



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Autumn Term
Term 1
History
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Option B Task 1	Sparx Science	Science Task 1
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Maths	Option B Task 2
Friday	Sparx Science	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)	Option B	Option C
Computer Science	Business Studies	Art
Languages	Hospitality and Catering	Business Studies
Geography	Drama	Hospitality and Catering
History	Music	Computer Science
	Geography	Drama
	Health and Social Care	Photography
	ICT	Science (Triple)
	Media Studies	Sport
	Music	
	Sport	
	Travel and Tourism	

Half Term 1 (8 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 1st September 2025	Cornell Notes on: Germany 1918-9	Question: Describe one key feature of Germany in 1918 (2) Describe one key feature of the government of Germany in 1918 (2)
Week 2 8th September 2025	Revision Cards on: Threats from the Left	Question: Explain why the Spartacist uprising failed (7)
Week 3 15th September 2025	Cornell Notes on: Weimar Constitution	Question: Describe one key feature of the Weimar constitution (2) Describe one key feature of the problems caused by the Weimar constitution: (2)
Week 4 22nd September 2025	Revision Cards on: Treaty of Versailles	Question: Explain why the Germans were so unhappy about the Treaty of Versailles (7)
Week 5 29th September 2025	Cornell Notes on: Threats from the Right	Question: Explain why the Kapp Putsch failed (7)
Week 6 6th October 2025	Revision Cards on: 1923	Question: Describe one key feature of the problems Germany faced in 1923 (2) Describe one key feature of the government's attempts to solve the problems in 1923 (2)
Week 7 13th October 2025	Cornell Notes on: Rise of the Nazis	Question: Explain why there were changes to the Nazi party (7)
Week 8 20th October 2025	Revision Cards on: Stresemann and the Golden years	Question: Describe one key feature of the Dawes Plan (2) Describe one key feature of the culture in Weimar Germany (2)

Half Term 2 (7 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 9 3rd November 2025	Cornell Notes on: The Cold War up to Cuba	Question: Describe a consequence of the Truman Doctrine (4)
Week 10 10th November 2025	Revision Cards on: Cuban Missile Crisis	Question: Explain why Khrushchev put missiles on Cuba (7)
Week 11 17th November 2025	Cornell Notes on: Detente and Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan	Question: Describe a consequence of the Cuban Missile Crisis (4)
Week 12 24th November 2025	Revision Cards on: Detente and Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan	Question: Explain the importance of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan for Detente (6)
Week 13 1st December 2025	Cornell Notes on: Czechoslovakia 1968	Question: Explain the importance of the Brezhnev Doctrine for Eastern Europe (6)
Week 14 8th December 2025	Revision Cards on: Second Cold War	Question: Explain one importance of Reagan becoming leader of the USA (6)
Week 15 15th December 2025	Cornell Notes on: Gorbachev and the Falls	Question: Explain one importance of Gorbachev becoming leader of the Soviet Union for Eastern Europe (6)

Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 - Germany 1918-19	
<u>Key Words</u> Abdicate - give up the throne Armistice - truce - agreement to stop fighting Kaiser - German Emperor Reichstag - Parliament November Criminals - Nickname given to those who signed the armistice agreement	<u>Key Dates</u> 1888 - Kaiser Wilhelm comes to power 1914 - WW1 breaks out 11th November 1918 - Germany signs armistice agreement 6th April 1917 - America declares war on Germany 9th November 1918 - Kaiser abdicated
<u>Key Facts</u> Kaiser: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Most power was in the hands of the Kaiser.2. He could appoint or dismiss the Chancellor.3. He could dissolve the Reichstag.4. The Kaiser did not allow criticism of the government and ensured everyone was obedient towards him. Germany before 1914: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Germans had one of the best welfare systems in Europe2. In the years before WWI, German industry developed rapidly.3. By 1914 Germany was producing more iron and steel, and as much coal as Britain. Stab in the Back theory (Dolchstoß) <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The German army was never defeated militarily during the First World War, although Germany was losing and its people were starving Germany was never invaded.2. It is for this reason that people in Germany saw this as the army being stabbed in the back by their leaders.	

Week 2 - Threats from Left

Key Words

Republic - A country run by an elected president- not a monarch.

Constitution - The laws of a country/ How it is run.

Nationalisation - The state/government owns businesses.

Freikorps - Ex-German soldiers who had just fought in WWI.

Key Dates

Spartacist Uprising - January 1918

Key Facts

Spartacist Uprising (1918)

1. On the 9th November 1918, Prince Max von Baden, handed over his office to Friedrich Ebert
2. Ebert then carried out a series of actions to keep people from rebelling against the new government but still faced much opposition
3. On the 4th January 1919, Ebert sacked the police chief in Berlin. He was popular with the workers, so thousands of people started to protest.
4. The Spartacists decided to use this as a time to remove the government and start a communist revolution.
5. They encouraged people to revolt and take part in a general strike.
6. On the 6th of January 1919, 100,000 workers took to the streets to riot.
7. Ebert used ex-German soldiers called Freikorps to put down the revolt
8. On the 16th January 1919, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht (the leaders of the Spartacists) were arrested and killed by Freikorps' officers.
9. By the 13th of January, the rebels had been driven off the street
10. The violence caused the government to move out of Berlin and relocate to Weimar.

Week 3 - Weimar Constitution

Key Words

Proportional Representation - created small ineffective governments which made it difficult to make decisions

Article 48 - Gave the President emergency powers.

Proportional Representation - Percentage of votes equals the percentage of seats in Parliament.

President - Leader of the country.

Chancellor - Head of government.

Key Dates

Key Facts

Proportional Representation problems:

1. Instability
2. Inaction
3. Change
4. Public opinion

Weimar Constitution Disadvantages:

1. The President is able to appoint those who will follow his instruction/do his bidding to high (and important) positions.
2. Article 48

Weimar Constitution Advantages:

1. Men and women (over 20) able to vote = No discrimination based on gender etc
2. Fundamental Laws

Week 4 - Treaty of Versailles

Key Words

Diktat - an order or decree imposed by someone in power without popular consent

Key people:

Woodrow Wilson - President of USA

George Clemenceau - French president

David Lloyd George - British Prime minister

Key Dates

28th June 1919 - Treaty of Versailles

Key Facts

1. Germans called the Treaty a 'Diktat'
2. The terms of the treaty can be split into four categories, Land, Army, Money, Blame (LAMB)

Key Terms of the Treaty:

1. Completely responsible for WW1
2. To pay compensation = reparations
3. Armed forces to be 1000,000 men, 6 battleships, no tanks, subs or planes
4. Rhineland demilitarised
5. Germany not allowed to unite with Austria
6. Lost 13% of her land

Week 5 - Threats from the Right

Key Words

Reichswehr - German army

Freikorps - Ex-Soldiers. (Right-wing)

Nationalist - Someone who has a lot of pride and love for their country.

Putsch - A violent attempt to overthrow the Government.

Right Wing - authority, hierarchy, order, duty, nationalism etc

Left Wing - Freedom, equality, reforms, rights etc.

Key Dates

March 1920 - Kapp Putsch

Key Facts

Freikorps

1. They were made up of thousands of ex-servicemen who had been allowed to keep their weapons and refused to give up their uniforms when the war ended.
2. Many were anti-communist
3. They were employed by the Weimar Republic to use force against their opponents.

Kapp Putsch

1. In March 1920, under pressure from the Allies, Ebert ordered for Freikorps units to be disbanded.
2. This made the Freikorps worried that they were soon to become unemployed and they turned on the government. Five thousand armed Freikorps members marched on Berlin.
3. Soon the rebels controlled the city of Berlin and they put forward a nationalist politician, Wolfgang Kapp, as leader.
4. They declared a new government and invited the Kaiser to return from exile. In fear of their lives, members of the real government fled to Weimar
5. The Weimar government urged people not to co-operate and instead go on strike. Essential services- gas, electricity, water, transport- stopped and Berlin ground to a halt.
6. Wolfgang Kapp realised that he could not govern if the people would not work for him - He fled Berlin, but was caught and put in prison, where he later died.
7. The rebellion collapsed and the Weimar ministers returned to Berlin.

Week 6 - 1923 - The Year of Crisis

Key Words

Hyperinflation - German government printed large amounts of money to pay its workers, shopkeepers put their prices up as more money was printed so money began to lose its value

Key Dates

11th January 1923 - French and Belgium soldiers invade the Ruhr

Key Facts

1. Germany had to pay 132 billion gold marks (£6.6billion) in reparations for their actions in WWI. They had to pay it in equal yearly instalments over 66 years.
2. On 11th January 1923, French and Belgium soldiers marched into the Ruhr, a rich industrial area of German, full of coal mines and factories after Germany announced they could not afford the reparation payments
3. The German government ordered its workers to go on strike, this was called passive resistance - the German government promised to keep paying workers on strike.
4. The German government started printing large amounts of money to be able to pay the workers.-so shopkeepers began to put up their prices up every time more money was produced
5. People had to be paid more than once a day
6. The Weimar government lost lots of support.

Week 7 - The Nazis

Key Facts

Early Development

Hitler

- Corporal in WW1
- When war ended he was told to keep an eye on political parties - member of Freikorps
- Joined the DAP - small minority party with only enough money to buy groceries.

Setting up

- Hitler's personal appeal through his speeches
- Set up a permanent office in Munich and became NSDAP
- Hitler gets control within 2 years
- Swastika created
- Newspaper - people's observer set up.
- Leaders - Hess, Goering, Streicher, Rohm

25 Point programme

- February 1920
- Key points - colonies and land, Hatred of Jews and the Weimar Republic

Munich Putsch - November 1923

Hitler's soldiers occupied a beer hall where the local government were having a meeting. He declared a revolution and marched into Munich with the SA. Police found out and were waiting for them and a small gun fight broke out and the Nazis lost. Hitler was arrested and went to prison. His trial was a great propaganda event. Hitler was found guilty of treason and sentenced to five years but only served 9 months. His prison sentence was short and comfortable: Here he was able to gather his thoughts and write his book and he met many of the people who would become important to Nazi success. Whilst in prison he also decided that he needed to turn the Nazi party into a political party and gain power through legal means.

The NSDAP (Nazis) were banned but by 1925 this ban had been lifted

1924-1928- Lack of Support

Mein Kampf

Key themes; Aryan Race, Anti-Semitism, Nationalism and Traditional values.

Reorganisation

- Switch to legal policies
- Unbanned in 1925
- Created Gaue as a party structure
- SS created

Bamberg Conference - importance of

- 1926
- Nazis were divided - Nationalists and Socialists
- Hitler spoke for 5 hours
- Won over Goebbels
- Socialist side weakened
- Hitler's dominance as leader was established.

Week 8 - Stresemann

Key Facts

Stresemann

Aimed to unite under moderate politics

Rentenmar -November 1923

- New state bank was created, Rentenbank and a new currency called the Rentenmark
- Renamed the Reichsmark
- Currency stabilised.

Dawes Plan

- 1924
- Reparations reduced to 50 Million a year
- Loans of 25 Billion a year to industry
- Led to industrial output doubling

Young Plan 1929

- Reparations reduced to 2 billion
- Germany was given 59 more years to repay - until 1988
- Reduced the taxes on people and therefore boosted spending

Key policies

Locarno Pact - Britain, France Belgium and Italy. Secured the border with France and the Rhineland demilitarised.

League of Nations - Germany was allowed to join in 1926

Impact on domestic policies

- Stresemann's aim was to remove hardship in the hope it would reduce extremism and reach agreements so that he could negotiate the Treaty of Versailles.
- Rise in votes in moderate parties
- Hindenburg replaced Ebert
- Ebert had been seen as one of the November Criminals and the election of Hindenburg reassured the Middle Class
- Death of Stresemann (October 1929)

Changes to standards of living.- Unemployment insurance

- 1927- 3% of wages in return for 60 marks a week in unemployment and sickness benefit if needed.

Wages

- Length of the working week was shortened (50 in 1925, 46 in 1927)
- Real wages rose by 25%

Housing

- 1923 - 1 million shortage in housing
- 1925 - 15% rent tax
- 1925-9 - 100,000 new homes built
- By 1928 the housing crisis had eased.

Did it improve?

- Improvement was fragile
- Not everyone was happy, large business lost profit

Society

Culture- changed due to lack of Kaisers restrictions

Art - expressionist and reflected the artist's feelings and often critical of Weimar. E.g Otto Dix

Architecture - Bauhaus school of design, futuristic e.g Einstein Tower, looked like a rocket.

Cinema - popular across the world, financed by the government, e.g Metropolis 1926.

Women

Politics - Had the right to vote (90% voted), by 1932 112 women had been elected to the Reichstag, 10% of the Reichstag was female.

Work - by 1925 - back to pre war levels of employment (36%), women were not treated equally, they were paid less and expected to give up when they got married.

- Retain and service provided part time work
- Education and medicine jobs for women rose.

Leisure

- Birth rate fell and divorce rates rose.
- 'New woman' - bought more clothes, short hair, makeup, smoked, drank, liberal sexual attitudes.
- Greater financial independence.

Year 10 - Half Term 2 - The Cold War 1962 - 1991

Week 9- Recap on the Cold War		
<p>Containment</p> <p><u>What was the Truman Doctrine?</u></p> <p>This was the announcement that the USA were committed to a policy of containing the spread of Communism. In March 1947, President Truman made a speech to the US Congress in which he promised that the US would provide aid to any country taking a stand against communism.</p> <p><u>The Marshall Plan was introduced</u></p> <p>\$17 billion dollars was given in aid to European countries to help rebuild their economies and stop them from turning to Communism. This included Britain, France and West Germany.</p>		<p>Protection</p> <p>Stalin had been given a sphere of influence at the Wartime Conferences. As the Red Army liberated Europe Stalin had used intimidation to replace the Nazi regime with a communist one.</p> <p><u>The USSR had begun building their buffer zone.</u></p> <p>By the time The Truman Doctrine was introduced the USSR had established pro-Soviet governments in Romania, Poland, East Germany, Baltic States and Hungary.</p> <p><u>The USSR created Cominform and Comecon</u></p> <p>Brought the countries of Eastern Europe under the control of the USSR. They rejected the Marshall Plan and agreed to trade with each other instead. Czechoslovakia was also added to the Buffer Zone</p>
<p>Flashpoints</p> <p>Wartime Conferences</p> <p><u>Tehran Conference, November 1943</u></p> <p>Attendance: Stalin (USSR), Roosevelt (USA), Churchill (UK)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>To discuss the group's planned invasion of Nazi occupied France.</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <p>The USA and Britain would invade France by May 1944</p> <p>The USSR would join the USA and Britain in the war against Japan, once <u>Nazi Germany</u> was defeated</p> <p><u>Yalta Conference, February 1945</u></p> <p>Attendance: Stalin (USSR), Roosevelt (USA), Churchill (UK)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>To decide what to do with Germany once it had been defeated.</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <p>Germany would be divided into four zones of occupation with the USSR, Britain, France and the USA each controlling a zone. The German capital, Berlin, was also to be divided into four zones. Each controlled by one of the Allied powers.</p> <p>However, Stalin was offered a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe where <u>communist</u> ideals would dominate. Again, Stalin committed to joining the war against Japan.</p> <p><u>Potsdam Conference, July - August 1945</u></p> <p>Attendance: Stalin (USSR), Truman (USA), Atlee (UK)</p> <p>The war is over and USA had the atom bomb</p> <p><u>Outcome</u></p> <p>Little real progress was made at Potsdam beyond an agreement to put into action the commitments made at Yalta.</p>	<p>Berlin</p> <p>Berlin Blockade - 1948 in response to the joining of the 43 allied zones into Trizonia and the introduction of a new currency. Stalin blockaded all road and rail links into Berlin. The allies responded with the Berlin Airlift. This lasted for 11 months during which time the USA and allies flew supplies into West Berlin to stop them falling to communism. At the end of the Airlift Berlin and Germany became permanently divided and NATO was set up. The Soviets also got the bomb.</p> <p>Berlin 1958 Crisis</p> <p>Too many skilled workers were leaving the East to the west. This was called the Brain Drain.. Khrushchev issued an ultimatum saying he wanted the Allies out of Berlin in six months. The USA were not prepared to do this as they were still under the policy of containment so they suggested summits to discuss Berlin. US and Soviets met several times and progress was being made until Soviets shot down a US U 2 Spy plane confirming Khrushchev's fears that the USA were spying. The summits end. Khrushchev built the Berlin wall Wall in response in 1961</p>	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Hungary 1956</p> <p>Khrushchev made a speech known as the De-Stalinization speech which made the people of Hungary believe they could have more freedom. A series of uprisings led to a new leader being allowed in Hungary. Nagy introduced reforms which Khrushchev accepted and asked that the Soviets withdraw the Red Army from Hungary, this was agreed. Then Nagy announced Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact, this was a step too far for Khrushchev.. The Red army crushed Nagy's uprising, killing thousands of Hungarians including Nagy and taking back control.</p> <p>Missiles on Cuba aimed at the USA.</p>

Week 10- Recap on the Cold War - Cuba

Cuban Revolution - January 1959, led by Fidel Castro and Che Guevara, overthrew the pro American government in Cuba. Eisenhower was concerned due to economic links between Cuba and US business. Cuba's oil, electric and phone networks were controlled by Americans and the USA was a huge investor in sugar. USA would only recognise the new government if they followed guidelines of the IMF, Castro nationalised all land and paid compensation to ex owners. Castro began appointing communists to his government in 1960 and began making deals with Khrushchev for USSR to buy Sugar (secret clause regarding arms) 1961 -USA broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Significance of the Bay of Pigs.

Kennedy and the CIA attempted to invade Cuba. April 1961- 1400 Cuban exiles landed at the Bay of Pigs.

- Humiliating for the USA- looked they were trying to spread influence
- Stronger relations between USSR and Cuba- Castro declared himself a communist and asked Khrushchev to help him defend Cuba. September 1961- USSR declares it will supply arms to Cuba.

Events of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

14th Oct 1962 - U2 spy plane captures images of launch pads for ballistic missiles

Kennedy informed a fleet of Soviet Ships were sailing to Cuba (assumed to be carrying the missiles for the launch pad)

The US defence secretary claimed they would be operational in 2 weeks.

16th October - Excomm meets to decide US reaction. They then meet every day for 13 days

22nd October - Kennedy decides to set up a naval blockade around Cuba. US citizens expected war. 54 bombers with nuclear warheads prepared.

24th October - Soviet ships reach the blockade and turn around.

26th October - Khrushchev sends Kennedy a telegram offering to remove the missiles if USA agrees not to invade.

27th October - Khrushchev says he will remove the missiles if USA remove their missiles from Turkey. Same day a U2 spy plane was shot down over Cuba.

28th October - Kennedy agrees to first telegram

Robert Kennedy had met with the Soviet ambassador in Washington and agreed to secretly remove Turkish missile bases.

Consequences of Cuba:

Hotline - **June 1963**- set up a direct communication line between USA and USSR

Arms limitation:

Limit Test Ban August 1963 - USA, USSR and Britain - prohibited testing of Nuclear Weapons in outer space, underwater or in the atmosphere.

Outer Space treaty 1967 - due to the space race an attack from outer space became a possibility the USA and USSR agreed not to use space for military purposes and specifically ruled out putting nuclear weapons into Orbit.

Nuclear non proliferation treaty 1968 - signed to stop spread of nuclear weapons, countries signed up agreed not to share nuclear technology with other countries.

Week 11 and 12 - Detente and Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

Key Words: **Detente** - the relaxing of tensions between the Soviet Union and USA **Summit** - meeting between heads of State

Cause of the period of Detente

1. The Cuban Missile Crisis had shown how dangerous the Arms Race was.
2. The cost of the Arms Race
3. The USA needed to concentrate on the Vietnam war
4. Fear of China

Events of the period of Detente

The Summits

1. **SALT 1 - 1972** - No further production of ICBMs / limited missile sites but neither side wanted to disarm first
2. **Helsinki Accords - 1975** - 3 baskets
 - a. Security - European borders set
 - b. Cooperation - joint space mission
 - c. Human rights to be respected
- b. **3. SALT 2 1979** - Limited nuclear delivery and the building of ICBMs - never happened because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The end of the period of Detente

Causes of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

1. The Soviets wanted to curb Islamic Fundamentalism because Brezhnev was worried that it would spread to the 30 million Muslims in the Soviet Union
2. The USA supported the Mujahideen in their fight with the Soviets.

Consequence of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

1. The invasion of Afghanistan ended Detente and started the Second Cold War.
2. The Carter Doctrine - USA would use military force to defend its national interests in the Persian Gulf. They also promised military aid to the countries around Afghanistan. Carter had to take strong action because in November 1979 the US embassy staff were held as hostages in Iran.

Week 13 - Czechoslovakia

Key people: **Brezhnev** - Leader of Soviet Union **Novotny** - Leader of Czechoslovakia since 1957 **Dubcek** - leader of Czechoslovakia from 1968

Background to the Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia

1. The Czech economy was in decline - the standard of living was falling. Novotny refused to introduce reforms. The Czechs demanded reform and greater democracy.
2. Prague Spring

Dubcek replaced Novotny who introduced the Prague Spring.

These were a series of reforms (known as socialism with a human face) which included:-

- a. Greater political freedom
- b. Reduced power of the secret police
- c. Improved relations with the west
- d. Capitalism into the economy and greater democracy

Events of the Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia

Brezhnev was worried that Czechoslovakia might leave the Warsaw Pact and under pressure from East Germany and Poland, he sent 1000s of Warsaw Pact troops into the country to regain control.

Consequences of the Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia

1. Dubcek was arrested and sent to Moscow.
2. Brezhnev introduced the Brezhnev doctrine - no country would be allowed to leave the Warsaw Pact.
3. Relations between the USA and the Soviet Union temporarily got worse.

Week 14 - Second Cold War

Ronald Reagan 1981

1. Problems had been growing for Carter (USA)
2. Iran Embassy siege - lasted 444 days when a group of Muslims seized 52 hostages - people said Carter had been too soft
3. The USA boycotted the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. The Soviets responded by boycotting the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics
4. Carter was replaced by Reagan who announced a Second Cold War and that he would stamp out the evils of communism. Reagan..
 - A. Increased spending on defence- \$550 billion a year
 - B. Developed the neutron bomb
 - C. Announced the Reagan Doctrine- **Reagan Doctrine** - US would support anti-communist countries and help them overthrow any communist governments. First happened in El Salvador and then Grenada
 - D. Launched Star wars- **Strategic defence Initiative** (SDI) known as Star wars- satellites with lasers to shoot down Soviet missiles.
5. Reagan said he would negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of strength He no longer favoured MAD.

Mikhail Gorbachev 1985

1. When he became leader the Soviet Union was facing a number of serious problems
 - A. Huge sums of money had been spent on arms and SU economy was failing
 - B. Low standards of living and poor human rights led to unrest in the satellite countries
 - C. Cost of war in Afghanistan
2. Gorbachev wanted reform but not to end the Soviet Union
3. **Perestroika** - reconstruction of the Soviet state to include some practices from capitalism
4. **Glasnost** - openness to new styles of industry and less censorship
5. A reduction in spending on arms but if this was to happen he would need to make better relations with the USA

Week 15 - The Falls

Fall of the Soviet Union and the End of the Cold War

Reykjavik Summit 1986 - Discussions about rearmament

INF Treaty 1987 - Agreement that both USA and Soviets would reduce their nuclear weapons and they could inspect each other's weapons.

Sinatra Doctrine - Replaced the Brezhnev Doctrine. The Soviet Union would no longer get involved in the affairs of the satellite countries and they would withdraw the Red Army from Europe

Hungary 1988 - became a multi- party state and non communists became part of the Government.

Poland 1988 - strikes led by shipbuilding Union Solidarity. Elections saw Solidarity win and a first non communist government

Czechoslovakia 1989 - Velvet revolution. A bloodless revolution saw the end of communism

Romania 1989 - Demonstrations were put down by secret police. Huge crowds continued to protest and booed the President Ceausescu who fled. Captured and killed. Non communists took control

East Germany October 1989 - mass protests against the communist regime. The border was opened by the government and the wall pulled down. Free elections reunited Germany

1989 Malta Conference - Gorbachev and Bush declared the Cold War was over

Warsaw Pact 1990 military cooperation ended between the countries of the Warsaw Pact but it wasn't formally disbanded until July 1991.

Collapse of Soviet Union:

- A. Gorbachev found he was opposed by most of soviet society.
- B. In August 1991 there was an attempt to remove him from power (coup d'etat) which was defeated by Boris Yeltsin, Moscow Mayor.
- C. Gorbachev had lost his authority so he resigned in December 1991 and this ended the Soviet Union.

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 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Germany 1918-9	Revision guide page:
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Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe one key feature of Germany in 1918
Describe one key feature of the government of Germany in 1918

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain one reason why the Spartacists uprising failed

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: The Weimar Constitution	Revision guide page:
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Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Describe one key feature of the Weimar Constitution

Describe one key feature of the problems caused by the Weimar Constitution

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain why the Germans were so unhappy about the Treaty of Versailles

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Threats from the Right	Revision guide page:
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Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain why the Kapp Putsch failed

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Describe one key feature of the problems facing Germany in 1923

Describe one key feature of the government's attempts to solve the problems in 1923

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: The Nazi Party	Revision guide page:
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Links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain why there were changes to the Nazi party

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Describe one key feature of the Dawes Plan

Describe one key feature of the culture of Weimar Germany

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: The Cold War up to Cuba	Revision guide page:
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WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Describe a consequence of the Truman Doctrine

Answer:

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain why Khrushchev put missiles on Cuba

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Detente and Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan	Revision guide page:
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WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Describe a consequence of the Cuban Missile Crisis

Answer:

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 12: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain the importance of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan for Detente

Answer:

WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 13: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

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WEEK 13: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain the importance of the Brezhnev Doctrine for Eastern Europe

Answer:

WEEK 13: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 14: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain one importance of Reagan becoming leader of the USA

Answer:

WEEK 14: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 15: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Gorbachev and the Falls	Revision guide page:
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WEEK 15: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain one importance of Gorbachev becoming leader of the Soviet Union for Eastern Europe

Answer:

WEEK 15: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

Week 2

Revision Card on Threats from the Left	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who led the Spartacists uprising?2. Which city did they try to take over?3. What were they trying to achieve?4. Who was Freikorps?5. What did they do to end the uprising?6. What happened to the leaders?7. What did this show about the Weimar government?	



Week 4

Revision Card on Treaty of Versailles	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. When was the Treaty of Versailles?2. Who decided on the Treaty of Versailles?3. What did the Germans call the Treaty of Versailles?4. What was decided about the military forces at the treaty?5. How much land did Germany lose at the Treaty?6. What was Germany blamed for at this treaty?7. What were the Germans going to have to pay?	



Week 6

Revision Card on 1923	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What was the sum of the money Germany had to pay for WW1?2. Which area of Germany was invaded in 1923?3. Who invaded it?4. Why did they invade?5. What did the German government tell the people to do?6. What problem did this cause Germany?7. How did the government pay for this?	

Week 8

Revision Card on Stresemann	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What role did Stresemann have in Germany?2. What did he introduce to sort out the currency problem?3. Which country agreed to lend him money?4. What was this agreement called?5. Where did Germany agree to her borders with France?6. What was Germany allowed to join in 1926?7. Which plan reduced German reparations?	



Week 10

Revision Card on Cuba	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. When was the Cuban Revolution?2. Who became leader of Cuba after the Revolution?3. Where did the USA try to retake Cuba in 1961?4. What did Khrushchev do as a result?5. How did the USA discover the missiles?6. What did Kennedy do?7. How did the Missile Crisis end?	



Week 12

Revision Card on Detente	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Give two reasons that Detente happened2. When was Salt 1?3. What was agreed at Salt 1?4. When were the Helsinki Accords?5. What were the 3 baskets at the Helsinki Accords?6. What was decided at Salt27. Why was Salt 2 never passed?	



Week 14

Revision Card on Second Cold War	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who became leader of the USA in 1981?2. What was his view on communism?3. What new bomb did he get?4. How much did he spend on defence?5. What new defence strategy did he get?6. Who became leader of the USSr in 1985?7. What were his two new policies?	

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