties.</p> <p><b>Raising Money =</b>                  Cromwell raised money from the Dissolution of the Monasteries                  Henry's income increased from £100,000 per year in 1530 to £240,000 per year between 1536 and 1547.                  This gave Henry enough money to build warships like the Mary Rose</p> <p><u>Court of First Fruits and Tenths</u>                  Created in 1540 by Cromwell. Collected a tax from the clergy that had been previously sent to Rome.                  Had legal powers to settle disputes over how much money was owed.</p>	<p><b>Dealing with Parliament =</b>                  Cromwell introduced a system where laws are agreed by both the House of Commons and the House of Lords before being signed by the monarch - <b>These are known as Acts of Parliament.</b>                  Between 1532 and 1540m 333 Acts were passed by Parliament. Parliament also began to meet more frequently.</p> <p><u>Why did Cromwell do this?</u>                  Parliament allowed Cromwell to secure support from the people who mattered.                  He knew that people would be more willing to support decisions if they were involved in approving them.                  The House of Lords represented the nobility and the Church.                  The House of Commons was made up of wealthy landowners, merchants and royal administrators.</p>	<p><b>Increasing Henry's Power =</b>  <u>Ireland</u>  <b>Problem-</b> Cromwell and Henry worried about the power of the Anglo-Irish Lords. They didn't accept Protestantism and they were far enough away from London to do as they wanted.  <b>Solution-</b> Cromwell established a permanent military force in the area. This meant he didn't have to rely on the Anglo-Irish Lords for military help.</p> <p><u>Wales</u>  <b>Problem-</b> Wales had its own laws and language.  <b>Solution-</b> In 1536, Wales formally became a part of England. English laws replaced Welsh laws.</p> <p><u>North of England</u>  <b>Problem-</b> The Pilgrimage of Grace proved to Henry that the Council of the North (who Henry depended on for keeping law and order in the North) did not completely support him and his religious changes.  <b>Solution-</b> Cromwell reorganised the Council of the North and put it under royal control. The King still depended on it to keep control in the North.</p>

Week 9 - The Fall of Cromwell

1. Henry had refused to consider marriage after the death of Jane Seymour but he still only had one son.
2. Cromwell persuaded him to consider a foreign marriage to give England an alliance against France and a possible Catholic invasion.
3. Henry had Anne's portrait- when he saw her in real life he thought of her as 'Flanders Mare'.
4. Cromwell persuaded him to marry her still in 1540. Henry regretted it; he blamed Cromwell.

**EXECUTION of Cromwell:-** Bill of Attainder charged Cromwell with treason so he had no chance to defend himself.

Why did Cromwell fall from power:-

<p><b>Religion.</b> Many Catholics disliked Cromwell for his role in the Reformation. They blamed him for the changes, not Henry. Henry started to have second thoughts about moving towards Protestant beliefs. In 1539 he supported the Act of Six Articles which moved ideas back to Catholicism. In 1540, Cromwell's enemies told Henry that Cromwell was supporting people who opposed the Act of Six Articles and that he wanted to make the Church more Protestant. The Duke of Norfolk was a Catholic and was deeply opposed to the religious changes. Norfolk, alongside the Bishop of Winchester persuaded Henry that Cromwell's reformation of the church had gone too far. Henry felt Cromwell was being disloyal and was endangering the King's soul as he was not prosecuting Protestant preachers who opposed the Act of Six Articles.</p>	<p><b>Enemies</b> The Duke of Norfolk (Uncle of Anne Boleyn) believed that the King's advisors should be of noble birth and not low born upstarts like Cromwell and Wolsey. In June 1539, Norfolk and Cromwell had a public argument about whether Wolsey had been a loyal servant to the King. Cromwell still stood up for Wolsey. The Duke of Norfolk had a 19 year old niece called Catherine Howard. Norfolk introduced her to the King after his divorce from Anne so that when she became Queen he would gain more influence over Henry which would help him to get rid of Cromwell. The Duke of Norfolk was a Catholic and was deeply opposed to the religious changes. Norfolk, alongside the Bishop of Winchester persuaded Henry that Cromwell's reformation of the church had gone too far. In the early 1540s, the Duke of Norfolk instructed Catherine Howard to spread rumours that Cromwell was not putting in enough effort into securing the divorce from Anne of Cleves. If Cromwell was not around then the Duke of Norfolk could get closer to the King and influence his decisions.</p>	<p><b>Accusations ( Ambition)</b> Cromwell was accused by his enemies of trying to build up his power and wealth over the course of 10 years, so that he could make himself as great as the King. Trying to rival the king's power was treason. Cromwell, like Wolsey, was of low birth and so disliked by the nobility. Claims were made that Cromwell had been planning to marry Henry's eldest daughter, Mary Tudor. This would make Cromwell a central member of the royal family. It would also be treason to be considering marrying Mary without Henry's permission.</p>	<p><b>Divorce</b> Henry VIII needed a wife and this time he wanted a foreign wife. During the 1530s there were regular 'invasion scares' . The greatest of the scares came early in 1539 when Francis I and Charles V made a peace treaty and the Pope encouraged them to attack England to restore Catholicism. Henry therefore needed a wife to seal an alliance with another ruler to stop Catholic leaders thinking they could invade England. Advised by Cromwell, Henry selected Anne of Cleves. She was selected based on paintings of her and listening to reports on her. Anne of Cleves has unfairly gone down in history as the 'Flanders mare, who was so ugly that Henry divorced her within six months. The wedding was postponed for two days as Henry desperately tried to get out of the marriage. Cromwell persuaded him to go through with it, but Henry must have realised he had little choice. He needed an alliance: at that moment, Charles V and Francis I but he was extremely angry with Cromwell</p>
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**What was the Sinatra Doctrine and why was it introduced ?**

In 1988 Gorbachev rejected the Brezhnev Doctrine and accepted that members of the Warsaw Pact could make changes in their own countries without interference from The Soviet Union. He also announced the withdrawal of Soviet army,tanks and aircraft from Eastern Europe.This was part of Gorbachev's new thinking which meant the Soviet Union could trade with capitalist countries and would not provide a force for use against reform in the satellite countries.

When Gorbachev had become leader of the soviet Union in 1985 he realised this country had to reform in order to survive. He inherited many problems including a low standard of living, a war in Afghanistan, limited computer technology and a decline in the popularity of communism. Gorbachev would need to reform and modernise communism. He introduced Glasnost ( more open approach) and Perestroika ( restructuring of the economy) . Gorbachev also wanted to improve relations with the West so the Soviets could spend less on the Arms race.

**Impact on Eastern Europe**

Gorbachev had never intended to weaken his control of Eastern Europe , he wanted to strengthen communism with reform .Trouble began in Poland where the shipbuilding Trade Union Solidarity had been operating illegally for some time. A series of strikes throughout 1988 led to elections in which the non- communist solidarity won . Soviets did nothingMay 1989 Hungary opened her borders to the non communist Austria once again people could travel from the East to the West. 1000s began to leave East Germany . this was followed by mass protests against the communist regime in East Germany. Until the East German Government agreed to open the border . Free elections were promised, the wall came down and Germany was reunited. This was followed by a bloodless revolution in Czechoslovakia called the velvet revolution and the fall communism in Hungary. In Romania the President Ceausescu ordered the army to fire on demonstrators . Huge crowds still gathered and booed the President who then tried to flee. The army and secret police fight and 100s are killed.President is shot by firing squad and communism collapses.

**Impact on Cold War**

Gorbachev had wanted to improve relations with the West. He met with US President Reagan several times like in Geneva in 1985. Reagan had always said he was prepared to negotiate from a position of strength. Reagan increased spending (550 billion on the new neutron bomb and Strategic Defence Initiative (star wars) ) on defence gave him this strength.Although they both agreed things needed to change it too until 1987 for the INF treaty to be signed. This agreed that medium range missiles would be removed from Europe within 3 years. First time missiles were actively removed. Gorbachev also announced he was withdrawing from Afghanistan and reducing his spending on weapons. This greatly reduced the tension.

In 1989 at the Malta summit Gerge Bush American President declared the Cold war was over but it was not really over until the Soviet Union collapsed

**Impact on Soviet Union**

The Soviet Union was also going through a national crisis. It was made up of 15 republics each with its own parliament but centrally controlled by Moscow. In 1990 the Baltic republics ( Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia) demanded independence. Encouraged by Sinatra Doctrine and glasnost. Trying to keep them Gorbachev granted them more power but this was not enough . Lithuania declared itself independent in March 1990 . Gorbacheb sent troops to its capita Vilnas and several people were killed but the people were determined. April Georgia And Ukraine also declared independence.

Gorbachev's policies haven't really improved the standard of living and now people are divided. Some wanted more reforms while others wanted a return to the old ways..a coup by hard line communists in August 1991 led to Gorbacbbev being kidnapped and a demand made for his resignation.Tanks were sent onto the streets to deter protesters. Boris Yeltsin the mayor of Moscow condemned the coup,he rallied opposition.There were protests in major cities and the coup collapsed. Although Gorbachev was reinstated he had lost control.On Christmas Day 1991 Gorbachev resigned ,the next day the Soviet Union was dissolved. Yeltsin became the leader of the largest Republic Russia.

## Week 13 - The Importance of the Brezhnev Doctrine

### What was the Brezhnev Doctrine of 1968 ?

Introduced by the then Soviet leader Brezhnev. It said the Soviet Union had the right to invade any country in Eastern Europe whose actions appeared to threaten the security of the Eastern Bloc. It also stated communism would remain a one party system, no reforms were to take place and no Warsaw Pact Country would be allowed to leave. At attempt to break these rules or any attack by a capitalist country would be met with force

#### Why was it introduced

It was introduced to justify the Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Czechoslovakia had been communist since 1948 and was a member of the Warsaw Pact. However there was a growing discontent over poor living standards, lack of freedoms like free speech. Alexander Dubce became leader in January 1968 and he wanted to introduce his form of communism ( Communism with a human face). He introduced the Prague Spring ( a series of reforms including more trade with the West, industry decentralised , trade unions and freedom of speech) BUT Czechoslovakia would not leave the Warsaw Pact. At first Brezhnev appeared to accept these changes . However as Czechoslovakia became more friendly with Romania and Yugoslavia other Eastern Bloc countries like Poland and East Germany asked Brezhnev to take action. On 21st August 500,000 soviet troops invaded Czechoslovakia. The West condemned the invasion but did nothing because this was in the Soviet sphere of influence

Impact on Soviets Czechoslovakia was returned to soviet style communism. Brezhnev showed he was prepared to attack friendly countries to keep his power. He showed he was a strong leader. Relations between Usa and Soviets remained strained

#### When was it used?

The Soviet Union ( Brezhnev) used the Brezhnev Doctrine to justify the invasion of Afghanistan . A civil war had broken out between the Afghanistan communist government and Islamic fundamentalists now as the Mujahideen over reforms the Afghanistan Government asked the Soviets for help. They did not want Islamic fundamentalism spreading so they invaded on 24th December 1979 .

The war was a disaster for the Soviets . Brezhnev found it difficult to fight the mountainous terrain and the Mujahideen were supplied by the USA. His reputation was damaged and the financial cost was great

The USA responded with the Carter Doctrine . President Carter said the USA would use force to prevent the Soviets from controlling the Persian Gulf.

The USA also boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics

Ended Detente and started the second Cold war

What was Detente ? - This was an easing of the tensions in the Cold War. It was a direct consequence of the dangers of the Cuban missile crisis. The policy of MAD had not reduced the tension and was costing both sides too much more causing living standards to fall in the Soviet Union .The Usa wanted to get out of Vietnam and needed the Soviets help to do so.

SALT 1 1972 ( Nixon and Brezhnev) agreed to limit ABMs and a temporary limit on ICBMs. Preventing one side getting the advantages and slowing down the Arms Race

Helsinki Accords (Agreement) 1975 signed by 33 countries . They recognised European borders, agreed to cooperate more and uphold human rights in 1975 there was a space link up between USA and Soviets.

However under the surface tensions were still there and MAD remained the strategy. Both sides also had huge stockpiles of weapons SALT 2 1979

Banned USA and Soviet from launching new missile programmes and limited the number of MIRVs. However it never happened because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

What was the Second Cold war? Ronald Reagan became President of the USA , he was a hard line communist and said he was going to stamp out the evils of communism. He would negotiate but only from a position of strength.

He spent \$ 550 billion on defence, introduced the neutron bomb and the Reagan Doctrine ( USA would support anti communist groups to overthrow communist governments ) He also changed USA strategy from MAD to NUTs ( targeted nuclear war). His main strategy was the SDI (Star Wars)

**Week 14 - Wartime Conferences and the development of the Cold War**

**Tehran Conference, November 1943**

**Attendance:** Stalin (USSR), Roosevelt (USA), Churchill (UK)

**Objectives:**

To discuss the group's planned invasion of Nazi occupied France. Stalin, the leader of the **USSR**, was keen to see this happen, as at this point the Soviet **Red Army** was the only army fighting the Nazis on land.

**Outcomes:**

1. The USA and Britain would invade France by May 1944
2. The USSR would join the USA and Britain in the war against Japan, once **Nazi Germany** was defeated

**Yalta Conference, February 1945**

**Attendance:** Stalin (USSR), Roosevelt (USA), Churchill (UK)

**Objectives:**

With an Allied victory looking likely, the aim of the Yalta Conference was to decide what to do with Germany once it had been defeated.

**Outcomes:**

1. Germany would be divided into four zones of occupation with the USSR, Britain, France and the USA each controlling a zone.
2. The German capital, Berlin, was about 100 miles inside the Soviet zone and it, too, was to be divided into four zones, each controlled by one of the Allied powers.
3. The USSR would be allowed to take **reparations** from defeated Germany
4. All countries freed from Nazi control were to be guaranteed the right to hold free, **democratic** elections to choose their own governments. However, Stalin was offered a **sphere of influence** in Eastern Europe where **communist** ideals would dominate.
5. Again, Stalin committed to joining the war against Japan, once Germany had been defeated. This was important to the Americans who were suffering heavy losses in the Pacific, despite the fact they were gradually pushing back the Japanese.
6. All the leaders made a commitment to pursue, and put on trial, suspected Nazi war criminals.
7. The Allies agreed to the setting up of the **United Nations**, an organisation dedicated to international cooperation and the prevention of war.

**Attendance:**

**Potsdam Conference, July-August 1945**

**Attendance:** Stalin (USSR), Truman (USA), Atlee (UK)

**Objectives:**

The main objective of the Potsdam Conference was to finalise a post-war settlement and put into action all the things agreed at Yalta

**Changes by the Potsdam Conference:**

- 1. A new US President:** The US President, Franklin D Roosevelt, had died and been replaced by his Vice-President, Harry S Truman. While Roosevelt had been willing to work with Stalin, largely because he needed the **USSR** to join the war against Japan, Truman made little secret of his dislike for **communism** and for Stalin personally.
  - 2. Nuclear threat:** Just before the Conference began, on 16 July 1945, the USA had successfully exploded an **atomic bomb** at their test site in the New Mexico desert. At Potsdam, Truman chose to inform Stalin that the US possessed a **new weapon of unusual destructive force**.
  - 3. Expansion of communism:** Despite agreeing at Yalta that free elections would be held in Eastern Europe after the defeat of Nazi Germany, there was little evidence at Potsdam that Stalin intended to allow them. In fact the **Red Army** was in control of Poland and the USSR was in the process of setting up a **communist** government.
- Outcome**
1. Little real progress was made at Potsdam beyond an agreement to put into action the commitments made at Yalta.
  2. Reparations from Germany were agreed to. It was agreed that the Soviets could take whatever they wanted from the Soviet controlled zone and 10 per cent from the Western zones.

**What caused the Truman Doctrine**

**1. The Long Telegram and the Novikov Telegram created tensions between the US and USSR.**

The Long Telegram suggested that the Soviet Union were trying to spread Communism  
The Novikov Telegram suggested that the USA would do anything to contain Communism.

**consequences of Truman Doctrine**

**What were the consequences of the introduction of the Truman Doctrine?**

- 1. The Marshall Plan was introduced**
  - a. \$17 billion dollars was given in aid to European countries to help rebuild their economies and stop them from turning to Communism.
  - b. This included Britain, France and West Germany.
- 2. The USSR created Cominform and Comecon**
  - a. Brought the countries of Eastern Europe under the control of the USSR.

**Other things that happened because of the Truman Doctrine:**

- 1. The USSR staged the Berlin Blockade**
  - a. Prevent people wanting to move to West Berlin to receive the Marshall Aid support.
  - b. The USA staged the airlift to prevent the spread of Communism into West Berlin.
- 2. Hungarians expected support of the Americans when the Soviets invaded in 1956.**
  - a. Radio Free Europe was used to inform the Communist nations that the US would support them if they needed it and to fight back against Communism.

**2. The USSR had begun building their buffer zone.**

By the time The Truman Doctrine was introduced the USSR had established pro-Soviet governments in Romania, Poland, East Germany, Baltic States and Hungary.

**3. American and British politicians were concerned about events in Greece and Turkey.**

Previously, Britain had been influential in the area but was no longer in a financial position to support governments who would be pro-Western.

Communism had already spread to many of Greece's neighbours and the Greek Communist Party was becoming ever more popular: there were concerns that Greece would fall to communism next.

The USA was the only Western ally in a financial position to stop this from happening.

b. They rejected the Marshall Plan and agreed to trade with each other instead.

**3. The USSR increased the size of their Buffer Zone**

a. In 1948 they established a pro-Soviet government in Czechoslovakia.

**3. The Berlin Wall was built due to the brain drain**

a. This was when skilled people moved from East Berlin to West Berlin due to the better standard of living and pay in the West which was caused by the MARshall Plan and the containment of Communism.

## STEP 2: CREATE CUES

**What:** Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

**What:** Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

**How:**

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

**Why:** Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

## STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

**What:** Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

**When:** During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

**How:**

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

**Why:** Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

## STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

**What:** Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

**What:** At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

**How:** In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

**Why:** Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

# WEEK 2 : Cornell Notes

Date	11 / 9 /23	Topic: Cromwell's Rise to power	
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary







# WEEK 4: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	25 / 9 /23	Topic:Break with Rome	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary





# WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

<b>Date</b> 9 / 10 /23	<b>Topic: 1</b> Monasteries and the Pilgrimage of Grace	Revision guide page
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<b>links</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Questions</b>	

**Summary**







# WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

<b>Date</b>	<b>30 /10</b>	<b>/23</b>	<b>Topic:</b> Cromwell's reforms	Revision guide page
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<b>links</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Questions</b>	

**Summary**





# WEEK 10 : Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	30 /10	/23	Topic:The Falls	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary



# WEEK 11: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Date	20 / 11 /23	Topic
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# WEEK 11: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date     /     /	Topic
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# WEEK 12: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date / /	Topic
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# WEEK 14: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

<b>Date</b>	<b>11/12</b>	<b>/23</b>	<b>Topic: Flashpoints</b>	Revision guide page
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<b>links</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Questions</b>	

**Summary**













## Week 3 Cromwell's rise

<p>Revision Card</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What did Cromwell's dad do?</li><li>2. What jobs did Cromwell have before he returned to England?</li><li>3. Who did Cromwell work for before 1530?</li><li>4. What brought him to Henry VIII's attention?</li><li>5. When did he become Henry's chief minister?</li><li>6. What characteristics made him a good minister?</li><li>7. What problem did he need to solve for Henry?</li></ol>	<p><b>Answers</b></p>
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## Week 5 Opposition to the Break with Rome

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Who was Elizabeth Barton?</li><li>2. What did she object to?</li><li>3. Who was John Fisher and what was his opposition?</li><li>4. Why was Thomas More executed?</li><li>5. Who led the Pilgrimage of Grace?</li><li>6. What caused the Pilgrimage of Grace?</li><li>7. Which castle did they take?</li><li>8. How was the Pilgrimage of Grace ended?</li></ol>	<p><b>Answers</b></p>
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## Week 7 Fall of Anne Boleyn

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What was the name of Anne's child?</li><li>2. Why was Henry not happy with this child?</li><li>3. Who did Henry now want to marry?</li><li>4. Which minister had Anne fallen out with?</li><li>5. What was Anne accused of doing?</li><li>6. When was Anne executed?</li><li>7. Who did Henry then marry?</li></ol>	<p><b>Answers</b></p>
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## Week 9 - The Fall of Cromwell

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Who did Cromwell arrange for Henry to marry in 1540?</li><li>2. Why did he need to marry her?</li><li>3. What did Henry not like about this?</li><li>4. Which women did Henry want to marry?</li><li>5. Who was her important uncle?</li><li>6. Who was Cromwell accused of wanting to marry?</li><li>7. What religion was Cromwell?</li></ol>	<b>Answers</b>
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## Week 13 Doctrines

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. When was the Truman Doctrine?</li><li>2. Which policy did the Truman Doctrine introduce?</li><li>3. What plan was brought in to support the Truman Doctrine?</li><li>4. When was the Brezhnev Doctrine?</li><li>5. What did it say?</li><li>6. What did the Carter Doctrine promise to protect?</li><li>7. Whose doctrine was the Sinatra Doctrine?</li><li>8. What did the Sinatra Doctrine say?</li></ol>	<b>Answers</b>
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## Week 15- Flashpoints

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What happened to Berlin at the wartime conferences?</li><li>2. What was Trizonia?</li><li>3. What did Stalin do to Berlin in 1948 ?</li><li>4. What problem was there in Berlin in 1958?</li><li>5. How was this problem solved?</li><li>6. Why did Khrushchev put missiles on Cuba?</li><li>7. What did Kennedy do in response?</li></ol>	<b>Answers</b>
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Aspire  
ACHIEVE  
Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive