



Aspire Achieve Thrive

**Spring Term
(Half Term 3 and 4)**

History

Henry and his Ministers

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1	
Tuesday	Tassomai	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	
Wednesday	Sparx	Science Task 1	Option C Task 2	
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Tassomai	Option B Task 2	Modern Britain Task 2
Friday	Sparx	Science Task 2	English Task 2	

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week

Sparx - 4 tasks of Sparx per week

Option A (EBACC)
French
Geography
History

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

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

Year 10 - Homework Plan History

Week/Date	Homework Task	Examination Question
Week 1 4th January (3 days)	Cornell Notes: England and Henry VIII in 1509	Question 1 Describe two key features of Henry VIII as King in 1509 (4)
Week 2 9th January 2023	Revision Card: Wolsey's Rise to Power	Question 2 Explain one reason why Wolsey chose to study to become a priest (4)
Week 3 16th January 2023	Cornell Notes: Wolsey's policies up to 1529	Question 3 Describe two key features of The Eltham Ordinances(4) Describe two key features of The Treaty of London (4)
Week 4 23rd January 2023	Revision Card: The Annulment Crisis and Wolsey's fall from power	Question 4 'Wolsey fell from power because of his failure to get the annulment' 1. What is your opinion on this statement? 2. Why do you have this opinion? (8)
Week 5 30th January 2023	Cornell Notes: Cromwell's rise to power	Question 5 Describe two key features of Cromwell's rise to power (4)
Week 6 5th February 2023	Revision card: The Break with Rome	Question 6 Explain one reason why Henry VIII wanted to Break with Rome by 1533. (4)

Exam Question Structures:

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

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

2. Describe two key features...(4)

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

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

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

Year 10, History Half Term 3 - Henry and His Minister

Week One- Tudor England

Key Words

Hierarchy- Who has power in society **Battle of Bosworth-** Battle between Henry VII and Richard III over who should be King.
War of the Roses- Wars between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists over who should be King.
Earl of Warwick- The nephew of Edward IV and Richard III. **Perkin Warbeck-** Imposter who claimed to be the nephew of Richard III.
Henry Tudor- The first Tudor monarch. **Calais-** Port in France that England owned.
Nobles- Wealthy landowners who had influence over the King. **Gentry-** Important landowners in each county.
The Council- Henry VII's main advisors. **Parliament-** Their main role was to raise taxes.
Charles V- Leader of the Holy Roman Empire and Spain **Francis I-** Leader of France. **Papacy-** The Pope

Key Dates

1455-1485- War of the Roses
1485- Henry VII became the King of England after winning the Battle of Bosworth.
1509- Henry VIII became the leader of England.

Key Facts

War of the Roses- -Battle between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians over who should be the rulers of England. -The throne changed from the Lancastrians (Henry VI) to the Yorkists (Edward IV).

Henry's Aims:

-To create a government where the king decided policy and his ministers carried it out. -He wanted to be an effective monarch, being committed to the church and producing a male heir.
 -He wanted to win back land in France and be a big power in Europe. -He wanted to improve his reputation by bringing lots of people to courts

Henry's Government:

-The King made all the key decisions such as whether to go to war, whom to appoint as councillors and to important jobs, and when Parliament should meet.
 -However, the King was expected to listen to advice from his councillors, especially the leading nobles.

Europe- Power in Europe was divided between Charles V, Francis I and the Papacy.

Week 2- Rise of Wolsey

Key Words

Pope- The head of the Catholic Church
Cardinal- The highest rank in the Catholic Church below the Pope.
Archbishop of Canterbury- This is the highest role in the Catholic Church in England.
Chaplain- Private priest
Theology- The study of religion at Oxford University.
Lord Chancellor- Most important role below the King in England.

Key Dates

1486- Wolsey started at Oxford University **1498-** Wolsey became a priest.
1501- Wolsey became chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
1507- Wolsey became chaplain to Henry VII. **1509-** Wolsey appointed Wolsey to the Royal Council.
1513- Henry led an invasion of France. **1514-** Wolsey was appointed as Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York.
1515- Wolsey became a Cardinal **1515-** Wolsey became Lord Chancellor

Key Facts

1. Wolsey's dad was a butcher. 2. Wolsey studied Theology at Oxford University when he was 15 years old. His uncle, a wealthy merchant, paid for him to go.
3. Wolsey was a chaplain to Henry VII; he now had a place in the Royal Court and he carried out diplomatic missions to several countries for Henry VII.
4. Wolsey was the brains behind the army during Henry's invasion of France in 1513. He organised the equipment and transport. At the battle Henry's allies backed out so it didn't achieve much. However he did win at 'The Battle of the Spurs', which Henry described as thrilling, but was really own pursuit of French cavalry.
5. Henry appointed Wolsey as Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York, which was the second most powerful position in the English Church.
6. The Pope appointed Wolsey a cardinal. This is the highest rank in the Catholic Church. 7. Henry appointed Wolsey as Lord Chancellor. This was the highest role in Henry's government.

Week Three- Wolsey's Policies

Key Words

Amicable Grant - a friendly gift of money - given by the nobility to the king to show their love for him

Court of Star Chamber - a special law court where cases against the nobility could be tried

Domestic - things that happened in England

Eltham Ordinances— changes to Kings household to reduce spending / reduced number of people close to the king

Enclosures – areas of common land that the nobility were putting fences round

Habsburgs- The leaders of the Holy Roman Empire

Key Dates

1512 Battle of Spurs

1517+ Enclosures

1518 Treaty of London

1520 Field of Cloth of Gold

1522-5 War with France

1525 Amicable Grant

Key Facts

Domestic Policies

1. From 1517 held 260 cases against **Enclosures** but the nobility did it anyway. **Star Chamber** - rich could bring cases against the rich
2. **Subsidy** – reformed taxes made them based on income.
3. Wolsey raised over £800,000 for the King between 1509 and 1520 but government spending was £1.700, 000.
4. **Amicable Grant** – Tax to pay for the French war. It was a tax of a third on the property of priests and of a sixth on the property of ordinary people. They had 10 weeks to pay it.
5. The **Amicable Grant** tax led to a rebellion of 4,000 men (Suffolk). Henry sided with the nobility over Wolsey and the tax was scrapped.
6. **Eltham Ordinances** – got rid of sick and old servants/ cut spending on food. Reduced privy chamber from 12 to 6. Henry didn't accept it

Foreign Policy – Wolsey

1. **Battle of Spurs** (France – captured Tournai and Therouanne) Opponents Francis 1st (France) Charles V (Spain) Papal States , Scotland.
2. **Treaty of London, 1518**- Henry and Wolsey were seen as the peacemakers for creating a treaty in which the Catholic European powers pledged peace in order to focus on the potential Muslim invasion from the East.
3. **Field of Cloth of Gold** -Henry and Francis trying to outdo each other – prevent war with France – gain status. Wolsey played France and Spain off against each other.
4. Charles V took Francis I hostage at the Battle of Pavia in 1525 but released him before Henry could take advantage of France being without a leader.
5. The English involvement in the French/Habsburg war (1522-25) had cost £430,000 but had achieved nothing.
6. England signed the **Treaty of More (1525)** with France agreeing not to invade in return for the French pension.
7. **In 1527 the Treaty of Westminster was signed between** France and England. They both agreed to threaten Charles V with armed intervention if he did not seek to improve relations with France and England.
8. **In 1527** the Habsburg (Holy Roman Empire) troops captured Rome and the Pope became a virtual prisoner of Charles V.

Week Four- The Annulment Crisis/ Wolsey's Fall

Key Words

Annulment - ending of the marriage

Consummate– a marriage completed by the sexual act

Dispensation - Pope granting special permission

Praemunire - crime of serving a foreign power

Key Dates

1527 – Henry decides to seek an annulment from Catherine

1527-30 - Wolsey attempts to get the annulment

1528 – Henry declares war on Charles V

1528 - Wolsey tries to get the annulment trial held in England rather than in Rome.

July 1529- The Pope recalled the annulment case to Rome, so the case would not be decided in England and therefore Henry would probably not get the annulment.

October 1529-Wolsey was charged with praemunire, the crime of serving a foreign power (the Pope in this case) instead of the King.

February 1530- Wolsey received a royal pardon and was allowed again to take up his duties as the Archbishop of York.

April 1530- Wolsey began writing to Francis I, Charles V, the Pope and Catherine of Aragon to try to broker a deal that might restore Henry's faith in him. His enemies claimed he was writing letters to encourage them not to support Anne and Henry's relationship.

November 1530-Wolsey was arrested, charged with treason and ordered to return to London to face trial. On the journey south, at Leicester, Wolsey died.

Key Facts

1. Wolsey delayed asking the Pope for a divorce thinking Henry's love for Anne would fade.
2. Wolsey approached Pope Clement VII to ask for the annulment.
3. The Pope sent Cardinal Campeggio to England to lead a commission to decide on Henry's marriage.
4. Henry believed his marriage should be annulled because Catherine had previously been married to his brother Arthur. He found a verse in the Bible Leviticus 20 which said if you marry your brother's wife your marriage will be childless. Catherine denied that Arthur and her had ever consummated their marriage.
5. As the commission was deliberating the Pope became a prisoner of Catherine's nephew Charles V. Campeggio was recalled to Rome.

Week Five - Rise of Cromwell

Key Words

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

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.

Key Dates

1513- Cromwell trained as a lawyer.

1523- Cromwell became an MP.

1524- Cromwell employed by Wolsey as a legal advisor.

1530- Cromwell was given membership to the Royal Council.

1533- Cromwell became Chancellor of the Exchequer

Key Facts

1. Cromwell's father was a blacksmith and a cloth worker.
2. Cromwell fought in wars in Italy as a mercenary soldier. He worked for merchants in the Netherlands in the important trading town of Antwerp.
3. Cromwell was an MP 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.
4. Cromwell trained as a lawyer when he was 27.
5. Cromwell remained loyal to Wolsey when he fell from power and people were attacking him.
6. 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.
7. Cromwell was given several new titles by Henry VIII (from 1532) as a reward for helping him solve his problems. These gave him status and income.

Week 6- The Break with Rome

Key Words

Martin Luther- Founder of the Protestant Church

English Reformation- The English Reformation was a period in history in which the church in England changed from a Catholic based church to a Protestant based church.

Protestants- People who agreed that the Catholic Church needed to be reformed were known as Protestants. They were known as Protestants because they were protesting about a number of features of the Catholic Church that they didn't agree with.

Vatican City- The Pope lives in the Vatican City, an individual state which is found in Rome, the capital city of Italy.

The Sacraments- Ways that Christians show their dedication and loyalty to God (Baptism, Communion, Reconciliation, Marriage etc.

Supremacy - holds power over something

Succession - who should come next as the king

Elizabeth Barton- Her prophecies were recorded in a book. This included that Henry would burn in hell and that he would die a villain's death if he ended his marriage to Catherine.

Bishop John Fisher- Fisher was Henry VIII's tutor when he was younger but 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.

Sir Thomas More- He was a devout Catholic noble who killed Protestants for committing Heresy when he was Chancellor (he ruled as this between Wolsey and Cromwell) and refused to take the Oath of Succession.

Key Dates

1532- The Submission of the Clergy-This act took away power from the Pope and gave it to Henry.

1533- The Act in Restraint of Appeals to Rome- This Act stopped people from being able to go to the Pope if they didn't like a decision. The Pope could no longer change decisions made in England.

1533 - Henry married Anne in secret and Elizabeth was born in September.

1534 - Act of Succession made Elizabeth heir to the throne and Anne Henry's lawful wife.

1534- Act of Supremacy made Henry Head of the Church in England

1534- Treason Act. Made disagreeing with Henry, his marriage or the church punishable by death.

Key Facts

1. Martin Luther's grievances against the Protestant church:

- Pardoners, with permission from the Pope, travelled all across Europe selling Indulgences. They said all you had to do was buy one and you could pay for forgiveness - even for someone who had already died.
- Catholic Church was wealthy and not supporting the poor.
- Catholic Church was corrupt- monks were not living a 'holy life'.
- The Bible was only available in Latin.

2. The Church was very powerful in England during the 16th Century for a number of reasons:

A. It owned land. B. It controlled people's beliefs. C. It was rich. D. It was not controlled by the King.

3. The Break from Rome:

- Cromwell realised that the Pope was never going to grant the annulment so he worked to free England from Rome.
- He began with an Act of Parliament to put Henry in control of taxes and church laws.
- He made Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury and he was willing to say Henry's marriage to Catherine was invalid. He also agreed to marry Henry and Anne secretly having annulled the marriage. This led to the passing of the Act of Succession in 1534.
- Finally in 1534 Act of Supremacy made Henry Head of the Church in England. Everyone had to take an oath recognising Henry as Head of the church, anyone who didn't was charged with treason.

4. Opposition to the Acts of 1534

- Many people opposed the acts of 1534 and refused to swear the oaths of Succession and Supremacy. This resulted in them being hung for treason. This included; Elizabeth Barton (The Nun of Kent), Bishop John Fisher (Henry's old tutor) and Sir Thomas More (A member of the nobility and a devout Catholic).

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.

Date

Topic: England and Henry VIII 1509

WEEK 1

Questions	Notes

Summary:

Date

Topic:

WEEK 2

Questions	Notes

Summary:

Date

Topic: **Wolsey's Policies**

WEEK 3

Questions	Notes

Summary:

Date

Topic: **Wolsey's Foreign Policies**

WEEK 4

Questions	Notes

Summary:

Date

Topic: Cromwell's Rise

WEEK 5

Questions	Notes

Summary:

Date

Topic: **Break with Rome**

WEEK 6

Questions	Notes

Summary:



Revision Card on	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>Rise of Wolsey</u>2. Where did Wolsey go to University?3. What country did Wolsey help organise a battle against?4. What had Wolsey become in the Catholic Church by 1515?5. What was Wolsey's first job in the royal court?6. How did Wolsey come to be noticed by Henry VIII?	

Revision Card on	Answers
<p><u>Wolsey's fall from power</u></p> <p><u>Summarise these main reasons for why Wolsey fell from power:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• . Domestic Policies• . Foreign Policies• The Annulment Crisis• The Boleyn's• . Wolsey's enemies.	

Revision Card on Break with Rome	Answers
<p>What experience did Cromwell have before he worked for Henry?</p> <p>Who created the Proestatnt Church?</p> <p>What was the Act in Restraint of Appeals?</p> <p>Which Act made Henry head of the Church?</p> <p>Who was the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1533?</p> <p>What did the Act of Succession say?</p> <p>How was the Treason Act changed in 1534?</p>	

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**Spring Term
(Half Term 4)**

History

February Half term to Easter -

The Cold War

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 - Homework Plan Subject

Week/Date	Homework Task	Examination Question
Week 7 20th February	Cornell Notes Recap of Cold War 1945-56	Explain one consequence of the US policy of Containment in the Early Cold War period. (4)
Week 8 27th February	Revision Cards Hungarian Uprising 1956 Berlin Crisis 1958 and Berlin Wall	Explain one importance of the Berlin Ultimatum for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union. (4)
Week 9 6th March	Cornell Notes Cuban Missile Crisis	Explain one consequence of the Bay of Pigs invasion (4)
Week 10 13th March	Revision Cards Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia Arms Race	Describe two key features of the Arms Race between the Soviet Union and the USA, 1945-1970 (4)
Week 11 20th March	Cornell Notes Detente and the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan	Explain one reason why the USA or the Soviet Union wanted Detente (4)
Week 12 27th March	Revision Cards Second Cold war and fall of the Soviet Union	Explain one importance of Gorbachav becoming leader of the USA for the development of the Cold War (4)

Exam Question Structures:

Explain one consequence...

You need to...

1. Identify a consequence of the event (something that happened as a result of it occurring)
2. Explain why this consequence occurred because of the event. e.g This consequence occurred due to the event because...
3. You need to use detailed factual evidence (your own knowledge) about the consequence to back up your answer.

Explain the importance of...

You need to...

1. Identify a reason why the event was important
2. You need to explain why this reason was so important.
3. You need to use detailed factual evidence (your own knowledge) about the reason to back up your answer

Week 2- Flashpoints of the Cold War, 1958-1962

Hungarian Uprising, 1956

Key People: **Rakosi** - leader of Hungary until 1956 **Nagy** - Leader of Hungary **Kadar** - leader of Hungary after the Uprising
Khrushchev - Leader of Soviet Union **Eisenhower** - the leader of USA would decided not to send help to Hungary

Events-

1. The people of Hungary had little freedom and poor living standards.
2. Rakosi was hated and a puppet of the Soviet Union, he used terror and brutality to keep control.
3. Khrushchev's **De Stalinization** (Getting rid of Stalin's influence) speech made the people of Hungary believe they could have more freedom.
4. After lots of demonstrations Nagy replaced Rakosi as the leader of the Soviet Union.
5. Nagy introduced reforms which included free elections, trade links with the West, freedom of speech and press.
6. At first Khrushchev appeared to accept these reforms but then Nagy made a mistake and then announced Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact.
7. Khrushchev had to act, he could not appear weak to other communist leaders or allow countries to leave the Warsaw Pact.
8. The Red Army was sent into Hungary and crushed Nagy's uprising.

Consequences

1. 20,000 Hungarians were killed and 200,000 more fled the country
2. USA condemned the actions of the Soviet Union but did not send any military help because they feared a nuclear war
3. This made the USA appear weak and made it clear to the other communist countries that the USA was all words not actions
4. The Soviet Union had maintained control of Hungary and this put off other communist countries from rebelling

The Berlin Crisis and the Wall, 1958-1961

Key Words and leaders

Ultimatum - final warning before invasion
Brain Drain - skilled workers leaving the East to go west
Summit - meeting between heads of State
Eisenhower - leader of USA up to 1960
Kennedy - leader of USA after 1960
Khrushchev - leader of Soviet Union

Key Events

1. Too many skilled workers were leaving the East to the West. (About 4 m)- this was because the West had greater prosperity and opportunities. The easiest way to get from East to West was through the Berlin border.
2. Khrushchev was also worried that this border was being used by the USA to get spies into the East.
3. Khrushchev issued an ultimatum - he told the Allies they needed to leave Berlin within 6 months.
4. Eisenhower wanted to negotiate because he did not want war.
5. USA and Soviets met several times. (1959 - Geneva Summit) (September 1959 - Khrushchev visited Camp David in the USA)
They were getting on better .
6. Then the Soviets shot down a US U2 spy plane and Khrushchev stormed out of talks.
7. Khrushchev built the Berlin Wall in response.

Consequences

1. Peace was maintained but Germany was now firmly divided
2. Berlin once again became the focus of the Cold War but relations improved because it was no longer the focus of brain drain and spying.

Week 3- Flashpoints of the Cold War- The Cuban Missile Crisis

Background to the Cuban Missile Crisis

1. The USA had strong economic interests in Cuba controlling industry, railways and electricity production.
2. In 1959 Fidel Castro organised a successful revolution against the American backed Batista.
3. Castro nationalised the sugar industry and refused to be a puppet of the USA.
4. This led to the **Bay of Pigs 1961**
 - A. Kennedy the new American President was persuaded by the CIA to back some Cuban exiles to retake Cuba.
 - B. They landed at the Bay of Pigs and it was a total failure.
 - C. As a result Khrushchev sent nuclear missiles to Cuba so they could defend themselves from America.
4. The Soviet Union agreed to buy the Cuban sugar and help the communist Castro

Events of the Cuban Missile Crisis

1. October 1962 a US spy plane took pictures of missiles on Cuba.
2. Kennedy had 3 options:-
 - Do nothing but this would make USA look weak
 - Blow up the missiles but this could cause nuclear war
 - Invade Cuba but this could cause a war
3. In the end Kennedy chose to blockade Cuba and let the Soviet Union make the next move. the world prepared for nuclear war.
4. Letters were exchanged between Kennedy and Khrushchev. Khrushchev said he would withdraw the missiles if the USA promised not to invade Cuba and withdrew their missiles from Turkey.
5. Kennedy agreed if this could be done in secret.

Consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis

This was the closest the world came to nuclear war and both sides realised they needed to improve relations.

- A. A hotline was set up between Whitehouse and the Kremlin
- B. Limited Test Ban Treaty - no testing of nuclear weapons above ground
- C. Outer Space Treaty 1967 - ban weapons in outer space
- D. Detente

Week 4- Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia and the Arms Race

Soviet Invasion of 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.

The Arms Race

The Arms Race

1. **1945** -USA developed the atom bomb. The Soviets had been shocked by this. They worked hard to develop their own bomb - their atomic bomb research programme was transformed and their scientists pay trebled.
2. In **1949** the Soviets had their own bomb and the arms race had began.
3. Truman ordered a new powerful weapon to be built - the H bomb and defence spending increased massively.
4. The Soviet Union increased their own spending and by **1953** they had their own H bomb.
5. Both sides continued to build bigger and bigger weapons- this was called the balance of terror.
6. Sputnik- In **1957** the soviets launched a rocket called Sputnik which could orbit the earth. The USA saw this as a threat.
7. The USA placed missiles in some European countries. They also increased their spending on missiles by 20% and NASA was founded. They also increased their B52 bombers.
8. **1960**- U2 spy crisis continued the paranoia and fear on both sides.
9. Both sides made great technological developments - they reduced their conventional weapons and increased their nuclear weapons
10. .Both sides developed Inter continental ballistic missiles (ICBM)

Weapon	USA	Soviets
ICBMs	63	50+
Submarine launched ballistic missiles	96	0
Medium Ballistic missiles	90	200
Long range bombers	600	190
Aircraft carriers	24	0
Nuclear submarines	21	2
Conventional Submarines	174	428
Active military manpower	2,606,000	3,800,000

Week 5- Detente and the 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

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 Six - Second Cold war and the Fall of the Soviet Union

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

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 others 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.

Date 20/2/23

Topic: Recap of the Cold War 1945-56

WEEK 7

Questions	Notes

Summary:

Questions	Notes

Summary:

Date **6th March**

Topic: Cuban Missile Crisis

WEEK 9

Questions	Notes

Summary:

Date: 13th March

Topic: Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia, Arms Race

WEEK 10

Questions	Notes

Summary:

Questions	Notes

Summary:

Date: 27th March

Topic: Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

WEEK 12

Questions	Notes

Summary:



<p>Revision Card on Flashpoints 1956-61</p> <p>Write a line about each of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Rakosi2. Hungarian Uprising3. Nagy4. De-Stalinization Speech5. Soviet invasion of Hungary6. Brain Drain7. Summits of 1958-19618. Berlin Wall	<p>Answers</p>
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<p>Revision Card on Czechoslovakia 1968</p> <p>Write a line about each of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Novotny2. Dubcek3. Prague Springs4. Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia5. Brezhnev Doctrine	<p>Answers</p>
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<p>Revision Card on End of the Cold War</p> <p>Summarise the role of the following in ending the Cold War</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ronald Reagan2. Mikhail Gorbachev3. George Bush4. Sinatra Doctrine5. The ending of the Warsaw Pact6. The fall of the Berlin Wall7. Collapse of the Soviet Union	<p>Answers</p>
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Aspire
ACHIEVE
Thrive

Develop your character

