





## History Revision – Year 10



The Cold War	Resources	1 <sup>st</sup> Revision	RAG	2 <sup>nd</sup> Revision	RAG
<b>Creation of NATO, 1949</b> - Creation and impact - Warsaw Pact - Exacerbated arms race	Knowledge organiser – section 1				
<b>Summit meetings, Berlin Refugee Crisis, 1959-1961</b> - Camp David, Geneva - Paris, 1960 + U2 Spy Plane Incident - Vienna, 1961, JFK	Knowledge organiser – section 2				
<b>Cuban Missiles Crisis, 1962</b> - U2 spy plane photos - Thirteen Days – ExComm, JFK and naval blockade, tv address - Khrushchev’s telegrams	Knowledge organiser – section 3				
<b>Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan, 1979</b> - Carter Doctrine - End of Détente + Second Cold War - Olympic Boycott	Knowledge organiser – section 4				
<b>The End of the Cold War, 1989-1991</b> - Collapse of Soviet control in Europe - Warsaw Pact dissolved - Malta Summit 1989 (Bush + Gorbachev)	Knowledge organiser – section 5				


### REVISION TASKS –



1. **Summarise each section in your own words in the space given** – use shortenings, add pictures, highlight key points only. Do not copy the typed material.
  
2. **Summarise each section a second time** using subheadings and **trigger words**  
 E.g. NATO, 1949
  - **military alliance**
  - **West**
  
3. **Practise exam questions:**
  - i) Explain 2 consequences of the creation of NATO. (2 x PEE) /8
  - ii) Explain 2 consequences of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan. (2 x PEE) /8
  - iii) Explain 2 consequences of the end of the Cold War. (2 x PEE) /8
  - iv) Write a narrative account of the Cuban Missiles Crisis (3 x paragraphs, chronological, linked) / 8
  - v) Write a narrative account of the Summit Meetings at Berlin (3 x paragraphs, chronological, linked) / 8
  - vi) Explain the importance of the creation of NATO for relations between USA and USSR. (2 x PEE) /8
  - vii) Explain the importance of the Cuban Missiles Crisis for relations between USA and USSR.
  - viii) Explain the importance of the dissolving of the Warsaw Pact for the USSR’s control over Eastern Europe (2 x PEE) /8



Section 1 - <u>The creation of military alliances</u>		
<p><b>NATO</b> April 1949</p> <p>North Atlantic Treaty Organisation</p>	<p>The threat of USSR led to a formal military alliance between Western states as protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USA, Britain, France and 9 others formed NATO</li> <li>If any member state was attacked, the others would support them.</li> </ul> <p><i>Significance</i> - NATO resulted in an ongoing US presence in Europe.</p>	
<p><b>Warsaw Pact</b> 1955</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>W. Germany joined NATO in 1955 –now a military alliance bordering USSR buffer zone.</li> <li>Warsaw Pact included Eastern Bloc countries (USSR and the satellites).</li> </ul> <p><i>Significance</i> – Europe split into two military camps. The tension had increased as it shows that both sides were prepared to go to war.</p>	

Section 2 – <u>Summit Meetings in the Berlin Refugee Crisis</u>		
<p><b>Causes</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Berlin Refugee Crisis – 3 million had left East Germany for the West.</li> <li>Khrushchev had tried to gain control over whole of Berlin via the Berlin Ultimatum, but the USA refused</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Geneva + Camp David</b> 1959</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eisenhower and Khrushchev = friendly</li> <li>No agreements reached but USSR withdrew Berlin Ultimatum</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Paris</b> 1960</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Khrushchev left meeting without agreements = increased tension</li> <li>Reason = Eisenhower refused to apologise for the U2 Spy Plane Incident (US Gary Powers shot down over USSR territory)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Vienna</b> 1961</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kennedy now president of USA, but refused to concede so no agreements made</li> <li>Khrushchev hoped Kennedy would be weak</li> <li>JFK increased military spending by \$2 billion – showed that USA prepared to fight over Berlin</li> </ul>	

Section 3 – <u>The Cuban Missiles Crisis, 1962</u>		
<p><b>Causes</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Castro declared he was communist following Bay of Pigs Incident</li> <li>Meant that there was a close alliance of USSR only 145km from USA</li> <li>USSR gave aid and weapons to Cuba</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Key events</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oct 14<sup>th</sup> 1962 – US U2 spy plane takes photos of missile launch sites, news of Soviet ships carrying missiles</li> <li><b>Thirteen Days</b> (Oct 16<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup>) – JFK and Executive Committee (ExComm) meet to decide US response</li> <li>Agree to place naval blockade around Cuba – USSR ordered ships to turn around</li> </ul>	

<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khrushchev sends 2 telegrams:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USSR remove missiles, if USA don't invade Cuba</li> <li>2. USSR remove missiles, if USA remove their missiles from Turkey</li> </ol> </li> <li>• JFK agreed to the first telegram</li> </ul>	
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<p><b>Section 4 – Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan, 1979</b></p>		
<p><b>Causes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muslim Fundamentalism was spreading in Iran so USSR needed to ensure that Afghanistan had a pro-Soviet government</li> <li>• USA had a lot of influence – oil fields</li> <li>• Sept 1979 – Amin took power but he was unpopular + Mujihadeen try to overthrow</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Key Events</b> Dec 1979</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USSR invade, claiming to support Amin</li> <li>• USSR assassinate Amin and replace him with pro-Soviet Babrak Kamal</li> <li>• USSR and Kamal fight Mujihadeen (+USA support – weapons) for the next 10 years</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>End of Détente</b> – USA pulled out of SALT II</li> <li>• <b>Carter Doctrine</b>, 1980 – USA would repel by force any threat to US interests</li> <li>• <b>Olympic Boycotts</b> (1980 + 1984) – USA led boycott of Moscow to make USSR look poor</li> <li>• <b>Second Cold War</b> – Reagan elected as US president as seen as strong enough to deal with USSR</li> </ul>	

<p><b>Section 5 – The End of the Cold War, 1989-1991</b></p>		
<p><b>Causes</b> 1985</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Gorbachev's New Thinking</b> – dropped Brezhnev Doctrine, introduced Glasnost and Perestroika policies. Satellites could reform</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Key Events</b></p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Fall of Berlin Wall</b>, Nov 1989 – E. German government opened border. Symbolic end.</li> <li>• <b>End of the Warsaw Pact</b>, Jul 1991 – symbol of Soviet dominance, when satellites dropped communism, the pact was useless.</li> <li>• <b>End of the USSR</b>, Dec 1991 – hard-line communists blamed Gorbachev for loss of control in Europe. Gorbachev resigned</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcomes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eastern Europe gained independence, no longer had to cooperate, follow Warsaw Pact or the USSR, they could reform</li> <li>• Gorbachev and Bush attend <b>Malta Conference</b>, 1989 – seen as marking end of the Cold War and start of East-West co-operation</li> </ul>	

Henry VIII	Resources	1 <sup>st</sup> Revision	RAG	2 <sup>nd</sup> Revision	RAG
<b>Tudor Society</b> - Religion, hierarchy, daily life	Knowledge organiser – section 1				
<b>Wolsey's foreign policy, 1515-1529</b> - Successes + failures	Knowledge organiser – section 2				
<b>Anne Boleyn's execution, 1536</b> - Causes for downfall	Knowledge organiser – section 3				
<b>Dissolution of the monasteries, 1536</b> - Causes for closure of monasteries	Knowledge organiser – section 4				

### REVISION TASKS –

1. **Summarise each section in your own words in the space given** – use shortenings, add pictures, highlight key points only. Do not copy the typed material.
2. **Summarise each section a second time** using subheadings and **trigger words**
3. **Practise exam questions:**
  - i) Describe 2 features of Tudor society. (2 x PE) /4
  - ii) Describe 2 features of the Treaty of London, 1518. (2 x PE) /4
  - iii) Explain why Anne Boleyn fell from power. (3 x PEE) /12
  - iv) Explain why Henry closed the monasteries. (3 x PEE) /12
  - v) “The main reason why Henry closed the monasteries was because he needed money.” How far do you agree? (Intro – Agree – Disagree – Conclusion) /16
    - *Valor Ecclesiasticus*
    - Cromwell's visitations



### Section 1 – Tudor Society




	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hierarchical society – strict ranks which few could move up, e.g. tenant farmers, labourers at bottom, king and nobility at the top</li> <li>• Religious society – Roman Catholic – played a huge part in daily life (education, shelter for poor, holy festivals, libraries)</li> </ul>	
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### Section 2 – Wolsey's foreign policy, 1515-1529

<b>Successes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Treaty of London, 1518</b> – universal peace in Europe. 20 leading rulers agreed to not start war. Prestige to England, diplomatic triumph</li> <li>• <b>Field of Cloth of Gold, 1520</b> – conference to avoid war, Wolsey testing France as an ally. Henry treated as equal to Francis I</li> <li>• <b>Treaty of Bruges, 1521</b> – alliance with Spain (most powerful, good trade links). Good deal as England did not need join war for a year</li> </ul>	
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<b>Failures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>War with France, 1522-25</b> – Triple Attack on Paris – Spain did not show, England had to retreat. Battle of Pavia, Spain destroy French army but did not share spoils, cost £430,000</li> <li>• <b>Treaty of Cambrai, 1529</b> – between France and Spain, England not invited – so clearly not seen as an equal or important</li> </ul>	
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<b>Section 3 – Anne Boleyn’s downfall, 1536</b>		
<b>Succession crisis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anne had daughter Elizabeth in 1533 but no sons. She also had miscarriages in 1534-1536.</li> <li>• By 1536, Henry was older, had recent accident and feared he’d die without an heir.</li> <li>• Also, England threatened by France and Spain (due to Break with Rome).</li> </ul>	
<b>Jane Seymour</b>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anne Boleyn was feisty, intelligent and assertive – annoying qualities in a queen – she interfered with affairs of state and lost support of powerful courtiers (Norfolk)</li> <li>• Jane Seymour was sweet, homely and popular with conservative courtiers. Henry fell for Jane in 1536</li> </ul>	
<b>Accusations of adultery</b>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• April – rumours spread that Anne had affairs.</li> <li>• Cromwell investigated using ladies-in-waiting as spies, court gossip and interrogation, and tortured Mark Smeaton who confessed</li> <li>• Anne accused of adultery with 5 men including Smeaton and her brother George.</li> <li>• No others confessed, but Henry was convinced. This was a humiliation / betrayal</li> </ul>	

<b>Section 4 – Dissolution of the monasteries, 1536</b>		
<b>Henry needed money</b>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needed to defences against Spain and he would not need to ask parliament to approve taxes.</li> <li>• Henry ordered a survey into wealth called <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> (Value of the Church). Found that: monasteries collectively owned 1/3 land and had a total income of £160,000 per year.</li> </ul>	
<b>Influence of Protestant ideas</b>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protestants / Cromwell believed monasteries served no purpose – people should pray whilst living to get to heaven not rely on monks to pray</li> <li>• Henry was not convinced by this but did not fully trust monks to be loyal to him (links to pope). Wanted to maintain the supremacy (head)</li> </ul>	
<b>Evidence of corruption</b>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1535, Cromwell ordered inspections (visitations).</li> <li>• The findings suggested that: homosexual practises were being carried out, mistresses, pregnant nuns, 3% of income spent on charity</li> <li>• Serious crimes against strict rules of the Church.</li> <li>• Likely that Cromwell’s inspectors exaggerated reports but a reason needed for public</li> </ul>	