

Year 10 History RAGing

What is it?

This document is designed for you to identify what you know and what you don't. If there is lots of 'Red' that is fine! Just be honest with yourself. This will help me to identify how best to support you.

How to use:

Highlight each statement or topic in red, amber or green depending on how well you know it

Those areas that are red should be first priority

Those that are amber become second priority

Those that are green do not need to be revised

Next steps – support yourself:

Once you have RAGed, use the digital textbook to start going over what you have in the red column. It would be a good idea to use an app such as 'Anki App' to create yourself some flashcard revision notes.



You should also look at the glossary to identify key words and meanings. Used the 'Spaced repetition app' to help you.



Weimar and Nazi Germany

Topic 1 – Weimar Republic, 1918 -1929	R	A	G
Origins of the Republic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legacy of WW1, abdication of Kaiser, armistice, German Revolution - Setting up the Republic, strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution 			
Early challenges, 1919-1923 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reasons for unpopularity of republic (stab in the back, terms of Versailles) - Challenges from Left and Right-wing extremists (Spartacist Uprising and Kapp Putsch) - Challenges to economy – French occupation of the Ruhr, hyperinflation 			
Recovery of the Republic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stresemann – Rentenmark, Dawes and Young Plans - Locarno Pact, League of Nations, Kellogg-Briand Pact 			
Changes in Society, 1924-1929 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standards of living – wages, housing, insurance - Position of women – work, politics, leisure - Culture – architecture, art and cinema 			

Topic 2 – Rise of the Nazis, 1919-1933	R	A	G
Nazi Party, 1920-22 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hitler's early involvement, setting up NSDAP, 25-point programme, role of the SA 			
Munich Putsch and the lean year, 1923-1929 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Causes, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch - Reasons for the limited support for the Nazis - Party reorganisation and Mein Kampf - Bamberg Conference, 1926 			
Growth in support, 1929-1932 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth of unemployment (causes and impact); the failure of Weimar government in dealing with it; growth of support for communism - Growth in support for Nazis – appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, propaganda, work of the SA 			
Hitler becomes Chancellor, 1932-1933 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political developments of 1932 - Role of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and Von Schleicher - Hitler becoming chancellor in 1933 			

Topic 3 – Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-1939	R	A	G
Creation of a dictatorship, 1933-1934 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consolidating power: Reichstag fire, Enabling Act, banning of other political parties and trade unions. - Threat of Röhm and the SA – Night of the Long Knives - Death of Hindenburg, Hitler becomes Führer 			
The Police State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role of the Gestapo, SS, SD and concentration camps. - Control of legal system, judges, law courts - Policies towards Catholic and Protestant Churches – Reich Church and Concordat 			
Controlling and Influencing attitudes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goebbels and Ministry of Propaganda – censorship, use of media, rallies and sport (Berlin Olympics, 1936) - Nazi control of culture and art, film, literature 			
Opposition, resistance and conformity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent of support for the Nazi regime - Opposition from the Churches – pastor Niemöller - Opposition from the young – Swing Youth, Edelweiss Pirates 			

Topic 4 – Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-1939	R	A	G
Nazi policies towards women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Views on women and the family - Policies on marriage, family, employment and appearance 			
Nazi policies towards the young <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aims and policies towards the young - Hitler Youth and League of German Maidens - Control of young through education (curriculum and teachers) 			
Employment and living standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies to reduce employment (labour service, autobahns, rearmament, and invisible unemployment) - Changes in standards of living, especially German workers – Labour Front, Strength through Joy, Beauty of Labour 			
Persecution of minorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nazi racial beliefs and policies - Treatment of minorities – Slavs, ‘gypsies’, homosexuals, those with disabilities - Persecution of Jews, boycott of Jewish shops and businesses, 1933, Nuremburg laws, 1935, Kristallnacht, 1938. 			

Henry VIII and His Ministers

Topic 1 – Henry and Wolsey, 1509-1529	R	A	G
Renaissance prince <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - England in 1509 – government and society - Young Henry and accession to throne - Henry’s character and views on sovereignty - Strengths, weaknesses and aims as monarch 			
Rise of Wolsey and his policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wolsey’s rise to power (personality, role in church, Henry’s character, wealth) - Wolsey’s reforms (enclosure, finance and justice, Eltham Ordinances), and the Amicable Grant 			
Wolsey’s foreign policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aims of foreign policy - Successes and failures (relations with France and Holy Roman Empire) 			
Wolsey, the succession and annulment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catherine of Aragon and the succession - Henry’s reasons for an annulment - Attempts to get an annulment, opposition to it and the role of Pope Clement VII - Reasons for Wolsey’s fall from power – failure of the divorce, influence of the Boleyns, foreign policy 			
Topic 2 – Henry and Cromwell, 1529-1540	R	A	G
Cromwell’s rise to power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personality and early career (service to Wolsey, MP, membership to the Royal Council) - Handling the king’s annulment and increasing influence, role as chief minister 			
Cromwell and the king’s marriages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fall of Anne Boleyn, including Cromwell’s role - Jane Seymour: marriage, heir and death - Influence of the Seymours 			
Cromwell and government, 1534-1540 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reform of government and royal finance - Management and use of parliament 			
Fall of Cromwell <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significance of the marriage to Anne of Cleves - Reasons for Cromwell’s fall from power, 1540, influence of the Duke of Norfolk 			

Topic 3 – Henry and the Reformation, 1529-1540	R	A	G
Break with Rome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Henry as ‘defender of the faith’ - Reasons for Henry’s campaign against Catholic Church - Significance of Act of Succession and Act of Supremacy, 1534. Cromwell’s role in their enforcement (oaths and treason laws) 			
Opposition and impact of the Reformation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elizabeth Barton and John Fisher - Significance of opposition from Thomas More - Impact on the English Church – Thomas Cranmer and influence of Cromwell 			
Dissolution of the monasteries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role of religious houses - Reasons for the dissolutions (Cromwell’s commissions Impact of the dissolutions (beneficiaries and losers) 			
Pilgrimage of Grace, 1536 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reasons for the uprising - Rebellions in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, Robert Aske, Duke of Norfolk - Reasons for the failure of the Pilgrimage of Grace and its significance 			

Superpowers

Topic 1 – Origins of the Cold War, 1941-1958	R	A	G
Early tension between East and West <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ideological differences (communism and capitalism) - Grand Alliance and outcomes of Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences - Impact of the atomic bomb, Long and Novikov telegrams and creation of Soviet satellite states 			
Development of the Cold War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, 1947 - Significance of Cominform, 1947 and Comecon, 1949 - Formation of NATO, 1949 - Berlin: division zones, Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift), 1948, formation of formal East and West 			
Cold War intensifies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significance of the arms race and Warsaw pact, 1955 - 1956 Hungarian Uprising, Khrushchev's and the USA's response 			
Topic 2 – Cold War Crises, 1958-1968	R	A	G
Berlin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum, 1958 and the summit meetings, 1959-61 - Construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961 - Impact of the Wall on US-Soviet relations, Kennedy's visit to Berlin, 1963 			
Cuba <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soviet relations with Cuba, the Cuban Revolution, refusal of USA to recognise Castro's government - Significance of Bay of Pigs incident - Cuban Missiles Crisis - Consequences: 'hotline', Limited Test Ban Treaty, 1963, Outer Space Treaty 1967, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968 			
Czechoslovakia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opposition to Soviet control: Prague Spring - Brezhnev Doctrine and re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia. - International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia 			
Topic 3 – The end of the Cold War, 1968-1991	R	A	G
Attempts to reduce tension <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Détente in 1970s (SALT 1, Helsinki, SALT 2) 			
Flashpoints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979 - Carter Doctrine and Olympic Boycotts - Reagan's Second Cold War, Strategic Defense Initiative 			
End of Soviet Union <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gorbachev's New thinking - Significance of Reagan's and Gorbachev's changing attitude. Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty 1987. - End of Soviet control of Eastern Europe and the significance of the collapse of the Warsaw Pact - Collapse of the Soviet Union 			