



# **Knowledge Organiser**

## **HISTORY**

# History



<b>USA – Immigration</b>	
<b>Question:</b>	<b>Answer:</b>
Describe the Open-Door policy	USA is a multicultural and multiracial society This is a result of a successive wave of immigrants who mainly came from Europe Over 40 million immigrants by 1919 A melting pot of different races, cultures, religions and languages Encouraged by the US government who wanted to populate the continent Entry into the country was made as easy as possible
Describe why people emigrated to America	Pull factors: Plenty of farmland and growing cities/Lots of natural resources/Higher wages/Freedom of religion, speech and press/Economic opportunity Push factors: European cities were overcrowded/Many Europeans unemployed/Persecution in Europe for religious and political reasons/lack of opportunity due to class system in Europe
Describe what happened at Ellis Island	Most immigrants arrived by sea More than 70% landed at Ellis Island near New York During the peak periods as many as 5000 people a day would pass through immigration control The processing involved medical and legal examinations and took between three and five hours For the unlucky ones there was a return trip home
Describe why the US government passed acts to limit immigration	New immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fear of Communism following Russian revolution</li> <li>• Many were poor and illiterate (unskilled)</li> <li>• Blamed for prostitution and drunkenness</li> <li>• People thought they were taking all the jobs</li> <li>• WWI meant German immigrants were hated</li> <li>• Many were Catholic or Jewish – not WASPs</li> </ul>
Describe what the acts said	The Literacy Test – 1917 Immigrants had to pass a series of tests to prove that they could read and write. Many poorer immigrants (Eastern Europe) had no education and so could not pass this test The Emergency Quota Act – 1921 Set a limit of 357,000 a year on Immigrants The National Origins Act – 1924 Number of immigrants reduced to 150,000 a year Only 2% of the population of any foreign group could arrive (based on population in 1890) Deliberately designed to penalise immigrants from southern and eastern Europe Banned Asian immigration
Describe the Red Scare	Many Americans were alarmed by the events of the Revolution in Russia in 1917 which led to the establishment of a communist government The growth of the Communist party in the USA together with the flood of immigrants from eastern Europe convinced many Americans that a Communist led Revolution in Russia was possible Most Americans believed their government should not interfere in the lives of ordinary people. They thought people should be free to be individual. They did not want the Government to take control of land, property or industry. Any threat to Capitalism had to be stopped! Americans became Xenophobic (scared of Foreigners) and they began to view all new political ideas such as RADICALISM and ANARCHISM as forms of Communism. Anarchists actually believe that there should be no government.
Describe the causes of the Red Scare	Strikes - 3600 strikes in 1919. People thought they were the start of a Communist Revolution. General Strike in Seattle increased anti-foreign attitude. Bombs – 1919 - Series of bombings by Anarchist Groups. Home of Mitchell Palmer – Attorney General (Head of US Department of Justice) bombed. April – Bomb in a church killed 10. May – letter bombs
Describe the Palmer Raids	Press whipped up public hatred of immigrants Palmer (the Attorney General) organised a series of raids against left-wing groups in which over 6000 suspects were arrested. Most of these were immigrants, Catholics, Jews, Black They were held in prison without charge and many were deported They were a reaction to a imaginary threat as most had arrived to make a fortune and not destroy the country Eventually they were released and the Red Scare subsided
Describe the Sacco and Vanzetti case	Two Italian labourers were arrested and charged with the murder of Fred Parmenter and a security guard of a shoe factory Before Parmenter died he described his attackers as slim foreigners with olive skins The trial lasted 45 days and gained massive publicity 875 witnesses were called to the court There were demonstrations all over the USA in support of the condemned men The judge delivered a guilty verdict All attempts at appeal failed The two men were executed by electric chair in 1927
Describe why the Sacco and Vanzetti case was so significant	The trial was broadcast all over the world and showed the intolerance of American society The Italian immigrants were victims of racial discrimination and denied rights to which they were entitled. The unfairness of the legal system was shown as they were convicted on flimsy evidence They were granted a pardon in 1970

<b>USA – Religion and Race</b>	
Describe Christian Fundamentalism	Rural people worried about changes in social attitudes like sex, material goods, dancing. Self-indulgence. Cities were tempting young people away from traditional values of hard work and clean living. South and Midwest states 'Bible Belt' had high church attendance. 'Christian Fundamentalists' believed all that the bible said. These states had laws passed against 'indecent bathing costumes', 'petting', 'gambling' and 'contraceptive advice'

# History



<p>Describe the Monkey Trial</p>	<p>In the 1920's in America, most Urban Americans would have believed in Charles Darwin's theory of evolution. However, many rural Americans disagreed with this. They were very religious, mostly Protestants, who went to Church regularly. They believed that God made the world in 6 days and on the 6th Day he made Man. People who believed in this were called FUNDAMENTALISTS. Children in most schools were taught evolution, Fundamentalists believed this was undermining their religion. The Fundamentalists, led by William Jennings Bryan, passed a law to get the teaching of evolution banned in 6 US States. In July 1925 in Tennessee, Biology teacher John Scopes deliberately broke this law so that he could be arrested and put his case against the Fundamentalists in court. Scopes was defended by America's most famous criminal lawyer, Clarence Darrow. Prosecution led by fundamentalist William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>Scopes found guilty – he had broken the anti-evolution laws. Fined \$100 But trial was important: Seen as a victory for Darrow and Modernists as they were given publicity and the case had actually been brought to trial. Seen as a blow to fundamentalist who were trying to censor what was taught in schools. Became a debate between science and religion. Fundamentalists mocked and never recovered. Media mocked the fundamentalists. Fundamentalists seen as stifling freedom</p>
<p>Describe the treatment of Native Americans</p>	<p>Beginning of the 20th Century: Placed in reservations 1924: Indian Citizenship Act granted full citizenship It was argued that Native Americans could only survive by rejecting their own culture and merging into white society Thus special boarding schools were established and thousands were taken from families and cultures The identity of tribes were destroyed Children were encouraged to turn to Christianity It was an attempt to 'Americanise' these people The 1928 Meriam report said that these schools were underfunded, understaffed and run too harshly It suggested that Native Americans be provided with skills and education for life in their own traditional rural communities as well as urban life</p>
<p>Describe the treatment of Black Americans</p>	<p>Political life – south: Jim Crow Laws prevented Black Americans from voting. Grandfather clause – You could only vote if your Grandfather voted. Literacy clause – You could only vote if you could prove that you could read. Even if they pass this they required to choose the correct ballot box from a choice of eight Political life – north: There were no laws preventing Black Americans from voting in the north. However poverty prevented voting because they could not afford to get to the towns to register to vote. Thus the reality in the north and south was the same but for different reasons Social life – south: Jim Crow Laws introduced segregation. Transport, education and all public facilities were segregated. Black Americans could not use the same facilities as white Americans. This was justified as 'Separate but Equal'. However the facilities for Black Americans were a lot worse Social life – north: No laws that discriminated against Black Americans. However their ghetto life led to the feeling of discrimination. For example Harlem in New York and Watts in Los Angeles. Thus the reality in the north and south was the same but for different reasons. The ghettos meant that the children went to largely black schools which were underfunded relative to white areas Economic life – south: Many Black Americans employed as sharecroppers which meant they only got paid a share of the crop instead of money. They also needed to borrow money from the landowner to pay for equipment and seed. These loans were charged at huge rates of interest. They were constantly in debt Economic life – north: Many had moved from the south to escape the Jim Crow Laws. They were un skilled and could only find menial jobs. Many were unemployed. They experienced great hardship. The reality in the north and south was the same but for different reasons</p>
<p>Describe the aims, beliefs and actions of the Ku Klux Klan</p>	<p>Violence was widespread as a mechanism for keeping African Americans in their place. It was random to maintain uncertainty and fear. Lynching (public hanging) was widespread The Ku Klux Klan saw themselves as the defender of white supremacy. They targeted black people who showed any signs of disrespect. This included black people who were romantically involved with white people, black people who were going prosperous and black people who were protesting for change. They also attacked Jews, Catholics and foreign immigrants. In 1920 the Klan had 100,000 members. In 1925 had membership of 5 million The KKK used parades to intimidate black people. Stopped black people from voting. Destroyed Black farms. After 1925 Klan membership rapidly declined. The 'Imperial Wizard' was the leader of the Klan. Each state was under the command of a 'Grand Dragon'. The Grand Dragon in Indiana, D.C. Stephenson, was put on trial for raping and mutilating a female assistant, Madge Oberholzer. Reporters said that she was covered in vicious bite marks made by human teeth.</p>
<p>Describe how the Black population fought back</p>	<p>The Black Renaissance - Black culture and pride flourished in cities. Harlem in New York became a centre of art. Talented black artists and poets met there and spoke about the social and economic problems faced by blacks. Black theatre and music attracted big audiences. Jazz, soul and blues. NAACP - Led by W.E.B Dubois. Challenge white supremacy. End segregation laws. Make blacks aware of their civil rights (to vote). Pan-African movement: recognise cultural links between black people in Africa and USA. Major campaign against Lynching. Did not get law passed against lynching but managed to cause public outcry. UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association) – led by Marcus Garvey. Blacks should have pride in their colour, culture and history. Blamed problems on white racism and offered Blacks hope of a better future. Wanted to establish close links with Africa. 'Back to Africa' where blacks were encouraged to return to original homeland . Set up Black Star Steamship Line to carry migrants back. Pressured United Nations to return African colonies to new African Republic</p>

# History



<b>USA - Crime and Corruption</b>	
Describe why America introduced prohibition	<p>Prohibition was the period of time between January 1920 and December 1935 when it was illegal to make, sell or transport alcoholic drinks in the USA</p> <p>During the 1800's, TEMPERANCE, or not drinking alcohol, was common in rural areas, especially amongst Christians.</p> <p>Some movements were so strong that they persuaded local governments to ban the sale of alcohol.</p> <p>This campaign gathered pace until it became a national campaign to ban alcohol.</p> <p>By 1916, 21 States had banned saloons.</p> <p>In 1917, the movement had enough support to pass the 18th Amendment or VOLSTEAD ACT.</p> <p>In July 1919, it became illegal to make, sell or transport alcohol.</p> <p>The US Government hired between 1500 and 2500 agents for the whole of the USA to try to enforce prohibition.</p>
Describe why prohibition failed	<p>Speakeasies - These were an illegal saloon, often in a cellar behind locked doors with peepholes. There were soon more speakeasies than there had been saloons!</p> <p>Bootleggers - Bootleggers brought illegal supplies of alcohol into the cities. Bootleggers often became very rich. Much of the Kennedy family fortune came from bootlegging illegal alcohol.</p> <p>Gangsters - Gangsters such as Al Capone, made a fortune from supplying speakeasies with illegal alcohol. This often led to violence between rival gangs as they fought to gain control of particular districts. Between 1926-1927 there were 130 gangland murders in Chicago and no-one was convicted.</p> <p>Corruption - The government agents were badly paid and many were willing to accept bribes. Prohibition led to corruption in America – including the police, judges, and Government officials. Gangsters bribed them all to ignore their illegal activities.</p> <p>St Valentines Day Massacre - The St. Valentines Day Massacre in 1929 was a turning point. It was the climax of the gangster wars. Bugs Moran killed one of Capone's friends. In retaliation seven members of Moran's gang were killed by Capone's men disguised as police officers. People were finally shown the level of violence and corruption that Prohibition had caused. The public turned against prohibition.</p> <p>Great Depression - The onset of the Great Depression meant that legalising alcohol would create more jobs and money. The government could get taxes from the alcohol.</p>
Describe the era of the gangster	<p>Capone was the son of Italian immigrants; he left school at an early age and became involved in small-time criminal activities.</p> <p>He was given the nickname 'Scarface' following a fight when he was a bouncer at a New York club</p> <p>He was linked to the crook Johnny Torrio and this led him to Chicago. He rose through the ranks to take over Torrio's operations</p> <p>He cemented his position as one of the leading gangsters in Chicago by bribing local officials. Before long he had half of the city's employees on his payroll</p> <p>He controlled the mayor 'Big Bill' Thompson, controlled senior police officials and fixed local elections</p> <p>He controlled speakeasies, bookmakers' joints, gambling houses, brothels, horse and race tracks, nightclubs, distilleries and breweries</p> <p>He drove around in a bullet proof Cadillac which contained his bodyguards and was armed with machine guns</p> <p>In order to make sure that he controlled Chicago, he had more than 200 of his rivals killed between 1925 and 1929. There were no convictions for any of these murders</p> <p>He was seen by many as a glamorous person, he moved in the highest social circles and 'put Chicago on the map'</p> <p>He was involved in the infamous St Valentines Day massacre where seven of Bugs Moran's gang were machine gunned in a garage by Capone's men who entered the building dressed as police officers. Capone was in Florida with the perfect alibi. This made people think that gangsters were not that glamorous</p> <p>He was prosecuted in 1931 for tax evasion. He owed \$200,000 in taxes from gambling profits</p>
Describe the 'Ohio Gang'	<p>In 1919 President Harding promised a return to 'normalcy' after the distress of WWI</p> <p>He surrounded himself in his cabinet with friends and colleagues from Ohio</p> <p>Some of these friends used their position to line their pockets with money</p> <p>The Head of the Veterans' Bureau was fined and sent to jail for selling off veterans' hospital supplies for personal profit</p> <p>Another resigned and two committed suicide rather than face trial</p>
Describe the Teapot Dome scandal	<p>Albert Fall leased government oil fields to wealthy friends in exchange for hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribes</p> <p>They were supposed to be kept for the navy in times of a national emergency</p> <p>Harry Sinclair (Head of Mammoth Oil Company) obtained leases to drill for oil at Teapot Dome, Wyoming</p> <p>Albert Fall received about \$400,000 in cash and gifts</p> <p>In total Fall had given out oil reserves estimated to be worth \$100 million</p> <p>In April 1922 some details were published in newspapers and when asked about the secrecy Fall said that it was a matter of national security</p> <p>Many leading oil companies complained because they had not been able to bid openly for the leases. The Senate demanded an investigation and Harding became so distressed that he became ill and contracted pneumonia. He died in August 1923</p> <p>Thomas Walsh led the Senate's investigation. He was criticised for his sensationalism and was harassed by the FBI who tapped his phones and made anonymous threats on his life</p> <p>In 1927 the Supreme Court finally ruled that oil leases had been corruptly obtained.</p> <p>Albert Fall was found guilty, he was fined \$100,000 and sentenced to one year in prison</p>

# History



<b>USA – Economic Boom</b>	
Describe the state of the American economy in 1910	<p>By 1910 the US economy was one of the strongest. The industrial potential brought economic benefits. The development of rich farmland ensured an efficient and advanced agricultural system. Increased orders and a regular demand for food meant regular employment and steady incomes.</p> <p>Not all Americans were looking forward to a bright future. The poor and illiterate immigrants seeking employment in cities like New York. Black people with segregation laws in the south. Native Americans living in poor conditions on reservations.</p>
Describe the impact of WW1 on the US economy	<p>The US economy benefitted from the war. US banks lent money to Britain, France and Russia to fight and was paid back with interest. Weapons were bought from US businesses. Food shortages in Europe meant that farmers sold surplus crops for high prices.</p>
Describe the causes of the economic boom	<p>From 1917 taxes rose sharply to pay for America's direct involvement in the war</p> <p><b>RESOURCES:</b> The USA had a great store of natural resources such as coal and land.  <b>WWI:</b> The USA had come out of the war well. They had supplied Europe with many goods during the war and had taken over European overseas markets.  <b>TECHNOLOGY:</b> This was a period of great innovation. There were technological developments in many areas.                      Underpinning this was the invention of electricity which could power factories, this led to the production of consumer goods such as fridges.  <b>MASS-MARKETING:</b> Mass produced goods have to be sold to a mass market. Companies spent huge amounts of money on advertising. The expansion of mail-order catalogues gave consumers in the countryside access to a wide range of goods.  <b>CREDIT:</b> This made it easier for people to buy goods even if they did not have the cash.</p>
Describe how Henry Ford and mass production caused the economic boom	<p>Henry Ford set out to build a car which everyone could afford to buy. It was slow, ugly and difficult to drive, and was nick named the 'Tin Lizzie' by the American people. The attraction of the Model T Ford was that its price never increased. Costing \$1200 in 1909, the price in 1928 was only \$295. By 1929 Ford was producing more than one car per minute. Ford was able to sell cars cheaply because they were mass-produced and every part was Standardised (only one colour and one engine size were available). By producing large numbers of cars on an Assembly Line Ford needed fewer skilled workers, and that cut the cost of paying wages. This created more jobs, increased the demand for cars and led to the cycle of prosperity.</p> <p>Car production used up 20% of America's steel, 80% of her rubber, 75% of her plate glass and 65% of her leather.</p> <p>By the end of the 1920s American cars used seven billion gallons of petrol a year. This helped to create jobs in the oil industry and made the oil state of Texas rich.</p>
Describe how the Republican Presidents caused the economic boom	<p>All the Presidents of the 1920s were Republicans. They followed the policy of limited government intervention in the running of the economy. This was known as 'Laissez-faire'. This allowed businesses to expand and prosper without the limits of government regulation.</p> <p>Warren Harding took office in 1921. He attempted to bring about a 'return to Normalcy'. He aimed to restore prosperity. He cut taxes to provide firms with more money to invest in development and to provide Americans with more money in their pockets. In 1922 Harding introduced the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act. This placed a tax on imported goods which made them more expensive than US goods. Thus the country was protected from foreign competition</p> <p>In 1923 Harding died and he was succeeded by his vice President, Calvin Coolidge. He was known as 'Silent Cal'. He continued limited intervention in the economy and kept taxes low and tariffs high. 'The business of America is business' During his presidency the economy flourished as never before.</p> <p>Herbert Hoover followed Coolidge as President in 1929. He promised to put a 'chicken in every pot and a car in every garage'. He believed in the policy of 'Rugged Individualism'. This was the belief that people should not expect help from the government, but should overcome their difficulties through hard work.</p>
Describe how the share system caused the economic boom	<p>Companies borrow money from investors to pay for equipment or staff etc. In return the investors own part of the company (called shares) and get a share of the profit a company makes</p> <p>'Shareholders' can sell their shares on the stock market. This is based in Wall Street, New York                      Prices can change every day according to how well the company is doing.</p> <p>Speculation - People invest in a company just because they hope the price of shares will rise</p>

<b>USA – The end of prosperity</b>	
Describe why some people did not benefit from the economic boom	<p><b>Farmers:</b> In the 1920's approximately 30 million people earned a living through farming and half of all American's lived in rural areas. New machines – combine harvesters – made American farming the most efficient in the world, but it was producing far more food than the American people needed. During WWI, the surplus could be sold to Europe, but after the war, Europe could grow enough to feed itself. The price of grain collapsed and brought ruin to many small farmers.</p> <p><b>Black sharecroppers:</b> The biggest concentration of Black People was in the Southern States of America where they worked as labourers or SHARECROPPERS (paying a share of their crops to a landlord). Three quarters of a million Black farm workers lost their jobs in the 1920's. Many blacks made the journey north to the big cities and by the end of the decade 25% of Black people were living in northern cities where they had more opportunity but still faced massive discrimination.</p>

# History



	<p>New immigrants: A large number worked in construction during the building boom but construction workers wages only rose by 4% during the 1920's. The unemployment rate amongst new immigrants remained high during the 1920's.</p> <p>Mining and textile workers: Too much coal was being produced and it was being replaced by oil, gas and electricity.</p> <p>Mines closed and wages were cut, safety standards dropped. In 1922, 600,000 miners went on strike campaigning for better conditions. The Textiles industries also faced competition from new artificial fibres, textiles workers were among the lowest paid workers in America.</p>
Describe why the economic boom ended	<p>Overproduction and a fall in trade led to less wages and a loss of jobs. Less wages and jobs meant people had to sell their houses. There were more houses being sold and bought which led to a collapse in house prices. (Negative equity – value of house less than value of mortgage)</p> <p>A collapse in house prices combined with less wages meant people could not pay back their credit and mortgages. This led to bank problems and resulted in everyone trying to withdraw their savings at once. The banks collapsed and the middle class lost their savings.</p> <p>Over production and a fall in trade meant that banks made less profit. Experts worried that people would sell their shares. Companies produced less as they were worried about less investment. This led to a fall in profits and thus people actually selling their shares. This meant share prices fell and the Wall Street Crash.</p>
Describe the main events of the Wall Street Crash	<p>19<sup>th</sup> October 1929: 3.5 million shares sold and prices fell</p> <p>20<sup>th</sup> October: Newspaper headline: 'Stocks driven down as wave of selling engulfs market'</p> <p>21<sup>st</sup> October: 6 million shares change hands. Prices fell and then rose in afternoon</p> <p>22<sup>nd</sup> October: Prices begin to rise</p> <p>23<sup>rd</sup> October: 3 million shares sold in the last hour of trading</p> <p>24<sup>th</sup> October (Black Thursday): 13 million shares sold but no buyers found. Widespread panic</p> <p>25<sup>th</sup> October: Top bankers support market by buying millions of shares for more than they are worth</p> <p>26<sup>th</sup> October: President Hoover reassures the people: 'The fundamental business of the country is on a sound and secure basis'</p> <p>28<sup>th</sup> October: massive selling of shares. 3 million sold in the last hour of trading. 9 million sold in total. Banks stop supporting process.</p> <p>29<sup>th</sup> October (Black Tuesday): 16 million shares sold. No buyers found. Ticket tape machines (that record share transactions) break due to overuse</p>
Describe the immediate consequences of the Wall Street Crash	<p>URBAN: - Many Americans lost everything. 9 Million people lost savings as 5,000 banks went out of business. By 1932: 100,000 businesses had gone bust. 13 Million unemployed (25% of workforce). Town dwellers forced into Hoovervilles</p> <p>No social security meant people were reliant on handouts and charity. People forced to beg and scavenge on rubbish tips.</p> <p>RURAL: Ruin. Fall in demand for produce makes farmers bankrupt. They are evicted from their properties. Situation worsened by over-intensive farming and drought = dustbowl. Thousands of farmers set off for new life</p>

<b>USA – Popular entertainment</b>	
Describe the development of the cinema	<p>The Growth of Cinema: Cinema became popular after WW1. There were 17,000 cinemas by 1926</p> <p>By 1920's the main form of entertainment. Every small town had a picture house and Americans visited a few times a week as they had enough money.</p> <p>Popularity: Cheap prices/ film was escapism/improved transport/ more leisure time/ appeal of the movie stars/ novelty of new technology</p> <p>Silent Film: Until 1927 all films were silent and the only sound came from a piano accompaniment. Fast music for chase scenes, romantic for love scenes</p> <p>Hollywood : Hollywood developed as the centre of the film industry instead of NY. It began producing films like westerns, crime stories, romantic tales and slapstick comedies.</p> <p>Movie Stars: Movie Stars became very famous. Everyone wanted to read about them in magazines and they came to symbolise the new fashions of the Roaring Twenties. Stars made huge amounts of money. 1917 Charlie Chaplin signed \$1 million contract</p> <p>Film Companies: Emerging companies such as Paramount, Warner Brothers, and MGM set up studios there. Through mass marketing and advertising they built up the reputations of their movie stars</p> <p>The Oscars : In 1928 Hollywood introduced the Oscars</p> <p>The 'Talkie' : The release of the Jazz Singer starring Al Johnson in 1927 started the era of the 'Talkie' and added to the popularity of the cinema. Boosted creation of film companies like MGM and Warner Brothers</p> <p>Criticism of cinema : But not everyone welcomed film. Critics complained that films were too shocking and lowering moral standards. Scandals in the lives of movie stars shocked critics. Hollywood attempted to stamp out criticism by creating rules and regulations about what could be shown on screen.</p> <p>Hollywood: Up to 1913 most film production was in New York. But many films companies taken to court accused of using patented technology. To avoid lawsuits many companies relocated 3000 miles to Hollywood. By 1918 Hollywood had taken over world film. First film shot there was called Old California.</p> <p>4 main companies: Paramount, Warner Bros, RKO and Columbia. Movie Stars moved to the area and built luxury homes</p> <p>Hays code: No screen nudity. Screen kisses must not last. Adultery must not be presented as attractive. Producers must avoid low, disgusting, unpleasant characters. Members of the clergy cannot be comics or villains. Murder, Arson and smuggling must be shown as evil</p>

# History



Describe the popular movie stars	<p>Clara Bow: One of the most famous stars of the silent era. Most successful film in 1927 called 'It' in which she was shown as a glorious 'Flapper'. Her life off stage damaged her reputation with stories of wild parties and love affairs</p> <p>Rudolf Valentino: The first male star to be sold on sex appeal! Hollywood's hottest star! In 14 major films. Reputation as a romantic lover with great sex appeal. Sudden death after a failed blood transfusion brought widespread mourning with riots. Some fans committed suicide!</p> <p>Charlie Chaplin: Trademark moustache and tramp-like image. Famous for appearing in dozens of silent films. Moved into 'Talkies' too. Had to leave to go to Switzerland in 1952 because of his left-wing views.</p> <p>Theda Bara: Also known as 'Theodosia Goodman'. Manufactured to be a 'bad girl' in films. Her name was actually an anagram of 'Arab Death' Was said to have occult powers and be very wicked.</p>
Describe the development of the radio and the gramophone	<p>The radio had a huge influence. By 1930 600 radio stations in USA. Mass production meant lots of families could afford one. People could listen to sporting events, adverts, the news, jazz. It became the main source of family entertainment. By end of 1920's reached more than 50 million people. Helped to create sporting heroes and helped to increase people's political and social awareness.</p> <p>The gramophone industry grew and peaked in 1921. Overtaken by the Radio by 1929 and declined further with the Wall Street Crash.</p>
Describe the development of jazz	<p>Jazz originated from Black Slaves who had created their own brand of music</p> <p>It was based on improvisation as many black Americans had not been able to read music</p> <p>This made the music attractive because it was unpredictable</p> <p>It had names like 'rag' 'blues' but was renamed Jazz by white Americans</p> <p>It became popular with young, middle class white Americans.</p> <p>Many disapproved but this only made it more popular.</p> <p>It became the attraction of nightclubs and speakeasies and the radio.</p> <p>Louis Armstrong was one of the most famous Jazz artists</p> <p>The most famous Jazz club was the Cotton Club in New York</p>
Describe the development of clubs and dancing	<p>A more carefree approach compared with before WW1</p> <p>Charleston with breath-taking rhythms became popular</p> <p>Other dances like the Black Bottom, shimmy, Vampire and Turkey Trot became famous.</p> <p>These shocked the older generation and many considered them immoral and scandalous</p> <p>Craze for dance marathons grew</p>
Describe the speakeasies	<p>Jazz performed by Black Musicians was the main source of entertainment in these illegal clubs.</p> <p>Whites and blacks mingled for the first time.</p> <p>Audiences from all social classes</p> <p>Young people were attracted to the music and sexual dances. Opposition to Jazz resulted from belief that it led to increased sexual activity</p>

## USA – The role of women

Describe the role of women in pre-war years	<p>They were expected not to wear make-up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their relationships with men were strictly controlled. They had to have a chaperone with them when they went out with a boyfriend.</li> <li>• They were expected not to take part in sport or to smoke in public.</li> <li>• In most states they could not vote.</li> <li>• Had to wear very restrictive, long clothes and behave politely.</li> <li>• Most women were expected to be housewives.</li> <li>• Very few paid jobs were open to women. Most working women were in lower-paid jobs such as cleaning, dressmaking and secretarial work</li> </ul>
Describe the impact of WW1	<p>The First World War began to change this situation for some women. 90,000 women enlisted in the US military serving in supporting roles as office clerks, radio operators, telegraphers, electricians, chemists, accountants, police officers, mail deliverers and nurses. They also served in the American Red Cross and Salvation Army and worked as farm labourers attached to the Women's Land Army.</p> <p>However when the war ended women were expected to give these new jobs up and return to their former lives. Not all women wanted things to go back to the way they had been before. Women had gradually been gaining the vote on a state by state basis starting in Wyoming in 1869. The National American Women's Suffrage Society was formed by Anthony in 1890. It attracted support from wealthy women who had the education, time and money to campaign for the vote.</p> <p>By 1911 six states had given women the right to vote in state and local elections - Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington and California. In 1913 Alice Paul started the National Women's Party to do more to get publicity for women's right to vote, by obstructing traffic, chaining themselves to railings and so on. The NWP's 'Silent Sentinels' protested outside the White House. It was not long before they had persuaded Oregon, Kansas and Arizona to give women the vote.</p> <p>By 1912 Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive Party was supporting the idea of national women's suffrage in the election. President Wilson supported women's suffrage in 1916 as part of the Democratic Party campaign.</p> <p>Politicians gradually came round to the idea that women should have the vote after women's work in First World War industrial effort was widely recognized.</p> <p>In 1918 the 'Anthony Amendment' passed the House but failed in the Senate by 2 votes.</p> <p>The National Women's Party campaign to remove antisuffrage senators in 1918 elections was very successful so the amendment to give all women the vote was finally passed by Congress in 1919.</p>

# History



	The 19th Amendment said, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. This gave women the vote in national elections.
Describe the changes by 1920	<p>WW1: Gave women opportunity to enter the workplace and do jobs previously done by men.</p> <p>Politics: Nineteenth Amendment became law in 1920 giving women right to vote.</p> <p>Employment: Women took on jobs – particularly middle-class women. They typically took on jobs created by the new industries. There were 10 million women in jobs in 1929, 24 per cent more than in 1920.</p> <p>Spending Power: With money of their own, working women became the particular target of advertising. Some say it was pressure from women that forced Henry Ford to offer other colours than Black in his car.</p> <p>Marriage: Women were less likely to stay in unhappy marriages. In 1914 there were 100,000 divorces; in 1929 there were twice as many. Married women had fewer children.</p> <p>Attitudes to Social behavior and Jazz culture: Consumer boom brought labour saving devices and allowed women more leisure time. The Jazz Age influenced changes in entertainment like cinemas, dance halls and radio. This brought leisure opportunities and influenced fashion and created role models</p> <p>Feminism: There was a growth in women's organizations which campaigned for equal pay and employment opportunities</p>
Describe the Flapper movement	<p>Flappers were middle class urban women who had more money and more leisure time as a result of consumerism. The motor car gave them more freedom and their fashion was more daring – some dressed in a more masculine way, others in a more sexually provocative way.</p> <p>Flappers broke the old expectations of female behaviour by smoking and drinking in public, as well as spending time with men without chaperones.</p> <p>Flappers seemed to have a lot more freedom than women had enjoyed previously. This can be seen in their revealing bright clothes, in their drinking in illegal speakeasies, in their dancing along to jazz music.</p> <p>Flappers felt less pressure to find a man, settle down, marry, have children.</p> <p>There were a number of flapper icons: Louise Brooks was one of the famous flappers of the age; she was an actress and a model starring in films like 'A Social Celebrity', embodying the flapper image with her short hair, short skirts and make-up. Clara Bow was a movie star, seen as the leading sex symbol of the 'Roaring 20's' with her films like 'It', known to be 'wild, sexy, and carefree...'. Joan Crawford was another actress, famous for kissing, dancing, smoking and drinking in films like 'Our Modern Maidens'; her behaviour widely copied by women.</p>
Describe the opposition to the Flapper movement	<p>In many areas attitudes towards women did not change and flappers were not welcome.</p> <p>This was particularly true in the rural areas of America where the Church still shaped people's attitudes.</p> <p>The President of Florida University said the low cut gowns and short skirts "are born of the devil they are carrying the present generation to destruction".</p> <p>In some states female tourists were arrested for wearing bathing costumes that were too revealing. Chicago fined women \$10 to \$100 for wearing short skirts or baring their arms.</p> <p>Mothers formed the Anti-Flirt League to protest against the acts of their daughters.</p>
Describe why life did not get better for some women	<p>Traditional values kept countryside women in a more restricted role than young urban women enjoyed</p> <p>Women were still paid less than men and many still stayed in the home. Jobs were still lowskilled. Only 5% of medical school places were allocated to women so number of female doctors declined in the 1920's</p> <p>Women got no support from the government for equal pay or a minimum wage.</p> <p>Many women did not have enough money to buy new products in the country side.</p> <p>Labour –saving devices were not bought in rural areas.</p> <p>Women could not be political candidates</p> <p>Women were not seen as realistic candidates to go into politics – sexism still strong</p>

<b>Germany - The Weimar Republic</b>	
Explain the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany?	<p>Terms: Germany were humiliated by the war-guilt clause. Their army was reduced to 100,000 men and they were banned from having any submarines or aircraft. They had to pay £6.6 million in reparations. They lost Alsace-Lorraine to France and the Saar to the League of Nations. Germany was split into two so that Poland could have access to the sea.</p> <p>Political impact: The government had no choice to sign the treaty. The right wing said that the treaty should not have been signed and referred to the politicians as 'November criminals' and unpatriotic. They said that the army had stabbed the army in the back. This increased support for the right wing who were anti-Weimar</p> <p>Economic impact: Industrial output reduced as industrial areas were lost. War debts meant they could not afford their reparations. In 1922 they failed to make a reparations payment and in 1923 France invaded the Ruhr. The government responded with passive resistance. They printed more money to pay the striking workers. This led to hyperinflation. Hyperinflation caused wages to lose value and savings to be worthless. Pensioners on fixed incomes suffered badly.</p>
Describe the opposition to the Weimar Republic?	The Spartacists (led by Liebknecht and Luxemburg) started an uprising in Berlin in January 1919 to bring about communism. Volunteers were recruited to the army(Freikorps) and they brutally put down the revolt.

# History



	<p>In 1920 rebel members of the Freikorps (under Kapp) disobeyed the government's orders to disband and seized power in Berlin for four days. The army were reluctant to deal with this and it took a general strike to stop this Kapp Putsch</p> <p>In 1923 the Nazi Party attempted to seize power in the Munich-Putsch. Supported by Ludendorff, Hitler and the SA walked into a meeting of the Bavarian government, fired a pistol into the air and bullied the leaders into joining a 'national revolution'. The revolution quickly lost support and a march headed by Hitler and Ludendorff was fired upon by the police. They were put on trial for treason and Hitler used this as a propaganda platform. Hitler was only given 5 years in prison and he was released after 9 months – he wrote <i>Mein Kampf</i>.</p>
Describe Stresemann's reforms	<p>Economic recovery – Stresemann called off passive resistance, ended hyperinflation by replacing the currency with the Rentenmark (backed up with land instead of gold), cut government spending, increased taxes and reduced salaries. This economic stability caused political stability in which coalition governments lasted longer.</p> <p>Improved foreign relations – Treaty of Rapallo (1922) restored relations with the Soviet Union. Dawes Plan (1924) agreed loans from the USA which meant the French left the Ruhr. Locarno agreement (1925) between France, Germany and Belgium that they would never go to war over Germany's western borders. Accepted as a member of the League of Nations in 1926. Kellogg Briand pact (1928) renounced war as a method of settling disputes. Young Plan (1929) reduced reparations by 2/3 and gave Germany 59 years to pay them</p>

<b>Germany - How did the Nazis take control?</b>	
Explain why people voted for the Nazis	<p>The Great Depression – This caused German people to vote for extremist parties - In October 1929 the Wall Street Stock Exchange in America crashed. Germany suffered heavily because their economy was reliant on their loans and these loans dried up. Germany's exports also declined and this resulted in serious unemployment. Unemployment rose from 900,000 in 1929 to over 3.5 million in 1930, 5 million in 1931 and nearly 6 million in 1932. This caused widespread poverty. The failure of German banks in 1931 made the situation worse. This caused the middle class to lose their savings again. Prices of farm products tumbled and this meant they could not pay back their mortgages. These people lost their houses and became homeless. In 1930 the Communist party won 77 seats and the Nazis 107. In July 1932 the Communists won 89 seats and the Nazis 230. This meant that the Nazis were the single largest party in the Reichstag.</p> <p>Failures of the Weimar Republic – This forced people to vote for something new as they did not have the stability to deal with Germany's problems - The depression brought an end to democracy as Brüning's government relied on presidential decrees in 1931 and 1932 to govern. Brüning was head of the Centre Party and leader of a coalition with the Social Democratic Party. The government could not agree on economic measures. Brüning wanted to cut government spending on unemployment and welfare benefits and the Social Democrats would not agree and withdrew from the government. President Hindenburg decided that in this crisis situation, under Article 48, that the Brüning government could rule by emergency decree.</p> <p>Hitler's political ability and propaganda - Hitler had the ability to speak with passion and connect with the fears and beliefs of many Germans. In particular he could play on the fear of unemployment, outrage at the humiliation of the Treaty of Versailles, and the terror of communism and economic disaster. Hitler had an ability to hold an audience and exploit the difficulties of the Weimar governments.</p> <p>The Nazi party made huge gains with those Germans who resented the Treaty of Versailles, had suffered in hyperinflation and who now suffered in the Depression.</p> <p>Violence - The SA's violent campaigning was on a truly massive scale and did much to intimidate Hitler's opponents.</p>
Describe how Hitler became Chancellor	<p>The election results of 1932 did not give the Nazis an outright majority and thus von Papen continued as Chancellor. In August 1932 Hitler opened negotiations with von Papen about the conditions under which the Nazis would join any government and Hitler insisted that he would not accept any post other than Chancellor. The negotiations failed, the Reichstag was dissolved and new elections took place in November</p> <p>The new elections saw a fall in Nazi support by 4% but they were still the largest party. There was political stalemate because Hindenburg refused to appoint Hitler as Chancellor without him achieving a majority in the Reichstag (he was appalled by the violence and SA intimidation). In attempting a way out Hindenburg sacked von Papen and appointed Schleicher as Chancellor, this government lacked credibility as it did not have Nazi support. Schleicher was dismissed by Hindenburg.</p> <p>From January 1933 von Papen and Hitler held talks. Von Papen conceded the role of Chancellor to Hitler as long as the cabinet was a coalition of the right. Hindenburg agreed. Hindenburg appointed Hitler Chancellor on the 30 January 1933 as he would be locked into a conservative dominated cabinet, with von Papen as Vice-Chancellor.</p>
Explain how Hitler consolidated his power and become a dictator	<p>Reichstag Fire – This allowed Hitler to remove the Communists - On the 27th February 1933 – Reichstag building in Berlin caught fire and was severely damaged. Nazis claimed that Marinus van der Lubbe, a Dutch communist, was responsible. Hitler seized the chance to persuade Hindenburg to issue an emergency decree which suspended basic rights as freedom of speech, prevented the communist party from</p>

# History



	<p>campaigning, closing the Social Democratic Party's newspapers and gave the police (now controlled by the Nazis) the right to arrest anyone without a fixed trial. He used the emergency decrees to ban the elected Communist Party from taking their seats (81 seats). This still did not give the Nazis a majority in the Reichstag.</p> <p>Enabling Act – This meant Hitler could rule by decree - Hitler used his majority to pass a new law – the Enabling Act – which gave him powers to make new laws – without the Reichstag – for four years. The SA and SS were on hand to ensure that members voted for the bill. It passed by 441 votes to 94. The Centre Party voted for it as Hitler promised them that the catholic Church could continue.</p> <p>Night of the Long Knives – This removed the threat of the SA - Rohm wanted to nationalise Germany's industries. Hitler did not want this and he was worried about the power of Rohm and the SA. Rohm also wanted to merge the German army with the SA. The German generals were very concerned about this. Hitler needed the support of the army more than the SA. Himmler (leader of the SS) was also jealous of Rohm's influence and persuaded Hitler that the SA needed to be destroyed. Night of 30th June 1934 – The SS murdered SA leaders – including Rohm. The SS now replaced the SA</p>
Describe how the police state operated	<p>The SS numbered 52,000 by 1935 and were totally committed to the cause of removing all political opposition. Himmler was in charge of the SS.</p> <p>The Gestapo were the secret police who could arrest people merely on 'suspicion' and confessions were extracted by torture.</p> <p>The secret police had informers which spread into every town, factory, school and house.</p> <p>Block wardens made sure that people listened to speeches and raised the Nazi flag.</p> <p>Torture chambers and concentration camps were established in 1933 to deal with political opponents. The Waffen SS patrolled the concentration camps. Heydrich was in charge of the SD, the internal secret police who monitored dissent within the party.</p>

<b>Germany - How were the lives of German people affected by Nazi rule?</b>	
Describe how the Nazis controlled the economy	<p>Hjalmar Schacht was tasked with reducing unemployment, expanding the army and making Germany self sufficient (Autarky) from 1934.</p> <p>Unemployment was reduced to 1.6 million in 1936 and to 0.2 million by 1938. Generous marriage bonuses were given to keep women at home so as to free up jobs for men. National Labour Service provided jobs on public works for men between 18 and 25 on low pay.</p> <p>Public works included building houses, schools, hospitals and motorways (Autobahnen). Hundreds of thousands were conscripted into the armed services and to produce weapons in factories. The figures were manipulated so that Jews were not counted.</p> <p>Hitler that progress to Autarky was too slow and so put Goering in charge of the Four Year Plan to make Germany independent of the need for foreign imports and ready for war in four years. This was not successful as in 1939 Germany was still importing 1/3 of raw materials.</p>
Describe how the Nazis control the workers	<p>The trade union movement was replaced by the German Labour Front (DAF) headed by Ley. All workers had to join. Wages were kept low, working hours were regulated and workers were disciplined for disobeying orders.</p> <p>Beauty of Labour tried to improve working conditions such as ventilation, provision of hot meals, cleanliness, lighting and safety standards. Idea was to make longer hours more acceptable through improved working conditions. The workers who had to do this after work for no additional reward. Threats of dismissal or the concentration camp were used for those who did not help</p> <p>Strength through Joy organised leisure activities for the workforce including cheap holidays, entertainment, subsidised theatre and opera trips, cheap sport. Propaganda said that workers in other countries were not as well off.</p>
Describe Nazi policies towards women	<p>In a 1934 speech Hitler said that the women's world was 'her husband, her family, her children and her home'.</p> <p>The Nazis restricted the number of women at universities by passing a law against the overcrowding of German Universities and schools. This halved the number of female university students by 1936. Law on the Reduction of Unemployment (1933) said that newly married couples would receive an interest free loan of up to 1000 marks provided the woman gave up her job. This was not successful in reducing female unemployment. The number of women working actually increased by 1938 and the outbreak of war in 1939 created a demand for women workers.</p> <p>The loan would be reduced by a quarter for each child born. Bronze motherhood cross for four children, silver for six and gold for eight. Hitler was successful in increasing the birth rate. From 1933 to 1939 numbers of births per 1000 women rose from 58.9 to 84.8</p> <p>Make-up, lipstick and smoking were frowned upon</p>

# History



	<p>Hairstyles were meant to be in plaits. This policy to control appearance was not successful. The cosmetics industry boomed in the 1930s and Hitler's mistress smoked when he was absent.</p>
Describe Nazi policies towards young people	<p>The Nazi Minister of Education in 1934 said that 'The whole purpose of education is to create Nazis' Nearly all teachers were members of the National Socialist Teachers' League and Jewish teachers were sacked.</p> <p>Teachers had to be greeted by a Nazi salute at the start of lessons and school textbooks emphasised Nazi beliefs and values. In History students learnt that Communism was evil and that the Treaty of Versailles was bad. In Biology they learnt that the Aryan race was superior and that the Jews were inferior. Jewish children were singled out for humiliating treatment. Time for PE lessons was dramatically increased. Boys studied more Science and History. Girls studied more Domestic Science. School noticeboards were filled with Nazi propaganda posters and schools celebrated Nazi festivals and Hitler's birthday.</p> <p>Napoloas were schools for boys aged 10-18 who were entering the armed forces. Adolf Hitler Schools trained future members of the Nazi government. Ordenburg of Order Castles was a finishing school for Nazis in their 20s.</p> <p>Membership of the Hitler Youth was compulsory in 1936 and there were over 4 million members. The leader was Baldur von Schirach. The objective was to indoctrinate the young with Nazi ideals and make them loyal Nazis. The League of German Maidens was the youth movement set up for girls. The authority of teachers was called into question by members of the Hitler Youth.</p>
Describe how Nazi anti-Semitic policies developed	<p><b>Exclusion:</b>            1933: Banned from being doctors, teachers and from working for the government            1934: Banned from being actors and not allowed to advertise their businesses on the radio            1935: Banned into going into cinemas, parks and swimming pools</p> <p><b>Loss of rights:</b>            1934: Cartoons appeared in newspapers and textbooks which stereotyped the Jews and made them look sinister. School children were taught that Jewish children were different to them and that white Aryans were superior            1935: Nuremberg Laws – Citizenship was removed            1937: Jews had to carry identity cards so that they could be identified easily by the police            1927: Jews had to add Israel and Sara onto their names            1937: Jews moved into Ghettos – cramped areas of towns with few facilities – not allowed to leave            1938: Not allowed any medical treatment or education</p> <p><b>Organised violence:</b>            1938: Kristallnacht – Night of Broken Glass – Nazis encouraged to smash shop windows and burn down synagogues</p>

<b>Germany - Why did life change for the German people during WWII?</b>	
Describe how conditions on the Home Front changed	<p>The start of WWII was not greeted with great enthusiasm as people did not want a repeat of the suffering of WW1. The defeat of Poland increased enthusiasm. In 1940 the defeat of Denmark (in the east) and Netherlands, Belgium and France (in the west) – using Blitzkrieg – led to even more patriotic feelings. However the failure to defeat Britain (1940) and the invasion of the Soviet Union (1941) made a long war likely.</p> <p>Hitler did not want a repeat of the suffering on the Home Front in WW1 but reluctantly accepted that some form of rationing was necessary. Food, soap and textiles were rationed from August 1939. Germans were rationed to 500g of meat a week, 125g of butter and one egg, this was ore of an impact than in Britain. This made the diet boring as it was mainly rye bread, potatoes and vegetables – hardly any fresh food and fish. Work shoes were only to be worn at work and there were regular checks on homes to confiscate extra shoes.</p> <p>50% of German workers involved in war production by the summer of 1940 and the number of women working increased by a third between 1939 and 1941. Todt was in charge of the production of armaments. War production was inefficient and slow. Speer replaced Todt and ruthlessly employed slave labour from prisoners of war and the occupied territories. However the 1943 bombing campaign on the Ruhr had a disastrous effect on war production. It had improved tremendously. By 1944 war production improved tremendously and by the end of the war 7 million non-German men and women were working in Germany. However it was too late – Germany could not compete with the massive war machines of Britain, the USA and USSR</p> <p>The Allied bombing campaign increased civilian hardship. In the Spring of 1942 the 'thousand bomber' attacks on Cologne, Essen and Bremen caused widespread destruction. In 1943 the allies bombed Hamburg which created a firestorm that killed 45,000 civilians. 900,000 civilians fled in panic. In 1944 the allies bombed Berlin. Goebbels tried to boost morale by encouraging Germans to embrace the idea of 'Total War' – devoting everything they had to achieve victory. In 1945 German cities were reduced to rubble in 'round the clock' carpet bombing. In February 1945 the bombing of Dresden killed more than 25,000 in one night.</p>
Describe opposition to the Nazis	<p>It was limited and unsuccessful. 14,000 Germans sentenced to death in courts for political offences and thousands more ended up in concentration camps.</p> <p>Church - From individuals rather than larger groups. Martin Niemoller spent eight years in concentration camps because of his leadership of the Confessional Church as a rival</p>

# History



	<p>to the German Christians. Dietrich Bonhoeffer was part of the Confessional Church and he was executed in 1945</p> <p>Youth - White Rose organisation at Munich University were very critical of the loss of freedoms. In 1943 they held a demonstration against the Nazis. Members of the organisation (including brother and sister Hans and Sophie Scholl) were arrested, tortured and executed.</p> <p>During the late 1930s more organised resistance came from youth cult groups known as the Edelweiss Pirates. They attacked Hitler Youth members, distributed anti-Nazi pamphlets and sheltered deserters from the army. Leaders were arrested and publicly hanged in 1944.</p> <p>Armed forces - When Hitler's foreign policy almost led to a war over Czechoslovakia in 1938, Franz Halder, the Chief of Staff of the German Army, planned to remove Hitler. However the Munich settlement solved the problem. In 1943 officers placed bombs on Hitler's aircraft but they failed to detonate. In 1944 a group of officers planned to kill Hitler as defeat looked inevitable. Stauffenberg placed a bomb in his headquarters, they planned to start a coup in Berlin after his death. The bomb injured Hitler but did not kill him. 200 members of the plot were executed, many were hung slowly from meat hooks with piano wire.</p>
Describe how the Jews were treated during WWII	<p>When Poland was invaded in 1939 the Einsatzgruppen was set up to follow the advancing German armies. This meant the murder of Polish Jews. Thousands were executed in a number of weeks. This continued following the invasion of the USSR.</p> <p>Following the invasion of the USSR the Nazis sought a 'final solution' to the problem of the Jewish populations of Europe. They wanted a quicker and less bloody solution than mass killings by the Einsatzgruppen. In January 1942 chaired a conference of Nazi leaders in Wannsee where the details of the 'final solution' were worked out – mass extermination.</p> <p>Purpose built extermination camps were built in Eastern Europe to kill Jews from all over Europe. The mass murder was underway by the Spring of 1942. Most Jews were killed at Auschwitz-Birkenau and Treblinka. 6 million Jews were murdered in the Holocaust.</p>
Describe the impact of defeat on Germany	<p>Forced expulsion of Germans from where they had settled in occupied Europe – 11 million Germans were expelled. They arrived home as homeless refugees.</p> <p>Following the bombing, millions lived in temporary and sub-standard housing. Starvation was common and food supplies dependent on Allied armies. There was inflation and the shortage of most products.</p> <p>The major Nazi war criminals were put on trial at Nuremberg in 1946. Twelve were sentenced to death (including Goering) and seven were sentenced to long term imprisonment (including Speer)&gt;</p> <p>Denazification began in the Allied zones with Nazis removed from positions of power and the population re-educated. The Nazi Party was made illegal and all propaganda was removed from schools. The policy was abandoned by 1951 as so many Germans had links to the Nazi government and the economy could not be rebuilt without them.</p> <p>All traces of heavy industry were removed so that a future armaments programme would be impossible. This led to large scale unemployment.</p>

<b>Germany - What was Germany like during the Cold War?</b>	
Explain why Germany was divided	<p>The leaders of the USA (Roosevelt), USSR (Stalin) and Britain (Churchill) met in a conference at Yalta in February 1945. They agreed that Germany would be divided into four zones of occupation - Russia would control the east, Britain the north, USA and France the south and west. Those responsible for war crimes would be put on trial. New borders would be created for Poland</p> <p>At Potsdam after Germany surrendered in July 1945. President Roosevelt was replaced by President Truman and Winston Churchill was replaced by Clement Atlee. They agreed that the occupation of Germany would end at some point when it was decided that Germany would be able to govern themselves again. The Germans living in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary would be moved back to Germany. However the transfers of these people were not conducted in the humane manner agreed at Potsdam. By October 1946, 9.5 million Germans had been forced to leave Eastern Europe and return to Germany.</p> <p>Quarrels between the USA/Britain and the USSR changed the plans. These arguments resulted from the threat of atomic weapons, the USSR's reluctance to hold free elections in the east European countries and the western fear of communism. Britain, France and the USA decided to revive the economy of the German areas they occupied. In 1947 the American and British zones were united into a single economic unit called Bizozonia. They also introduced a new currency called the Deutschmark. Stalin regarded them as breaking the promises made at Potsdam. This led to the Berlin blockade and the Berlin airlift in 1948-49. Britain, France and the USA responded by making separate arrangements for their combined zones separately from the Russian controlled zone. This meant that Germany was divided into two parts</p>
Describe the Berlin Blockade and Berlin Airlift	<p>Stalin thought this would result in the western powers leaving Berlin Road and rail links between Berlin and the west were cut in June 1948 The Allies organised an airlift to supply West Berliners with food and fuel The airlift lasted 11 months and flights left bases in West Germany every 30 seconds</p>

# History



	<p>The worst moment was in January 1949 when supplies of coal were down to one week and supplies of food were down to three weeks          There were 278,000 flights in total which cost \$200 million          A new airport was built at Tegel          The people were not tempted into the eastern zone with the promises of food and fuel, only 2% of the population were tempted to leave</p>
Describe the two Germanies	<p><b>Federal Republic of Germany</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bonn – capital</li> <li>• Country divided into 11 Lander which would be represented in a Federal Parliament – to avoid any danger of dictatorship</li> <li>• Bundestag would be directly elected by the people</li> <li>• Bundesrat would contain representatives of the eleven Lander</li> <li>• Chancellor was elected by the Bundestag – he could choose ministers</li> <li>• President would be elected for five years – not allowed to control army and no powers to declare an emergency</li> <li>• Two main parties were the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats</li> </ul> <p><b>German Democratic Republic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One party Communist state led by Ulbricht</li> <li>• Leader of the Socialist Unity party (SED)</li> <li>• Part was made up of German communists of the KPD who had been imprisoned by the Nazis</li> <li>• East Berlin was the new capital</li> <li>• Regular elections to the East German parliament – Volkskammer – SED candidates regularly won 99% of vote</li> <li>• Politburo took all decisions</li> <li>• Opponents were arrested and imprisoned</li> <li>• Old Nazi concentration camps were used for political prisoners – 120,000 people were put in these camps – over a third died</li> </ul>
Describe the economic recovery in West Germany	<p>Under Adaneur (first Chancellor) West Germany underwent an economic miracle in the 1950s. Highest annual growth rate in western Europe. Full employment. High productivity. Very low inflation.</p> <p>This was brought about by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Latest technology was used to repair war damage</li> <li>2. Investment from Marshall Aid - US Secretary of State, George Marshall, announced that the wealthy USA would make funds available to all European states to rebuild their economies. Between 1948 and 1952 \$1300 was spent on this aid in Western Europe. The western zones of Germany benefitted hugely. At this time the German currency was replaced with the Deutschmark to bring an end to inflation. Stalin was horrified again and thought that these developments were a violation of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.</li> <li>3. The Economic Minister (Ludwig Erhard) perused policies that encouraged research. Firms that invested in research could reclaim tax</li> <li>4. Demand from the Korean War for industrial equipment</li> <li>5. Moderate trade union movement which tended to avoid strikes and worked with governments and employers to solve problems in a mixed management model</li> <li>6. High rates of taxation were used to ensure that there was enough government income to afford social reforms and welfare provision of a high standard (benefits for the unemployed, sick, and young people and pensions for the old). From 1952 wealthier Germans were taxed at 50% and the money was used to build 2 million new homes</li> <li>7. Set up of the ECSC – Monnet (leading French politician in 1950) proposed a plan for French and German co-production of coal, iron and steel. This would improve relations. The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) started in 1951 and by 1953 included France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg and Italy. It was an amazing success. By 1958 the trade in steel was 151% above 1950 figures. The ECSC persuaded the six countries that a common market which reduced (and later eliminated) customs duties and brought about free movement of goods and labour was in everyone's interests. The common market or EEC (European Economic Community, later known as the European Union) was formed by the Treaty of Rome in 1957</li> </ol> <p>There was a recession in 1967 but growth resumed in 1968 with government loans and an agreement with the unions to keep wages under control</p>
Explain why people left the German Democratic Republic in East Germany	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economy was weak - 1/3 of the population of West Germany - Industrial output was 20% of the west - Poor living and working conditions encouraged thousands of people to move to the west which made the shortage of skilled workers even worse – the border was closed by the East German government in 1952 but thousands still escaped through Berlin – 182,000 left in 1952 - The USSR demanded reparations</li> <li>2. Ulbricht was the leader of East Germany and planned rapid industrialisation and the collectivisation of farming. Collectivisation led to food shortages and rationing. Consumer goods were not available and there were waiting lists</li> <li>3. Repression – In June 1953 hundreds of thousands of workers went on strike, attacking Communist Party buildings and demanding free and secret elections. The Soviet Army was called in to restore order: many thousands were arrested. The secret police force – the stasi – was doubled to ensure a similar protest did not occur. The stasi employed IMs to spy on the people, by the 1980s 25% of the people were informants for the Stasi. Between 1951 and 1989 they placed political prisoners in the</li> </ol>

# History



	<p>Hohenschonhausen prison on the outskirts of East Berlin where they were tortured</p> <p>4. Compared with other east European countries, East Germany had reasonable employment and living standards, but they were a long way behind those of West Germany. Between 1949 and 1961 3.5 million East Germans moved west</p>
Describe the building of the Berlin wall	<p>By 1961 the East German government and the USSR decided they had to take action to prevent any more people leaving though Berlin.</p> <p>It was decided to construct a wall around East Berlin</p> <p>The 155km perimeter was quickly built by local workers and the East German army</p> <p>It was a massive stone wall, topped with barbed wire and gun positions</p> <p>A second barrier created a gap between the walls that was nicknamed the Death Strip</p> <p>Specially constructed crossing points – the most famous was Checkpoint Charlie where non-Germans could cross</p> <p>Friends and families were forced to live apart for decades</p> <p>900 people died trying to climb the wall in the years that followed, shot by East German border guards.</p> <p>Thousands more were arrested trying to escape</p> <p>Pete Lechter was a famous example of an attempted escape on the 17<sup>th</sup> August 1962. He climbed the barbed wire, was shot and fell into the Death Strip where he bled to death.</p>
Describe NATO and the Warsaw Pact	<p>In 1949 the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was set up</p> <p>This was a military alliance of 11 nations, including the major western European states, the USA and Canada</p> <p>Agreed to assist each other if attacked</p> <p>USA wanted to West Germany to join as it was the front line in Western Europe from a communist attack – they joined in 1955</p> <p>New German army was created – Bundeswehr</p> <p>Manstein – one of Hitler’s leading generals – was let out of prison to supervise its creation</p> <p>Second largest army in NATO – ½ million soldiers in 1970s</p> <p>Soviet Union responded by creating a military alliance of communist states in Europe – Warsaw Pact</p> <p>This meant that East Germany was remilitarised</p> <p>Nationale Volksarmee – National People’s Army – established in 1956</p> <p>Both sides had nuclear weapons</p>
Describe how relationships between east and west improved	<p>Willy Brandt – Foreign minister from 1966 and Chancellor from 1969</p> <p>Ostpolitik</p> <p>1970 Moscow Treaty – nonaggression agreement between West Germany and the USSR</p> <p>1970 Warsaw Treaty</p> <p>Brandt knelt in homage at the memorial to Polish Jews killed by Nazis in Warsaw ghetto</p> <p>1971 Berlin Accord with USSR – both sides accepted division of Berlin as permanent</p> <p>Basic Treaty in 1972 – between East and West Germany – increase trade and respect independence</p>

<b>Germany - Cooperation and reconciliation by 1991</b>	
Explain why communism collapsed in Eastern Europe and why the Cold War came to an end	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By the 1980s the USSR was struggling to maintain its global superpower status. It could no longer afford to keep up the nuclear arms race and very public failures of its technology, such as the sinking of the nuclear submarine K219 and the serious fire at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, made this clear to the world. The USSR also became bogged down by a disastrous war in Afghanistan</li> <li>2. Gorbachev (leader of the Soviet Union from 1985) followed policies of perestroika (economic freedom) and glasnost (political freedom) which eased tensions between the east and west and relaxed the ban on other political parties in Eastern Europe. Polish and Hungarian governments changed into coalition governments where the communists were in a minority or non-existent.</li> <li>3. New Hungarian government opened up its borders to Austria in 1989 which dismantled the Iron Curtain. This meant people in East Germany could move west again. 12% put in applications to emigrate.</li> <li>4. New co-operation between USA and USSR. Treaties in 1987 and 1991 to reduce nuclear weapons. George H.W. Bush wanted Germany and other countries to have self-determination and Gorbachev was more interested in reforming the Soviet Union than supporting other communist governments</li> </ol>
Explain why the Berlin Wall fell and why Communist rule ended in East Germany	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Honecker (leader of East Germany) resisted the idea of reform and this led to widespread street protests. People thought that the May 1989 elections were rigged.</li> <li>2. Gorbachev’s reforms encouraged opposition in East Germany. Gorbachev announced that he would not order the Red Army to crush opposition in Eastern Europe and to save money he ordered all 200,000 Soviet troops in East Germany to withdraw back to the USSR. Without the threat of attack opposition groups sprung up such as the Protestant churches and the New Forum which wanted an honest conversation between people and government. New political parties were set up including East German Social Democratic party, Democratic Reawakening and Democracy Now.</li> <li>3. 9<sup>th</sup> October 1989 – large demonstrations against the government in Leipzig and Dresden. They wanted non-violent political change. The Stasi did nothing which encouraged more demonstrations. Honecker was forced to resign and replaced by Krenz. Krenz asked for support from the USSR but they refused.</li> </ol>

# History



	4. 4 <sup>th</sup> November 1989 – largest ever demonstration – 1 million people. On the 9 <sup>th</sup> November – the government had no option – they opened its borders and allowed free travel. Thousands marched to the Berlin Wall and pulled it down.
Describe the reunification of Germany	Kohl (Chancellor of West Germany) led the reunification Huge loans were given to East Germany By March 1990, 300,000 East German had left for the west – at this rate of emigration the country would collapse anyway Gorbachev assured Kohl he would support reunification in return for loans to the USSR On 2 <sup>nd</sup> October 1990 – Two Plus Four Talks – war time allies dropped any claims they had to Germany Germany became a complete federal democracy Currencies were merged – East German Mark could be exchanged for one West German Deutschmark despite market value only being a fraction August 1990 – treaty of unification Berlin was capital. Kohl was first chancellor

<b>Medicine – Causes of illness and disease</b>	
Describe causes of illness and disease in Medieval times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor diet – Only 25% of rural families had enough land to support themselves. Most had to buy some or all of their food. Child mortality was high and malnutrition was common.</li> <li>Famine – The harshest was in 1315-1317 when torrential rain ruined planting and harvesting</li> <li>War – Wounds inflicted by sword or axe often became gangrenous</li> <li>Living conditions – Houses were crowded together, water was taken from rivers and streams that were contaminated with waste. Floors were covered in straw which was the perfect breeding ground for rats, mice, lice and fleas</li> <li>Medieval people did not understand the link between disease and germs which meant towns remained the breeding ground for infection and vermin.</li> <li>The bubonic plague was spread by fleas from black rats. Swelling called buboes appeared in the armpits and groin, followed by fever, headache and death. The Black Death entered Britain in July 1348 through the port of Melcombe on the south coast. By 1349 it had spread across England, Wales and Scotland. Up to 40% of the population were killed.</li> <li>The pneumonic plague was spread by people coughing or breathing germs onto one another. The disease attacked the lungs causing breathing problems and coughing up blood, death occurred rapidly. In 1665 the Great Plague of London broke out which killed 100,000 people in London and 25% of the population. Most doctors fled, fearing for their lives. Wealthy people fled the city for their country houses but in many cases spread the plague to new places</li> </ul>
Explain the effects of industrialisation on the causes of disease	The Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century resulted in the spread of factories and the growth of industrial towns and cities such as Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield. Sewage contaminated drinking water, which led to outbreaks of cholera and typhoid. People did not know that infected water spread cholera germs The population rapidly increased. Factories needed housing to be built for workers. Large families lived in cramped conditions, for example in tenements which were large buildings separated into separate flats. The squalid living conditions meant outbreak of disease was common.
Describe the spread of bacterial and viral diseases in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century	In 1918 a pandemic (disease that spreads across a wide geographical area) spread around the world. Up to 40million people died from Spanish Flu (strain of bird flu). It affected 20% of the world's population. Troop movements at the end of WW1 helped to transmit the disease back to the civilians. Seven million deaths were recorded in Spain. It could kill a person in a day. Hospitals could not cope. The symptoms were headache, sore throat and loss of appetite. It killed 280,000 people in the UK.  In 1981 the first cases of AIDS were reported in the USA. The AIDS virus is spread through the blood or body fluids of infected people. The HIV virus destroys the body's immune system, reducing its defences against attack. The victim does not die of AIDS but of other infections that the body can no longer fight. By 2000 an estimated 30 million people were infected by AIDS, Africa accounted for 63% of those affected. 8 million people died by 2000.

<b>Attempts to prevent illness and disease</b>	
Describe Medieval methods to prevent disease	Medieval people did not understand the causes of disease which is why attempts to limit the spread of the Black Death were ineffective. Travellers spent a month outside town walls in quarantine Infected families were boarded up inside their homes People held scented flowers to their noses to avoid bad air (miasma) People took potions believed they would kill the plague Doctors wore gowns and hoods with a beak stuffed with herbs or sponges soaked in vinegar People burned the clothes of victims People used alchemy – an attempt to change ordinary metals into gold and a medicine to cure any disease. They attempted to make elixir – a liquid with magical power that would prolong life indefinitely. Alchemists developed new equipment and technology for extracting chemicals and mixing potions. They laid the foundations for the development of Chemistry. Physicians trained at a university medical school in Italy or Paris and used a variety of methods when treating a patient, including urine charts and 'zodiac man' charts. However, people did not know how to prevent disease because they did not know what caused it. There were very few qualified doctors in Medieval England. Most people depended on the local 'wise woman' or soothsayer who had built up knowledge of sickness and disease over several generations and each had their favourite methods. They collected plants and herbs, special stones and carried this about in a willow basket. They made special charms to protect against evil. Mother Shipton was a famous soothsayer.
Explain why the application of Science was important (18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> centuries)	Modern Science began to develop through detailed observation, experimentation and measurement helped by the development of the microscope. As part of their training, doctors had to carry out dissections, use microscopes and think scientifically.  Cholera was one of the killer diseases in the 19th century. John Snow, a London physician, carefully plotted on a street plan each and every cholera case in the area around his surgery (1854). Within a few weeks over 500 deaths occurred in the neighbourhood of Broad Street. He noticed that in a nearby area, where there was a brewery, the brewery workers didn't catch cholera, because they drank beer rather than water. He used statistics to illustrate the link between

# History



	<p>the quality of water from different sources and cholera deaths. He concluded that the source of the local infection – without being able to say why – was one particular water pump in Broad Street. When he took the handle off the pump – forcing residents to obtain their water elsewhere – the disease declined.</p> <p>Smallpox was spread by coughing, sneezing, and personal contact with an infected person. There was a high death rate. Those who survived were left deaf, blind, brain damaged and physically disabled. Two methods of preventing smallpox were developed. Inoculation involved spreading matter from a smallpox scab onto an open cut on a healthy person's skin, giving them a mild dose of the disease and so protecting them from the full effects of smallpox. It was not completely safe, some patients died because they contracted a fatal form of the disease.</p> <p>A safer method of preventing the smallpox disease was developed by Edward Jenner. He experimented to try to find out why milkmaids who had suffered from cowpox never caught smallpox. He injected a young boy (James Phipps) with the pus from the sores of a milkmaid with cowpox. Phipps developed cowpox. When he recovered he was given a small dose of smallpox but did not develop smallpox. This method was called vaccination.</p> <p>In 1879 Pasteur took the germ that caused chicken cholera and injected chickens with a weakened form of the disease. It prevented them from catching chicken cholera. He did the same for anthrax (a highly infectious and often fatal disease affecting cattle and sheep) and for rabies (an acute infectious disease of the nervous system spread by the saliva of infected animals).</p> <p>Since 1977 there have been no recorded cases of smallpox and in 1979 the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared smallpox extinct.</p> <p>Vaccination programmes have also eliminated diphtheria, polio, whooping cough and measles – all endemic diseases. These are large scale vaccines. These have also prevented illnesses such as influenza and hepatitis A and B in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p>
Describe the developments in bacteriology	<p>In the 19<sup>th</sup> century Robert Koch began to identify the specific bacteria that cause specific diseases. This new Science was called bacteriology.</p> <p>He also realised that antibodies (natural defence mechanism of the body against germs) help destroy bacteria and build immunity against a disease. He discovered that if you introduce a weakened form of disease into the body, then when the deadly version of the disease attacked, the body would be able to resist.</p>

<b>Medicine - Attempts to treat and cure illness and disease</b>	
Describe treatment and remedies common in the Medieval era	<p>Doctors and women healers used herbs to treat illness. Herbs were ground with a pestle and mortar, liquid was added to make a herbal drink or the herbs were mixed with plant oil to make an ointment.</p> <p>Books (for example called the Leech Book of Bald) provided many remedies which actually worked. For example, Plantain herb was recommended for boils in the ears, dog bites and other cuts and wounds. The invention of the printing press meant that books called herbals were produced. These books listed the medical properties of plants.</p> <p>Barber surgeons (Medieval doctors who performed surgery) did bloodletting, extracted teeth, performed minor surgery, sold medicines and cut hair. They used a hot iron to burn away diseased tissue, seal wounds and stop bleeding. They learnt their trade by being apprenticed to a more experienced colleague. They did this in a shop open to the street and advertised their services by a red and white pole (white stood for bandages and red for blood).</p> <p>In surgery patients suffered from extreme pain and the chances of infection were high. For example, half of all patients who had leg amputations died from blood poisoning. The main tools were a sharp knife and a string saw.</p> <p>The theory of the Four Humours was the belief that the body was made up of four body fluids and that people became ill when these humours were out of balance. This could be fixed by blood-letting. This was done by making an incision into a person's vein and draining the blood or by putting leeches on a person's body and allowing them to suck out the blood.</p>
Describe the contribution of James Simpson and Joseph Lister (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	<p>James Simpson discovered that chloroform could help relieve pain for women during childbirth. Surgeons did not know what dose to give and a patient died in 1848 from an overdose. Queen Victoria used this in labour in 1857 as pain relief and this helped change public opinion. Chloroform improved surgical techniques by allowing operations to proceed with care rather than speed.</p> <p>Joseph Lister believed in the 'germ theory' put forward by Pasteur. He began experiments to prevent patients from dying from blood poisoning after an operation. He used carbolic acid to wash his hands and all his instruments before an operation, to soak bandages before applying them to wounds and to soak silk threads before tying up wounds. He reduced the infection rate by doing this. He invented a spray machine so that carbolic acid could be sprayed over a patient's wound during an operation.</p> <p>The discovery of a bacterium called septicaemia (blood poisoning) in 1878 helped people accept Lister's ideas. By the 1890s his methods were widely adopted: operating theatres were cleaned, surgical instruments were steam-sterilised and sterilised rubber gloves were first used</p>
Describe the input of Marie Curie (20 <sup>th</sup> century)	<p>Marie Curie and her husband discovered radium and polonium. These radioactive elements played a key role in destroying tissue, these opened up a way of treating cancer. In 1911 she won a Nobel Prize for discovering a means to measure radiation.</p> <p>She played a key role in developing mobile X-ray units during WW1 which could be used nearer the front line and make the diagnosis and treatment of injured soldiers quicker and easier.</p>
Describe the roles of Fleming, Florey and Chain in antibiotics (20 <sup>th</sup> century)	<p>In 1928 Alexander Fleming discovered penicillium notatum – a mould that killed bacteria. In 1929 he published a detailed report on the antibiotic powers of penicillin in fighting infection.</p> <p>It took ten years to find a way to mass produce it. Howard Flory and Ernst Chain were experimental scientists at Oxford University. They perfected a method of mass-producing penicillin to begin human trials. WWII created a high demand for it to treat infected wounds. By 1944 there was enough penicillin to treat all Allied casualties. In 1945 it became available for civilians. Penicillin became known as the 'wonder drug'.</p>
Describe the development of transplant surgery (20 <sup>th</sup> century)	<p>The first human organ to be transplanted was the kidney in the 1950s because it was the easiest to remove. Even if the operation failed the patient could be kept alive by kidney dialysis (the process of cleaning or purifying the blood whose kidneys are not working properly).</p>

# History



	<p>The development of a heart-lung machine in 1953 allowed the heartbeat to be stopped so that the surgeon had time to work on the heart. In the 1960s heart by-pass surgery involved taking veins from the legs to sew them into the heart muscle to restore blood supply.</p> <p>In December 1967 Christian Barnard performed the world's first human heart transplant on Louis Washkansky. He survived the operation but dies from pneumonia 18 days later.</p> <p>Barnard performed then heart transplants between 1967 and 1973 but rejection of the transplanted organ remained a problem. The development of immunosuppressive drugs (drugs that suppress the body's immune system in order to limit rejection of a transplanted organ) solved the problem of transplant rejection.</p>
Describe modern advances in cancer treatment and surgery (20 <sup>th</sup> century)	<p>Cancer is the uncontrolled growth of cells in a part of the human body. Cancerous growth begins because of a change in the DNA of a cell but scientists have not yet found out what causes this change. Secondary cancers occur when cancer cells split off and move into vital organs. Radiotherapy attacks these cells with X-rays. Chemotherapy uses chemicals to attack the cancer. Surgery removes the cancerous cells by operation.</p> <p>The fight against cancer also includes regular check-ups, following a healthy lifestyle and avoiding cancer-causing activities such as smoking. This all encourages prevention.</p> <p>Heart disease is the most common cause of death in the UK and accounts for one in three deaths. Common causes include bad diet, smoking stress, alcohol abuse, being overweight and viruses. Treatment includes advice about diet and exercise, use of drugs (to steady the pulse, lower blood pressure or reduce cholesterol levels), surgery to install a pacemaker to regulate the heart rate and the insertion of a stent (short tube of stainless-steel mesh) to widen an artery and a heart transplant.</p> <p>In recent years surgeons have been able to perform key hole surgery. It involves using an endoscope (instrument used to view inside of the body) which includes all the tools needed to perform operations on knee joints, hernias, the gall bladder and the kidneys. Keyhole surgery avoids large incisions, speeds up the recovery process and often patients do not have to stay in hospital overnight.</p> <p>Recent advances in microsurgery have enabled surgeons to re-join nerves and small blood vessels, enabling limbs such as fingers and hands to be re-attached after being severed – with restored feeling.</p>
Describe the emergence of alternative treatments	<p>Some people distrust orthodox medicine. There has been a huge increase in interest in alternative or holistic medicine. They are based on traditional treatments designed to work in harmony with the human body, rather than using chemicals against illness.</p> <p>Hydrotherapy: Using water to treat illness          Aromatherapy: Using plant material and oils to treat illness          Hypnotherapy: Using hypnosis to help patients deal with medical problems          Acupuncture: Using needles stuck in the body to deal with medical problems</p>

<b>Medicine – Advances in medical knowledge</b>	
Describe common medical ideas in the medieval era	<p>Astrology - Physicians believed that the movement of the planets affected people's health. They consulted a book called the Valemeccum which contained the signs of the zodiac and 'zodiac man' charts. By consulting the chart and the positions of the stars, physicians worked out which treatments could be used on certain parts of the body at that time</p> <p>The theory of the Four Humours was developed by ancient Greek and Roman doctors. It said that the body contained four important liquids called humours. These were phlegm, blood, black bile and yellow bile. If the humours stayed in balance than a person remained healthy. A person became ill when there was too much of one and not enough of another. The body gets rid of excess humours through sweat, urine and faeces. When this does not happen, illness occurs. Treatment involved getting the humours within the body back into balance by removing excess liquid, e.g. making the patient bleed or vomit.</p>
Describe the influence of Vesalius, Pare and Harvey (16 <sup>th</sup> century)	<p>Vesalius - worked with Renaissance artists dissecting corpses so that he could understand human anatomy. In 1543 he published his famous book – The Fabric of the Human Body – contained detailed anatomical drawings. His insistence on dissection of human, not animal, bodies helped further understanding.</p> <p>Pare- Army surgeon who spent years treating wounded soldiers. Treatment for battlefield wounds was to cauterise them with burning oil and bleeding was stopped after amputation by sealing the arteries with a red-hot iron. Pare experimented and discovered that wounds healed more quickly if covered with bandages and if the ends of arteries were tied with silk thread using ligatures. In 1562 he published his Five Books of Surgery and he followed this in 1875 with The Collected Works of Surgery.</p> <p>Harvey - Studied medicine in Cambridge before becoming a doctor and a lecturer in anatomy. By dissecting live animals to study the movement of the muscles in the heart, he proved that blood flowed around the body and it was carried away from the heart in arteries and returned to the heart in veins. He proved that the heart acted as a pump. In 1628 he published 'An Anatomical Account of the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals'. The use of the printing press disseminated the results of this research.</p>
Describe the contribution made by Louis Pasteur to medical knowledge (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	<p>Germ theory – Improvements in microscopes in the late seventeenth century led to the discovery of micro-organisms in the air (tiny single-celled living organisms too small to be seen by the naked eye, such as disease-causing bacteria). Their link to the spread of disease was now made.</p> <p>Pasteurisation – Boiling liquid kills harmful germs. It was soon used to stop milk turning sour, as well as beer, wine and vinegar going bad.</p> <p>Vaccines - In 1879 Pasteur took the germ that caused chicken cholera and injected chickens with a weakened form of the disease. It prevented them from catching chicken cholera. He did the same for anthrax (a highly infectious and often fatal disease affecting cattle and sheep) and for rabies (an acute infectious disease of the nervous system spread by the saliva of infected animals).</p>
Describe the contribution made by Robert Koch to medical knowledge (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	<p>He furthered the work of Pasteur</p> <p>He linked a particular germ or microbe to a particular disease. In 1875 he studied the blood of affected and unaffected animals and discovered the bacterium that caused anthrax.</p>

# History



	<p>In 1878 he did the same for septicaemia (blood poisoning) – he stained the microbe purple so that it could be seen under a microscope.</p> <p>He also developed a solid culture (growth of micro-organisms) in a jelly like substance) on which to breed colonies of germs and used this to identify the tuberculosis (serious infectious disease that affects the lungs) germ and the cholera germ</p> <p>He was a pioneer of bacteriology that proved a specific germ caused a specific disease. His work caused the German government to set up the Institute of Infected Diseases in Berlin in 1891. In 1905 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his research.</p>
Describe the development of scanning techniques in the twentieth century	<p>In 1895 Wilhelm Röntgen (Professor of Physics at Würzburg University in Germany) discovered X-Rays. He was experimenting with electro-magnetic cathode rays when he discovered that they would pass through items like paper, wood, rubber and human flesh but not through bone or metal. The first ever X-Ray photograph was of the hand of his wife. These enabled surgeons to look inside the patient without surgery. They became really important during WW1, enabling doctors to locate deeply lodged bullets and shrapnel inside the bodies of soldiers.</p> <p>The second half of the twentieth century saw the development of a new range of scanning techniques, which transformed doctors' ability to see inside the body without invasive surgery. Ultrasound scanning used high frequency sound to produce 3D images inside the human body. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanner uses a strong magnetic field and radio waves to create pictures of tissues, organs and features inside the body on a computer</p>
Describe the discovery of DNA and genetic research in the later twentieth century	<p>Scientists knew that DNA (molecule that genes are made of) existed and that it carried genetic information but they did not know how it did this. The Human Genome Project was set up to identify the role of each of the 100,000 genes in a human DNA molecule. It was completed in 2003 and provided the completed genetic blueprint of a human being.</p> <p>As a result of this scientists identified that the causes of some illnesses are genetic. Genetic screening and testing has now been used for preventing disease. Work continues on gene therapy- using genes from healthy people to cure the sick.</p>

<b>Medicine - Developments in Patient Care</b>	
Describe patient care in the medieval period	<p>Medieval monasteries played an important role in caring for the sick. The infirmary was a type of hospital ward for sick patients. It was separated from the rest of the monastery to stop infection spreading.</p> <p>In the 12th century the Christian Church began setting up hospitals which were run by monks and nuns. They were called hospitals because they offered hospitality by offering shelter to travellers, a place for the poor and elderly to stay or a place for lepers to shut themselves away. Only a small number of these hospitals actually cared for the sick. There were no doctors. Monks would pray for the souls of the patients whilst the nuns looked after their welfare and administered herbal remedies</p> <p>Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries led to the closure of many hospitals. Some hospitals were taken on by voluntary charities. In some areas town or city councils took over. In London five hospitals were given royal funds to care for the sick and poor. E.g. Bartholomew's Hospital. St. Mary Bethlehem concentrated on looking after the mentally insane.</p>
Describe the development of hospitals in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century	<p>During the industrial revolution there was increased demand for hospitals.</p> <p>Wealthy industrialists made financial donations including the philanthropist (person who gives money to help the lives of others) Thomas Guy, who established Guy's hospital in 1724.</p> <p>Eleven new endowed London hospitals were funded in this period and a further 46 across the country including the Royal Infirmary Hospitals in Edinburgh.</p> <p>Hospitals evolved from being a place to provide basic care of the sick to becoming a center in which to treat illness and conditions that required surgery.</p> <p>Patients were looked after by nursing helpers who ensured that patients were washed, kept warm and fed regularly. Nursing sisters were able to treat ill patients with herbal remedies.</p> <p>Simple surgery, such as the removal of bladder stones and the setting of broken bones, was carried out by physicians. They also dispensed medicine. Treatment was usually free</p>
Describe the impact of Florence Nightingale (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	<p>The quality of nursing in hospitals was generally poor because they lacked training or medical knowledge. Nightingale was a pioneer in the way she improved standards and patient care.</p> <p>Between 1854 and 1856 Britain fought Russia in the Crimean War. On hearing about the poor treatment of British soldiers in the military hospital at Scutari, she secured government funds to send herself there. She found that there were 1700 patients in the field hospital, many of them suffering from cholera or typhoid, housed in filthy wards.</p> <p>She cleaned the wards. Patients were given a regular wash, clean clothes and had their bedding changed regularly. Patients were separated according to their illness to prevent the spread of disease. The measures had a dramatic impact on survival rates.</p> <p>On her return to England she began a campaign to reform army medical services. She called for purpose-built hospitals with trained nurses, clean floors, plenty of light, fresh air and better food. In 1859 she published her 'Notes on Nursing'.</p> <p>The Times set up a Florence Nightingale fund which raised £50,000. She used this money to set up training schools for nurses at St Thomas's Hospital and at King's College Hospital in London. Other hospitals were built based on her designs. By 1900, nursing had become recognised as a profession.</p>
Describe the impact of the early twentieth century Liberal reforms	<p>During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, governments traditionally followed a policy of laissez-faire, believing it was not their job to interfere with people's lives.</p> <p>During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, attitudes changed and the Liberal Governments introduced a series of welfare reforms designed to help people who fell into difficulty through sickness, old age or unemployment. In introducing the 1909 budget, Lloyd George stated 'This is a war budget...to wage warfare against poverty and squalidness.</p> <p>Medical inspections were introduced but poor families could not afford to pay for the necessary treatment identified.</p> <p>Pensions were introduced for over 70s (the average age of death was around 50) but only if you had worked all your life and could prove you were not a drunkard.</p> <p>The National Insurance Act of 1911 laid down the first steps towards the creation of a welfare state. The insurance scheme involved workers and their employers making weekly contributions into a central fund which was used to give</p>

# History



	workers sickness benefit and free medical care from a doctor if they became ill. The scheme was restricted to certain trades and occupations and it did not cover wives and children. It did not cover the unemployed, the elderly, the mentally ill or the chronically ill. The national Insurance scheme only applied if you paid regular contributions, but part of the cause of poverty was irregular employment.
--	---

<b>Developments in public health and welfare</b>	
Describe public health in the medieval period	<p>Medieval towns were filthy and unhealthy</p> <p>A lack of building regulations and restrictions meant that houses were crowded together. People lived close together</p> <p>The lack of hygiene provided breeding grounds for vermin. People lived alongside their animals and filth.</p> <p>Waste disposal was primitive and drinking water often contaminated</p> <p>Disease and plague was rife. Mortality rates were higher in the towns and cities than in the countryside. Mortality rates were high amongst children.</p> <p>Most towns were reluctant to spend money to clear up the streets</p> <p>However there was some attempt to improve cleanliness based on emerging thinking that connected waste and disease. For example a proclamation by Parliament in 1388, a time when plague was rife, to clean up rivers or face a fine</p>
Describe changes in public health in the 16 <sup>th</sup> and 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries	<p>There were several attempts to improve this in the sixteenth century. Henry VII passed a law forbidding slaughterhouses within cities or towns. Henry VIII passed an Act of Parliament giving towns and cities the power to impose a tax in order to build sewers (1532).</p> <p>Towns and cities grew so fast that it was impossible to keep them clean</p> <p>London was not a healthy place to live. There were outbreaks of the plague in 1563, 1575, 1589, 1603, 1636, 1647 and mainly in 1665.</p> <p>The Derbyshire town of Eyam took precautions to contain the Great Plague in 1665 and prevent its spread through the north of England</p> <p>After the Great Fire of London in 1666 an Act of Parliament was passed to limit fire destruction by making streets wider and by insisting houses were built of stone with tile or slate roofs. This rebuilding of London after the fire made London a healthier place. Central and local government recognised the link between filth and disease</p>
Describe the work of Edwin Chadwick and the changes in public health in the nineteenth century	<p>At the start of the nineteenth century local authorities and central government did not believe it was their job to interfere in the building of houses, the planning of towns, the collection of refuse or the provision for piped drinking water or sewage disposal. There were serious outbreaks of cholera in 1832 and 1849 as a result of filthy water. This forced the government to begin investigating living conditions in the rapidly expanding industrial towns.</p> <p>Edwin Chadwick was appointed a Poor Law Commissioner in 1832. He witnessed the dreadful living conditions in the industrial towns and was convinced that there was a link between poor health and bad living conditions. In 1839 the government asked Chadwick to head a Royal Commission to enquire into the living conditions of the working people. In 1842 Chadwick published his report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population of Great Britain. The report recommended that Parliament should pass and enforce laws to make drainage and sanitation effective, paying for them from local rates and an increase in rents. Local authorities should be made responsible for improving drainage, collecting refuse and improving water supplies. His report shocked people but the government was still not quite ready to act.</p> <p>The 1848 Public Health Act set up a Board of Health run by three commissioners. They had the power to set up local boards of health in areas with high death rates. Towns could also volunteer to set one up. The Act did not force local authorities to act, it only recommended. It had no authority in London. In 1854 the government closed down the Board of Health.</p> <p>1858 – The Great Stink - the city of London came to a standstill. People resisted the urge to leave their homes, but demanded action from the government. What had brought London to its knees was the overwhelming stench that radiated from the surface of the River Thames.</p> <p>There were some improvements in this period. A new sewage system in London was set up which dumped the capital's sewage downstream, away from the city. In 1866 Parliament passed a Sanitary Act which forced local authorities to construct sewers. The Public Health Act of 1875 gave councils the powers to take over and clear whole slum districts</p>
Describe efforts to improve housing and pollution in the twentieth century	<p>In 1918 Prime Minister Lloyd George promised to clear away slum housing and replace it with 'homes fit for heroes'</p> <p>The Housing Act of 1919 gave grants to local councils to build homes and so estates of council houses were built all over the country.</p> <p>There was mass demolition of back to back housing in the 1920s, although it continued to exist until the 1960s.</p> <p>The Beveridge Report of 1942 identified 'squalor' as one of the 'Five Evil Giants' facing British society after the war and said it could be dealt with by building 'more and better homes'</p> <p>After WWII there was a housing shortage so grants were given to local councils to build new homes and charge low rents. 1.25 million new homes were built by 1951.</p> <p>During the 1960s many inner-city slums were cleared and replaced by high-rise blocks of flats</p> <p>By the mid-twentieth century, the air in many industrial towns and cities was heavily polluted. London experienced frequent bouts of smog (mixture of smoke, fog and chemical fumes). In December 1952 the 'Great Smog' fell over London, it was so thick it stopped trains, cars and public events. Over 4000 people died of respiratory illness. It resulted in the Clean Air Act (1956) which introduced smokeless zones in cities, encouraged the use of electricity and gas for heating. It also tried to relocate power stations away from cities.</p>
Describe local and national government attempts to improve public health and welfare in the twenty-first century	<p>Governments have put more and more effort into health education to persuade people to live healthier lifestyles. For example, if people stopped smoking this would save the NHS millions of pounds each year. It is better to spend money on prevention.</p> <p>'Walking for health' is a fitness drive to encourage people to take more exercise and to walk 10,000 steps a day. 'Be Active' is Birmingham City Council's scheme to provide free leisure services to its residents. A third of the local population has got involved since 2008. For every £1 spent on the scheme, £23 is estimated to have been recouped in health benefits.</p> <p>The 'Five a Day' campaign is an attempt to get people to eat more fruit and vegetables. It has been proven that eating more fruit and vegetables reduces your risk of heart disease and cancer.</p> <p>The Eatwell Guide depicts a healthy, balanced diet, which includes eating at least five portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables every day.</p>

<b>The British sector of the Western Front, 1914-1918 and the treatment and care of the wounded</b>	
Describe the cause of wounds, illness and	Rifles fired bullets with a pointed tip, designed to go deeper into the body from a longer distance, breaking major bones and piercing vital organs

# History



<p>disease to British soldiers</p>	<p>Machine guns were capable of firing up to 500 rounds per minute and they could have a devastating impact on advancing soldiers attempting to cross No Man's land</p> <p>Howitzer guns could fire powerful shells at a distance of over 12 miles. These were the cause of over a half of all injuries sustained by soldiers. The steel balls inside combined with fragments of the iron casing could tear off a limb and shatter bones</p> <p>Chlorine gas caused choking due to the stripping away of the lining of the lungs, causing the victims to drown from water produced in their own lungs. Phosgene gas caused spasms and vomiting followed by lungs filling up with a yellow liquid. Mustard gas burned skin and eyes.</p> <p>Bullets and shell fragments carried other materials such as pieces of muddy clothing and soil deep into the body which often led to infections like gangrene and caused wounds to swell up</p> <p>Trench fever was spread by lice which lived in the seams of clothing and caused headaches, shivering and pains in the bones and joints which could last for days, making soldiers unfit to fight.</p> <p>Trench foot was a fungal infection caused by the constant immersion of feet in water, leaving them numb, swollen, blistered and turning them blue from the restriction of blood flow. It could lead to gangrene and even amputation.</p> <p>Frostbite, which was caused by exposure to extreme cold, damaged the skin and sometimes muscle tissue. It cut off circulation, usually to the hands and feet, causing fingers and toes to have to be amputated</p> <p>Body lice, which lived in the uniforms of soldiers and on the skin, lived off the blood of their hosts and their bites caused intense itching which could lead to blisters, which could become infected.</p> <p>Many soldiers suffered from 'shell shock' – anxiety, nervous tics and severe nightmares. Initial treatment was to keep men at the front and give them rest, food and talks to calm them down. They were sent to hospital if there was no improvement.</p>
<p>Describe how wounded soldiers were treated on the Western Front</p>	<p>Stretcher bearers recovered men from the battlefield and carried them, often under fire, to the nearest trench's Regimental Aid Post to receive emergency treatment with bandages and morphine.</p> <p>Dressing stations behind the front lines operate a system of triage which involved making an initial assessment of the wounded and sorting them into groups depending on the severity of the wound. Serious cases were passed on to Casualty Clearing Stations by motorised or horse-drawn carriages</p> <p>Base hospitals were a civilian hospital or a converted building near railways so patients could be moved quickly. They contained operating theatres, X-ray machines and laboratories for the identification of infections. From here those patients who had a wound which was not serious would be sent back to England for further treatment and recovery by hospital trains. Alternatively they were sent to a recovery ward before being sent back to the front.</p> <p>Casualty Clearing Stations were based either in wooden huts or tents with operating theatres, mobile X-ray machines and a ward to accommodate around 50 men. They divided the wounded into three groups. Less severely wounded were sent via train to a base hospital. Those in need of life-saving operations were treated. Those beyond medical help were sent to the 'moribund ward' to be made comfortable in their final hours</p>
<p>Explain how the environment of the Western Front was significant in bringing about change in the methods used to combat illness and disease during the twentieth century</p>	<p>Many soldiers in the trenches died from typhus (disease transferred by bites from infected fleas) or tetanus (disease that infects open wounds). From 1915 troops were vaccinated against these and this reduced the death rate. This was significant in bringing about change as vaccination became routine in post-war years.</p> <p>Many wounded soldiers had limbs amputated to stop the spread of gangrene. This led to considerable advances in the development of artificial limbs and moving joints.</p> <p>Some soldiers experienced terrible wounds caused by bullet and shell damage, especially to the face. Harold Gillies developed plastic surgery at the Queen's Hospital in Kent to treat facial injuries by rebuilding noses with bits of broken bones taken from a rib, or grafting skin from one part of the body to another. WWI was significant in developing this plastic surgery</p> <p>The huge number of head and brain injuries pushed surgeons to develop surgical techniques, particularly brain surgery helped by blood transfusions and X-rays to locate metal fragments located inside the head. American surgeon Harvey Cushing invented a surgical magnet to extract bullets from head wounds. WWI was significant in bringing about change as these surgeons who furthered their skills in battlefield hospitals set up as specialists back home after the war.</p> <p>During the first years of the war 80% of soldiers who had their femur (thigh bone) broken by gunfire died from the injury. This is because the simple splints did not stop the broken bone ends from moving which caused blood loss and then infection. 'Thomas Splint' stabilized fractures by putting the leg lengthways to stop the bones grinding against each other which reduced blood loss, infection and amputations. This caused the death rate from leg fractures to reduce from 80% to 20%. This was significant in bringing about change as the basic design is still used today</p> <p>One of the biggest causes of death amongst wounded soldiers was infection. Aseptic surgery was the use of chemicals (such as carbolic acid and hydrogen peroxide) to kill bacteria already in wounds by cutting away infected tissue and soaking the wound with saline solution. This was significant in starting to solve the problem of how to reduce infection</p> <p>Blood transfusions were given on the Western Front, especially at casualty Clearing Stations. The problem was that it was not possible to store blood because it clotted so quickly. Richard Lewisohn discovered that sodium citrate could be added to blood to stop it clotting. Geoffrey Keynes developed a portable refrigeration machine that could store blood to enable transfusions to be carried out more easily. This was significant in causing all developed countries to set up their own blood banks.</p> <p>X-Rays allow for the speedy location of bullets and shrapnel and thus reduce the chances of infection. However X-Ray machines were not portable enough. Marie-Curie gave up her work to develop a portable X-ray machine. Portable X-Rays were used to save lives by allowing for the speedy location of bullets, shrapnel and tiny fragments of metal in the body of a wounded soldier. By 1916 most Casualty Clearing Stations and hospitals had X-ray equipment. This was significant in bringing about change as they became standard equipment in post-war hospitals.</p>

<b>Elizabethan Age - How successful was the government of Elizabeth I?</b>	
<p>Elizabeth's coronation and popularity</p>	<p>Crowned queen in Westminster Abbey on 15<sup>th</sup> January 1559</p> <p>Her coronation was popular and festivities ran over several days</p> <p>Elizabeth was educated and she spoke Greek, Latin, French and Italian</p> <p>She loved dancing, riding, music, needlework and archery</p> <p>Elizabeth realised the importance of projecting an image of royal mastery, power and high status</p> <p>She did this through royal portraits – showed her dressed in heavily jewelled dresses with rich furs. Nobles displayed these in their houses to show loyalty</p> <p>She also did this through royal progresses – touring the countryside and staying in the houses of nobles where she was entertained. She did this for ten weeks a year. It allowed her to be seen and also meant she could keep an eye on the people</p>
<p>The Royal Court</p>	<p>This was the centre of political power</p> <p>This consisted of her inner circle which included her ladies in waiting and chief advisors</p> <p>The Royal Court travelled with her on her royal progresses</p>

# History



	<p>She kept the support of her ministries and officials through patronage – granting important positions in central or local government in return for support. This meant she kept control over ambitious nobles</p> <p>Factions developed between rival nobles as they attempted to win favour with the queen</p> <p>The most powerful rivalry was between William Cecil and Robert Dudley. Cecil was a moderate protestant who wanted to avoid costly foreign wars whilst Dudley was a puritan who was keen to get involved in wars on the continent</p>
The Privy Council and Councillors	<p>The Privy Council was a body of advisors and ministers appointed by Elizabeth to help her rule</p> <p>They were chosen from the nobles</p> <p>They met two or three times a week. Elizabeth did not normally attend the meetings and did not have to accept their advice</p> <p>They managed the day to day government and considered petitions from individuals</p> <p>William Cecil: Secretary of State and later Lord Treasurer</p> <p>Robert Dudley: Commander of the Army sent to the Netherlands – rumoured to be having an affair with Elizabeth</p> <p>Sir Christopher Hatton: Organised queen's and later Lord Chancellor</p> <p>Sir Francis Walsingham: Headed secret service and controlled a network of spies to uncover plots against the queen</p> <p>Robert Devereux: Organised attacks against Spain and Ireland – executed for plotting against some of the queen's councillors</p> <p>Robert Cecil: Son of William Cecil – took over Walsingham's duties after his death</p>
Local government	<p>They ensured that her rule was respected and that order was maintained across the country</p> <p>Lord Lieutenant – Chief officer at local level – post was held by wealthy noble landowner – kept queen informed about what was happening in local area, controlled local militia and supervised Justices of the Peace.</p> <p>The sheriff – Concerned with legal affairs – appointed juries, delivered prisoners to court and supervised collection of taxes</p> <p>Justice of the Peace – Between 30 and 60 in each county – were wealthy gentlemen. Responsible for ensuring that law and order was maintained. Sat as magistrate in Quarter Session courts, organised parish constable, fixed prices and wages, gave out licences to enable the poor to beg, administered the Poor Law and oversaw maintenance of highways</p> <p>Parish constable – unpaid post held by tradesman or husbandmen (farmers) for one year – general policing duties such as keeping an eye on taverns/inns and watching out for vagabonds (homeless unemployed people), administering punishments and placing criminals in the stocks or pillory and served as night watchmen (patrolling the streets and looked out for wrong doers)</p> <p>Overseer of the Poor Rate – collected the poor rate (local tax) and distributed the money to the most in need</p>
Parliament	<p>Only met when the queen called it and closed down when she commanded it</p> <p>Elizabeth called just ten parliaments and for 26 years there were no sessions</p> <p>Made up of two bodies:</p> <p>House of Lords – non-elected body of 100 Lords, bishops and judges</p> <p>House of Commons – About 450 MPs elected by wealthy landowners – two from each county and two from each important town</p> <p>Elizabeth called parliament when she needed money (only parliament had the power to raise money through taxes), she needed to pass an Act of Parliament or she desired support and advice on important issues</p>
Freedom of speech	<p>Queen appointed the speaker of the House of Commons</p> <p>In theory MPs had the freedom to discuss whatever topics they wanted</p> <p>However the queen made it clear that some topics, such as her possible marriage, were not to be discussed</p>
Taxation and finance	<p>Tudor monarchs were expected to use their own finances (raised from rents and custom duties) to pay the costs of running the country</p> <p>On occasions, when they ran short of money, monarchs had to ask Parliament to grant funds from taxes</p> <p>Elizabeth's reign was a period of high inflation, causing prices to rise</p> <p>Elizabeth needed more money for costly wars against Spain</p> <p>Cecil began a programme of cutting costs but parliament needed to be recalled periodically to release funds</p> <p>Local taxes rose sharply to help pay for increased poor relief</p>

## Elizabethan Age – How did life differ for the rich and poor in Elizabethan times?

Social structure	<p>Society was based on a structured class system which kept everyone in their place</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monarch</li> <li>2. Nobles and Lords – great landowners – income up to £6000 a year</li> <li>3. Gentry – lesser landowners – income up to £200 a year</li> <li>4. Wealthy merchants – made money from buying and selling goods / Professionals – lawyers, clergy, schoolmasters</li> <li>5. Yeoman – Owned their own property, had a few servants and farmed some land / Tenant farmers – rented between 10 and 30 acres from a landowner</li> <li>6. Cottagers – Small gardens to farm and small-scale industry in the home (e.g. spinning) / Skilled artisans – men with a trade</li> <li>7. Landless unskilled labourers – seasonal workers – unemployed during certain times of the year</li> <li>8. Poor and unemployed</li> </ol>
Lifestyles of the Nobles	<p>Rich landowners increased wealth by adopting profitable sheep farming, mining coal and lead on their estates and by advantageous marriages</p> <p>Great rebuilding – Wealth used to build new homes. Old medieval style defensive dwellings were replaced with Elizabethan mansions. Houses were symmetrical (letter E</p>

# History



	<p>or H). Large glass windows, brick or stone walls, large fireplaces with chimneys, finely plastered ceilings and wood panelled walls. Long gallery with a wall of large windows for socialising and the display of family portraits. Separate servants wing. Noblemen wore latest fashions made out of silk, linen and velvet – laden with fine jewels</p> <p>Sons of nobles were home tutored in the classics and French, Latin and Greek. Daughters of nobles taught how to run large house and staff Wife of a nobleman supervised running of the household</p>
Lifestyle of the gentry	<p>Attempted to copy lifestyle of nobles but could not do so on such a grand scale They modernised their homes They wore stylish outfits but without the fine jewels Sons attended grammar schools and some went to university in Oxford and Cambridge</p>
Lifestyles of lower classes	<p>Smaller cottages. One room shared with animals. Earth floor, timber frame walls filled with wattle and daub (twigs woven together with clay) Possessed few changes of clothes Received little education Little time to socialise but when they did they went to the local inn where they watched and gambled upon cock fighting or bear baiting</p>
Causes of poverty	<p>Government classified poor into two categories. Impotent poor (unable to work and in need of poor relief) and able-bodied poor (Capable of work but unable or unwilling to find employment)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bad harvests</li> <li>2. Changes in farming methods). Farmers enclosed their land which meant poorer farmers had to become labourers. Farmers kept sheep instead of growing crops, this increased unemployment as fewer labourers were needed</li> <li>3. Inflation (wages below price rises) – less crops were grown and prices went up.</li> <li>4. Increase in rent</li> <li>5. Drift from countryside to towns</li> <li>6. Dissolution of monasteries (unemployed monks and ending of charity relief)</li> <li>7. Ending of wars resulting in unemployed soldiers</li> <li>8. Changes in cloth industry (spinners and weavers lost jobs)</li> <li>9. Rising population – greater demand for goods but less available. Increased price of basic products. Greater demand for woollen cloth that encouraged farmers to switch from crops to sheep</li> </ol>
Vagrancy	<p>Increase in wandering homeless was seen as a threat to society – blamed for increase in crime. Increasing population meant serious concerns about rebellion 1556 – Thomas Harman named the different types of vagabonds according to methods they used to seek out a living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hooker – Used a hooked stick to reach through windows to steal valuables</li> <li>• Clapper dudgeon – tied arsenic to their skin to attract sympathy when begging</li> <li>• Doxy – female who stole items and hid in bag</li> <li>• Abraham man – pretended to be mad to attract charity</li> <li>• Ruffler – ex-soldiers who stole and threatened</li> <li>• Drummer – Pretended to be dumb to beg for charity</li> <li>• Counterfeit crank – sucked soap to foam at the mouth to pretend to have epilepsy</li> </ul>
Legislation to deal with problem of poverty	<p>Statute of Artificers (1563) – Compulsory seven-year apprenticeship for boys in a craft or trade. To create employment and reduce vagrancy Vagrancy Act (1572) – Punishments for Vagrants to deter them. Whipping/ ear boring (burning through the ear with a hot iron)/death penalty for the third offence Act Relief for the Poor (1576) – Two Houses of Correction to be built in each county. Work to be provided for those that can't find a job. Sent to House of Correction if you refused. Act Relief for the Poor (1598) – Overseers appointed to oversee issue of poor relief. Work to be found for able bodied men and women. Poor children to learn a trade. Compulsory poor rate to be paid by all. Act for Punishment of Rogues (1598) – Houses of Correction set up for Vagabonds. Begging forbidden. Anyone found begging to be whipped and sent to place of birth.</p>
Why was the 1601 Poor Law significant in dealing with the problems of the poor?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Change in attitudes - A realisation that the government had responsibility to help the poor. Made a distinction between deserving and undeserving poor and put in place systems to help those in genuine need of support.</li> <li>2. People in need of support were helped by law. Government looked after them by giving them poor relief. Thousands of people helped. Made 1598 Poor Law permanent. Overseers appointed to oversee issue of poor relief. Work to be found for able bodied men and women. Poor children to learn a trade. Compulsory poor rate to be paid by all.</li> <li>3. A nationwide system of compulsory poor relief. Organised system for monitoring and administering poor relief. System of poor relief remained for over 200 years.</li> <li>4. This reduced rebellion and threat of social unrest</li> <li>5. However poverty continued to rise and the number of beggars increased. Did not end poverty.</li> </ol>

Elizabethan Age – What were the most popular types of entertainment?	
Popular entertainment	<p>For many the only time for relaxation was a Sunday (day of worship) together with a few days of religious festivals and special days (May Day/New Year/Shrove Tuesday) Bear and bull-baiting – Bears were chained to a wooden stake and attacked by dogs. Spectators bet on how long dogs would survive. 'Bear Garden' arena in Southwark accommodated 1000 people Cockfighting took place in cockfighting pits – spectators bet on which bird would win</p>

# History



	<p>Nobles had their own deer parks which they hunted in</p> <p>Hawking – trained hawk for hunting</p> <p>Archery continued to be popular</p> <p>Nobles employed musicians to entertain them with music and singing, they danced popular dances such as the Volta</p> <p>Tennis, bowls and skittles popular amongst the rich. Football popular amongst lower classes, wealthy played on horseback</p>
Theatre	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bands of strolling players – bands of actors toured the countryside and performed in town squares. Popular for lower classes. Banned in 1572 (encouraged rebellion) unless had a licence</li> <li>2. Theatre companies – Earl of Leicester's players (1574), The Queen's Men (1583), Lord Admiral Howard's Company (1583) and Lord Chamberlain's Men (1594)</li> <li>3. Theatres – in the Shoreditch area of London – The Theatre (1576 financed by James Burbage), The Curtain (1577), The Rose (1587), The Swan (1596) and The Globe (1599). Round in shape with seating surrounding an open, central and raised stage. Timber framed with straw roof. Plays performed in the afternoons in daylight hours. Cannon fired to announce starting time. Prices low to attract all social classes</li> <li>4. Actors were men and each took on a variety of roles – Richard Burbage (tragic actor), Edward Alleyn (tragic actor), Will Kempe (comic actor – played leading role in Shakespeare's comedies) and Thomas Pope (comic actor and acrobat)</li> <li>5. Playwrights – William Shakespeare (comedies, tragedies and historical dramas), Thomas Dekker (Comedies), Thomas Kyd (Drama) and Christopher Marlowe (Tragedy)</li> </ol>
Attitude towards the theatre	<p>Support – Popular/Cheap/gripping plays/delivered message that loyalty to the monarch was essential to maintain law and order</p> <p>Opposition – Encouraged gathering of beggars and pickpockets in one place / plays encouraged a sinful lifestyle</p>

<b>Elizabethan Age - How successfully did Elizabeth deal with the problem of religion?</b>	
Why was the Middle Way significant in dealing with the problem of religion?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Country had been seriously affected by religious division for a long time and the Middle Way provided a solution to this. Henry VIII replaced the Pope as Head of the Church in England and Wales. He introduced an English Bible, but he did not change church services. Many people turned Protestant. Edward VI introduced a new Protestant Prayer Book, tore down church decorations and images and allowed priests to marry. Mary I restored the Pope as head of the church, restored Latin Mass, said priests had to be single and persecuted Protestants.</li> <li>2. Huge problems between Catholics and Protestants which Middle Way provided a solution to. Catholics viewed Elizabeth as illegitimate and thus no right to be Queen. Catholic rulers of Europe saw Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, as the rightful ruler. Catholic extremists wanted to get rid of Elizabeth. Puritans (Radical Protestants) wanted to wipe out all traces of the Catholic faith. Mary Stuart (Elizabeth's cousin) was married to King Francis II of France – France might press the claim for Mary (Catholic) to become Queen. King Philip II of Spain had been the husband of Mary I and was unhappy that his influence over England had gone, he wanted England to be Catholic. If the Pope excommunicated Elizabeth it would free her subjects to rebel against her rule. Most of Elizabeth's MPs in the House of Commons were Protestants but many of the Lords in the House of Lords were Catholics. Elizabeth received a Protestant upbringing – influenced by her tutor Matthew Parker. Elizabeth's Protestant beliefs meant she spent time under house arrest and in confinement in the Tower of London</li> <li>3. It provided a church that belonged to everyone with both Protestant and Catholic elements. Protestantism to be the official religion. Bible in English. Simpler churches. Priests could marry. Church kept Bishops. Churches kept crosses and candles. Catholics fined for not attending church but not prosecuted</li> <li>4. It was contained in two significant acts. Act of Supremacy (1559) – Elizabeth (not the Pope) is Head of the Church and called 'Supreme Governor of the Church of England'. All important officials in all levels of government had to wear an oath of loyalty or face imprisonment. Bishops were to help run the church. A High Commission to check that the changes were being followed in all the parishes. Act of Uniformity (1559) – Protestant Book of Common Prayer to be used in all churches. Services to be in English. Decorations allowed. Everyone to attend church. Recusants fined for non-attendance.</li> <li>5. Most people accepted it. Home –New Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) was a moderate Protestant who commanded respect. Only 250 of 7000 Priests refused to take Oath of Supremacy. Devout Catholic Bishops just resigned. Fines for recusancy were not strictly enforced. Abroad – France more concerned about civil war. Spain thought the changes would not be permanent. Pope thought the changes could be overturned with time.</li> </ol>

<b>Elizabethan Age – Catholic Threat</b>	
Recusancy	<p>Posed a direct challenge.</p> <p>1581 – Fines increased to £20</p> <p>Made it a treasonable offence to convince people to convert to Catholicism</p>

# History



	In 1568 a training college was set up for Catholic priests in France. These seminary priests were smuggled to England to reinstate the Catholic faith. 438 were sent over. In 1585 they were ordered to leave the country or face death. 98 were sentenced to death
Jesuits	Members of the Society of Jesus with the aim of destroying Protestantism. Arrived in disguise in 1580. An Act in 1585 ordered them to leave the country or be killed. Anyone found hiding a priest could be given a death sentence. Act of 1593 banned large gatherings of Catholics and confined Catholics to a radius of five miles from their home Edmund Campion was born in London. He trained as a seminary priest in France. He joined the Jesuits. In 1580 he secretly arrived in England and preached in the homes of wealthy Catholic families. He was arrested, tortured in the Tower of London and hanged for treason
Why was Mary, Queen of Scots, significant in the Catholic threat to Elizabeth?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrival of Mary in England gave hope to Catholics. Protestant Lords rebelled against her in Scotland and she was put in prison. She was forced to abdicate in favour of her Protestant son. In 1568 she escaped and fled across the border into northern England – Elizabeth (her cousin) held her captive. For example Somerville (1583), an English Catholic, attempted to assassinate Elizabeth with a pistol. He was sentenced to death and committed suicide in his cell.</li> <li>2. Her arrival partly contributed to the Rebellion of the Northern Earls (1569). Charles Neville and Thomas Percy (powerful Catholic Lords) planned to depose Elizabeth and marry Mary to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. Elizabeth's spies found out and Norfolk was sent to the Tower. The two Lords started a rebellion. 4,600 men marched to besiege York. The plan failed and they fled across the border into Scotland. The plan failed because of poor planning, lack of foreign support and because of the popularity of Elizabeth. Percy was captured, tried for treason and beheaded. 800 rebels in the north were executed.</li> <li>3. Worsening relations with Spain made her threat more significant. Ridolfi plot (1571) – Spanish army would land, help the English Catholics overthrow Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne. Plot was discovered by Cecil and Walsingham. Ridolfi was expelled from the country. Throckmorton plot (1583-1584) – French Catholic forces (backed by Spain) would invade England and release Mary. Throckmorton was arrested, tortured and executed.</li> </ol> <p>Active involvement in the Babington plot (1586) was a serious threat. Babington – young Catholic noblemen – plot to overthrow Elizabeth and place Mary on the throne. Letters were written in code between Babington and Mary. Letters intercepted by Walsingham's spy network. Babington wrote to Mary outlining the plan and Mary accepted. Babington was arrested and confessed. He was executed. Elizabeth agreed to put Mary on trial for treason. Trial took place at Fotheringhay Castle. Mary was found guilty and sentenced to death. Elizabeth repeatedly refused to sign death warrant. Eventually she agreed and she was executed in 1587</p>
Excommunication of Elizabeth (1570)	Pope Pius V issued a Papal Bull which excommunicated Elizabeth I. It called upon all Catholics to remove Elizabeth from the throne Parliament responded by issuing a Treason Act (1571) which made it treasonable to declare that Elizabeth was not the lawful. The property of Catholics who fled abroad and did not return within 12 months was confiscated.

<b>Elizabethan Age - How much of a threat was the Spanish Armada?</b>	
Why was the Spanish Armada a significant threat?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Phillip II's ambitions - The execution of Mary angered Phillip II, King of Spain. Philip was King of Spain, the Netherlands and Spanish land in Italy and America. He wanted to use his power to destroy the growth of Protestantism across Europe. He was husband to Mary I when she was Queen of England. Her death ended his right to the throne. He was alarmed by the Religious Settlement.</li> <li>2. England and Spain were in a state of undeclared war. In 1566 Dutch Protestants revolted against Spanish rule in the Netherlands. Elizabeth had supplied the Dutch rebels with money and weapons. A second rebellion split the Netherlands in two. The North were led by William of Orange. He was assassinated. Elizabeth promised to protect the Dutch Protestants and sent an army of 5000 troops. Elizabeth encouraged English privateers (privately owned ships – 'sea dogs') to attack Spanish treasure ships in the Spanish Main (parts of America and the seas around them) ruled by Spain. Francis Drake was the most successful Sea Dog. He brought £140,000 worth of gold, silver and jewels to England. Philip ordered Drake to be executed. Elizabeth knighted him</li> <li>3. Plan was to remove Elizabeth and make country Catholic. Sail north from Lisbon and destroy the English fleet in the Channel. Armada would then protect army of 17,000 soldiers (based in Netherlands - under control of Duke of Parma) as it crossed the channel in flat barges from Dunkirk to Margate. Army would march to London, overthrow Elizabeth and make the country Catholic. Armada sailed through the English Channel in a crescent formation making it difficult for the English to attack</li> <li>4. England was not prepared. English land forces were weak. They did not know where the Spanish would land. Soldiers were poorly trained and poorly equipped compared to Parma's army which was one of the best in Europe. Spanish fleet was much bigger than the English navy. England only had 54 battleships and the Armada had 130. However the English had superior firepower. Elizabeth made hasty preparations – line of warning beacons set up along the coast which would be lit (and church bells rung)</li> </ol>

# History



	when Armada spotted. Elizabeth gave a rousing speech at Tilbury on 9th August urging the men to fight to their last.
Delay	In April 1587 Drake led a group of English warships in an attack on the Spanish fleet which was gathering in Cadiz harbour Drake destroyed important timber supplies which were to be used for storage barrels (to carry food) This delayed the Armada for a year
Weaknesses	Philip ignored the advice of his ministers and would not delay any longer In February 1588 the Admiral in charge died and was replaced with the Duke of Medina Sidonia who was reluctant as he felt he was not qualified for the job In April 1588, soon after setting out, the Armada ran into a storm and had to seek refuge in Corunna for repairs
Arrival	29 <sup>th</sup> July – Armada was sighted off Lizard Point, Cornwall and warning beacons were lit along the south coast Armada sailed through the English Channel in a crescent formation making it difficult for the English to attack The Armada anchored off Calais on the 6 <sup>th</sup> August having only lost two ships Parma's army was delayed by Dutch attacks and was not ready to meet the Armada Drake took advantage of the delay and on 7 <sup>th</sup> August eight unmanned ships were filled with tar, gunpowder and loaded canons. They were set alight and allowed to drift into the anchored Spanish fleet in Calais. Spanish ships forced to cut their anchor chains in a hasty escape and broke their formation. English attacked the scattered Armada off Dunkirk (Battle of Gravelines). The English ships were smaller, faster, more manoeuvrable and fitted with heavier firepower. Spanish canons were ineffective, the shot was poor quality and many exploded when fired Armada could no longer meet the army and a change in the wind forced it to sail north. To get back to Spain it would have to sail around the coasts of Scotland and Ireland. Lacking accurate sea charts the Armada sailed into severe storms. Two ships were wrecked off Scotland and 25 off the Irish coast. Only 67 made it back to Spain

Elizabethan Age – Why did the puritans become an increasing threat?	
Puritans	Radical Protestants - They wanted the Settlement to be more radical Wanted to rid the church of all Catholic associations and follow a simpler/purer form of worship They opposed the rule of bishops believing them to be an invention by the Pope so that he could maintain his power They were against practices not referenced in the Bible – bowing when the name of Jesus was said, kneeling to receive Communion, using a ring to formalise marriage, making the sign of the cross during baptism, celebrating saints days, playing organ music during church services and displaying ornaments, paintings and stained glass in churches They believed that Sunday was the Lord's Day and should be devoted to religious study. They wore plain black and white clothes. They opposed gambling theatre, drunkenness and swearing Some English bishops had Puritan beliefs and attempted to reform the Church from within – John Jewel (Bishop of Salisbury), Edwin Sandys (Bishop of Worcester), Edmund Grindal (Bishop of London) and Richard Cox (Bishop of Ely) Presbyterians – called for the abolition of bishops and each church to be run by a committee of presbyters (elders or teachers) Separatists – Wanted to break away from the national church and for each church to be independent and self-controlling.
Puritan challenges	Vestments controversy (1556) – 37 Puritan priests were dismissed for refusing to wear vestments Thomas Cartwright proposals (1570) – Professor of Divinity at Cambridge University – argued for Presbyterian system of church government. Wanted to abolish posts of archbishop and bishop and called for churches to be run locally by their congregations. Opposed by the government and forced to flee to Geneva Pamphlet of John Stubbs (1579) – Criticised Elizabeth for entering into marriage talks with Duke of Anjou, a Catholic. John was arrested, put on trial and charged with 'seditious writing'. He had his right hand cut off and was imprisoned for 18 months. Marpelate Tracts (1588-1589) – These were anonymous pamphlets that were published which criticised the church and its bishops. Their publication lost Puritans support
Puritan opposition in Parliament and the Privy Council	Privy Council – Moderate Puritans such as the Earl of Leicester and Sir Francis Walsingham called for further religious reforms Parliament – Walter Strickland (1571) proposed a bill banning vestments, the use of a ring in marriage and kneeling to receive communion. He was prevented from attending House of Commons which means Bill was dropped. John Field and Thomas Wilcox (1572) published books which argued the structure of the Presbyterian church was the one laid down in the Bible. They were arrested and imprisoned for a year Peter Wentworth (1576) complained that MPS did not have the freedom to discuss what they wanted to in Parliament. Elizabeth responded by closing Parliament down and ordered that it should not discuss religious matters without her permission. Wentworth was imprisoned in the Tower for a month. Anthony Cope (1586-1587) introduced a bill calling for the banning of bishops and the replacement of the Book of Comon Prayer with the Geneva Prayer Book of John Calvin. Confined in the Tower during 1587
Measures to deal with Puritan challenge	1. Growth of prophesying meetings (ministers practicing preaching skills) was seen as a threat. Elizabeth ordered Archbishop Grindal to ban them. Grindal refused and was suspended. Elizabeth banned them herself

# History



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. Grindal replaced as Archbishop by John Whitgift. He issued Three Articles which demanded uniformity from all clergy, including the acceptance of bishops. 300-400 ministers refused to swear acceptance and were removed from office</li><li>3. Whitgift's efforts caused Puritans to operate underground. Separatists set up their own church. Robert Brown was one of the leaders and followers known as Brownists. Imprisoned for beliefs</li><li>4. Government propaganda linked Puritanism to separatism and separatism to treason. Act against Seditious Sectaries (1593) gave authorities power to execute anyone suspected of being separatists. Imprisonment used for those who held unauthorised meetings. This ended the separatist movement.</li></ol>
--	---