



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Autumn Term
Term 1
History
Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	Science Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Sparx Science	Option B Task 1	Sparx Maths
Wednesday	English Task 1	Science Task 2	Option C Task 2
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Option B Task 2	Sparx Catch Up
Friday	Sparx Science	English Task 2	Sparx Maths

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
Childcare
Triple Science
Travel and Tourism
Music
Sport
IT

Option C
Business Studies
Catering
Computer Science
Drama
Health & Social Care
Media Studies
Photography
Sport

Half Term 1 (8 weeks) - Year 11		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 1st September 2025	Cornell Notes on: The Cold war 1940s	Question: Give one consequence of the Tehran Conference 1943 (4) Give one consequence of the Long Telegram 1946 (4)
Week 2 8th September 2025	Revision Cards on: The Cold war 1950s	Question: Give one consequence of Khrushchev's de-stalinisation speech (4) Give one consequence of Nagy's decision to leave the Warsaw Pact (4)
Week 3 15th September 2025	Cornell Notes on: The Cold war 1960s	Question: Explain the importance of the Bay of Pigs for Superpower relations (8)
Week 4 22nd September 2025	Revision Cards on Cuba	Question Explain the importance of the Cuban Missile Crisis for the development of the Cold war (8)
Week 5 29th September 2025	Cornell Notes on: The Cold War 1970s	Question: Give one consequence of SALT1(4) Give one consequence of the Helsinki Accords (4)
Week 6 6th October 2025	Revision Cards on: The Cold war 1980s and 1990s	Question: Explain the importance of Reagan becoming leader of the USA (8)
Week 7 13th October 2025	Cornell Notes on The Cold war and 1980s part 2	Question: Explain Gorbachev's new thinking (4)
Week 8 20th October 2025	Revision Cards on: Henry VIII 1509 and Wolsey	Question: Describe one key feature of Tudor Government (2) Describe one key feature of Henry's aims in 1509 (2)

Half Term 2 (7 weeks) - Year 11

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 9 3rd November 2025	Cornell Notes on: The Fall of Anne Boleyn and Cromwell	Question: Explain Cromwell's role in Anne Boleyn's fall from power (8)
Week 10 10th November 2025	Revision Cards on: Cromwell's finances and fall	Question: Explain one reason why Cromwell fell from power (8)
Week 11 17th November 2025	Cornell Notes on: Break with Rome and the monasteries	Question: Explain one reason why Henry shut down the monasteries (8)
Week 12 24th November 2025	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 13 1st December 2025	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 14 8th December 2025	Cornell Notes on: Recap on Whitechapel	Question: Describe one key feature of the Peabody estate (2) Explain one key feature of immigration in Whitechapel (2)
Week 15 15th December 2025	Revision Cards on: Whitechapel 1888	Question: Describe one key feature of policing in Whitechapel (2) Describe one key feature of the methods of policing in Whitechapel (2)

Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 - The Cold war 1940s		
<p>Wartime conferences</p> <p>The Grand Alliance</p> <p><u>Ideological differences;</u></p> <p>USA - Capitalist</p> <p>USSR communist</p> <p>UK - focussed on Empire</p> <p><u>Attitudes of;</u></p> <p>Stalin - Suspicious and defensive due to having been attacked</p> <p>Truman (1945+) Suspicious of communism</p> <p>Churchill - Focussed on maintaining the British empire.</p> <p><u>War Conferences</u></p> <p><u>Tehran (1943)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second front line of WW2 opened up to ease pressure in the east USSR to help USA fight in Japan <p><u>Yalta (February 1945)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany divided into four parts, shared between the zones The Nazis would be placed on trial at the end of the war in an international court The UN would be created <p><u>Potsdam Conference (1945)</u></p> <p><u>Consequences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased tension between USA and USSR due to soviet troops in Europe and a Communist government created in Poland <p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany and Berlin divided, each one to be occupied by one of the allies Germany to pay reparations in equipment and material, most would go to the USSR who had suffered the most. USSR would be given ¼ of goods from western in return for food and coal 	<p><u>Impacts;</u></p> <p><u>Atom Bomb</u> - Dropped by the USA on Japan in August 1945, created fear and mistrust amongst the USSR</p> <p><u>Long Telegram 1946</u> - sent in 1946 by George Kennan - he saw the USSR as aggressive and warned of Soviet Expansion. <u>Outcome</u> - influenced Truman and the idea of containment led to the Novikov Telegram and containment</p> <p><u>Novikov</u> - Soviet response to the Long Telegram, it claimed the USA were trying to establish World Dominance. <u>Outcome</u> - Hardened stalin's attitude toward the USA, worsened superpower relations.</p> <p><u>USA's Actions in the 1940's</u></p> <p><u>Truman Doctrine</u> - USA introduced their policy of containment- keeping Communism confined to the area it was in (March 1947), originally this was specifically aimed at Greece and Turkey</p> <p>This led to increased Rivalry between the US and USSR as Truman publicly announced the divide.</p> <p><u>Marshall Plan</u> - USA promised to provide aid to help countries recover from WW2</p> <p>This led to Stalin accusing the USA of being selfish and trying to dominate Europe and Stalin withdrawing from discussions, end any hope of the Grand Alliance, reinforced Stalin's suspicion that the USA were trying to crush the USSR. He accused the USA of dollar imperialism</p>	<p><u>USSR Actions in the 1940's</u></p> <p><u>Buffer Zone</u> - As the soviets moved through Eastern Europe at the end of WW2 they liberated countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia. The soviets kept control through rigged elections and violence.</p> <p><u>Cominform</u> - set up coordinate the communist parties in Europe and make sure they were following the Soviets in foreign and economic policies. (1947) this ensured they were not only communist but also controlled by Moscow,</p> <p>significance - Greater division, cominform members not allowed to contact non members, accused the USA of being no better than Nazi Germany in their propaganda</p> <p><u>Comecon</u> - USSR to control the economy of the Soviet States, they were told what to produce and gave the USSR access to their resources. Direct competition to the Marshall Plan</p> <p>Both comecon and cominform were Stalin's response to what he saw as a threat - it increased tension and played a part in NATO</p> <p><u>Berlin Blockade and Airlift.</u></p> <p><u>Causes;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bizone - 1947 - Joining of the zones of the USA and USSR Trizone 1948 - Bizone and France Introduction of the Deutsche Mark- New currency <p>All of these left Stalin feeling isolated and angry.</p> <p><u>Events</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>April 1948</u> - Western Zones begin receiving Marshall Aid <u>June 1948</u> - west announce plans to introduce the new currency, the Deutsche Mark, the soviets introduce their own currency called the Otsmark 24th June - Stalin closes all road, rail and canal routes into Berlin as a way to starve out the west. Truman was determined to show he was serious about containment. 28th June 1948 - US began Operation Vittles, the airlifting of supplies to West Berlin, 4600 tons per day. It supplied food, fuel and clothing. 12th May 1949 Stalin calls off the blockade.

		<u>Outcome</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmed the division of Germany - officially became the German Democratic Republic (East) and Federal Republic of Germany (west) USA - clearly stood up to communism. USSR- humiliated <u>Formation of NATO</u> - committed the USA to Europe intensified the arms race
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Week 2 - The Cold war 1950s		
<p>Stalin died in 1953 and was replaced by Khrushchev who had made it clear he would make some changes (De-stalinisation)</p> <p><u>Warsaw Pact</u> 1955 - West Germany was allowed to join NATO, this would have meant an armed and powerful Germany on the borders of the USSR</p> <p>One week later, the Soviet Union created a communist defensive military alliance called the Warsaw Pact. Also known as the Eastern Bloc, leadership was entirely under Soviet control.</p> <p><u>Significance of the Arms Race</u> 1945 - USA creates the Atom Bomb, giving them superiority over the USSR's conventional weapons. 1949 - USSR gets the Atom Bomb 1952 - USA gets the Hydrogen Bomb [1000X more powerful than atom bomb] 1953 - USSR gets the Hydrogen Bomb. 1957 - Both get Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles [ICBM]</p> <p><u>Significance.</u> MAD - Mutually Assured Destruction Changed attitudes to war - weapons had previously been made to win wars, now they were made to stop war from happening Both sides spent significant amounts of money competing</p>	<p><u>Hungary 1956</u> <u>Events leading to the Uprising:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Led by Rakosi, harsh stalinist [Stalin died 1953] During 1956 - people of Hungary began to protest about the lack of political freedoms [Rakosi used fear and secret police to control] fuel shortages and poor harvests. Riots in Budapest that Soviet Troops put down [October] Imre Nagy takes over as new prime minister, Nagy believed there should be personal freedom within communism. 1st November - Nagy announces Hungary will leave the Warsaw Pact. <p><u>Khrushchev's Response</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4th November USSR invades, 1000 tanks Supporters of Nagy fought back - Known as the Hungarian uprising. They begged the west for support but none arrived. 20,000 killed, Nagy replaced by pro communist Janos Kadar. Khrushchev made it clear he could not allow any threat. Nagy tried and executed - Khrushchev said his death was a ' lesson to the leaders of all socialist countries' <p><u>International reaction.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sympathy from the USA and some NATO members took in refugees. 	<p><u>Berlin 1958+</u> <u>Causes:</u> <u>Refugee problem</u> - West Germany had gotten Marshall Aid, economically doing well whereas the standard of living in the East was poor. Led to the Brain Drain, by 1958 3 million had moved West. <u>Berlin Ultimatum</u> - Berlin should be demilitarised and Western troops withdrawn, Berlin should be a free city. If not he would hand transport control over to East Germany - this would have forced the west to recognise East as a legitimate country.</p> <p><u>Summits</u> Camp David 1959 - Eisenhower and Khrushchev- Berlin Ultimatum withdrawn Paris 1960 - U2 spy plane was shot down as talks were prepared, Khrushchev walks out after Eisenhower won't apologise Vienna 1961 - JFK takes power, Khrushchev sees him as weak and renews the Berlin Ultimatum. No agreements made, USA increases defence spending</p> <p><u>Berlin Wall</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brain Drain increases - 40,000 a day. 12th August 1961 - barbed wire fence built around Berlin and through the East/West divide. Eventually replaced by a wall. <p><u>Impact on US/Soviet Relations.</u> Negatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wall showed that relations had gotten so bad they have to be separate- shows Iron Curtain

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - No military help- Containment did not include the satellite states - The USA feared nuclear war if they interfered. - Khrushchev strengthened his position and secured Warsaw Pact - Reflected badly in the west. 	<div>divide.</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wall was a symbol of difference <div>Positives</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less likelihood of a war over Berlin- 'wall is better than a war' - Kennedy - Reduced tension <div><u>Kennedy visit to West Berlin 1963</u></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thousands turned out to see him - Hugely popular- crowds chanting, flowers - West Berliners were celebrating their freedom. - Famous Speech 'Ich Bin Ein Berliner' <div>[I am a citizen of Berlin] speech</div>
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Week 3 - 1960s Cuba	
<p><u>Cuban Revolution</u> - 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.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>1961 -USA broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba.</p> <p><u>Significance of the Bay of Pigs.</u></p> <p>Kennedy and the CIA attempted to invade Cuba. April 1961- 1400 Cuban exiles landed at the Bay of Pigs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<p><u>Events of the Cuban Missile Crisis.</u></p> <p><u>14th Oct 1962</u> - U2 spy plane captures images of launch pads for ballistic missiles</p> <p>Kennedy informed a fleet of Soviet Ships were sailing to Cuba (assumed to be carrying the missiles for the launch pad)</p> <p>The US defence secretary claimed they would be operational in 2 weeks.</p> <p><u>16th October</u> - Excomm meets to decide US reaction. They then meet every day for 13 days</p> <p><u>22nd October</u> - Kennedy decides to set up a naval blockade around Cuba. US citizens expected war. 54 bombers with nuclear warheads prepared.</p> <p><u>24th October</u> - Soviet ships reach the blockade and turn around.</p> <p><u>26th October</u> - Khrushchev sends Kennedy a telegram offering to remove the missiles if the USA agree not to invade.</p> <p><u>27th October</u> - 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.</p> <p><u>28th October</u> - Kennedy agrees to first telegram</p> <p>Robert Kennedy had met with the Soviet ambassador in Washington and agreed to secretly remove Turkish missile bases.</p>

Week 4 - Outcome of Cuba and Czechoslovakia

Cuban consequences

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.

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Czechoslovakia

Opposite to Soviet Control ; The Prague Spring

- Life under Soviet Control was hard; use of secret police, no freedom of speech and censorship
- Demonstrations in 1966 by students due to low living standards and lack of freedom.
- 1968- Dubcek was elected, he was approved of by the Soviets - his goal was to make the government more popular and keep loyalty. Dubcek was committed to the Warsaw Pact and USSR.
- Wanted ' socialism with a human face'
- Introduced the Prague Spring reforms = the relaxation of censorship, wider powers to trade unions, increased trade with the West, greater freedom of travel.
- Huge enthusiasm from the Czech people but not popular in Moscow and Brezhnev (feared others would want the same)

Reestablishing Soviet Control

- 20th August 1968 - 500,000 Warsaw Pact troops invaded and ended the Prague spring.
- Little opposition and the Czech army was ordered to stay in their barracks, Some individual acts of bravery e.g road blocking.
- Invading forces were told they were invited in and were shocked at hostility.
- Dubcek was arrested and replaced with a hardline communist, thousands of Czechs arrested.

Brezhnev Doctrine.

- 26th September 1968 Brezhnev Doctrine set out - **if the actions of any communist country threaten other countries it was the duty of those countries to stop those actions#**

International reactions to soviet actions

- Condemned by Yugoslavia and Romania and strained relations
- Welcomed by East Germany and Poland
- The USA and west outraged and many protested against the USSR they attempted to pass a formal condemnation in the UN but the USSR vetoed it.
- No direct action by the USA

Week 5 - The Cold War in the 1970s

Detente in the 1970's

Followed the Cuban Missile crisis, genuine attempt to have a more cooperative and stable relationship

USA - focussing on ending Vietnam and social problems

USSR - poor living standards and economy.

Salt 1;

May 1972

- ABM's only allowed at 2 sites each with a max of 100 missiles
- Limits on ICMB And SLBM
- Set out rules for warfare conduct and steps for avoiding warfare
- Both agreed to make an effort to avoid risk.
- Weak in reality but had symbolic importance- led to visits to each other's countries.

Helsinki Accords

1973 - 33 Nations - both NATO and Warsaw Pact met
August 1975 - reached an agreement in 3 areas (aka Baskets)

Basket 1 - first time boundaries between East and West Germany and soviet controlled countries accepted

Basket 2 - Cooperation- led to a joint space mission.

Basket 3 - Human Rights- USA wanted human rights in Soviet Controlled territories which would weaken USSR control. The Soviets were concerned as their human rights record was poor

Salt 2

June 1979 - Brezhnev and Carter sign agreement
Restrictions placed on missile launchers, strategic bombers and a ban on testing deploying new types of ICBMs.

Significance of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan;

24th December 1979- USSR invaded Afghanistan, replaced its leader with a pro soviet leader

- The USA claimed it was the largest threat to world peace since the end of WW2.
- Withdrew SALT 2 proposal
- Led to the **Carter Doctrine** - January 1980 - USA would repel by force if necessary any threat to US interest in the Persian Gulf
- USA imposed economic sanctions on the USSR and began sending weapons and money to the Mujahideen
- Ended Detente - some argue the USA deliberately overreacted as a way out of Detente.

Olympic Boycott

- Led by the USA in 1980
- 60 nations supported
- USSR were hoping the games would be their opportunity to promote communism
- Boycott was very effective- events looked second rate with major athletes staying away.
- The USSR were angry, which led to a deterioration in relations.
- 1984 - USSR boycotted the LA Olympics with 15 communist countries.

Week 6 - The Cold war and the 1980s - Ronald Reagan and Gorbachev

Ronald Reagan

Attitude:

- Viewed the USSR as the evil empire and that the USA were the 'good'

Significance and Second Cold War.

- Persuaded congress to increase spending on arms - new weapons such as Trident submarines (13% in 1982)
- Led to the Reagan Doctrine- USA would support groups trying to overthrow communist governments, this was particularly in places such as El Salvador. Reagan said it was the first rollback of communism since WW2.

Strategic Defence Initiative.

- Reagan knew the soviet economy was struggling, he hoped that by increasing spending he could cause problems for the USSR.
- In 1983, Star Wars or SDI was announced.
- Series of satellites in orbit carrying powerful lasers that could shoot down Soviet Missiles and stop them harming the USA.
- Broke the Outer Space treaty but was years from being ready.
- Turning point in the cold war, the USSR knew they would have to invest huge amounts to develop and were not technologically ready
- Factor in Gorbachev's new thinking.

Gorbachev.

Attitude and New thinking:

- Became leader in 1985, aware of the serious economic problems caused by the arms race, the low standard of living and the unrest in the satellite states.
- Knew that the Soviet economy could not continue on and wanted to make reforms.

Perestroika - reconstruction - reforming the economy to include some of the things that made capitalism successful

Glasnost- openness - less fear and allowing opposition

- Dropped the Brezhnev Doctrine
- Reduced spending on arms and withdrew from Afghanistan

Sinatra Doctrine 1988 - The Soviet Union recognises the freedom of choice of all countries, specifically including the Warsaw Pact states. 'We now have the Sinatra Doctrine

This effectively ended the Brezhnev Doctrine and said the Red Army would no longer control Eastern Europe.

Week 7 - The Cold War in the 1980s - the Fall

Fall of Eastern Europe

May 1989 - fence between Hungary and Austria taken down and new elections promised

June 1989 Poland - solidarity group is made legal and wins election by a landslide

September 1989 - East Germany- the removal of the border between Hungary and Austria allows many Germans to leave

October 1989 - USSR refuse to help demonstrations in East Germany

November 1989 - Berlin Wall pulled down following the agreement to open the border.

November 1989 - Czechoslovakia - Communist government overthrown and a new anti communist elected.

Significance of the Fall of the Berlin Wall.

- People were reunited with relatives
- The pulling down of the wall was a symbolic event as by November people could already travel to the Soviet Union and showed they were not stopping the fall of communism.
- The fall of the wall was a symbol of the end of Soviet control and the end of the Cold War.

Fall of Soviet Union

- The Warsaw Pact had been a symbol of Soviet Dominance, the events throughout 1989 made it impossible for the Warsaw Pact to survive.
- Military Cooperation ended in 1990 and the pact was dissolved in July 1991.
- Indicated that the divide in Europe was over.
- The fall of the wall and the end of the Warsaw pact represented the end of the 'Iron Curtain'
- All ex-members of the Warsaw pact abandoned communism.
- End of the Warsaw pact saw the fall of Gorbachev- hardline communists blamed him for losing control of Eastern Europe.
- During 1990 the Baltic states declared themselves independent
- Coup against Gorbachev but Yeltsin used the people to oppose it.
- 25th December 1991 - Gorbachev resigned, followed immediately by the breakup of the USSR.

Week 8 - Henry VIII in 1509

Henry was 18 in 1509

- Strong and athletic he enjoyed hunting and jousting
- Intelligent - he spoke 5 languages but had not been trained as king
- He was a musician and composer
- Loved to dress in expensive clothes
- He believed God had made him king so he should make all the decisions
- His aims as king :-
 - Wanted to be remembered at Henry the great
 - War was a kingly pursuit

Rise of Wolsey

Background

- Son of a butcher
- Good education - went to Oxford University to be a priest - easy way to rise up the social ladder
- Intelligent, hard working, ambitious and arrogant. He could work long hours and was a good negotiator
- Used every opportunity - became chaplain to Archbishop of Canterbury and then Henry VII and then Henry VIII

Roles

- Henry VIII did not like the admin side of running England or many of his father's advisors
- Wolsey was in the right place when Henry needed someone to organise the army for the war with France. Wolsey ruthlessly and quickly organised the French campaign
- He was rewarded by the job of Lord Chancellor
- Wolsey was Bishop of Lincoln, Archbishop of York, cardinal and papal legate
- He became extremely rich and enjoyed a magnificence lifestyle but he could be ruthless and was deeply feared

Wolsey's Domestic policies

Enclosures

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He wanted to be king of France - He wanted to create a great court - He wanted to secure the Tudor dynasty <p><u>Tudor society</u> Tudor society was very hierarchical. Everyone was expected to know their place and show respect to those above them. The nobility believe they were the natural advisors to the king. King made all the decisions advised by his Privy Council. Parliament passed laws and granted taxes.</p> <p><u>Foreign Policy</u> Foreign Policy 1509-1515</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry took an army to France and had a minor victory at Battle of Spurs • Meanwhile James IV of Scotland invaded England but was defeated at the Battle of Flodden by an army directed by Catherine. Henry got his great victory but he was still in France 	<p>Wolsey set up the Enclosures Committee to investigate and stop enclosures. 231 cases were brought against the nobility. He said that the fences had to be taken down and any houses rebuilt. Made him unpopular with the rich and did not really work as soon as Committee left they put the fences back up again.</p> <p><u>Star Chamber</u> Wolsey made it possible for the poor to bring cases against the rich. He stopped the rich from bribing the judges. However the courts became overwhelmed.</p> <p><u>Eltham Ordinances</u> To reduce the cost he proposed that the number of nobles in King's bedchamber would be reduced from 12 to 6. He also wanted to streamline meal times but Henry did not agree.</p> <p><u>Subsidy</u> - new tax to ensure the king was getting what he should and making it fairer based on income.</p> <p>Wolsey's Foreign policy Aims :- Give Henry status without war. To make Henry the peace maker of Europe. To keep France and Spain from allying against England.</p> <p>Treaty of London 1518 - The Turks attacked Italy and the Pope asked for help. Wolsey organised a meeting in London of all the European leaders. They agreed to the treaty of 'universal peace'. 'live together and not go to war. Gave Henry status.</p> <p>Field of Cloth of Gold 1518 - Henry was the centre of European politics as he turned down a meeting with Charles to meet Francis. A fortnight of feasting, jousting and a wrestling match. No decisions were made but it brought great honour and prestige.</p> <p><u>Increasing Difficulties in 1520s</u> 1521 Francis 1st declared war on Charles V. Henry decided to join Charles (Treaty of Bruges) and sent an army to attack Paris but Charles did not turn up so England was forced to retreat. Henry was again hopeful of winning a victory in France when Charles captured Francis (Battle of Pavia). However the French campaign had used up all England's money and when the Amicable Grant failed Henry had to give up the idea.</p> <p>Wolsey abandoned a Spanish alliance and instead signed a treaty with France (Treaty of More). Henry gave up his claim to be king of France and got a French pension instead. England and France formed an alliance against Spain. Then Henry decided he wanted an annulment from the Spanish Princess Catherine of Aragon. The French alliance meant he had no hope of getting any support from Charles V.</p> <p>France and England declared war on Spain but no fighting happened from England's point of view. Then disaster Spain and France settled their differences and England was left isolated.</p>
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Week 9 - Henry VIII and Cromwell		
<p>The Annulment <u>Reason's Henry wanted an annulment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry had been married to Catherine for 20 years but she had only produced one surviving child a girl called Mary born in 1516 (She had been pregnant 6 times) • This created a political problem a male heir was needed to secure the Tudor dynasty and prevent another civil 	<p>The Rise of Cromwell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was the son of a blacksmith from London. He left home early teens and worked abroad as a mercenary soldier, merchant, banker. so he had commercial and military experience. • He was intelligent and determined • He returned to England and trained as a lawyer 	<p>The Fall of Anne Boleyn <u>Anne Boleyn</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry had courted Anne from around 1527 until they married in secret in early 1533 - she had promised to give Henry an heir • Anne had a daughter Elizabeth in September 1533 but then had two miscarriages - the

<p>war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry believed that God was unhappy with him because he had married his brother's wife. He found support for this in the Bible (Leviticus) Also by 1527 Henry was madly in love with Anne Boleyn (niece of the Duke of Norfolk). Anne refused to become Henry's mistress and wanted to be his wife Henry decided he wanted an annulment. <p><u>Attempts to get the annulment</u></p> <p>Henry asked Wolsey to get the annulment. There seemed every chance that the annulment would be achieved as the Pope often granted these. However after two years Wolsey was no nearer getting the annulment because:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pope Clement VII was reluctant to say the previous pope had got it wrong when he let Henry marry Catherine Charles V who was Catherine's nephew had controlled the Pope since 1527 Charles V was no longer Henry's ally since England had joined with France so he was not going to help <p>In 1529 the Pope sent Cardinal Campeggio to London to hear the divorce proceedings so that a decision could be made. Catherine was called to give her evidence - she spoke so well and said she was Henry's true wife. Campeggio believed her refused to make a decision and returned to Rome. Henry blamed Wolsey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was ambitious so he went to work for Wolsey. He worked in the Star Chamber and was sent by Wolsey to give news to the King In 1523 he became a member of Parliament for Taunton He was also a loyal and caring friend he was the only person to remain loyal to Wolsey and to speak to Henry on his behalf <p><u>Work for Henry</u></p> <p>Cromwell had impressed Henry by speaking out for Wolsey He was appointed to the Royal Council and he realised his way to even greater power was to get the annulment 1531 he started working on the annulment. He knew the Pope would not grant it so he needed another solution. His idea was to remove the pope , let Henry make the decision and get Parliament to prove the legal basis This was groundbreaking because it was dramatically increasing the role of Parliament and directly challenging the Pope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> long awaited male heir never happened In 1536 Henry was 45, he had a serious fall from his horse and was unconscious for 2 hour this made him very worried for the security of the realm Once again he believed God was punishing him by not giving him a son He was also growing tired of Anne's sharp tongue, assertive personality and desire to interfere with ruling England He had also fallen for Jane Seymour. Mid 1536 a rumour circulated court that Anne had been unfaithful. Henry asked Cromwell to investigate it and find an end to his marriage <p><u>Cromwell's role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cromwell took a leading role in gathering evidence against Anne. He arrested Anne's musician (Mark Smeaton) and had him tortured until he confessed to sleeping with Anne. 4 other men were arrested and charged with sleeping with Anne including her own brother George. All 4 denied the charge. Cromwell planted spies as ladies in waiting to Anne to inform him of anything they heard Cromwell also looked into whether Anne had been secretly engaged to Henry Percy before she married Henry- if this were true Henry and Anne's marriage would be null and void. Cromwell could not find enough evidence for this Cromwell had fallen out with Anne over how the money from the monasteries should be paid and whether England should ally with France or Spain <p>The end Anne was put on trial and sentenced to death (19th May 1536)- the same day Henry got engaged to Jane Seymour Cranmer annulled the marriage</p>
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Week 10 - Henry VIII - Cromwell's policies and fall

Policies

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.
- **1530's - parliament increased due to the reformation However there was no point calling parliament if they opposed so there was a danger parliament could oppose the changes Solution**
- **1532- Cromwell and Henry forced the commons to divide (vote) for the first time, this put MPS**

Fall of Cromwell

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

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 trump 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

Week 11 - Henry VIII and the church

Break with Rome

Break with Rome

Henry was a devout Catholic - he had been brought up to go into the clergy. Henry often prayed 5 times a day. He disliked the new Protestant religion and wrote a pamphlet against it. In 1521 the Pope rewarded him with the title Defender of the Faith. Henry wanted to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon for several reasons :-

- His conscience - he believed his marriage to her was a sin because she had been married to his brother
- Anne Boleyn - he had fallen in love with her and she refused to become his mistress
- Heir - he had a daughter called Mary and an illegitimate son called Henry Fitzroy but no legitimate son. Catherine was now too old to have any more children

It was hard for Henry to get the annulment because:-

- The previous Pope Julius II had granted a dispensation believing Catherine had never consummated her marriage to Arthur
- Pope was a prisoner of Catherine's nephew Charles V
- **Thomas Cranmer** - Archbishop of Canterbury gathered evidence to say Catherine's marriage to Henry was invalid. He also married Henry to Anne in 1533. He was the ideas man - he wanted England to be more Protestant
- **Thomas Cromwell**
- He used the ideas of Protestantism to make the annulment happen. He said there was no need for a Pope. Parliament could pass acts to remove the power of the Pope. **in 1534 Act of Succession** - marriage to Catherine was invalid. Anne was his true wife and her children were the true heirs. An oath was to be taken and to deny the marriage was treason
- **Act of Supremacy** - Henry was now Supreme Head of the church in England - all leading clergy had to take an oath - failure to do so was treason
- **Treason Act** - increased the treason crimes including saying Henry or Anne were heretics
- Cromwell and Cranmer 's main aim was to reduce superstition and religious practices. They wanted to move the church towards Protestantism

Changes to the English church

- Reduced Holy Days
- Catholic Mass replaced by communion
- Removal of statutes, stained glass windows
- People not encouraged to confess sins or go on pilgrimages
- Bible in English
- Removal of Pope
- End of monasteries

Role of the monasteries

- poor relief - place poor people could get food and other help
- Care of the sick
- Ran monastic schools to teach poor boys to read
- Place to stay
- Helped keep law and order in the local community

Reason for Dissolution of monasteries

Pope - monks and nuns dedicated their life to God. They owed loyalty to the Pope which Henry did not like. Also were a focus for Catholic church for people

Money - they had lots of money, land and jewels. If they were closed all would go to Henry. Cromwell did a survey called Valor Ecclesiasticus to find out how much they were worth. Found they earned 3 times the royal household £160,000

Religion - Protestant churches do not have holy houses. A second survey by Cromwell called Compendium comportium found that monks and nuns were gambling, having sex and generally not living a religious life

Impact of Dissolution of monasteries

Positive

- King got money of build Mary Rose
- Land from the monasteries was used to reward and get loyalty of the nobility
- Removed another aspect of papal authority

Negative

- Monks and nuns lots their wave of life this increase vagrancy
- Loss of poor relief for the poor and help with the sick and education
- Lots of religious artefacts were destroyed
- Tenant farmers found their rents raised

Opposition			
Elizabeth Barton - Nun of Kent <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Denounced Henry’s marriage to Anne.• When Henry visited Canterbury she told him he would die if he married Anne• Executed for treason John Fisher - Bishop of Rochester <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He supported Catherine against Henry and continued to support the Pope• Even though he was seriously ill he was executed for treason Thomas More - Lord Chancellor <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He refused to accept Henry’s divorce from Catherine and his marriage to Anne• He resigned from his job and asked to be allowed to live quietly in countryside• He was a former friend of Henry• He refused to sign the oath• executed	Causes Religious Factors - the North of England was strongly catholic. They feared that their churches would be attacked next Social Factors - impacted the whole community. Loss of Holy days, poor relief, help for the sick and education Economic - enclosures, poor harvest and rising rents made the life of the poor hard	Lincolnshire started because of Enclosures and the collection of taxes A rumour circulated that local churches were to be shut October 1536 - 10,000 rebels gathered in Lincoln and started marching towards London Henry responded by sending Duke of Suffolk and 3,000 men The rebels withdrew and the rebellion was over Robert Aske Inspirational leader / sharp minded, educated Trained and kept rebels under control Insisted they were pilgrims not rebels because they were not against the king Negotiated with Norfolk Trusted and believed Henry would keep his word	Pilgrimage of Grace Began in Yorkshire under the leadership of Robert Aske40,000 well armed and well trained men began to march south They stopped at Pontefract Castle and drew up a list of demands called the Pontefract articles Their demands showed they blamed Cromwell not Henry for the religious changes and their poor economic situation Henry sent the Duke of Norfolk and an army to put down the rebellion Norfolk realised he would not be able to defeat the pilgrims in an open battle So he agreed that they should present their demands to Parliament. The rebels were offered a pardon if they dispersed They did - then Norfolk went back on his word - leading rebels and Aske were killed

Week 14 - Whitechapel Part 1

Living in Whitechapel

Housing

- **Overcrowded 189 per acre**
- **Rookeries - slum housing worst Flower and Dean Street**
- **Private lodgings - 4 shilling a week - still unhygienic rats, no toilet, 7.5 people to a room**
- **Lodging houses - shred beds - 4pa night, dormitories**
- **Model housing - Peabody Estate- slum clearance - brick, strict rules, ventilated but expensive**

Work

- **Casual Labour - docks - employed on a daily basis**
- **Sweated labour - unhealthy - low wages**
- **4s a week if got work**
- **High unemployment**

Provision for the poor

- **Workhouse - poor sick, orphans, old**
- **Families separated from age 7**
- **Tough labour (picking Oakum)**
- **No privacy - skilly, uniform - socially humiliating**
- **Casual ward - 60 beds for vagrants for 2 nights - picked oakum**

Policing Whitechapel

The H Division of the Metropolitan police ran Whitechapel. There was only one policeman for every 300 people. They walked the Beat -foot patrol). They carried a truncheon, handcuffs, a whistle and also had a notebook to keep detailed notes

Recruitment - mainly young working class men. They needed to be honest rather than intelligent. Many were from the countryside because they were healthier. They got military training and regular pay

C.I.D - a detective force set up in 1842 to investigate rather than prevent crimes. The Trial of Detectives in 1877 showed how corrupt they were (taking bribes). There were 15 in Whitechapel led by Aberline

Charles Warren was Police Commissioner. He reported to the Home Secretary - Henry Matthews. They had a poor relationship. Matthews made Warren resign. So Warren told the police the reason the Ripper was not caught was because of weak politicians

City of London Police

Little cooperation between the police forces. At the Catherine Eddowes murder there were 2 pieces of evidence. an apron bit and a slogan. 'The Juwes are the group who will not be blamed for nothing' Warren ordered for this to be wiped off so the city police did not solve the crime

Immigration

Lots of immigrants because of :- cheap lodging houses, the docks for easy entry, casual labour was easy to get

Irish Immigration

Irish Immigrants - mostly young men with a reputation for drunkenness and violence. Closely linked to the Fenians (Irish extremists) and responsible for many terrorist acts in London

Eastern European immigration

Eastern Europeans - mainly Jews from Russia - 30,000. Lots of hostility towards them because of their looks, language, culture and success- they ran the sweatshops and paid workers low wages
Unpopular because of their links with
Anarchism - the idea that all laws and authority would be removed by force if necessary.
Socialism - they wanted to bring down capitalism- there was growing support among workers - links to violence

Week 15 - Whitechapel Part 2

Problems of policing Whitechapel

1. The Media - lots of hostility from the Press criticising police methods of leadership from both respectable papers (the Times) and Penny dreadful. They said the police were failing to protect people from the Ripper. There were 300 letters and postcards sent to the papers claiming to be Ripper - all had to be investigated. The newspapers printed pictures of possible murderer and caused hatred towards different groups of people
2. Protection Rackets - gangs like Bessarabien Tigers organised protection rackets and used violence to get money. They created more work for the police
3. Prostitution :- There limited job opportunities for women (sewing / ironing) so if they had no husband the only choice was prostitution - around 1,200 women were working on the streets, many were alcoholics. This made them vulnerable to rape and attack.
4. Police rivalry - City of London police and Met were rivals - they did not cooperate with each other
5. Methods used by the police there were no forensics so all they could use were:
 - Autopsy reports - witness accounts - posters / handbells - sketches - photographs - bloodhounds - interviews
6. Whitechapel Vigilance Committee
Set up by George Lusk. To find Jack the Ripper. They sent men into the streets to make lots of noise to scare off the Ripper. They also investigated the murders but got in the way of the police
7. The **environment caused crime. There were many things that lead to crime like :**

- **Overcrowding**
- **a maze of alleyways and courtyards**
- **Poverty and high levels of unemployment**
- **Badly lit - there was no street lighting**
- **Numerous pubs - there were 45 within one mile**
- **smog - the combination of smoke and fog**

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: The Cold War in the 1940s	Revision guide page:
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[illegible]

Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Give one consequence of the Tehran Conference 1943

Give one consequence of the Long Telegram 1946

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Give one consequence of Khrushchev's de-stalinisation speech

Give one consequence of Nagy's decision to leave the Warsaw Pact

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: The Cold War in the 1960s	Revision guide page:
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Links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain the importance of the Bay of Pigs for Superpower relations

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain the importance of the Cuban Missile Crisis for the development of the Cold war

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: The Cold War in the 1970s	Revision guide page:
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Links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Give one consequence of SALT1

Give one consequence of the Helsinki Accords

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain the importance of Reagan becoming leader of the USA

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: The Cold War in the 1980s and 90s	Revision guide page:
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Links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain Gorbachev's new thinking

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe one key feature of Tudor Government
Describe one key feature of Henry's aims in 1509

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: The fall of Anne Boleyn and Cromwell	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain Cromwell's role in Anne Boleyn's fall from power

Answer:

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain one reason why Cromwell fell from power

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: The Break from Rome and the monasteries	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain one reason why Henry shut down the monasteries

Answer:

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 12: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Topic:

[illegible]

WEEK 12: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Topic:

[illegible]

WEEK 13: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Topic:

[illegible]

WEEK 13: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Topic:

[illegible]

WEEK 14: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Whitechapel	Revision guide page
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[illegible]

Summary

WEEK 14: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Describe one key feature of the Peabody estate

Explain one key feature of immigration in Whitechapel

Answer:

WEEK 14: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 15: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Describe one key feature of policing in Whitechapel

Describe one key feature of the methods of policing in Whitechapel

Answer:

WEEK 15: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

Week 2

Revision Card on 1950s Cold War	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. When did Stalin die?2. Who became leader of Hungary in 1956?3. What did Hungary say they were going to do which made the Red army invade?4. What was the problem in Berlin in 1958?5. What did Khrushchev announce?6. What Happened at the 1960 Paris summit?7. What did Khrushchev build as a result?	



Week 4

Revision Card on Cuba	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who was the leader of Cuba in 1959?2. Who took over from him?3. What did America try to do in 1961?4. What did the Soviets do in response?5. How did Kennedy find out about the missiles?6. What did Kennedy do?7. How was the crisis solved?	

Week 6

Revision Card on 1980s /90s	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who became the leader of the USA in 1980?2. What was his view on communism?3. What new things did he introduce?4. Who was the new leader of the Soviets in 1985?5. What two things did he introduce to the Soviet Union?6. What was the Sinatra Doctrine?7. When did the Cold War end?	



Week 8

Revision Card on Henry and Wolsey	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What did Henry want in 1509?2. Give two things about Wolsey's background?3. Who did Wolsey want to help?4. Name his only successful policy5. Who were England's rivals in Europe?6. What did Henry think about war?7. Who was Henry's first wife?	



Week 10

Revision Card on Cromwell's policies	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What changes did Henry make to Parliament?2. What was the Court of Argumentation?3. What changes did Cromwell make in the North?4. Who was Henry's 4th wife?5. Why did Henry not like her ?6. Who did he blame for this marriage?7. Who was Cromwell's main rival?	

Week 15

Revision Card on Whitechapel

1. What was smog?
2. What did you need to live in the Peabody estate?
3. Which police force ran Whitechapel?
4. Who was Charles Warren?
5. What methods could the police use?
6. What problems did the media cause the police?
7. Which were the two main immigrant groups in Whitechapel?

Answers

Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive