



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Spring Term
Term 2
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)
Computer Science
French
Geography
History

Option B
Business Studies
Hospitality and Catering
Drama
Music
Geography
Health and Social Care
ICT
Media Studies
Music
Sport
Travel and Tourism

Option C
Art
Business Studies
Hospitality and Catering
Child Development
Computer Science
Drama
Photography
Science (Triple)
Sport

Half Term 3 (6 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 6th January 2025	Cornell Notes on: Rise of Cromwell	Question: Explain one reason why Cromwell rose to power
Week 2 13th January 2025	Revision Cards on: Cromwell's rise to power	Question: Describe 2 key features of Cromwell's rise to power (4) Describe 2 key features of the Catholic Church in England in 1533 (4)
Week 3 20th January 2025	Cornell Notes on: Break with Rome and the 1534 Acts	Question: Describe 2 key features of the Break with Rome (4) Describe 2 key features of the Act of Succession
Week 4 27th January 2025	Revision Cards on: Opposition on the Break with Rome	Question: Describe 2 key feature of Elizabeth Barton's opposition to Henry Describe 2 key features of Thomas More's opposition to Henry
Week 5 3rd February 2025	Cornell Notes on: Monasteries and the Pilgrimage of Grace	Question: Explain one reason why the Pilgrimage of Grace happened
Week 6 10th February 2025	Revision Cards on: Cromwell's fall	Question: Explain one reason Cromwell fell from power

Half Term 4 (6 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 7 24th February 2025	Cornell Notes on: The Cold war up to 1962	Question Describe a consequence of the Truman Doctrine
Week 8 3rd March 2025	Revision Cards on: Detente and Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan	Question: Describe a consequence of the Cuban Missile Crisis
Week 9 10th March 2025	Cornell Notes on: Czechoslovakia 1968	Question: Explain the importance of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan for Detente
Week 10 17th March 2025	Revision Card on Second Cold War	Question: Explain one importance of Reagan becoming leader of the USA
Week 11 24th March 2025	Cornell Notes Gorbachev and Eastern Europe	Question Explain one importance of Gorbachev becoming leader of the Soviet Union for Eastern Europe
Week 12 31st March 2025	Revision Card:- The fall of the Soviet Union	Question Explain the importance of Gorbachev becoming leader of the Soviet Union for the future of the Soviet Union

Knowledge Organiser

Year 10 - Half Term 3 - Henry and his Ministers - Cromwell

Week 1 and 2 - Cromwell's Rise to power

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.

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:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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 3 - 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).

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.
- If Henry changed to Protestant then he would keep lots of people in England happy. They would stay loyal and support him.

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.

- 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 4 - Opposition to the Break with Rome - Key individuals

Elizabeth Barton (The Nun of Kent) = Regarded as a holy woman with miraculous powers by the nobility and gentry.

- 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.
- She criticised Protestant ideas- demanding loyalty to the Pope.
- Barton was accused of high treason in Parliament and sentenced to death.
- Her execution occurred on the same day that people of London were required to take the Oath of Succession

John Fisher = Fisher tutored Henry when he was younger.

- Fisher refused to take the Oath of Supremacy and the Oath of Succession.
- 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.

Sir Thomas More = Member of the nobility.

- Known throughout Europe
- Refused to take the Oath of Succession.
- He claimed Protestants were criminals who 'bespatter the most holy image of Christ crucified with the most foul excrement of their bodies.'
- More was imprisoned but refused to say anything about the King, which made it difficult to accuse him of treason.
- 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.
- More was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Week 5 - Monasteries and the Pilgrimage of Grace

Role of the Monasteries

1. **Religious**- 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.
2. **Educational**- Monks often educated young boys of nobility and gentry. They were places of learning where books and manuscripts were written and kept.
3. **Medical**- Monasteries also acted as hospitals and hospices looking after the dying and sick.
4. **Social and Economic**-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.
5. **Administrative**- Some senior monks helped administer justice and 30 sat in the House of Lords. Some advised the King.
6. **Commercial**- Many large monasteries were businesses controlling estates and renting out land to local farmers.
7. **Places of refuge**- monasteries were safe places where people could stay when they travelled. They also acted as safe haven for people who felt threatened.

Shutting Down the monasteries

Cromwell ordered a survey called **Valor Ecclesiasticus** to look into the **finances of the monasteries**- this report showed that the monasteries had a total income of £160,000 a year, or three times the income of royal estates.

He also ordered a survey of the monasteries called the **Compendium Compertorum**, to see whether the **monks and nuns were living completely religious lives** or whether they were breaking their own rules

the Lincolnshire Rebellion (1536)

- **2nd October** = 3,000 people gathered in Lincolnshire. They were led by Nicholas Melton.
- **4th October** = An unpopular church official, Dr Raynes, carrying out an investigation into the clergy for the king was murdered by a mob.
- **7th October** = 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.
- **10th October** = Henry sent a message threatening to punish the rebels and destroy their land. He also sent the Duke of Suffolk with 3000 men.
- **11th October** = The gentry in Lincolnshire backed down and asked for a royal pardon and the remainder of the rebels disbanded.

Week 6 - Cromwell's Reforms and fall

Reforms

Reforms to Government and Finance

Royal Finance. 1530s - it was important for Henry to maintain a magnificent court. He used his ordinary revenue (came from rents etc.) to pay for it. Danger of invasion from Catholic countries meant he needed more money .Henry received the money from the monasteries - selling land and confiscated gold and silver ornaments, **Court of Augmentations** - **handled the money from the Dissolution of the Monasteries** with a central staff and regional officers to make sure they got maximum amount

Court of first fruit and tenths -collected taxes that used to go to the Pope

Land was sold off to noblemen

Court of ward When a landowner died if they heir was a child the land went to the king until the child was of age - Court of Age meant some income went to the king

Royal power;Three key areas were a problem- Ireland , Wales, North of England

Wales - an area of lawlessness, it was difficult for the King's council in Wales as they lacked soldiers to capture criminals and the Welsh had their own laws and language . They were forced to do everything in English

North- governed by the Council of the North which was based in York, the nobility also had great power and the king depended on them. Cromwell reorganised the council of the North and gave it more responsibility for law and order, dealing with serious crimes like rape , murder and treason. Security improved but the lords remained powerful and Henry was dependent on their loyalty **Parliament** -At the start of Henry's reign Parliament was only called occasionally to raise money. In the 1530's -the power of parliament increased due to the reformation However there was no point calling parliament if they opposed Cromwell . The Solution was to force the commons to divide (vote) for the first time , this put MPS

Fall

Reason for the fall of Cromwell

Ambition

For 10 years Cromwell had been building his power and wealth. Some claimed he had been planning to marry Henry's eldest daughter Mary. However these were trumped up charges because Mary was a devout Catholic and would not have married the man responsible for the Break with Rome.

Religion

Religion mattered to Henry and he was worried about his soul as he got older. Cromwell's enemies told Henry that Cromwell was responsible for Protestant changes that Henry did not really want

Enemies

Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk had been a powerful figure when Anne Boleyn was queen and he wanted to regain that power. There were 3 reasons Norfolk wanted to see an end to Cromwell

He believed nobles should be the King's advisers not those of lowly birth. Norfolk and Cromwell fell out over Wolsey

Without Cromwell Norfolk would be closer to the king and he would be able to influence him especially on religion

Norfolk was Catholic and Cromwell was Protestant

Anne of Cleves

After Jane Seymour died Henry went into a period of mourning but by 1539 he was ready to take another wife

This time he wanted a foreign wife to gain an alliance with another country because fear of invasion from Catholic countries was ever present.

Advised by Cromwell, Henry selected Anne of Cleves because this would give him an alliance with the German Protestant states.

Henry liked Anne's portrait and trusted Cromwell's judgement but she did not live up to expectations. Henry did not want to marry her but Cromwell persuaded him to because they needed the alliance

After six months the marriage ended. This was easy because it had not been consummate. However the failed marriage played right into the hands of Cromwell's enemies.

Norfolk had another niece Catherine Howard who had caught Henry's eye and he was keen for a marriage to take place

Week 7 - Recap on the Cold War

Containment

What was the Truman Doctrine?

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.

The Marshall Plan was introduced

\$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.

Protection

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.

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.

The USSR created Cominform and Comecon

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

Flashpoints

Wartime Conferences

Tehran Conference, November 1943

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

Objectives:

To discuss the group's planned invasion of Nazi occupied France.

Outcomes:

The USA and Britain would invade France by May 1944

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:

To decide what to do with Germany once it had been defeated.

Outcomes:

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.

However, Stalin was offered a **sphere of influence** in Eastern Europe where **communist** ideals would dominate. Again, Stalin committed to joining the war against Japan.

Potsdam Conference, July-August 1945

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

The war is over and USA had the atom bomb

Outcome

Little real progress was made at Potsdam beyond an agreement to put into action the commitments made at Yalta.

Berlin

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.

Berlin 1958 Crisis

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

Hungary and Cuba

Hungary 1956

Khrushchev made a speech known as the Destalinisation 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.

Cuba

Cuba was close to the USA and had been run by the USA for a number of years. The main product was sugar which the USA bought cheaply and the Cubans were extremely poor. In 1959 Castro overthrew the American backed leader Batista. He nationalised industry and turned the country communist. The new US president Kennedy tried to retake Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. This was a disaster and the Soviet leader Khrushchev put missiles on Cuba aimed at the USA. The USA quarantined Cuba until the Soviets backed down. The world was close to nuclear war.

Week 8 - 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 9 - 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 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 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 USA and the Soviet Union temporarily got worse.

Week 10 and 11 - 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
 - B. 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 12 - 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: Rise of Cromwell	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one reason why Cromwell rose to power

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: The Break with Rome and the 1534 Acts	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Monasteries and the Pilgrimage of Grace

Revision guide page:

Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one reason Cromwell fell from power

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: The Cold War up to 1962	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe a consequence of the Truman Doctrine

Answer: _____

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer: _____

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Czechoslovakia 1968

Revision guide page:

Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Gorbachev and Eastern Europe

Revision guide page:

Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

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

Answer: _____

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer: _____

Week 2

Revision Card on Cromwell's rise to power	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What did Cromwell's dad do?2. Name 2 jobs Cromwell did when he was living abroad?3. When did Cromwell become an MP?4. Whose household was Cromwell a lawyer for before 1530?5. Name 2 qualities Cromwell had which made him a good minister6. What did Cromwell do which brought him to Henry's attention?	



Week 4

Revision Card on Opposition to the Break with Rome	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who was the nun of Kent?2. What did she do to get herself executed?3. What role did John Fisher have?4. What did he refuse to sign?5. What job did Thomas More have?6. What did he refuse to sign?7. Who led the Pilgrimage of Grace?8. What caused the Pilgrimage of Grace?	



Week 6

Revision Card on Cromwell's fall	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Why did Henry want to marry Anne of Cleves?2. What did Henry think of Anne when he saw her?3. Who persuaded Henry to marry Anne?4. Who was Henry in love with in 1540?5. Who was her powerful enemy?6. What charges were made against Cromwell?7. When was he executed?	

Week 8

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 10

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?	



Week 12

Revision Card on Fall of Soviet Union	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What was the Sinatra Doctrine?2. Which was the first country to leave the Warsaw Pact?3. Why were many Russians unhappy with Gorbachev?4. What happened to Gorbachev ?5. Who rescued him?6. When did Gorbachev resign?7. When did the Soviet Union end?	

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