



Autumn Term
Term 1
History
Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

*Care to Learn,
Learn to Care*

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Exam Question	English Sparx	Maths Sparx
Tuesday	Option A Exam Question	Science Carousel	Science Sparx
Wednesday	Option B Exam Question	Option A Carousel	Maths Sparx
Thursday	Option C Exam Question	Option B Carousel	Science Sparx
Friday	Science Exam Question	Option C Carousel	Catch Up Sparx

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A
History
Geography

Option B
Health and Social Care
Languages
Drama

Option C
Psychology
Health and Social Care
Sport

Half Term 1 (7 weeks) - Year 11

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Exam Question
Week 1 7th September 2026 - Recap on Wolsey	Question: Explain one reason why Wolsey's domestic policies failed (6)
Week 2 14th September 2026 - Fall of Wolsey	Question: Explain one reason why Wolsey fell from power (6)
Week 3 21st September 2026 - Break from Rome	Question: Explain one reason why Henry broke from Rome (6)
Week 4 28th September 2026 - Monasteries	Question: Explain one reason why people were unhappy with the shutting down of the monasteries (6)
Week 5 5th October 2026 - Cromwell's Reforms	Question: Explain one reason why Cromwell made reforms (6)
Week 6 12th October 2026 - Cold War 1940s	Question: Explain one consequence of the Potsdam conference (4) Explain one consequence of the Marshall Plan (4)
Week 7 19th October 2026 - Cold War Crisis	Question: Explain one consequence of Nagy becoming leader of Hungary(4) Explain one consequence of the the Berlin Ultimatum (4)

Half Term 2 (6 weeks) - Year 11

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Exam Question
Week 8 9th November 2026	Mock Exams
Week 9 16th November 2026	Mock Exams
Week 10 23rd November 2026 - Problems in Germany	Question: Explain one reason why there was so much unrest in Germany after WW1 (6)
Week 11 30th November 2026 - Treaty Of Versailles	Question: Explain one reason why the German people hated the Treaty of Versailles so much(6)
Week 12 7th December 2026 - 1923	Question: Explain why the 1923 was so bad for the people of Germany (6)
Week 13 14th December 2026 - 1929	Question: Explain one reason why things go wrong in Germany in 1929 (6)

Knowledge Organiser

Week	Core information
1- Recap on Wolsey's rise , Domestic and Foreign Policies	<u>Rise of Wolsey</u> <u>Background</u> 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 <u>Roles</u> 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 <u>Domestic Policy</u> <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
	<u>Foreign Policy</u> <u>Field of Cloth of Gold 1518</u> - 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 Bruge) 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

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 a treaty of 'universal peace. ' Live together and not go to war. Gave Henry status

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

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 and refused to make a decision on the annulment and returned to Rome. Henry blamed Wolsey

Week 2 - Fall of Wolsey / Rise of Cromwell	<u>Reasons for Wolsey's fall - 3 main failures</u> Annulment: Once Campeggio returned to Rome - Henry lost patience with Wolsey - stripped him of all his power and possessions and sent him North. In 1530 he was summoned to London to face a trial for treason (praemunire- working for the Pope not Henry). He died on the way to trial. Amicable Grant: The failure of the Amicable Grant and failure to build a strong alliance in Europe influence of the Boleyns: - Anne had a great influence on Henry and she was supported by the great power and influence of her uncle Thomas Howard (Duke of Norfolk) - Anne and the Boleyns blamed Wolsey for not getting the annulment and this is probably why he was dismissed - While he was up in the North they continued to put pressure on Henry get rid of Wolsey for good - They found evidence that Wolsey was communicating still with the Pope - The Boleyns like other nobility did not like the fact that Wolsey was of low birth because they believed they were Henry's natural advisors <u>Rise of Cromwell</u> 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 <u>Work for Henry</u> 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
Week 3 - The 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 - 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 <u>Opposition:</u> 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
Week 4 - Dissolution of the Monasteries and Pilgrimage of Grace	<u>Role of the monasteries</u> • 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 <u>Reason for Dissolution of monasteries</u> 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 of 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 comportum 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

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 Uprising

Started because of Enclosures and the collection of taxes

A rumour circulated that local churches were to be shut

October 1536 - 10,000 rebels gathered in Lincoln and started marching towards London

Henry responded by sending Duke of Suffolk and 3,000 men

The rebels withdrew and the rebellion was over

Robert Aske

Inspirational leader / sharp minded , educated

Trained and kept rebels under control

Insisted they were pilgrims not rebels because they were not against the king

Negotiated with Norfolk

Trusted and believed Henry would keep his word

	<u>Pilgrimage of Grace</u> 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
Week 5 Cromwell's Reforms and fall	<u>Reforms to Government and Finance</u> 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 Royal power; key areas were a problem- Ireland , Wales, North of England Wales - an area of lawlessness , it was difficult for the King's council in Wales as they lacked soldiers to capture criminals and the welsh had their own laws and language . They were forced to do everything in English North- governed by the Council of the North which was based in York, the nobility also had great power and the king depended on them. Cromwell reorganised the council of the North and gave it more responsibility for law and order, dealing with serious crimes like rape , murder and treason. Security improved but the lords remained powerful and Henry was dependent on their loyalty Parliament At the start of Henry's reign Parliament was only called occasionally to raise money. In the 1530's -the power of parliament increased due to the reformation giving them power to vote <u>Reason for the fall of Cromwell</u> <u>Religion</u> 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 <u>Enemies</u> 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. <u>Ambition</u> For 10 years Cromwell had been building his power and wealth. Some claimed he had been planning to marry Henry's eldest daughter Mary. However these were trumped up charges because Mary was a devout Catholic and would not have married the man responsible for the Break with Rome. <u>Divorce (Anne of Cleves)</u> After Jane Seymour died Henry went into a period of mourning but by 1539 he was ready to take another wife. This time he wanted a foreign wife to gain an alliance with another country because fear of invasion from Catholic countries was ever present. Advised by Cromwell, Henry selected Anne of Cleves because this would give him an alliance with the German Protestant states. Henry liked Anne's portrait and trusted Cromwell's judgement but she did not live up to expectations. Henry did not want to marry her but Cromwell persuaded him to because they needed the alliance. After six months the marriage ended. This was easy because it had not been consummate. However the failed marriage played right into the hands of Cromwell's enemies. Norfolk had another niece Catherine Howard who had caught Henry's eye and he was keen for a marriage to take place.
Week 6 - Revising the 1940s and events	War Conferences <u>Tehran (1943)</u> Second front line of WW2 opened up to ease pressure in the east USSR to help USA fight in Japan <u>Yalta (February 1945)</u> 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 <u>Potsdam Conference (1945)</u> 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 <u>Impacts:</u> <u>Atom Bomb-</u> Dropped by the USA on Japan in August 1945, created fear and mistrust amongst the USSR <u>Long Telegram 1946-</u> sent in 1946 by George Kennan - he saw the USSR as aggressive and warned of Soviet Expansion. <u>Outcome -</u> influenced Truman and the idea of containment led to the Novikov Telegram and containment <u>Novikov-</u> Soviet response to the Long Telegram, it claimed the USA were trying to establish World Dominance. <u>Outcome-</u> Hardened Stalin's attitude toward the USA, worsened superpower relations.

	<u>USA's Actions in the 1940's</u> <u>Truman Doctrine</u> - USA introduced their policy of containment- keeping Communism confined to the area it was in (March 1947), originally this was specifically aimed at Greece and Turkey <u>Marshall Plan</u> - USA promised to provide aid to help countries recover from WW2 This led to Stalin accusing the USA of dollar imperialism <u>USSR Actions in the 1940's</u> <u>Buffer Zone</u>- As the soviets moved through Eastern Europe at the end of WW2 they liberated countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia. The soviets kept control through rigged elections and violence. <u>Cominform</u> - set up coordinate the communist parties in Europe and make sure they were following the Soviets in foreign and economic policies. (1947) this ensured they were not only communist but also controlled by Moscow, <u>Comecon</u> - USSR to control the economy of the Soviet States, they were told what to produce and gave the USSR access to their resources. Direct competition to the Marshall Plan Both comecon and cominform were Stalin's response to what he saw as a threat - it increased tension and played a part in NATO <u>1940s Berlin Blockade and Airlift</u> <u>Causes:</u> ▪ Bizonie- 1947- Joining of the zones of the USA and USSR ▪ Trizone 1948- Bizonie and France ▪ Introduction of the Deutsche Mark- New currency All of these left Stalin feeling isolated and angry. <u>Events</u> ▪ 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 Ostmark ▪ 24th June - Stalin closes all road, rail and canal routes into Berlin as a way to starve out the west. ▪ Truman was determined to show he was serious about containment. ▪ 28th June 1948 - US began Operation Vittles , the airlifting of supplies to West Berlin , 4600 tons per day. It supplied food, fuel and clothing. ▪ 12th May 1949 Stalin calls off the blockade. <u>Outcome</u> ▪ Confirmed the division of Germany - officially became the German Democratic Republic (East) and Federal Republic of Germany (west) ▪ USA- clearly stood up to communism. USSR- humiliated ▪ <u>Formation of NATO</u> - committed the USA to Europe intensified the arms race
Week 7 - Cold war Crisis	<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. - No military help- Containment did not include the satellite states - USA feared nuclear war if they interfered. - Khrushchev strengthened his position and secured Warsaw Pact - Reflected badly in the west. <u>Opposition to soviet control ; The Prague Spring</u> - 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= 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) <u>Reestablishing Soviet Control</u> - 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. <u>Brezhnev Doctrine.</u> - 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# <u>International reactions to soviet actions</u> - Condemned by Yugoslavia and Romania and strained relations - Welcomed by East Germany and Poland - 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 10- - Threats to Weimar	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. 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. Weimar Constitution Proportional Representation- Percentage of votes equals the percentage of seats in Parliament. 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
Week 11- Treaty of Versailles and Kapp Putsch	Treaty of Versailles 28th June 1919 1. Germans called the Treaty a 'Diktat' 2. The terms of the treaty can be split into four categories, Land, Army, Money, Blame (LAMB) <u>Key Terms of the Treaty:</u> 1. Completely responsible for WW1 2. To pay compensation = reparations

	3. Armed forces to be 1000,000 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 March 1920 - Kapp Putsch 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 1. In March 1920, under pressure from the Allies, Ebert ordered for Freikorps units to be disbanded. 2. 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. 3. Soon the rebels controlled the city of Berlin and they put forward a nationalist politician, Wolfgang Kapp, as leader. 4. 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 5. 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. 6. 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. 7. The rebellion collapsed and the Weimar ministers returned to Berlin.
Week 12 - 1923 and the Munich Putsch	1923 and hyperinflation 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 was 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.

	- His trial was a great propaganda event - Hitler's was found guilty of treason and sentenced to five years but only served 9 months - His prison sentence was short and comfortable: Here he was able to gather his thoughts and write his book and he met many of the people who would become important to Nazis success. - Whilst in prison he also decided that he needed to turn the Nazi party into a political party and gain power through legal means - The NSDAP (Nazis) were banned but by 1925 this ban had been lifted
Week 13 - 1929	<u>Key Facts</u> - October 1929 - Share prices began to fall on the Wall Street stock exchange in NY, USA. Worried about losing money, people rushed to sell their shares before they fell even more 24th October 1929 - The panic selling sent prices even lower. Within a week, investors lost \$4,000 million - This led to a banking crisis within Germany as many banks were major investors in shares on the US stock exchange and suffered huge losses - The loans given to Germany by the US were also recalled. The people of Germany soon feared for their own money and queued up outside banks to get it out. There was a general economic collapse in Germany - This led to a huge fall in industrial output as many companies were forced to close. Due to this and cuts, there was a sharp increase in unemployment - For those still in employment, wages fell but taxes rose. For those that were unemployed, they experienced falling benefits - The government was unable to win a majority in the Reichstag, which meant that laws could only be passed using presidential decree - Not enough action was being taken to tackle the economic and social consequences of the Depression and Germans increasingly began to look to the political extremes for answers. - The Nazis benefitted the most from this, as a combination of policies with widespread appeal, a charismatic leader in Hitler and the violence of the SA helped make them the largest party in the Reichstag by the middle of 1932.

WEEK 1: Exam Question

Question: Explain on reason why Wolsey's domestic policies failed (6)

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question

Question: Explain one reason why Wolsey fell from power (6)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question

Question: Explain one reason why Henry broke from Rome (6)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question

Question: Explain one reason why people were unhappy with the shutting down of the monasteries (6)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question

Question: Explain one reason why Cromwell made reforms (6

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question

Question: Explain one consequence of the Potsdam conference (4)
Explain one consequence of the Marshall Plan (4)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question

Question: Explain one consequence of Nagu becoming leader of Hungary (4)
Explain one consequence of the the Berlin Ultimatum (4)

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question

Question: Mock Revision

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 9: Exam Question

Question: Mock Revision

Answer:

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question

Question: Explain one reason why there was so much unrest in Germany after WW1 (6)

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 11: Exam Question

Question: Explain one reason why the German people hated the Treaty of Versailles so much(6)

Answer:

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 12: Exam Question

Question: Explain why the 1923 was so bad for the people of Germany (6)

Answer:

WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 13: Exam Question

Question: Explain one reason why things go wrong in Germany in 1929 (6)

Answer:

WEEK 13: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:
