



Autumn Term
(Half Term 1 & 2)

History

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Care to Learn

Learn to Care

Year 10 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 Science	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
History
Geography
Spanish

Option B
Geography
Health and Social Care
Psychology

Option C
Psychology
Sports Studies
Childcare
Drama

Half Term 1 (6 weeks) - Year 10- Weimar Republic		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 2 11th September 2023	Cornell Notes on: Germany under the Kaiser	Question: Describe two key features of life under the Kaiser before 1914 (4)
Week 3 18th September 2023	Revision Cards on: Threats from the left	Question: Explain why the Spartacist Uprising failed (4) (One REA paragraph)
Week 4 25th September 2023	Cornell Notes on: Weimar Constitution	Question: Describe two key features of the Weimar Constitution. (4)
Week 5 2nd October 2023	Revision Cards on: Treaty of Versailles	Question: Explain why the people of Germany were so unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles (4) (one REA paragraph)
Week 6 9th October 2023	Cornell Notes on: Threats from the right	Question: Explain why the Kapp Putsch failed (4) (One REA paragraph)
Week 7 16th October 2023	Revision Cards on: Situation in 1923	Question: Describe two key features of the problems faced by the Weimar Republic in 1923 (4)

Exam Question Structures:

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

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

2. Explain one similarity....(4)

- You need to identify a similarity between the time periods.
- You need to explain why the time periods were similar
- You need to use detailed factual evidence (your own knowledge) about both time periods to back up your answer.

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

- 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)

4. 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?

Half Term 2 (8 weeks) - Year 10 - Wolsey		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 8- 30th October	Cornell Notes on: Tudor England and Henry VIII in 1509	Question Describe 2 key features of Henry VIII as a king in 1509 (4)
Week 9 6th November	Revision Cards Wolsey's Rise to Power	Question: Explain one reason why Wolsey chose to study to become a priest (4)
Week 10 13th November	Cornell Notes on Wolsey's policies - Domestic	Question: Describe 2 key features of the Eltham Ordinances (4) Describe 2 key features of the Star Chamber (4)
Week 11 20th November	Revision Cards Wolsey's foreign policies	Question: Explain one reason why Wolsey's foreign policies were a failure (4)
Week 12 27th November	Cornell Notes The Annulment Crisis	Question Describe 2 key features of the Amicable Grant describe 2 key features of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon (4)
Week 13 4 th December	Revision Cards on:- Annulment Crisis	Question Explain one reason why Henry wanted an annulment from his marriage to Catherine of Aragon (4)
Week 14 11th December	Cornell Notes Wolsey's fall from power	Question '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 15 18th December	Revision Cards on Wolsey's Fall	Question 'Wolsey's policies were a complete failure ' 1. What is your opinion? 2. Why do you have this opinion?

Year 10 History Half Term 1: Weimar Germany

Week 2 - Germany under the Kaiser

Key Words

Abdicate - give up the throne

Armistice - truce - agreement to stop fighting

Kaiser - German Emperor

Reichstag - Parliament

November Criminals - Nickname given to those who signed the armistice agreement

Key Dates

1888 - Kaiser Wilhelm comes to power

1914 - WW1 breaks out

11th November 1918 - Germany signs armistice agreement

6th April 1917 - America declares war on Germany

9th November 1918 - Kaiser abdicated

Key Facts

Kaiser:

1. Most power was in the hands of the Kaiser.
2. He could appoint or dismiss the Chancellor.
3. He could dissolve the Reichstag.
4. The Kaiser did not allow criticism of the government and ensured everyone was obedient towards him.

Germany before 1914:

1. The Germans had one of the best welfare systems in Europe
2. In the years before WWI, German industry developed rapidly.
3. By 1914 Germany was producing more iron and steel, and as much coal as Britain.

Stab in the Back theory (Dolchstoß)

1. The German army was never defeated militarily during the First World War, although Germany was losing and its people were starving Germany was never invaded.
2. It is for this reason that people in Germany saw this as the army being stabbed in the back by their leaders.

Week 3 - Threats from Left

Key Words

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

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

Nationalisation- The state/government owns businesses.

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

Key Dates

Spartacist Uprising - January 1918

Key Facts

Spartacist Uprising (1918)

1. On the 9th November 1918, Prince Max von Baden, handed over his office to Friedrich Ebert
2. Ebert then carried out a series of actions to keep people from rebelling against the new government but still faced much opposition
3. On the 4th January 1919, Ebert sacked the police chief in Berlin. He was popular with the workers, so thousands of people started to protest.
4. The Spartacists decided to use this as a time to remove the government and start a communist revolution.
5. They encouraged people to revolt and take part in a general strike.
6. On the 6th of January 1919, 100,000 workers took to the streets to riot.
7. Ebert used ex-German soldiers called Freikorps to put down the revolt

8. On the 16th January 1919, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht (the leaders of the Spartacists) were arrested and killed by Freikorps' officers.
9. By the 13th of January, the rebels had been driven off the street
10. The violence caused the government to move out of Berlin and relocate to Weimar.

Week 4 - Weimar Constitution

Key Words

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

Article 48- Gave the President emergency powers.

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

President- Leader of the country.

Chancellor- Head of government.

Key Dates

Key Facts

Proportional Representation problems:

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

Weimar Constitution Disadvantages:

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

Weimar Constitution Advantages:

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

Week 5 - Treaty of Versailles

Key Words

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

Key people:

Woodrow Wilson - President of USA

George Clemenceau - French president

David Lloyd George - British Prime minister

Key Dates

28th June 1919 - Treaty of Versailles

Key Facts

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

Key Terms of the Treaty:

1. Completely responsible for WW1
2. To pay compensation = reparations
3. Armed forces to be 100,000 men, 6 battleships, no tanks, subs or planes
4. Rhineland demilitarised

5. Germany not allowed to unite with Austria
6. Lost 13% of her land

Week 6 - Threats from the Right

Key Words

Reichswehr- German army

Freikorps- Ex-Soldiers. (Right-wing)

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

Putsch- A violent attempt to overthrow the Government.

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

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

Key Dates

March 1920 - Kapp Putsch

Key Facts

Freikorps

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

Kapp Putsch

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

Week 7 - 1923 Year of Crisis

Key Words

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

Key Dates

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

Key Facts

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

Munich Putsch - November 1923

1. Hitler's soldiers occupied a beer hall where the local government were having a meeting.
2. He declared a revolution and marched into Munich with the SA
3. Police found out and were waiting for them and a small gun fight broke out and the Nazis lost
4. Hitler was arrested and went to prison.
5. His trial was a great propaganda event
6. Hitler's was found guilty of treason and sentenced to five years but only served 9 months
7. His prison sentence was short and comfortable: Here he was able to gather his thoughts write his book and he met many of the people who would become important to Nazis success.
8. Whilst in prison he also decided that he needed to turn the Nazi party into a political party and gain power through legal means
9. The NSDAP (Nazis) were banned but by 1925 this ban had been lifted

Year 10 - Half Term 2 - Henry and his Ministers - Wolsey

Week 8 - Tudor England in 1509

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 VIII's main advisors. **Parliament-** Their main role was to raise taxes.
Charles V- Leader of the Holy Roman Empire and Spain **Francis 1-** 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 Tudor had been victorious at The Battle of Bosworth and established the Tudor dynasty. He ruled England from 1485 to 1509 - he made England financially strong and restored law and order. However at the end of his reign he was not popular as he was very harsh and collected lots of taxes.

Henry VIII - he was 18 years old, very intelligent, a good sportsman and he enjoyed feasting, jousting and other forms of entertainment. He was also a strong Catholic and was awarded the title Defender of the Faith by the Pope.

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 9 - The 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 10 - Wolsey's Domestic 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

Key Dates

1517+ Enclosures

1525 Amicable Grant

Key Facts

Domestic Policies

1. Enclosures were a cause of the poor's problem as they could not use the common land. Wolsey set up a commission to look into enclosures and this commission said it was wrong. It said fences should be taken down. From 1517 held 260 cases against **Enclosures** but the nobility did it anyway.
2. **Star Chamber** - it was a court which made it easier for the poor to bring cases against the rich to justice. Wolsey sat over this court. It failed because there were too many cases for them to hear
3. **Subsidy** - reformed taxes made them based on income. 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 meant to be a friendly gift. 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. 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.
5. **Eltham Ordinances** - got rid of sick and old servants. It cut spending on food. It reduced the privy chamber from 12 to 6. It was Wolsey's attempt to reduce spending and the power of the nobility. Henry didn't accept it so it never happened

Week 11 - Wolsey's Foreign policies

Key Words

Habsburgs - The leaders of the Holy Roman Empire

Key Dates

1512 Battle of Spurs / Battle of Flodden

1518 Treaty of London

1520 Field of Cloth of Gold

1522-5 War with France

1525 Amicable Grant

Key facts

Henry's aims in Foreign policy were to be a hero- earn the title Henry the Great. He wanted power and status in Europe. He believed 'war was a kingly pursuit'
Wolsey's aim was to give Henry this power and status without war because war was expensive.

1. **Battle of Spurs** (France – captured Tournai and Therouanne) Opponents Francis 1st (France) Charles V (Spain) Papal States , Scotland.This was a minor victory for Henry but while this was happening Catherine of Aragon had a much bigger victory against James IV of Scotland at the Battle of Flodden
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.The failure of the Amicable grant prevented any further involvement for England in wars with France
6. England signed the **Treaty of More (1525)**with France.Henry agreeing not to invade France and give up his claim to be king of France 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.
9. When Francis and Charles sign the Treaty of Cambrai , England is left isolated

Week 12 and 13 - The Annulment Crisis

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

In 1509, Henry VIII married Catherine of Aragon.However, they had to request permission from the Pope to get married as the church forbade a man to marry his brother's wife and Catherine had previously been married to Arthur.Catherine of Aragon testified that she and Arthur had never consummated their marriage.Catherine and Henry were quite happy to start with. They conceived at least six times before 1518.Catherine of Aragon only had one daughter, Mary, who was born in 1516. She miscarried at least two boys.She couldn't give Henry a male heir.

By 1524 Henry stopped sleeping with Catherine as she was getting older (she was 39 years old)Henry blamed it all on Catherine. He said she had failed to do her duty by not having a son.Henry believed that by marrying his brother's wife he had broken Christian law and this was God's way of punishing him (leviticus). Catherine denied that Arthur and her had ever consummated their marriage.At this time Henry had also fallen in love with another woman, Anne Boleyn.

In 1522, Anne Boleyn became maid of honour to Catherine of Aragon. Henry instructed Wolsey to approach Pope Clement VII in 1527 to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon so he could marry Anne instead. He claimed that the previous Pope, Julius II, should not have let Catherine of Aragon marry Henry after she was married to his brother. The Pope sent a man called Cardinal Campeggio to lead an enquiry into Henry and Catherine's marriage. There were various factors that made the annulment difficult to get. One factor was Charles V he controlled the Pope and Catherine was his aunt. **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. A group of nobles tried and failed to bring about Wolsey's downfall.

Week 14 - The Fall of Wolsey

Key words

Praemunire - working for a foreign power not your king

Key Dates

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 Knowledge - the reasons Wolsey fell from power

Enemies Wolsey made some powerful enemies during his time in power. The nobility resented Wolsey's position as Alter Rex believing they were the king's natural advisors. Wolsey's low birth and extreme wealth annoyed them. His domestic policies did not help the relationship. Wolsey's Background and rise Wolsey was from a poor background. His dad was a butcher. He attended Oxford University aged 15 which was funded by his uncle. He studied theology (the study of religion) so he could rise up the social hierarchy. He was intelligent, ambitious and motivated. He worked his way up the Catholic hierarchy starting as a chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury then Henry VII who made him Royal Almoner. He had become a Cardinal by 1515. His organisational skills and talents were recognised by Henry when he organised the french campaign. He set up the Treaty of London in 1518 and the Field of Cloth of Gold in 1520 which helped establish Henry as an important figure in European politics. Wolsey's main enemy was the Duke of Norfolk, uncle to Anne Boylen. Norfolk wanted to be Henry's chief advisor and he spread rumours that Wolsey was delaying the annulment.

Domestic Policies -the things that happen in England Wolsey tried to raise money to go to war against France in 1525 through the introduction of the **Amicable Grant**. This was a tax introduced without the permission of parliament that the nobility had 10 weeks to pay. Many disliked this and there was an uprising in East Anglia in which 4,000 rebels led by the Duke of Suffolk tried to protest about it. The King was forced to side with the nobility, cancel the grant which meant he could not go to France and he blamed what happened on Wolsey. Wolsey used the **Court of Star Chamber** to deal with court cases brought by poor people. He wanted to end corruption from the rich. Wolsey didn't have time to deal with this properly but it annoyed the rich who could not bribe their way out of court. He tried to stop the rich **enclosing** land. Although Wolsey stopped enclosures and brought 233 cases to court as soon as the commissioners left the rich enclosed the land again. He tried to reduce the number of people in Henry's royal court in 1526 through the **Eltham Ordinances**. The aim had been to reduce costs and the influence of the nobility (the number of nobles in the bedchamber would be reduced from 12 to 6). He never made any changes in the end. Wolsey was successful in reforming the tax -his new **subsidy** based on income worked

Alliances (Foreign policy)- aim had been to raise Henry's Status ,avoid war and avoid England being left out in alliancesWolsey set up the **Treaty of London in 1518** (countries came together and agreed they would not go to war against.They would help the Pope against the Turks) and the **Field of Cloth of Gold** in 1520 which helped establish Henry as an important figure in European politics.(Henry and Francis 1st-meet and engaged in days of feasting and tournaments).Both worked but were only short livedWolsey agreed an alliance with Charles V in 1521. In 1525 Francis and Charles fought at the **Battle of Pavia** (Northern Italy). The French army was destroyed and Francis I was taken prisoner. Henry and Wolsey asked Charles to stage a joint invasion of the now leaderless France. Wolsey proposed that France be split into two and Henry would be known as the King of France. Charles did not agree to this. Instead he released Francis.The English involvement in the French/Habsburg war had cost £430,000 but had achieved nothing.In 1525 Wolsey agreed an alliance with Francis I.The **Treaty of More was signed in 1525**.This was a peace treaty between England and France.

Henry agreed to give up his claims to France in return for an annual payment from the French.

In 1528 France and England declared war on Charles and Francis invaded the Italian Peninsula.

No English troops were ever sent to fight, which made the English seem like they were not a serious international player.

By 1529, Charles V and Francis I had signed the Treaty of Cambrai. This was a treaty that agreed they would not fight each other. Wolsey was only told about it at the last minute which showed Henry had been excluded from European politics.

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 2 : Cornell Notes

Date 11 / 9 /2023	Topic: Germany under the Kaiser	Revision Guide Page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 18th September

Question: Explain why the Spartacist Uprising failed (4)

(One REA paragraph)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 4: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 25 / 9 /23	Topic: Weimar Constitution	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 9 / 10 /23	Topic: Threats from the right (<i>Kapp Putsch</i>)	Revision guide page
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Questions	Notes

Summary

Half Term 2 - WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 30 / 10 /23	Topic: Tudor England and Henry VIII	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 13 / 11 /23	Topic: Wolsey's Domestic Policy	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 12: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	27 / 11 /23	Topic The Annulment Crisis
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WEEK 14: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 11 / 12 /23	Topic: The fall of Wolsey	Revision guide page
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link	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 15: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

Week 3**Date: 18th September**

Threats from the left	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Was the Spartacist Uprising Left or Right Wing?2. Who were the leaders of the Spartacist Uprising?3. What did the leaders want?4. Who did the Weimar Government call in to put down the Uprising?	

week 5**Date: 2nd October**

Treaty of Versailles	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. When was the Treaty of Versailles signed?2. How much did Germany have to pay in reparations?3. What happened to the Rhineland as part of the Treaty?4. What did Germany get the blame for?5. What did the German people call the treaty?	

Week 7**Date: 16th October**

Situation in 1923	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Why did France invade the Ruhr in 1923?2. What did the Weimar Government order its people to do?3. What type of resistance was used by the workers?4. What did the Government do to continue paying the workers?5. What was Hitler's aim with the Munich Putsch?6. What happened to the NSDAP as a result of the Putsch?	

Week 9 - 6th November

<p>Wolsey's rise to power</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Where was Wolsey born?2. What job did his dad do?3. Which university did he go to?4. How old was he when he went to university?5. What did he study?6. Why did he choose to study this?7. Who did he work for when he left university?8. What characteristics did he have which made him a good leader?	<p>Answers</p>
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Week 11 - 20th November

<p>Wolsey's Foreign Policy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who were the leaders of France and Spain in 1520?2. What were Wolsey's aims in Foreign policy?3. What did Henry VIII think about war?4. Where did Henry VIII claim to be King of?5. What treaty was signed in London in 1518?6. Where did Henry meet the King of France in 1520?7. What was decided at the Treaty of Bruge?8. Who signed the Treaty of Cambrai?	<p>Answers</p>
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Week 13 - 4th December

<p>The Annulment?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who had Catherine been married to before Henry?2. Whose permission did Henry and Catherine need to marry?3. Why did Henry want to end his marriage to Catherine?4. Who was Henry now in love with?5. Where in the Bible did Henry quote to end his marriage?6. Who did Henry ask to get the annulment?7. Why did the Pope not grant the annulment?	<p>Answers</p>
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Week 15

<p>Wolsey's fall</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. When did Wolsey die?2. Why did Henry take all Wolsey's titles and lands away?3. Why did the nobility dislike Wolsey?4. Which important noble disliked Wolsey?5. Why did Anne Boleyn turn against Wolsey?6. Why did the Amicable Grant cause Wolsey to fall from power?7. Why did Wolsey's foreign policy cause him to fall from power?	<p>Answers</p>
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