



**Autumn Term
Term 1**

History

Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

*Care to Learn,
Learn to Care*

Year 11 Homework Timetable

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

Option B
Geography
Health and Social Care

Option C
Childcare
Psychology
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 Modern period medicine - causes	Question Was penicillin the most important discovery in medicine in the period after 1900? explain your answer (8)
Week 15 15th December 2025	Revision Cards on: Modern Period - treatments	Question: Explain why the magic bullet was so important for medicine (8)

Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 - The Cold war 1940s		
Wartime conferences The Grand Alliance Ideological differences; USA - Capitalist USSR communist UK - focussed on Empire Attitudes of; Stalin - Suspicious and defensive due to having been attacked Truman (1945+) Suspicious of communism Churchill - Focussed on maintaining the British empire. War Conferences Tehran (1943) - Second front line of WW2 opened up to ease pressure in the east - USSR to help USA fight in Japan Yalta (February 1945) - 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 Potsdam Conference (1945) Consequences - Increased tension between USA and USSR due to soviet troops in Europe and a Communist government created in Poland Outcomes - 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	Impacts; Atom Bomb - Dropped by the USA on Japan in August 1945, created fear and mistrust amongst the USSR Long Telegram 1946 - sent in 1946 by George Kennan - he saw the USSR as aggressive and warned of Soviet Expansion. Outcome - influenced Truman and the idea of containment led to the Novikov Telegram and containment Novikov - Soviet response to the Long Telegram, it claimed the USA were trying to establish World Dominance. Outcome - Hardened Stalin's attitude toward the USA, worsened superpower relations. USA's Actions in the 1940's Truman Doctrine - 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 This led to increased Rivalry between the US and USSR as Truman publicly announced the divide. Marshall Plan - USA promised to provide aid to help countries recover from WW2 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	USSR Actions in the 1940's Buffer Zone - 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. Cominform - 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, significance - Greater division, cominform members not allowed to contact non members, accused the USA of being no better than Nazi Germany in their propaganda Comecon - 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 Both comecon and cominform were Stalin's response to what he saw as a threat - it increased tension and played a part in NATO Berlin Blockade and Airlift. Causes; - Bizone - 1947 - Joining of the zones of the USA and USSR - Trizone 1948 - Bizone and France - Introduction of the Deutsche Mark- New currency All of these left Stalin feeling isolated and angry. Events April 1948 - Western Zones begin receiving Marshall Aid June 1948 - 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.

		Outcome - 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 Formation of NATO - committed the USA to Europe intensified the arms race
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Week 2 - The Cold war 1950s		
Stalin died in 1953 and was replaced by Khrushchev who had made it clear he would make some changes (De-stalinisation) <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 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. <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] <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	<u>Hungary 1956</u> <u>Events leading to the Uprising:</u> - 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. <u>Khrushchev's Response</u> 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' <u>International reaction.</u> - Sympathy from the USA and some NATO members took in refugees.	<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. <u>Summits</u> <u>Camp David 1959</u> - Eisenhower and Khrushchev- Berlin Ultimatum withdrawn <u>Paris 1960</u> - U2 spy plane was shot down as talks were prepared, Khrushchev walks out after Eisenhower won't apologise <u>Vienna 1961</u> - JFK takes power, Khrushchev sees him as weak and renews the Berlin Ultimatum. No agreements made, USA increases defence spending <u>Berlin Wall</u> - 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. <u>Impact on US/Soviet Relations.</u> Negatives - Wall showed that relations had gotten so bad they have to be separate- shows Iron Curtain

	- 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.	divide. - Wall was a symbol of difference Positives - Less likelihood of a war over Berlin- 'wall is better than a war' - kennedy - Reduced tension <u>Kennedy visit to West Berlin 1963</u> - Thousands turned out to see him - Hugely popular- crowds chanting, flowers - West Berliners were celebrating their freedom. - Famous Speech 'Ich Bin Ein Berliner' [I am a citizen of Berlin] speech
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Week 3 - 1960s Cuba	
<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. USA would only recognise the new government if they followed guidelines of the IMF, Castro nationalised all land and paid compensation to ex owners. Castro began appointing communists to his government in 1960 and began making deals with Khrushchev for USSR to buy Sugar (secret clause regarding arms) 1961 - USA broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba. <u>Significance of the Bay of Pigs.</u> Kennedy and the CIA attempted to invade Cuba. April 1961 - 1400 Cuban exiles landed at the Bay of Pigs. • Humiliating for the USA - looked they were trying to spread influence • Stronger relations between USSR and Cuba - Castro declared himself a communist and asked Khrushchev to help him defend Cuba. September 1961- USSR declares it will supply arms to Cuba.	<u>Events of the Cuban Missile Crisis.</u> <u>14th Oct 1962</u> - 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. <u>16th October</u> - Excomm meets to decide US reaction. They then meet every day for 13 days <u>22nd October</u> - Kennedy decides to set up a naval blockade around Cuba. US citizens expected war. 54 bombers with nuclear warheads prepared. <u>24th October</u> - Soviet ships reach the blockade and turn around. <u>26th October</u> - Khrushchev sends Kennedy a telegram offering to remove the missiles if the USA agree not to invade. <u>27th October</u> - Khrushchev says he will remove the missiles if the USA remove their missiles from Turkey. Same day a U2 spy plane was shot down over Cuba. <u>28th October</u> - Kennedy agrees to first telegram Robert Kennedy had met with the Soviet ambassador in Washington and agreed to secretly remove Turkish missile bases.

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

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

the great - War was a kingly pursuit - He wanted to be king of France - He wanted to create a great court - He wanted to secure the Tudor dynasty <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 <u>Foreign Policy</u> Foreign Policy 1509-1515 ● 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	Wolsey's Domestic policies <u>Enclosures</u> 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 <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 <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 <u>Subsidy</u> - new tax to ensure the king was getting what he should and making it fairer based on income 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 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 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 <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. 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. 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
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Week 9 - Henry VIII and Cromwell

The Annulment

Reason's Henry wanted an annulment

- 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 war
- 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.

Attempts to get the annulment

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:-

- 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

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

The Rise of Cromwell

- 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
- 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

Work for Henry

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

The Fall of Anne Boleyn

Anne Boleyn

- 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 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

Cromwell's role

- 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 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
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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 • 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 • 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 • 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 tarted 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 Aske 40,000 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
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Week 14 - 1900 to present day

Ideas about disease and illness

- No longer any belief in miasma or the 4 Humours. Diagnosis was between doctor and patient and there was a move towards laboratory medicine with more examination of samples using a procedure called biopsy. So the biggest change was diagnosis based on medical testing.

The science of genetics

- 1900 scientists began to realise not all illnesses were caused by germs as some babies were born ill - they developed the idea of hereditary diseases. The German scientist Mendel believed genes came in pairs one inherited from each parent known as fundamental laws of inheritance but he had limited proof
- 1951 scientists had proved characteristics were passed down to children from parents - they believed this substance in the human cells caused this to happen and sometimes resulted in defects. In 1953 this was called DNA

Watson, Crick and the human gene

Watson an American biologist and Crick an English physicist who were working at Cambridge University- they weren't researching DNA but both were interested in human biology. They built their own model of DNA and shared it with Rosalind Franklin who was creating images of DNA - between them they solved the puzzle of the structure of DNA - shaped like a double helix.

Once this was understood, mapping the DNA Code helped scientists understand hereditary diseases like haemophilia. The Human Genome Project launched in 1990 led by James Watson was not completed until 2000. They found in humans there are more than 3 billion DNA pairs. Scientists have a blueprint of DNA so they can look for mistakes or mismatches to look for hereditary diseases. They found a gene that can cause breast cancer so can help prevent it by having a mastectomy

Genetics was helped by the advances in microscopes like electron microscopes which beams electrons

Lifestyle and health

Smoking became more popular in the 1920s - it was associated with being young and free but by the 1950s there was a noticeable rise in lung cancer. Scientists made the link and also the idea it causes other cancers, heart problems - it is the biggest cause of preventable diseases

Diet - sugar and fat can cause problems - too much sugar can cause diabetes - when the body can't process the sugar in the bloodstream

Alcohol causes kidney and liver disease

Improvements in diagnosis

The development of machines and computers help doctors to diagnose

Blood tests and pressure monitors help identify potential problems

X rays / MIR / ultrasound all make things better

Medical treatments

Chemical cures - magic bullets a chemical cure that attacks microbes in the body that cause disease leaving the body unharmed. These replicated antibodies produced by the body to fight disease. This was the first big breakthrough when it was found that syphilis could be cured partly by an arsenic compound but this sometimes killed the patient. Then a Japanese scientist Hata found compound number 606 cured syphilis - he called it Salvarsan - this was the first magic bullet

Development of antibiotics

Antibiotics

Antibiotics destroys or limits the growth of bacteria - the first antibiotic was penicillin - created from microorganisms not chemicals. Penicillin was isolated from mould by Alexander Fleming in 1928 and was developed as a usable treatment by Florey and Chain in 1940

Other scientists also investigated mould and fungi for more antibiotics. Streptomycin was discovered by Seiman Wakston - so powerful it worked against TB.

Scientists have now developed medicines that pinpoint and treat specific diseases. Even if they can cure them they can manage their illness

New technology made it easier to :-

- Mass produce
- Develop capsules that are easier to swallow
- Hypodermic needles that give the correct dose
- Insulin pumps to help control diabetes

Week 15 - Modern Treatments

Paul Ehrlich - Magic Bullet - Salvarsan 606

Antibodies were identified as a natural defence mechanism of the body against germs. It was known they attacked very specific microbes- so they were nicknamed magic bullets.
In 1889 Ehrlich decided to find chemicals that could be synthetic antibodies.
He first discovered dyes that could kill malaria and sleeping sickness
In 1905 he identified the bacteria that caused syphilis and he worked on an arsenic compound that would be a magic bullet to kill this bacterium. Over 600 compounds were tried but none seemed to work.
Then in 1909 Sahachiro Hata joined Ehrlich's team and while rechecking the results he found that compound 606 did actually work. It was tested on humans in 1911 and worked.

Gerhard Domagk - Magic Bullet - Prontosil

In 1932 Domagk found that a red dye, prontosil stopped streptococcus (which caused blood poisoning) which had caused the deaths of many people who had initially only had minor wounds. Many surgeons also caught it after surgery.
He initially experimented on mice with good results. Then his daughter caught the disease after pricking herself with a needle. Domagk gave his daughter a large dose of prontosil which turned her bright red but she lived.
The effective ingredient in the red dye was identified as sulphonamide and lots of drugs were developed using it. Unfortunately, this drug also damages the liver and kidneys.

Treatments

The magic bullets showed that synthetic, targeted treatments for specific diseases were possible. Since Ehrlich this idea has been behind much of the medical research

Cancer

The first successful treatment against cancer was radiotherapy after it was discovered by Antoine Henri Becquerel, Marie and Pierre Curie in 1896. Radiotherapy involves killing cancer cells using X-rays and gamma rays

Chemotherapy is the treatment of cancer using drugs. It was discovered in World War 2 when doctors found that nitrogen mustard could be used to reduce cancer tumours.

Since the 1890s targeted therapy has been used to fight cancer. This uses drugs to prevent cancer from spreading.

Blood Transfusions

The idea of blood transfusions had been around since the 17th century but they were rarely successful because the blood of the recipient often clotted. Blood also clotted if it was stored outside the body
In 1900 Karl Landsteiner discovered blood groups. He also found that certain blood groups can not be mixed together or the blood will clot, clogging the veins and arteries. He found that transfusions worked if the blood groups matched
Successful blood transfusions meant that patients were less likely to die in surgery from blood loss.
In 1914 during World War 1, doctors found that sodium citrate stopped blood clotting so it could be stored outside the body. In 1917 this discovery was vital when the first blood bank was set up at the Battle of Cambrai.
In 1946 the British National Blood Transfusion Service was established

Transplants

1905 the first successful transplant of the cornea of the eye was performed. During WW1 surgeons also developed techniques for skin transplants

The first complete organ to be transplanted was a kidney. Lungs, pancreas and bone marrow can now be transplanted. The first heart transplant was carried out in 1967 by South African heart surgeon Christian Barnard. The patient survived for 18 days before dying of pneumonia.

The main problem with transplants is rejection. The immune system attacks the implant as if it were a virus. In the early days doctors did not have ways to stop this now they have immunosuppressants. Since 1970s researchers have developed effective immunosuppressants making transplants more successful and safer

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 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 1960s	Revision guide page
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[illegible]

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 1970s	Revision guide page
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[illegible]

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 1980s	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

Links

Questions

Notes

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: Break with 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: Recap on Modern period medicine - causes	Revision guide page
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Summary

WEEK 14: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Was penicillin the most important discovery in medicine in the period after 1900? explain your answer

Answer:

WEEK 14: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 15: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain why the magic bullet was so important for medicine

Answer:

WEEK 15: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

Week 2

Revision Card on 1950s Cold War	Answers
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
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 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?	Answers
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Week 8

Revision Card on Henry and Wolsey 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 policy 5. Who were England's rivals in Europe? 6. What did Henry think about war? 7. Who was Henry's first wife?	Answers
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Week 10

Revision Card on Cromwell's policies	Answers
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 Modern Treatments	Answers
1. Whose theory was the Modern Bullet? 2. What compound was the magic bullet? 3. What magic bullet did Domagk find? 4. What was the problem with his magic bullet? 5. Who discovered the first successful treatment against cancer? 6. When was chemotherapy discovered? 7. When was the first successful transplant?	