

Knowledge organiser



History

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Knowledge Organiser: Religious Settlement in Elizabethan England

Catholics	Protestants	Puritans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Church is headed by Pope - Bible & Church services in Latin - Belief in saints and pilgrimages - Elaborate decoration in Churches - Belief in Transubstantiation - Clergy not allowed to marry - Church can forgive sins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Church headed by monarch - Bible & Church services in English - No saints or pilgrimages - Fewer decorations in Church - Clergy can marry - Only God can forgive sins 	<p>Extreme form of Protestants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should be no head of the Church or bishops - Churches to have no decorations or crucifixes - Live according to what is written in the Bible

Religious Settlement of 1559

Act of Supremacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes Elizabeth as Supreme Governor of the Church • All clergy must swear allegiance to Elizabeth • Ecclesiastical High Commission established to maintain discipline
Act of Uniformity	<p>Established appearance of churches and the form of services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book of Common Prayer to be used in all churches • Wording in the prayer book deliberately unclear so it can be interpreted differently by Catholics and Protestants. • Everyone to attend church on Sunday and holy days, or else be fined one shilling for every absence (only nobles could afford to do this)
Royal Injunctions	<p>A set of instructions to enforce the religious settlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anyone who refused to attend church to be reported to the Privy Council • Each parish to have a copy of the Bible in English • No one allowed to preach without a licence from the government • Pilgrimages and “fake” miracles were banned (leaves possibility that there might be real ones) • Clergy to wear special clothing

Key terminology

Clergy	Religious leaders such as priests and bishops.
Divine right	The belief that a monarch’s right to rule came from God .
Ecclesiastic	Something to do with the Church .
Excommunication	A severe punishment , imposed by the Pope, where a person is expelled from the Catholic church .
Mass	Roman Catholic service in which bread and wine is given.
Pilgrimage	A journey to an important religious place.
Recusants	Catholics who are unwilling to attend Protestant church services .
Reformation	The movement, which began in the early 16th century , to challenge the teachings and power of the Catholic Church .
Saint	Someone who has lived an exceptional holy life.
Transubstantiation	The Catholic belief that the bread and wine given during Mass is miraculously transformed into the body and blood of Christ.

SUMMARY OF THE TOPIC

Although Elizabeth was Protestant, she wanted to heal the divisions in England between Catholics and Protestants and make sure people were loyal to her. Her religious settlement made England a Protestant country but it accommodated the beliefs of Catholics as much as possible. As long as people outwardly conformed, she did not want to persecute them for their privately held beliefs. People mostly accepted the religious settlement although northern parts of the country continued to have large numbers of people still practising Catholicism. Wealthy nobles often held Catholic services privately in their homes.

Elizabethan England: Plots & Revolts at Home

Key Characters	
Mary, Queen of Scots	Elizabeth's Catholic second cousin , has legitimate claim to the English throne. Seeks refuge in England after being driven out of Scotland. Has produced an heir (future King James I). At the centre of plots to depose Elizabeth. Executed for treason after Babington plot is uncovered.
Duke of Norfolk	Protestant nobleman with close links to Catholics. Involved in plots to marry Mary , Queen of Scots, and depose Elizabeth. Is executed in 1572 after Ridolfi plot.
Earls of Northumberland & Westmorland	Catholic earls from ancient noble families in the north . Unhappy at loss of their power under Elizabeth, they rebelled in 1569 .
Sir William Cecil	Elizabeth's most important advisor . Was Secretary of State until 1573, then raised to the nobility as Lord Burghley .
Sir Francis Walsingham	Secretary of State from 1573. Managed a network of spies to uncover plots against Elizabeth.

Key dates & events	
1568	Mary, Queen of Scots arrives in England and is imprisoned by Elizabeth.
1569	Rebellion of Northern Earls Catholic earls take Durham cathedral, destroy Protestant prayer books and celebrate Catholic mass. Their plan is to march down south, free Mary, queen of Scots, and depose Elizabeth. However, Elizabeth raises a large army and is able to put down the rebellion. 450 rebels are executed , including earl of Northumberland. The Duke of Norfolk is implicated in the plot but gets cold feet and backs down. He is imprisoned but not executed.
1570	Papal Bull excommunicates Elizabeth. This means her Catholic subjects no longer have to obey her. From this point on, the loyalty of Catholics to Elizabeth is always in doubt.
1571	Ridolfi plot Plot hatched by Italian banker, Ridolfi, to murder Elizabeth and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots, who planned to marry the Duke of Norfolk. Plot uncovered by Walsingham's spies and Norfolk executed .
1583	Throckmorton plot Plot to overthrow Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne, with the assistance of an invading army from the French Duke of Guise . Again, plot was uncovered by Walsingham . After this, life became harder for Catholics in England as they came under more suspicion.
1586	Babington plot Plot to murder Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne, again with the help of the French Duke of Guise and the support of Philip II of Spain and the pope. Letters to Mary were intercepted by Walsingham and the evidence against her was so strong that Mary was finally tried for treason by the Privy Council and found guilty .
1587	Mary, Queen of Scots, is executed

Key terminology	
Conspiracy	A secret plan with the aim of doing something against the law. Another word for plot .
Hanged, drawn and quartered	A type of punishment used for people guilty of treason . The accused would be hanged until nearly dead, cut open, have their intestines removed, and were finally chopped into 4 pieces.
Papal Bull	A written order issued by the Pope .
Privy Council	A council of senior government officials and nobles that advised the queen.
Secretary of State	The most senior member of the Privy Council , acts as the queen's chief adviser.
Treason	The crime of betraying one's country , especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the monarch.

Elizabethan England: Threats from Abroad

Key Characters	
Philip II	King of Spain , also ruled over the Netherlands . From 1580, became king of Portugal . Was married to Elizabeth's sister, Mary. A staunch Catholic , Philip wanted to eradicate the Protestant faith from Europe.
Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester	Elizabeth's favourite adviser and childhood friend . Commanded English army in the Netherlands.
William of Orange	The leader of the Dutch Protestant rebels, assassinated in July 1584.
Sir Francis Drake	An English merchant who made his name and fortune trading in the New World. He was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe. He also worked for Elizabeth as a privateer , capturing Spanish ships and their treasure. He played a key role in the English attack on Cadiz and in defending England from the Armada.
Duke of Alençon	Catholic heir to the French throne, friendly to the Protestant Huguenots in France. Came to England in 1581 to court Elizabeth for marriage but was turned down.

Key dates & events	
1566	Dutch Revolt begins, in protest against Spanish rule in the Netherlands. Spain sends Duke of Alba with army of 10,000 men to crush the revolt.
1576	Spanish forces in the Netherland, who had gone for months without being paid, sack the town of Antwerp . This is known as the Spanish Fury . The violence unites all 17 Dutch provinces against Spain. They draw up the Pacification of Ghent , which demands all Spanish troops to leave the Netherlands and for the restoration of political autonomy. Elizabeth sends a loan of £100,000 to the Dutch rebels.
1577 - 1579	Phillip II's brother, Don Juan , arrives in the Netherland and agrees to all the terms of the Pacification of Ghent. However, less than 6 months later, Phillip II breaks the treaty by sending a new army, under the command of the Duke of Parma , to attack the Dutch. Elizabeth hires a mercenary, John Casimir , and finances an army of 6,000 men to fight the Spanish. However, Casimir attacks Dutch Catholic churches, persuading Dutch Catholics to make peace with Spain. By 1579, the Spanish have gained the upper hand.
1582	Duke of Alençon leads an unsuccessful campaign , financed by Elizabeth, to gain control of the Netherlands .
1584	Assassination of William of Orange leaves Dutch rebels without a leader. Duke of Alençon dies, and his heir is Protestant Henri of Navarre. This leads to civil war in France between Protestants and Catholics. French Catholic League makes an alliance with Spain in Treaty of Joinville . A French/Spanish alliance is too much of a threat for Elizabeth to ignore.
1585	Treaty of Nonsuch , between England and the Dutch Protestants. England agrees to finance an army of 7,400 troops in the Netherlands under the command of the earl of Leicester. This was in effect a declaration of war against Spain .
1587	Attack on Spanish port of Cadiz by Sir Francis Drake, also known as the singeing of the King of Spain's beard . Drake destroyed 30 Spanish ships.
1588	Philip II launches Spanish Armada .

Key terminology	
Autonomy	The right for people to govern themselves .
Circumnavigate	To travel all the way around the world .
Civil war	A war between people of the same country .
Mercenary	A soldier who fights for money rather than a nation or cause.
Privateer	A person whose ships attacked and plundered other ships , usually with the authorisation or support of their government.
Sacking	To rob a town or city using violence, causing a lot of damage.
Sea Beggars	Dutch rebels who attacked Spanish ships in the English Channel. From 1567, Elizabeth began allowing them to shelter in English harbours.

Crime and punishment Knowledge Organiser. 1 Medieval period, c.1000-c.1500.

Crimes	Policing and trials	Punishment	Key considerations
<p>Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes against the person, e.g. assault / murder Crimes against property, e.g. theft Crimes against authority, e.g. treason Moral crimes (links to Church / religion), e.g. drunkenness, adultery, etc. <p>Normans, 1066 - c.1200, continuity and change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> William generally retained Edward the Confessor's laws Reason for continuity: stressed continuity and that William was Edward's legitimate successor Murdram law - Saxon community collectively responsible for murder of a Norman: catch murderer or face fine Reason for change: Normans a tiny minority (7000 among 2m Saxons); deterrent through community pressure; placed responsibility for order on whole community. Forest Laws – banned hunting / collection of firewood / grazing of animals in forests; heavy punishments included blinding and execution for repeat offence Reason for change: to protect William's hunting which he loved Seen as unfair 'social crime' Wergild abolished; replaced by concept of the 'King's Peace' Reasons for change: crimes were against king so compensation paid direct to the king; raised money <p>Later Medieval, c.1200 – c.1500, continuity and change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murdram fine abolished c.1350 Reasons for change: differences between Normans and Saxons faded over time Heresy Laws introduced from 1382 to deal with challenges to Church beliefs Reason for change: increasing challenges to the Church in England (Lollards) and over Europe Increased focus on treason 	<p>Policing – community based:</p> <p>Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hue and cry – witnesses / whole village expected to chase suspect; fines if failed to do so: no organised police force Tithings – all males over 12 in a group of 10 – responsible for each other's behaviour <p>Normans, 1066 - c.1200, continuity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change after Norman Conquest (1066) Reason for continuity: system cheap and reasonably effective. <p>Later Medieval, c.1200 – c.1500, continuity and change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1285, Parish Constable introduced Reason for change: to organise hue and cry and link with county Sheriff for more important crimes / crimes outside village boundaries Parish watch introduced - night-time patrols Reason for change: more organised efforts at policing Tithings fade out by the 1400s Reason for change: looser feudal ties of peasants after Black Death (1348/50) <p>Trials - community-based plus religious influence:</p> <p>Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local manor courts for most cases; King's Court in London existed for most serious cases Local jury (knew accused); made judgement based on witnesses / evidence and their knowledge of the character of accused / accuser Religious influence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accused / accuser / witnesses / jurors took oath to ensure honesty Trial by ordeal (hot / cold water, iron, consecrated bread): where jury could not reach verdict: 'God decides'. <p>Normans, 1066 - c.1200, continuity and change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trials essentially as before including trial by ordeal: Reason for continuity: court / jury system effective; trial by ordeal due to Normans' deep religious beliefs Addition of trial by combat to 'trial by ordeal' Reason for change: linked to traditional warlike Norman customs <p>Later Medieval, c.1200 – c.1500, continuity and change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1166 creation of Assize / Circuit courts where Royal judges tried more serious crimes in circuits of important towns 1190 Coroners appointed to investigate suspicious deaths 1215 abolition by the Pope of Trial by Ordeal 1361, Justices of the Peace – centrally appointed local judges (magistrates) 	<p>Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Early-Saxon Blood Feud - where victim's family took revenge - replaced by following punishments</i> Wergild – paid to victim's family; amount varied according to importance of victim; types and extent of damage done Fines Corporal punishment - stocks, pillory, whipping, maiming Capital punishment – hanging NOT prison <p>Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation - Wergild Retribution – severity of punishment matched crime (treason – death; repeat offences maiming, etc.) Deterrent – painful / humiliating public punishment in front of community (linked to cost and lack of policing) <p>Normans, 1066 - c.1200, continuity and change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wergild abolished Reason for change: fines paid to the king for breach of 'King's Peace' Increase in crimes punishable by death or mutilation (e.g. Forest Laws) Reason for change: Norman harshness and need for deterrent as a small minority Retribution and deterrent overwhelmingly main purposes <p>Later Medieval, c.1200 – c.1500, continuity and change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1305, introduction of 'hung, drawn and quartered' punishment for treason Reason for change: retribution / deterrent - hideous punishment to stress enormity of crime 	<p>Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.</p> <p>Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural: vast majority lived in small villages. Massive importance of community in policing, trials and public punishment. Growth of towns during Middle Ages reduced effectiveness of community. Importance of Church / religion in all areas of life (and death) <p>Institutions – government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saxons – slow growth of royal power. Normans, 1066 - . increased harshness of laws and punishments, e.g. brutality (Harrying of the North); Forest Laws; Murdrum Law; castles, etc. Particularly linked to deterrence as Normans a tiny minority of c.7000 among 2m Saxons. Later Middle Ages: Norman / Saxon divisions faded; development of government institutions seen in courts / coroners, etc. <p>Institutions – Church / religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christian religion massively influential in all areas of life and crime, etc. Society: profound belief in God; massive wealth and influence of Church; tension between Church and government (Thomas Becket – Church Courts) Crimes: Religious influence on moral crimes e.g. drunkenness, adultery, failure to attend church; Heresy – crimes against Church beliefs especially after 1382. Policing: Sanctuary linked to concept of mercy. Certain holy places left the criminal immune from arrest: had 40 days to decide whether to stand trial or go into exile. Trials: Oaths to 'prove' honesty of accused / witnesses / jury; Trial by Ordeal – 'God decides' until abolished in 1215; development of 'Church Courts' to try clergy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The so-called 'Benefit of the Clergy' allowed those connected to the Church (or capable of reciting the 'neck verse' to be tried by Church Courts where sentences more lenient and excluded capital punishment. Punishment: mercy, especially in relation to crimes committed by the clergy. <p>Individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> William the Conqueror – Norman laws, harshness, personal love of hunting. <p>Attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of religion Development of concept of 'social crime' under Normans. Unfair 'crime', e.g. Forest Laws. <p>Science and technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domination by religion

Crime and punishment Knowledge Organiser. 2 Early Modern period, c.1500-c.1700.

Crimes	Policing and trials	Punishment	Key considerations
<p>Early As before, and, in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heresy: even more important in the context of the religious Reformation. Used by Henry VIII, e.g. Anne Askew. Particularly used by Mary (1553-1558) – 283 Protestants burned, e.g. John Rogers. Not significant after c.1560. • Treason: linked to sense to threat to the state from religious and other opponents. Used by Elizabeth (1558-1603) against Catholic priests and Catholic plotters. Used by James I (1603-1625) against 1605 Gunpowder Plotters. <p>Gunpowder Plot, 1605</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholic plot aimed to wipe out King James I and ruling class (Church, political and social leaders) and to establish a Catholic monarchy • Linked to depth of religious division – between Protestants and Catholics – caused by Reformation. • Plotters included Robert Catesby and Guido Fawkes. Aim to blow up Parliament - 36 barrels of gunpowder. • Plot discovered by Robert Cecil (Monteagle letter). • Captured plotters tortured (rack), tried and found guilty. • Hideous public execution – hung, drawn and quartered – in London, 1606. • Great publicity – including public execution, published drawings, official rejoicing (Act of Thanksgiving) and laws against Catholics (Popish Recusants Act, 1606). • The severity of punishment, publicity, thanksgiving and repression of Catholics reflected danger of the plot. <p>Witchcraft</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roughly 1000 executed 1542-1736. • Rise in witchcraft linked to religious, social and political developments. Religious – massive change and division of Reformation; Protestant belief that Devil active in people’s lives (including ‘familiars’); James I’s <i>Demonologie</i>, 1597. Social – growing rich / poor divide; growing hostility to women: from ‘wise women’ to witches. Political – disorder of Civil War period (esp.1640s) – the ‘world turned upside-down’. • Individuals – James I; Matthew Hopkins in East Anglia, 1645-1647. 300 mainly women accused and 112 executed by hanging. • Key Acts: 1542 Witchcraft Act; 1563 Act against Conjurations; 1604 Witchcraft Act • Decline in accusations of witchcraft after 1660s linked to rise in scientific ideas (see opposite). <p>Vagabondage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • linked to social and religious developments. Social problems – rich / poor divide; rising population, unemployment, field enclosure, homeless in search of work, belief in links to crime, role of press / pamphlets; costs of Poor Law. Religion – Protestant belief in work / hostility to laziness – ‘the Devil makes work for idle hands’. 1495 Vagabonds and Beggars Act; 1547 Vagrancy Act; 1597 Act for Relief of the Poor; 1602 Poor Law Act <p>Rise of smuggling / poaching, 1671 Game Act. See next sheet. Puritan moral laws, 1650s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During period of Puritan political control (1649-60) when England a Republic. 	<p>Generally as before:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based, unpaid. • Villages – hue and cry. • Town Constables and Town Watch. <p>Developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in the effectiveness of community-based methods in the growing number of larger towns. People anonymous / lesser sense of close community. • Professional ‘thief-takers’ e.g. Jonathan Wild. <p>Trials: As before.</p>	<p>Generally as before:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fines • Corporal punishment - stocks, pillory, whipping, maiming • Capital punishment – hanging • Bridewell / House of Correction (including hard labour) for vagabonds. • Transportation – 50-80,000 sent to America. • Purpose: linked to concepts of deterrence, retribution, removal and, to an extent, reform / rehabilitation (chance to create new life). Also helped England to populate and secure colonies. • NOT prison <p>Treason punishment: Gunpowder Plot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plotters tortured using the rack. • Hideous public execution – hung, drawn and quartered. • Great publicity – including public execution, published drawings, etc. • The severity of punishment reflected extreme aims and danger of plot. <p>Developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning of the Bloody Code (see post), c.1688. <p>Purpose of punishment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retribution – severity of punishment matched crime (treason – hanged, drawn and quartered; repeat offences maiming, etc.). • Deterrent – painful / humiliating public punishment (linked to cost and lack of policing). • Removal – return to parish, Houses of Correction, transportation • Reform / rehabilitation – to an extent in Houses of Correction and transportation 	<p>Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still mainly agricultural with tight local communities. • Growth of towns continued. • Growing division between rich and poor. • Religious change, division and instability of Reformation had an effect over whole period. • Political instability and division due to the Civil Wars (1642-1651/60) had impact. <p>Institutions – government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led the implementation of religious change under Henry VIII, Edward VI, Elizabeth and James I. Strongly opposed by Queen Mary. • Close links between the government and the established Church of England. Gunpowder Plot an attack on both. • Use of treason laws to deal with opponents. • Low income and low involvement (e.g. absence of prisons, policing, etc.). <p>Institutions – Church / religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change and instability in Reformation causing Catholic / Protestant division had effect over whole period. • Use of heresy laws (to c.1558) to deal with opponents. • Links to attitudes to vagrants. • Links to attitudes to Witchcraft. • Gunpowder Plot links religion to attack on government. <p>Individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gunpowder Plot. • Matthew Hopkins. • Royal Society. <p>Attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still dominated by harsh concepts such as retribution and deterrent and humiliating public punishment. • Domination of religious division and religious ideas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Catholic / Protestant hostility and suspicion. ◦ Belief in active involvement of Devil in society. • Decreasing respect for women (witchcraft). • Increasing social tension caused by growth in gap between rich and poor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Hostility of vagabonds. ◦ Links to witchcraft. ◦ Development of Bloody Code after c.1688. ◦ Concepts of ‘social crimes’ remain, e.g. smuggling / poaching. <p>Science and technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing influence of science (e.g. Royal Society, 1662) challenges superstition (e.g. witchcraft).

Crime and punishment Knowledge Organiser : 3. Industrial period, c.1700 – c.1900. Part 1: extended 18th century, c.1700 to c.1820.

Crimes	Policing	Punishment	Key considerations
<p>Generally as before:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treason – still most serious crime. • Witchcraft: no longer seen as crime due to growth of influence of science (e.g. 1662 Royal Society) and Enlightenment ideas end wide belief in witches/supernatural. 1716 – last execution; 1735 Witchcraft Act. • Vagabondage: continues to be considered a crime. <p>Smuggling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally luxury goods, e.g. tea, wine, spirits, silk which government important duties made very expensive. Import duties main source of government income. • Thousands of smugglers and some violent organised gangs (Hawkhurst Gang). • Seen as ‘social crime’ with cross-class participation. • Hard for government to combat due to ineffective customs force, long coast-line, support / alibis for smugglers. • Decreased after William Pitt (1780s) and Robert Peel, etc. reduced import duties. <p>Poaching:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term laws against poaching (e.g. Forest Laws, 1671 Game Act): consuming game restricted to larger landowners. • Seen as ‘social crime’ so poachers often protected by public. • Many poachers did so to survive / supplement meagre diet. Some gangs. • Black Act, 1723 made poaching capital crime. Repealed 1823. <p>Highway robbery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise in late 17th/C18th: most common in this period: linked to increased wealth and solitary travel, ineffective banking, availability of horses and guns, poverty; demobilised soldiers. • Image: dashing gentlemen who robbed rich (e.g. Dick Turpin): but poor main victims. • Fall in early C19th: stagecoaches often with armed guards; increase in travel; growth of towns; controls on inns; mounted patrols around London; effective banking. 	<p>Initially as before:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based, unpaid. • Villages – hue and cry. • Town Constables and Town Watch. Some towns paid these people but many were unpaid and ineffective. <p>Developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued decline in the effectiveness of community-based methods due to growth of towns and cities. • Bow Street Runners, 1748 – early 1800s. Henry and John Fielding’s small London-based Bow Street police force. Sought to deter by increased likelihood of detection. Collected and shared evidence. After 1785 Runners paid by government. Similar methods used by other forces in the London / Middlesex area. • Attitudes towards a professional police force: many people saw police as expensive and a dangerous government intrusion in people’s freedoms. • 1829, creation of Metropolitan Police, see below. 	<p>Initially as before:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fines; corporal punishment - stocks, pillory, whipping, maiming; capital punishment – hanging (see Bloody Code, below); Transportation to America until c.1776, later Australia; Houses of Correction, etc. - NOT prison initially. <p>Developments:</p> <p>Bloody Code, c.1688-1820s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large rise in number of capital crimes (from 50 in 1688 to 225 by 1810). Linked to increased social divisions and desire of ruling class to secure life and property; influence of press pamphlets, crime scares. • Concept strongly linked to deterrence: harshest punishment / public execution (e.g. Tyburn, London). • Not very effective as victims, witnesses, juries reluctant to support prosecutions; majority of sentences commuted (changed) to other punishment (esp. transportation and prison) - by 1820 on 5% executed; additionally public executions linked to further crime and disorder. • End of Bloody Code – see below. <p>Transportation to America, c.1620-1776:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See reasons for transportation, above. • Old punishment but increasingly an alternative to death. • After American Independence, 1776, new location needed. <p>Transportation to Australia, 1787-1868:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation old punishment but increasingly used as alternative to death. 160,000 transported (1/6 women). • Purpose: Initially a strong deterrent due to separation from homeland, use of hulks, long / dangerous voyage and hard / primitive conditions in Australia. Also a more humane alternative to death; removal of criminals; population of new colonies; elements of rehabilitation through new chance. • Sentences usually 7/14 years: convicts earned ‘ticket of leave’. • Decline – see below. <p>Prisons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historically prison used pre-trial / pre- execution, for debtors and vagabonds (Houses of Correction). • Rise in use in C.18th as less harsh alternative to death in era of Bloody Code. • Early conditions: crowded mixed cells – violence / abuse and ‘schools for crime’; corrupt gaolers; disease ‘gaol fever’; rich paid for better food / conditions. • Developments to 1820s: John Howard’s 1770s investigations and writings (<i>State of Prisons, 1777</i>) regarding conditions, corruption; emphasis on rehabilitation. Elizabeth Fry: Quaker; work with women and children prisoners; emphasis on Christian teaching, humane treatment and conditions, useful work, etc. Both Howard and Fry believed that prisoners were reformable. • Impact of reformers and developments after c.1820 see below. <p>Purpose of punishment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retribution: severity of punishment partly matched crime. Although 225 capital crimes under Bloody Code, most sentences were commuted unless major crime. • Deterrent: harsh / painful / humiliating public punishment but Bloody Code arguably ineffective. Transportation / early prison conditions very unpleasant. • Removal: transportation; increasing use of prisons • Reform / rehabilitation: to an extent in transportation and, to an increasing extend in prisons through influence of Howard and Fry. 	<p>Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially mainly agricultural. Increasingly urban as Industrial Revolution began to have an impact. • England generally politically and religiously stable but division between rich landowning elite and poor. • Ruling class fear of threat of crime. Strong efforts by to protect their lives and property, e.g. Bloody Code. • After 1789 increasing political fears due to threat of repeat of the French Revolution (1789 -) in England. • After end of French / Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815) economic depression and fears of political revolution intensify into early 1820s. <p>Institutions – government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government generally low income (mainly customs duties) and ineffective: main focus – fighting wars. • Government explicitly linked to landowning ruling classes: only c.7% of men have the vote. • Government / parliament passed laws to protect their property, e.g. Bloody Code generally, poaching. • Government low involvement (e.g. absence of prisons, policing, etc.). Government involvement much greater from 1820s onwards, see below. <p>Institutions – Church / religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in importance though Church still influential. • Strong Christian motivation of reformers such as Howard and Fry. <p>Individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prisons – John Howard and Elizabeth Fry – but real influence felt after c.1820 (e.g. Gaols Act, 1823). • Policing – John / Henry Fielding and Bow Street Runners but small-scale. <p>Attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class divisions strong. Ruling classes passed laws to protect their property. Mass of population saw many laws as ‘social crimes’ and ignored them. • Still dominated by harsh concepts such as retribution and deterrent and humiliating public punishment. • Some evidence of tenderness, e.g. under Bloody Code victims, witnesses, juries, etc. wouldn’t push case and death sentences increasingly commuted to prison / transportation, etc. • Evidence of reform / rehabilitation ideas through Christian-influenced reformers, e.g. Howard and Fry. • Low involvement by government or public: Prisons uncontrolled and conditions terrible. Few effective police forces except around London (Bow Street Runners). <p>Science and technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some evidence of influence of science and technology, e.g. in transport, banking, trade, etc.

Crime and punishment Knowledge Organiser : 3. Industrial period, c.1700 – c.1900. Part 2: shorter 19th century, c.1820-1900.

Crimes	Policing	Punishment	Key considerations
<p>Crimes generally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above. <p>Trade Unions / political challenge to the ruling classes, e.g. the Tolpuddle Martyrs, 1834:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linked to social / economic and political divisions. Social / economic. Division between rich and poor; poverty and unemployment after French / Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815); desire of rich to safeguard their property. Political: ruling elite fear of repeat of French Revolution (1789-) in Britain; ruling classes desire to exclude workers from political involvement. Desire of working classes to have a political voice when only 8% of men had vote. Events: Tolpuddle labourers formed, 1834, Friendly Society (trade union) to campaign for better wages; swore oath of secrecy. Trade Unions and secret oath seen as danger / challenge by ruling classes. Members tried (for oath) and sentenced to 7 years transportation. Big press and popular anger including petitions and marches. Freed 1836, returned 1839. Longer-term restrictions on trade unions lifted in 1868. 	<p>Policing developments after c.1820:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metropolitan Police Act, 1829. Robert Peel, Home Secretary, persuaded parliament it was necessary: rising crime, controls on police powers, fear of radical protestors. Characteristics / equipment Initially a small force wearing non-military blue uniform. Limited equipment including whistle and truncheon. Decentralised – each town / county had own force – this stressed it wasn't central government control. Initially some public opinion hostile. Developments: 1842 – first detectives. 1856 – towns / counties had to have police force. 1869 first National Crime Records. 1878 CID detectives created. Use of fingerprinting and telegraph communication. 	<p>Bloody Code and capital punishment after c.1820:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bloody Code dismantled after c.1810 including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1832 Punishment of Death Act – 60 capital crimes; Criminal Law Consolidation Act, 1861 – 4 capital crimes; 1868 abolition of public execution. <p>Transportation to Australia, from c.1840s-1868:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline: hostility in Australia due to links to crime and demeaning nature; cost: c.£500,000 a year; improved conditions / 1851 Gold Rush made Australia desirable location. <p>Prisons – developments after c.1820.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influence of Howard / Fry on government especially Robert Peel (Home Secretary in 1820s) leading to Gaols Act, 1823. Gaols Act, 1823. Work of Robert Peel influenced by Howard and Fry. Improved prison conditions; paid warders; separated types of criminal; Christian instruction; visits by Prison Inspectors. (But only applied to 130 biggest prisons and sometimes ignored.) Pentonville Prison, 1842: Separate System, c.1842-1860s/70s. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate System prison – model for 90 others built 1842-77. Purpose: Reasons for change: Generally: belief that criminals reformable but also desire to deter; e.g. to put reform ideas into effect but in a tough way, e.g. teaching, useful work and sanitary conditions with solitary confinement. Deterrent – loss of liberty; solitary confinement, etc. Reform / rehabilitation through Christian teaching and opportunity for reflection; useful work – learning skills; healthy / sanitary conditions; separation from negative influences. Influenced by reformers (Howard / Fry) regarding conditions, Christian teaching and useful work but Fry criticised the total separation. Conditions: Each prisoner had own cell including hammock, toilet and basin, often loom. Kept separate from other prisoners at all times – masks worn in exercise yard / chapel. Some prisoners went mad due to separation. Silent System, c.1860s-1902/1922. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions: Total silence at all times; 'Hard board, hard labour, hard fare'. Strict conditions, dull / monotonous food and useless monotonous work, e.g. crank and treadmill. Purpose: Reasons for change: Cost of Separate System; fears of crime – influence of press, garrotting scares in 1860s; growth of beliefs in separate - less evolved –criminal class which could not be reformed / rehabilitated only deterred from crime; influence of Sir Edmund du Cane, Assistant Director of Prisons in late 19thC. Deterrent – loss of liberty; harsh conditions, meaningless work. Reform / rehabilitation – some through Christian teaching. 	<p>Key considerations</p> <p>Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full impact of industrialisation creating a mainly urban / industrial society – factories, mines, etc. Great increase in wealth over this period. Initially deep social division between rich and poor: always evident but less divisive towards 1900. Improvement of working class experience over the period, especially after 1850s (Mid-Victorian economic boom): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased wages – better living conditions. Better working conditions. Improved education, especially after 1870. Increased political rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade Unions legalised, 1868. Many urban workers gained right to vote, 1867 / 1884. <p>Institutions – government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially sought to protect ruling class interests (e.g. Tolpuddle Martyrs). Increasing role in society based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptance of greater government role in French Wars, 1793-1815. Increased government revenue due to increased national wealth and more taxation, e.g. income tax. Development of moral conscience to help improve conditions / experience, e.g. prison conditions, working-class education. Political necessity: after 1867 working classes were c.50% of voters – their demands had to be responded to. Evidence of increasing role: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prisons: Gaols Act, 1823 and subsequent laws, etc. Metropolitan Police Act, 1829 and subsequent laws, etc. Laws regarding limiting death penalty. <p>Institutions – Church / religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian / moral influence of Christianity influences, for example, prison conditions and death penalty limits. <p>Individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing influence of Christian-inspired reformers such as Howard and Fry. Massive influence of Robert Peel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home Secretary and Prime Minister during period 1822-1846. Very effective at persuading government / parliament of need for reform. Influenced by Christian reformers. Impact on prisons (Gaols Act) and policing, etc. <p>Attitudes – see also above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influence of Christianity on reformers, etc. (on prisons, death penalty). Initial belief that criminals reformable / could be rehabilitated but later (1860s-) belief in unreformable less evolved criminal class. Acceptance of greater role for government; government greater wealth to afford to be involved (e.g. in prison building, creation of police force). Increasing belief that government must be involved to improve conditions of the working classes. Concept of 'social crimes' continued regarding poaching and smuggling. <p>Science and technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrialisation creating national wealth. Impact on transport, etc. Impact of press, etc. in creating crimes scares (e.g. garrotting – 1860s).

Crime and punishment Knowledge Organiser : 4. Twentieth century to the present, c.1900 – present.

Crimes	Policing	Punishment	Key considerations
<p>Conscientious objectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First World War – voluntary recruitment to 1916; Military Service Acts, Jan / May 1916 introduced conscription. Conscription throughout WWII. • Moral / religious / political conscience meant some refused to fight / help war effort: Local Military Tribunal to judge cases: much tougher in WWI. • ‘Alternativists’ prepared to do other work; ‘Absolutists’ no war work at all. • WWI treatment included prison, hard labour, some sent to front; WWII treatment more lenient. • WWI government (feared problems with call-up) and public (anger COs ‘escaping’ contribution to war effort) very hostile; WWII government less so. • Reasons for change: WWII government realised that majority would still fight; fighting Nazi Germany – wanted to eliminate any evidence of ‘persecution’ in Britain. Potential comparisons to treatment of witches in 16th / 17th Cs. <p>Homosexuality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to 1967 a crime. Sexual Offences Act, 1967 legalised homosexuality; Criminal Justice Act, 2005 outlawed homophobia. • Reasons for change: decline in religion-based intolerance / prejudice; liberal 1960s attitudes; role of Roy Jenkins; greater sexual tolerance in 21stC. <p>Race</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Race Relations Act, 1968 made it illegal to refuse work / housing, etc. on racial grounds; Criminal Justice Act, 2005 stated that racial hatred made another crime worse; Racial and Religious Hatred Act added crime of spreading hatred. • Context: mass non-white immigration post-WWII, e.g. West Indians, Pakistanis, etc. Mass European, etc. immigration since 2000; asylum seekers from Afghanistan, Middle East, etc. • Reasons for change: context, above; hope for tolerate multi-cultural society; more liberal social attitudes. <p>Abortion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal before 1967: made legal, Abortion Act, 1967. • Reasons for change: decline in religious attitudes; rise in feminism – control of bodies / lives; more liberal 1960s attitudes to sex; role of Roy Jenkins. <p>Domestic violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In past male seen as dominant in family; domestic violence a private concern; low police involvement. • 1976 Domestic Violence Act gave women more rights; 1991, extended to include rape in marriage; 2014 extended to include controlling behaviour. • Reasons for change: rise in feminism; women’s refusal to be controlled / abused. <p>Driving offences – speeding / drunk driving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In past considered a ‘social crime’ and ignored / laughed at. • Post-1967 limits on alcohol in blood plus government campaigns against drunk driving; old speeding laws much more vigorously enforced. • Reasons for change: rise in mass-car ownership / use; number of accidents. <p>Drugs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In past legal but relatively little used; made illegal 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act. • Reasons for change: increased use in 1960s; harder / more dangerous drugs such as LSD, etc. • Modern debate about freedom to take drugs which don’t harm others. <p>Modern versions of old crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism: existed in past (e.g. Gunpowder Plot, 1605). In modern times linked to IRA (Irish Republican Army) in 1970s and 80s and to Al-Qaeda, ‘Islamic State’ in 2000s / 2010s. • People-trafficking: in past ‘white slave trade’ lured girls into prostitution. 21stC gangs can control immigrant girls in same way. • Cybercrime: use of internet, etc. technology in crime: • Fraud – pretending to be another to get bank details / money, etc. Existed in past, now on-line. • Copyright theft – stealing rights of artist / writer. In past included photocopying, etc. now downloads, etc. • Extortion – using threats / blackmail to make victim pay. Now often refers to online images / data. 	<p>Developments in policing:</p> <p>Organisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Now a small number of large police forces. <p>Role of women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First WPCs in 1920s <p>Training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1947, Police Training College. <p>Equipment / transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police bicycles, 1909 • Police cars, 1920s/30s • Two-way radio, 1930s • 999 introduced <p>Technological support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fingerprint Branch, 1901. • National Fingerprint System. • Blood types discovered, 1901. • Progress in forensic science • First police computers, 1960s • Breathalysers, speed cameras • Police National Computer, 1980 with 25 million records • First DNA conviction, 1988 • Automatic fingerprint Identification, 1995 • National DNA database • CCTV / mass surveillance video • Biometric screening <p>Specialist units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraud Squad • Specialist drugs units • Dog handling units • Special Branch <p>Crime Prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1980s- Neighbourhood Watch • Similarities - old community-based policing • Differences – not compulsory; not a national system; only a help to professional police 	<p>PRISON developments:</p> <p>From the Silent System to more humane prisons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1902 Hard labour (crank / treadmill) ended. • 1922 End of Silent System; abolition of solitary confinement; visits allowed; end of convict crop / arrow uniforms, etc. (Alexander Patterson.) • 1933 Open Prisons, e.g. New Hall, Wakefield. Rehabilitation - to prepare prisoners for normal life after prison. • 1967 Parole – good behaviour led to reduced sentence. • Reasons for change: return of reform / rehabilitation ideas especially through influence, 1922-47, of Prisons Commissioner Alexander Patterson; sympathetic liberal ideas that there was not a ‘criminal type’ but that difficult individual experiences (at home / community) could negatively affect individuals. <p>Alternatives to prison:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1907 Probation Officers • 1967 Suspended Sentences • 1972 Community Service Orders • 1990s / 2000s Electronic tagging; drug and alcohol treatment programmes; ASBOs; restorative justice. • Reasons: cost of prison; belief that prison could have a negative impact on inmates which might make a life of crime more likely; also see above. <p>Treatment of young offenders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19thC young offenders kept in normal prisons. • 1902 first Borstal • 1948 Criminal Justice Act created Detention Centres and Attendance Centres • 1963 / 1969 Children and Young Persons Acts: focus on caring; reduced age of criminal responsibility to 10; 1969 act – focus on caring and probation. • 1982 Youth Custody Centres replaced Borstals • Reasons for changes: focus on rehabilitation; avoid negative impact of prison; influence of Alexander Patterson; view that many young offenders victims of negative domestic and social influences; young needed help not punishment; care for drug abusers, etc. <p>DEATH PENALTY developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1900 death penalty available for 4 crimes. • 1908 / 1933 hanging of under 16s/18s ended. • 1922 Infanticide Act • Miscarriages of justice / controversial executions: 1950 Timothy Evans; 1953 Derek Bentley; 1956 Ruth Ellis. • 1957 Homicide Act restrictions • 1965 Murder Act + 1969 Amendment ends use of death penalty; 1998 final abolition. • Reasons for change: influence of government – changes to the law; changing public opinion linked to 1. Miscarriages of justice / controversial executions, e.g. Derrek Bentley; 2 influence of religion / humanitarianism / liberal attitudes; 3 influence of WWII. <p>Purpose of punishment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform / rehabilitation increasingly seen by government / liberal public opinion as most important purpose. Deterrent still important especially to press and much of public. 	<p>Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass immigration from 1940s onwards. • Toleration especially during / after WWII; 1960s; early 21stC. <p>Institutions – government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to laws including on crimes; prisons, alternatives to prison, young offenders; death penalty; etc. <p>Institutions – Church / religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued moral / humanitarian influence of Church, e.g. opposition to death penalty. • Decline in influence of Christian religion seen in changes to ‘moral’ crimes such as homosexuality and abortion. <p>Individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander Patterson, 1922-47: influence on prisons and young offenders; focus on reform / rehabilitation • Roy Jenkins, Home Secretary 1965-67: reforms including on abortion, homosexuality and death penalty <p>Attitudes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence of liberal / humanitarian beliefs on definition of crimes, use of prisons / treatment of prisoners and on punishment. • Particular influence of Second World War: fighting Nazi persecution / intolerance / repression influenced desire to eliminate such negative influences in Britain. • Particular influence of tolerant / liberal / humanitarian influences in 1960s linked to eliminating traditional (often Christian religion-based) prejudices and restrictions on behaviour. Also evident in early 21stC regarding race, religion, sexuality, etc. • Changing attitudes towards sexual behaviour (abortion), sexual orientation (homosexuality) and towards race (racial toleration) leading to changes in ‘crimes’. • Desire to combat intolerance: racism and religious hate crimes; homophobia. • Concepts of ‘social crimes’ • Continuity: small-scale smuggling and poaching. Change: attitudes to drunk driving, speeding. <p>Science and technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to old crimes being committed in new ways, especially online but also terrorism • Developments in police equipment, databases, forensic science, etc. • Developments in alternatives to prison, e.g. electronic tagging, etc.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: KEY TOPIC 1, 'THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC 1918-29'

1	The Origins of the Republic, 1918-19	How many German troops were killed during the First World War?	2 million		
2		What was the name of the man who governed Germany during the First World War?	Kaiser Wilhelm II		
3		What did the Kaiser do on the 9 th November?	He abdicated (stepped down)		
4		The man who took over, Friedrich Ebert, was the leader of which political party?	SPD (The Social Democratic Party)		
5		The National Assembly met in Weimar in 1919 to form a government; what percent of votes did the SPD win?	40%		
6		Which other party gained a respectable number of votes (20%)?	The Zentrum (Z) - The Centre Party		
7		What were the 4 levels of the Weimar Constitution agreed to by the new government?	President; Chancellor; Reichstag; People		
8		What did Article 1 confirm that Germany now was?	A democracy		
9		What voting system was used to try and ensure that smaller parties had a fair share of seats in the Reichstag?	Proportional Representation		
10		What article allowed the president to pass a law without the consent of the Reichstag in a time of crisis?	Article 48		
11	Early challenges to the Republic, 1919-23	Which treaty, signed on 28 th June 1919, signalling peace left many Germans angry?	The Treaty of Versailles		
12		What term means that Germany was banned from negotiating the terms of the treaty?	Diktat - it was forced on them		
13		How much money, known as reparations, was Germany ordered to pay (equivalent to 136,000 million marks)?	£6.6 billion		
14		What else did the treaty demand Germany give up?	Colonies, land & troops		
15		What did Article 231 of the treaty also state?	War Guilt - Germany was fully to blame		
16		What name was given to the theory that the politicians betrayed the First World War generals?	Dolchstoss - Stab in the back theory		
17		What group of men - ex-First World War soldiers - did Ebert turn to put down the Spartacist Uprising?	The Freikorps (Free Corps)		
18		From 1919-1922, there were 376 political murders. How do we know that judges were sympathetic to the right?	No right-wing murderers were convicted		
19		Where in Germany did the French invade, in 1923, after Germany failed to pay its reparations?	The Ruhr		
20		In 1923, the government used 300 paper mills and 2,000 printing shops to print money. What did this lead to?	Hyperinflation		
21	The recovery of the Republic, 1924-29	What position did Gustav Stresemann hold between 1923 & 1929?	Foreign Secretary		
22		What new currency did Stresemann introduce to deal with hyperinflation?	The Rentenmark		
23		What did the 1924 Dawes Plan with America agree would happen to Germany's reparations?	They were reduced to £50 million per year		
24		What did the 1929 Young Plan reduce the total number of reparations to?	£2 billion		
25		What percent of Germans voted in favour of the Young Plan in a referendum held that same year?	85		
26		What did Stresemann sign on 1 st December 1925?	The Locarno Pact		
27		Between which countries did the pact promise peace?	Germany, Britain, France, Italy & Belgium		
28		What did Germany join in September 1926?	The League of Nations		
29		What did Germany, along with 61 other countries, sign in 1928 which stated that wars should be avoided?	The Kellogg-Briand Pact		
30		In May 1924, extreme parties (KPD, DNVP & NSDAP) had gained 40% of the vote. What was it in May 1928?	28%		
31	Changes in society, 1924-29	Stresemann reduced unemployment from 2 million in 1926 to what level in 1928?	1.3 million		
32		By what percent did real wages rise from 1925 to 1928?	25%		
33		By 1918, 75% of women were in work; however, what figure did this fall to under the Weimar Republic in 1925?	36%		
34		What article of the new constitution gave women equal rights with men?	Article 109		
35		In 1913, there were 128 births (per 1,000 women). What had this reduced to by 1925?	80		
36		Which group of people most opposed these so-called 'new women'?	Traditionalists & conservatives		
37		What two painters were famous for their expressionist paintings?	Otto Dix & George Grosz		
38		What school of design - which emphasised simplicity - was Erich Mendelsohn's 'Einstein Tower' inspired by?	Bauhaus (Construction house)		
39		Which director created the sci-fi hit, 'Metropolis', in 1926?	Fritz Lang		
40		Which two parties opposed many of the changes in the Arts?	KPD & NSDAP		
1918	(November) Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates	1920	(March) Kapp Putsch	1924	(August) Dawes Plan is agreed
1919	(January) The Spartacist Uprising	1920	(March) Red Rising in the Ruhr	1925	(December) The Locarno Pact is signed
1919	(January) First elections are held	1923	(January) Stresemann is made Chancellor	1926	(September) Germany joins the LoN
1919	(June) Treaty of Versailles is signed	1923	(November) Stresemann is Foreign Secretary	1928	(August) Kellogg-Briand Pact is signed
1919	(July) The Weimar Constitution is agreed	1923	(November) The Rentenbank is established	1929	(June) Young Plan is agreed

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: KEY TOPIC 2, 'HITLER'S RISE TO POWER, 1919-33'

1	Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22	Which party was Adolf Hitler sent to spy on (and ended up joining)?	German Workers' Party (DAP)		
2		Who did Hitler depose in order to take over the newly created NSDAP (Nazis)?	Anton Drexler		
3		Which paramilitary group did Hitler establish to provide protection and force at political rallies?	The Sturmabteilung (SA) or 'Brownshirts'		
4		What three things did Hitler's new party oppose?	Weimar politicians; democracy & Jews		
5		What ability did Hitler possess that meant that he was able to get his message across in a persuasive way?	He was a good orator (speaker)		
6		What two symbols did the Nazis adopt to separate them from other the parties?	The swastika & Hitlergruss (Nazi Salute)		
7		What newspaper were the Nazis able to buy by December 1920 to spread their message?	Völkischer Beobachter - People's Observer		
8		What other newspaper was later set up by Nazi leader, Julius Streicher?	Der Stürmer - The Stormer		
9		How many men - made up mainly from the Freikorps - had joined the SA a year after being set up?	800, by August 1922		
10		What was the name of the most-trusted members of the SA that formed Hitler's own bodyguards?	Strosstrupp (Shock Troop)		
11	Munich Putsch and lean years, 1923-29	Which Bavarian state leader turned a blind eye to the violence being perpetrated by the Nazis?	Gustav von Kahr		
12		How many members did the Nazis have by 1923?	50,000		
13		Which party was Hitler inspired by, and who had led a 'March on Rome' similar to the Munich Putsch?	The Fascists (right-wing, led by Mussolini)		
14		How many of the members of the armed SA supported Hitler in taking over the Munich beer hall?	600		
15		After initially gaining control, which Nazi supporter released Kahr, Seisser (Police chief) & Lossow (Army chief)?	General Ludendorff		
16		Despite committing treason, why was Hitler was only charged with 9 months at Landsberg prison?	The judges were Nazi sympathisers		
17		What did Hitler write whilst in prison, which became the doctrine and bible of the Nazi Party?	Mein Kampf (My Struggle)		
18		Following the failure of the SA during the Munich Putsch, what group did Hitler set up in 1925?	Schutzstaffel (SS) (Protection Squad)		
19		By how much had Nazi Party membership grown by 1929?	It had doubled to 100,000		
20		Despite this, what did the election results in Berlin & the Ruhr (the Nazis got only 1% of the vote in 1928) prove?	If the economy was strong, few voted Nazi		
21	Growth in Nazi support, 1929-32	What happened on 24 th October 1929 which led to a recession known as the 'Great Depression'?	The Wall Street Crash		
22		How did this affect ordinary German citizens (causing them to lose all their savings)?	The German Civil Servant Bank went bust		
23		By how much had industrial output fallen from 1929 levels by 1933?	40%		
24		Unemployment was 1.3 million in 1929; what was it in 1932?	6.1 million		
25		In real terms, how much were workers' wages worth in 1932 compared to what they were earning in 1928?	70%		
26		What did the Nazis promise the people in this time of desperation?	Restore order; end the Treaty of Versailles		
27		In 1930, by how many did the Nazi's SA stormtroopers outnumber the KPD's Red Front Fighters?	400,000 (SA) - 130,000 (RFB)		
28		What was the name of the Nazi's National Party Leader who was also a newspaper tycoon?	Alfred Hugenberg		
29		The Nazis gained a lot of support from farmers; what percent of votes were they able to win in some rural areas?	60 (1930 Reichstag elections)		
30		How did the Nazis achieve such mass support, which had not been attempted by parties in Germany before?	They tried to appeal to the whole nation		
31	How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932-33	Who defeated Hitler, by 6 million votes (19 million) and 20% (53%), to regain the presidency in April 1932?	General Hindenburg		
32		What did Chancellor Brüning do which united rival right-wing groups, who feared they would lose power?	He banned the SA and the SS		
33		What policy did Brüning propose which alienated himself further, this time from the wealthy?	Buy their land to house the unemployed		
34		Who was elected chancellor after Brüning resigned on 30 th May 1932?	Franz von Papen		
35		How many seats did the Nazis gain in the Reichstag following the July elections, 1932?	230		
36		By how much had the Nazi share of the vote increased between 1930 and 1932, making them the largest party?	20% (18% - 38%)		
37		What did the number of Nazi seats drop to in November 1932, following a very brief period of stability?	196		
38		Who replaced Franz von Papen as Chancellor of Germany in December 1932?	Kurt von Schleicher		
39		How did Franz von Papen believe that he could control Hitler when the inevitable happened?	Make him Vice Chancellor		
40		When was Hitler announced as Chancellor of Germany?	30 th January 1933		
1919	(February) Drexler establishes DAP	1923	(November) Munich Putsch	1929	(October) Wall Street Crash
1919	(September) Hitler joins the DAP	1923	(November) Hitler arrested	1932	(May) Papen becomes Chancellor
1920	(January) Hitler becomes Head of Propaganda	1924	(December) Hitler released from prison	1932	(August) Nazis become largest party
1921	(July) Hitler becomes Head of NSDAP	1925	(February) NSDAP ban lifts; Hitler takes over	1932	(December) Schleicher becomes Chancellor
1921	(August) Hitler establishes the SA	1925	(April) Hitler establishes the SS	1933	(January) Hitler becomes Chancellor

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: KEY TOPIC 3, 'NAZI CONTROL AND DICTATORSHIP, 1933-39'

1	The creation of a dictatorship, 1933-34	When Hitler first became Chancellor, how many of his twelve-man cabinet were Nazis?	Two (Wilhelm Frick & Hermann Goering)		
2		Which event took place on the 27 th February 1933?	The Reichstag Fire		
3		What was the name of the Dutch Communist supporter accused of causing it?	Marinus van der Lubbe		
4		What did Hitler issue in March 1933, which destroyed the power of the Reichstag?	The Enabling Act		
5		In the absence of any communist voters (who had been banned) how many votes did the Nazis win?	444 (opposition got 94)		
6		What three areas of opposition to Hitler suppress immediately after being granted executive powers?	Unions, Parties & Local Government		
7		Which leader of the SA had become a threat to Hitler by 1934?	Ernst Röhm		
8		Which army veterans group had he merged the SA with causing SA membership to rise to 3 million in 1934?	Stahlhelm (Steel Helmet)		
9		What is the name given to the event in which SA leaders were captured, imprisoned and shot?	The Night of the Long Knives		
10		What did Hitler declare himself after Hindenburg died, making himself into Chancellor & President of Germany?	Führer (Leader)		
11	The police state	Who was placed in charge of the SS by Hitler?	Heinrich Himmler		
12		Who was placed in charge of the State Secret Police known as the 'Gestapo' (Geheime Staatspolizei)?	Reinhard Heydrich (Himmler's deputy)		
13		What else had he been charged with running?	Sicherheitsdienst (SD) (Security Force)		
14		How many people had been placed in prisons under 'protective arrest' by 1939?	150,000		
15		What was the name of the first concentration camp to open, in 1933?	Dachau		
16		Between 1930 & 1932 8 people had been executed for political offences. How many had between 1934 & 1939?	534		
17		What was the name given to the agreement reached between Hitler and Pope Pius XI in July 1933?	Reichskonkordat (The Concordat)		
18		Who was the first leader of the Reich Church (the Nazi-loyal Protestant church)?	Ludwig Müller		
19		What did the Protestant pastor, and Nazi opponent, Niemöller set up to campaign against Nazi actions?	Pastors' Emergency League (PEL)		
20		What is the term given to a country in which all sectors are controlled by the state government?	Totalitarian state		
21	Controlling and influencing attitudes	Censorship bans people's opinions; what is propaganda designed to do?	Manipulate old ones or create new ones		
22		Who was placed in charge of Nazi Propaganda in the role of Minister of People's Enlightenment?	Joseph Goebbels		
23		How many newspapers were closed down in 1935 alone?	1,600		
24		By 1939, what percent of German homes had a 'People's Radio' (Volksempfänger)?	70		
25		What was held each year in Nuremberg to show off the might of and support for the Nazis?	Nuremberg Rallies		
26		What was held in 1936 to show off the superiority of the Aryan race?	The Berlin Olympics, 1936		
27		What role did the Chamber of Culture play in ensuring all cultural activities in Germany followed Nazi ideals?	Gleichschaltung (Coordination)		
28		In May 1933, how many books written by Jews were burned by students in Berlin?	20,000 (including Einstein & Freud)		
29		How many films did the Nazi Party release?	1,300		
30		Which 1933 anti-Communist film showed a young member of the Nazi Party being killed by communists?	Hitlerjunge Quex - Hitler Youth Quex		
31	Opposition, resistance and conformity	What did the PEL set up in 1934, as an opposing Protestant Church to the Nazi's Reich Church?	The Confessing Church		
32		How many times more members did the Confessing Church have compared to the Reich Church?	3 times, 6,000 (CC) - 2,000 (RC)		
33		How many Protestant pastors were arrested and sent to concentration camps?	800		
34		How many Catholic priests were imprisoned in the Priests' Block of Dachau?	400		
35		What opposition group, consisting of teenagers, emerged from the working-class districts of German cities?	The Edelweiss Pirates		
36		How did they oppose the Nazi, particularly the Hitler Youth?	By taunting or attacking them		
37		How many members of this group were there in 1939, compared to the Hitler Youth's 8 million?	2,000		
38		What opposition group, consisting of teenagers, emerged from mainly middle-class families?	The Swing Youth		
39		How many Jazz Youth members would attend the illegal dances held where Louis Armstrong was played?	6,000		
40		Which German general opposed the Nazis so much that he led bomb plots to kill Hitler in 1943 and 1944?	Ludwig Beck		
1932	(June) Sicherheitsdienst is established	1933	(April) Gestapo is established	1934	(June) Night of the Long Knives
1933	(February) Reichstag Fire	1933	(April) Local Government is reorganised	1934	(August) Hindenburg dies; Wehrmacht Oath
1933	(March) Goebbels made Propaganda Minister	1933	(May) Trade Unions are abolished	1936	(August) Berlin Olympics
1933	(March) Dachau is opened	1933	(July) All political parties are banned	1943	(March) Abandoned Bomb Plot
1933	(March) Enabling Act	1933	(July) Reichskonkordat signed	1944	(July) The July Bomb Plot

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: KEY TOPIC 4, 'LIFE IN NAZI GERMANY, 1933-39'

1	Nazi policies towards women	Who was appointed Reich Women's Leader, in 1934, to ensure that women became servants to the Nazi state?	Gertrud Scholtz-Klink		
2		What did she insist all women's organisations needed to join?	Deutsches Frauenwerk (DFW)		
3		How many members did the German Women's Enterprise (DFW) eventually gain?	6 million		
4		The Law for the Encouragement of Marriage, 1933, offered what to young couples to encourage them to marry?	A 1,000 mark loan (eight months' wages)		
5		How many children would a woman need to have to earn a golden Cross of Honour for the German Mother?	8; 6 for silver and 4 for bronze		
6		What programme did Himmler set up in 1935 to encourage childbirth?	Lebensborn (Fountain of Life)		
7		By breeding single Aryan women with SS men, the Nazis hoped to birth what type of children?	Genetically pure		
8		Between 1938 and 1941 one home alone helped how many mothers deliver children of Lebensborn?	540		
9		By the end of 1934 how many women had given up work?	360,000		
10		In 1937 the Nazis allowed women with marriage loans to return to work; how many were in work by 1939?	7 million (compared to 5 million in 1933)		
11	Nazi policies towards the young	What did Hitler believe control over children would allow him to secure?	The Thousand Year Reich (Reign)		
12		How many members did Nazi youth groups have in 1932, compared to the Protestant Church's 600,000?	100,000		
13		What had this risen to by 1939?	8 million		
14		What is the name of the Nazi youth group for boys aged 14-18 led by Baldur von Shirach?	Hitlerjugend (Hitler Youth)		
15		What were its primary aims?	Create loyal Nazis; prepare future soldiers		
16		What was the female equivalent of this group?	Bund Deutscher Mädel (BDM)		
17		What were members of the League of German Maidens (BDM) taught in an attempt to secure 'racial purity'?	Racial hygiene - only to marry Aryans		
18		Which subject added to the school curriculum taught children how to classify races according to superiority?	Race Studies		
19		What subject received double the amount of time that it had previously held?	Physical Education (1/6 of lesson time)		
20		What text was made compulsory at school?	Mein Kampf		
21	Employment and living standards	What percent of the labour force were unemployed when Hitler became Chancellor?	25		
22		What service did the Nazis set up in 1933 to provide paid work for the unemployed?	Reichs Arbeits Dienst (RAD)		
23		How many people were working for the National Labour Service (RAD) by 1935?	422,000		
24		What else did Hitler have 125,000 men in 1935 working on building?	Autobahns (motorways)		
25		After Hitler broke the Treaty of Versailles military spending soared. How much was it in 1939?	26 billion marks; it was 3.5 billion in 1933		
26		By what percent had wages risen from their 1933 levels by 1939?	20		
27		Which Nazi organisation was set up in place of the abolished trade unions?	Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF)		
28		What division of the German Labour Front (DAF) was set up to make work seem more enjoyable?	Kraft durch Freude (KdF)		
29		What were workers promised as part of Strength Through Joy (KdF) scheme costing five marks per week?	A Volkswagen (People's Car)		
30		What did the Schönet der Arbeit (SdA), or Beauty of Labour, division campaign for?	Better facilities for workers		
31	The persecution of minorities	What is the term used to describe selective breeding?	Eugenics		
32		Which (mythical) race, with blonde hair & blue eyes, did the Nazis consider to be the Herrenvolk (master race)?	Aryans		
33		Eastern Europeans were considered to be Untermenschens (sub-human); what were Jews considered to be?	Lebensunwertes Leben		
34		Jews & 'gypsies' (Life unworthy of life) saw the worst persecution; what term refers to the persecution of Jews?	Anti-Semitism		
35		What programme was responsible for the murder of 5,000 children with disabilities?	Aktion T4		
36		What two things did the Nuremberg Laws, announced on the 15 th September 1935, prevent Jews from?	Citizenship & relations with Germans		
37		What violent attack on the Jews was launched on the 9 th November 1938?	Kristallnacht (The Night of Broken Glass)		
38		How many Jews were killed during the attacks?	100		
39		As well as being fined 1 billion marks, how else were the Jews punished for the violence?	20,000 were sent to concentration camps		
40		What was the purpose of the Reich Office for Jewish Emigration, set up by Heydrich in 1939?	To deport Jews out of Germany		
1933	(March) One day boycott of Jewish shops	1933	(November) KdF is established	1938	(November) Grynspan kills Ernst vom Rath
1933	(April) Careers Civil Service Act bans Jews	1935	(June) RAD is formed	1938	(November) Kristallnacht is launched
1933	(May) DAF established	1935	(September) Nuremberg Laws announced	1939	(January) Nazis begin to evict all Jews from
1933	(July) Law for the Encouragement of Marriage	1935	(December) Lebensborn programme begins	1939	(March) Compulsory Hitler Youth reaffirmed
1933	(September) Reichsautobahn begins to be built	1936	(December) Hitler Youth made compulsory	1939	(September) Aktion T4 begins

EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: 'WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY, 1918-39'

1	The Weimar Republic, 1918-29	What was fairly unique about the electorate in Germany on the eve of the Weimar Constitution?	Women were allowed to vote		
2		How many votes did a party need to earn to secure one representative in the Reichstag?	60,000		
3		Germany was governed by its new central government & 18 local governments; what were they called?	Land (plural Länder)		
4		What were the leaders of the new German republic referred to by those who believed in the Dolchstoß?	The November Criminals		
5		What was the name of the politician who signed the armistice who was shot and killed in August 1921?	Matthias Erzberger		
6		When the French occupied the Ruhr, how many men did they have in comparison to Germany's 100,000?	750,000		
7		How much did America loan to German industry between 1924 and 1930?	\$25 billion		
8		What was Stresemann awarded in 1926?	The Nobel Peace Prize		
9		What percent of women voted in the first Weimar election?	90		
10		How many copies of Erich Remarque's anti-war novel 'All Quiet on the Western Front' sold in its first 3 months?	500,000 (1929)		
11	Hitler's rise to power, 1919-33	What did Corporal Adolf Hitler earn in the First World War before he was poisoned in a gas attack?	The Iron Cross (Victoria Cross equivalent)		
12		What sad fact relates to the way in which Hitler gained his military award?	Recommended by a Jew; Hugo Gutmann		
13		What DAP registration number was Hitler given when he joined the party (and why is it deceptive)?	555; membership numbers started at 500		
14		Which two ideologies was the Nazi party built on (stressing strong a nation and power to the workers)?	Nationalism (N) & Socialism (S) (DAP)		
15		How did the Nazis win 32 seats in the Reichstag in 1924 despite being banned?	Use of a different name (Deutsche Partei)		
16		Which Gauleiter (local leader of the Nazi Party) began to gain real power in the north of Germany?	Gregor Strasser		
17		At which conference did Hitler tell his local leaders to forget socialism in favour of nationalism?	The Bamberg Conference, 1926		
18		What did the official membership of the Nazi Party increase to between 1930 and 1933?	129,000 to 849,000		
19		What percent of these new members came from the 18-30-year-old demographic?	43		
20		How did Hitler alter the Wehrmacht (Army) Oath to secure even more power following Hindenburg's death?	They swore loyalty to Hitler not Germany		
21	Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39	Which party briefly formed a coalition with the Nazis until they were able to form a majority government?	German National People's Party (DNVP)		
22		Why might the SA have preferred a more socialist Nazi Party which was being proposed by Ernst Röhm?	60% were permanently unemployed		
23		Along with Röhm, which powerful Nazi - who had been offered Vice Chancellor before Hitler - was murdered?	Gregor Strasser		
24		How many members did the SS gain during the 1930s?	240,000		
25		How many members did the Gestapo have?	30,000		
26		Who reported the vast majority (80%) of crimes to the police?	The general public; self-policing		
27		How many of the Nazi judge, Roland Freisler's, defendants received the death penalty for crimes committed?	90%		
28		In 1933 there were 3 offences that could warrant the death penalty; what number had this risen to by 1943?	46		
29		What was the name of Hitler's architect, famous for creating the 'Zeppelintribune' (Nazi rally grounds)?	Albert Speer		
30		Which Catholic minister was famed for opposing the Nazi's Aktion T4 programme?	Bishop Clemens August Graf von Galen		
31	Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39	What motto told women to focus on (1) raising children, (2) working in the kitchen & (3) going to church?	The Three Ks: Kinder, Küche & Kirche		
32		Which Nazi was made Education Minister, and was responsible for Nazifying the school curriculum?	Bernhard Rust		
33		From 1935 onwards, how long did men between the ages of 16 and 25 have to spend working for the RAD?	6 months		
34		Following the Treaty of Versailles, the army numbered 100,000 in 1918; how big was it by 1939?	900,000		
35		How many members of the KdF were there by 1936?	35 million		
36		What was the name of Hitler's policy to halt trade with the outside world and rely entirely on German resources?	Autarky (self-sufficiency)		
37		How many people were sterilised following the 1933 Law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring?	400,000		
38		What is the term used to describe the society that the Nazis envisaged without 'undesirables'?	Volksgemeinschaft (People's community)		
39		What group, led by Heydrich, were responsible for killing 2 million people during the Final Solution?	The Einsatzgruppen (Task forces)		
40		By the end of the Second World War, how many Jews had been murdered in concentration camps?	6 million		
1889	(April) Adolf Hitler is born in Austria	1914	(August) Hitler joins the Bavarian Army	1929	(October) Meets Eva Braun
1903	(January) Hitler's father, Alois, dies	1918	(August) Hitler is awarded the Iron Cross	1932	(February) Granted German citizenship
1905	(September) Hitler drops out of school	1918	(October) Hospitalised by mustard gas	1939	(September) World War II is declared
1907	(October) Rejected from Vienna Art School	1920	(February) Nazi Party is formed	1942	(January) Wannsee Conference is held
1907	(December) Hitler's mother, Klara, dies	1925	(July) Mein Kampf is published	1945	(April) Adolf Hitler dies in a bunker

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: KEY TOPIC 1, 'THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR, 1941-58'

1	Early tensions between East and West	What name is given to the combined republics of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan etc. ruled from Moscow?	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		
2		What differing ideology to capitalism – used by Britain and America (USA) – did the Soviet Union (USSR) use?	Communism		
3		Who were the leaders of Britain, USA and the USSR throughout much of the Second World War?	Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin		
4		At which conference did the 'Grand Alliance' (Britain, USA and USSR) first meet to plan a winning strategy?	Tehran, November 1943		
5		What did the Big Three agree to do with Germany at the Yalta Conference in February 1945?	Split Germany into four zones		
6		Which area did the three then agree to divide into four at the Potsdam Conference, July-August 1945?	Berlin		
7		How many Japanese civilians were killed following the bombings at Hiroshima (6 th) and Nagasaki (9 th August)?	120,000		
8		Which telegram, sent to the American government, stated that Stalin wanted to end capitalism?	Kennan's Long Telegram		
9		Which Soviet diplomat wrote a telegram to the government in Moscow stating the USA was militarising?	Nikolai Novikov		
10		In which speech did Winston Churchill state that the USSR was now a threat to freedom and world peace?	'Iron Curtain' speech, March 1946		
11	The development of the Cold War	Which policy pledged to provide economic aid and military protection to countries from Communism?	Truman Doctrine, March 1947		
12		Following this, how much money was offered between 1948 and 1952 as part of the Marshall Plan?	\$12.7 billion		
13		In reaction to the Truman Doctrine, what organisation did Stalin set up to control surrounding countries?	Cominform		
14		What was the name of the USSR's alternative to the Marshall Plan?	Comecon		
15		What new currency did the Three Allies create in Trizonia (West Germany)?	Deutschemark		
16		Which event, in June 1948, saw Stalin attempt to cut off Berlin from food and communications?	Berlin Blockade		
17		Which new country (known as West Germany) was set up by the Allies on 23 rd May 1949?	Federal Republic of Germany		
18		In response, what did East Germany become in October 1949?	German Democratic Republic		
19		What military organisation was established by the Allies & 9 other western countries?	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation		
20		Following the GDR's membership to NATO in May 1955, which military alliance did Stalin set up?	Warsaw Pact		
21	The Cold War intensifies	7 years after the USA developed the atomic bomb, what more powerful weapon did they test?	Hydrogen		
22		A year later the Soviets had their own hydrogen bomb; however, what had the USA developed 4 years later?	Inter-continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM)		
23		Which term describes how nuclear weapons were used as a way of preventing the opposing side from attacking?	A (nuclear) deterrent		
24		Who took charge of the USA and USSR following the departure of Truman and the death of Stalin (both in 1953)?	Eisenhower & Khrushchev		
25		Which war, beginning in 1950, would see the USA and USSR supporting different sides?	The Korean War, 1950-53		
26		In what year was the Hungarian Uprising?	1956		
27		What did the Hungarian Prime Minister, Imre Nagy, announce on the 3 rd November that angered the USSR?	Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact		
28		How many tanks did the USSR send the next day?	1,000		
29		How many Hungarians were killed during the uprising?	20,000		
30		Why didn't the Allies prevent the uprising?	They did not want to directly combat USSR		
31	Extend your knowledge: The origins of the Cold War	Which ideology stresses that everyone should be free to own property and businesses and make money?	Capitalism		
32		Which philosopher developed the idea of communism (homes and business are owned by the state)?	Karl Marx		
33		What term describes the territories on the outskirts of the USSR that fell under their control after World War II?	Satellite state		
34		Which US foreign policy aimed to limit the spread of communism outside of a small number of countries?	Containment		
35		Bulgaria's trade with Comecon members increased from 10% in the 1930s to what by 1951?	90%		
36		What name is given to the operation launched to provide necessities to Berlin following the Berlin Blockade?	Operation Vittles (The Berlin Airlift)		
37		At its peak (January 1949) how many tonnes of supplies were sent into Berlin by Western aircraft?	170,000		
38		How many times more powerful was the new hydrogen bomb in comparison with the atomic bombs?	1,000		
39		How far could the ICBMs fire a nuclear warhead?	4,5000 km		
40		The development of nuclear weapons between the USA and the USSR is referred to as what?	The arms race		
1943	(November) Tehran Conference	1946	(September) Novikov telegram	1953	(January) Eisenhower becomes president
1945	(February) Yalta Conference	1947	(March) Truman Doctrine announced	1953	(March) Stalin dies
1945	(July) Potsdam Conference	1947	(June) Marshall Aid plan announced	1956	(February) Khrushchev criticises Stalin
1945	(August) USA drops atom bombs on Japan	1948	(June) Berlin Blockade is set up	1956	(November) The Hungarian Uprising begins
1946	(February) Kennan's Long Telegram	1949	(April) NATO is established	1958	(June) Nagy is executed

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: KEY TOPIC 2, 'COLD WAR CRISES, 1958-70'

1	Increased tension and the impact of the Berlin Wall	By 1958 how many East Germans had crossed to the West?	3 million (over 1/6 of the population)		
2		What did Khrushchev issue on 27 th November, demanding that Western forces abandon Berlin?	Berlin Ultimatum		
3		What were the 4 meetings, held at Geneva, Camp David, Paris & Vienna between 1959 & 1961, set up to solve?	The Berlin Problem		
4		At which summit did relations between the USA and USSR briefly improve?	Geneva, May 1959		
5		What event, on 1 st May 1960, scuppered any chances of successful talks at the Paris Summit?	American spy plane shot down over USSR		
6		Who became president of the USA in January 1961?	John F. Kennedy		
7		What did the Soviets begin construction on on 12 th August 1961?	The Berlin Wall		
8		In a single day in August 1961, how many East Germans crossed the border?	40,000		
9		How many people were shot and killed trying to cross the border by East German border guards?	130		
10		In which famous speech did Kennedy praise the freedoms of the West against the contrast of communism?	'Ich bin ein Berliner' Speech		
11	The Cuban Missile Crisis	Which revolutionary toppled the pro-American Cuban government, and became the country's leader?	Fidel Castro, January 1959		
12		When did Castro sign a secret agreement with Khrushchev, in which the Soviet offered trade and economic aid?	February 1960		
13		In reaction to the secret agreement, what did Eisenhower do in January 1961?	Ended all diplomatic relations with Cuba		
14		What name is given to the failed plan to send Cuban exiles to topple the Castro regime?	The 'Bay of Pigs'		
15		What did Khrushchev agree to do for Castro, in September 1961, after Castro declared himself a communist?	Provide weapons for Cuba		
16		What did an American U-2 spy-plane, flying over Cuba on 14 th October, manage to take pictures of?	Launch pads for missiles		
17		What is the period between 16 th and 28 th October, in which the USA and USSR almost began a war, known as?	The Thirteen Days		
18		What did Kennedy decide to set up as Soviet ships approached Cuba, each carrying four nuclear warheads?	A naval blockade		
19		Following the crisis, what was established between Washington and Moscow in June 1963?	A 'hotline' (direct phone line)		
20		What treaty was signed in 1968 to stop countries from sharing nuclear technology in an attempt to limit them?	The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty		
21	Czechoslovakia, 1968-69	When did the communists, backed by the USSR, seize Czechoslovakia?	February 1948		
22		Who was elected leader of the Czech Communist Party (in effect the Czech government) in January 1968?	Alexander Dubcek		
23		What did Dubcek think a communist government should offer?	'Socialism with a human face'		
24		The reforms introduced, such as relaxing censorship and increasing trade with the West, was known as what?	The Prague Spring		
25		Which Soviet President feared that the Prague Spring would undermine communism in the East?	Brezhnev		
26		On 20 th August 1968, how many Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia to end the Prague Spring?	500,000		
27		What did Brezhnev publish on 26 th September stating that all communist countries had to follow the same rules?	The Brezhnev Doctrine		
28		In what Soviet newspaper was it printed?	Pravda		
29		Which hard-line loyalist to Moscow took the place of Dubcek after he was dismissed from office?	Gustav Husak		
30		Which Communist Parties cut links with Moscow following the invasion?	Italy and France		
31	Extend your knowledge: Cold War crises	After the Vienna Summit, how much did Kennedy decide to increase military spending on Armed forces to?	\$2 billion		
32		How many kilometres was the Berlin Wall?	165		
33		Which 18 year-old bricklayer became one of the first, and the most famous, casualty of the Berlin Wall?	Peter Fetcher		
34		How many Cuban exiles invaded during the failed Bay of Pigs incident?	1,400		
35		How many soldiers awaited them?	20,000		
36		In which country near the USSR did NATO have missiles based?	Turkey		
37		Throughout the Cuban Missile Crisis, who served as John F. Kennedy's most trusted advisers?	Robert McNamara & Robert Kennedy		
38		In 1967 the Outer Space Treaty was signed to prevent what?	Putting nuclear weapons into orbit		
39		What term means 'pushing disagreements to the point where there is a risk of war'?	Brinkmanship		
40		Which economic system seeks to achieve equality among members of society & forms part of the USSR's name?	Socialism		
1958	(November) Khrushchev's Berlin Ultimatum	1960	(May) Paris Summit	1962	(October) USSR agree to remove weapons
1959	(January) Castro becomes leader of Cuba	1961	(April) 'Bay of Pigs' Invasion	1963	(June) Kennedy visits Berlin
1959	(May) Geneva Summit	1961	(June) Vienna Summit	1968	(January) Dubcek becomes Czech leader
1959	(September) Camp David Summit	1961	(August) Construction begins on Berlin Wall	1968	(April) 'Prague Spring' reforms begin
1960	(May) U-2 Crisis	1962	(October) Kennedy announces blockade	1968	(September) Brezhnev Doctrine is published

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: KEY TOPIC 3, 'THE END OF THE COLD WAR, 1970-91'

1	Attempts to reduce tension between East and West	Which term describes the situation whereby both the USA and USSR had enough weapons to destroy each other?	Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)		
2		The 1970s, which saw a brief period of relative peace between the two sides, is referred to as what?	Détente		
3		Why was the USSR keen to reduce the number of weapons it was producing as part of the 'arms race'?	Economic problems		
4		In which war, lasting from 1955 to 1975, was it shown that the US military was beatable?	The Vietnam War		
5		At which meeting were agreements made about European borders, international co-operation & human rights?	The Helsinki Accords, 1975		
6		When was the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT 1) signed?	May 1972		
7		At which meeting were agreements made about European borders, international co-operation & human rights?	The Helsinki Accords, 1975		
8		Towards the end of the 1970s, which communist groups did the Soviets begin to support?	El Salvador, Nicaragua and Angola		
9		Who did the USSR invade in December 1979?	Afghanistan		
10		What did President Carter refuse to sign, following a dip in relations after the high of the Helsinki Accords?	SALT 2		
11	Flashpoints in superpower relations	A revolution in which country led to the USSR wanting to secure Afghanistan?	Iran		
12		What was the name of the Muslim guerrilla fighters who fought against the USSR?	The Mujahideen		
13		What did Carter announce in January 1980, which pledged to protect American interests in the Persian Gulf?	The Carter Doctrine		
14		What did the USA boycott to show their protest against the invasion of Afghanistan?	The Moscow Olympics, 1980		
15		How many nations joined this protest?	Over 60		
16		How did the USSR and 15 other communist countries retaliate four years later?	Boycotted the Los Angel Olympics, 1984		
17		Who replaced Carter as president in January 1981?	Ronald Reagan		
18		What did Reagan refer to the USSR as in a speech to a Christian group in 1983?	An 'evil empire'		
19		What new policy of helping anti-communist groups to overthrow communist governments was announced?	The Reagan Doctrine		
20		What new policy, known as 'Star Wars, put a series of satellites into orbit?	Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)		
21	The collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe	After the deaths of Brezhnev, Andropov & Cherenkov in quick succession, who became the USSR leader in 1985?	Mikhail Gorbachev		
22		Which Soviet policy proposed that the USSR embrace certain practices of capitalism?	Perestroika (reconstruction)		
23		Which Soviet policy proposed that the government be more open and less corrupt?	Glasnost (transparency)		
24		Which Soviet policy, which had existed since the Hungarian Uprising, was dropped?	The Brezhnev Doctrine		
25		Which disaster in the Ukraine, in 1986, prompted Gorbachev into proposing to phase out nuclear weapons?	The Chernobyl Disaster		
26		Which summit witnessed the first formal treaty being signed between the USA and USSR?	Washington Summit, 1987		
27		What did the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty state?	Ban land-based missiles (5,500 km range)		
28		Which summit marked the end of the Cold War?	Malta Summit, 1989		
29		When was the Berlin Wall torn down?	9th November 1989		
30		When was the break-up of the Soviet Union?	December 1991		
31	Extend your knowledge: The end of the Cold War	How many American soldiers were killed during the Vietnam War?	60,000		
32		How many ICBMs and SLBMs were the USA allowed following SALT 1?	1,054 ICBMs & 740 SLBMs		
33		How many ICBMs and SLBMs were the USSR allowed following SALT 1?	1,618 ICBMs & 740 SLBMs		
34		In an event which undermined Carter, how many American diplomats were held hostage in 1979 in Tehran?	60 (for 444 days)		
35		How much did the war in Afghanistan cost the USSR per year?	\$8 billion		
36		How many Soviet troops were killed in Afghanistan?	15,000		
37		By how much had Reagan increased military spending from 1981 to 1982?	13%		
38		31 people were killed by the Chernobyl disaster; how many were forced to abandon the surrounding area?	350,000		
39		On September 11 th 1989, how many East Germans crossed the border into West Germany?	125,000		
40		Which revolution, in November 1989, led to an anti-communist government in Czechoslovakia?	The 'Velvet Revolution'		
1972	(May) SALT 1 agreement signed	1980	(July) Moscow Olympics; USA boycotts	1987	(December) Washington Summit
1975	(July) Apollo-Soyuz mission is launched	1983	(March) 'Star Wars' programme is launched	1988	(May) Moscow Summit
1975	(July) Helsinki Accords	1984	(July) Los Angeles Olympics; USSR boycotts	1989	(November) Berlin Wall is torn down
1979	(December) USSR invasion of Afghanistan	1985	(November) Geneva Summit	1989	(December) Malta Summit
1980	(January) Carter Doctrine	1986	(October) Reykjavik Summit	1991	(December) Gorbachev quits; Cold War ends