



History



Year 10 Knowledge Organisers



ELIZABETH'S PROBLEMS

Knowledge organiser Topic 1

Elizabeth took the throne aged 25, in 1558. She ruled by the divine right (the belief that a monarch's right to rule came from God). Elizabeth faced a number of challenges on her accession and in the early years of her reign.

Key Dates

KEY DATES

1558: Elizabeth I ascends to the English throne.

Jan 1559: Elizabeth makes peace with France, and hands over Calais to them – the last English stronghold in France.

1559: Elizabeth restores the Church of England, returning the country to its Protestant faith – known as the Religious Settlement

1562: Tensions with France increase as Elizabeth backs the Protestants in the country, going against their Catholic faith.

1566: The Pope issues a decree telling all English Catholics not to attend Church.

1570: The Pope excommunicates Elizabeth, removing her from the Catholic Church in response to her saying she is 'Supreme Governor'.

RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT

Religion was the biggest problem that Elizabeth faced when she became Queen of England. England was divided into Catholics, Protestants and Puritans.

Elizabeth passed the Religious Settlement in 1559 and it was a compromise between the two religions.

- ❑ **ACT OF SUPREMACY** – Made Elizabeth head of the Church of England. She introduced an Ecclesiastical High Commission to enforce the settlement.
- ❑ **ACT OF UNIFORMITY**—introduced the book of common prayer to make sure all people were following the same style of worship. People could now be fined 1 shilling for not attending Church on Sundays or Holy Days.
- ❑ **ROYAL INJUNCTIONS** A set of instructions issued by William Cecil on how people should worship God. Pilgrimages and monuments to 'fake' miracles were banned and all Clergy were to teach that Elizabeth was the head of the church.



PURITAN CHALLENGE

- ❑ **THE CRUCIFIX CONTROVERSY**—Elizabeth demanded that a crucifix be placed on each church, Puritans opposed this and when some Puritan Bishops threatened to resign Elizabeth backed down as she could not replace them.
- ❑ **THE VESTMENT CONTROVERSY**—Puritans resisted Elizabeth's attempts to make them wear special Vestments. This resulted in the resignation of 37 Puritan priests.



CATHOLIC CHALLENGE

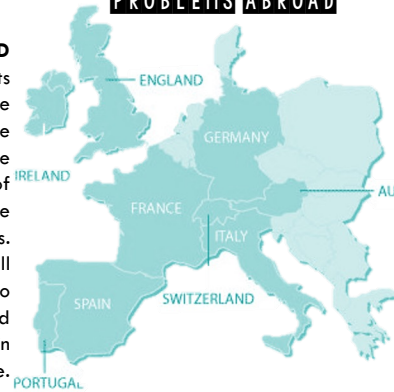
ENGLAND'S NOBILITY

- ❑ Up to 1/3 of the nobility and many gentry were recusants.
- ❑ In 1566, as part of the Counter Reformation in Europe, the Pope ordered all English Catholics not to attend Church of England services.

FOREIGN POWERS

- ❑ The Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570, encouraging Catholics to turn against her.
- ❑ Tensions increased with France when Elizabeth backed French Protestants in 1562 to go against their Catholic rulers.

PROBLEMS ABROAD



SCOTLAND

Mary Queen of Scots was heir to the throne and many English people believed that she was the legitimate Queen of England. She married the King of France, Francis. Although he died, she still had strong links to France, as they could have assisted her in taking the English throne.

FRANCE – France was at war with England when Elizabeth came to the throne. Within a year, Elizabeth made peace with them, however she had to give Calais back to them. They would always be at odds because they were Catholic.

SPAIN

Spain was the most powerful country in the world. Phillip II wanted to take more land to increase his power and was annoyed with Elizabeth as she refused to marry him. However, he wasn't interested in invading England as he didn't want Mary Queen of Scots on the throne.

ELIZABETHAN GOVERNMENT

COURT

The monarchs key servants, advisors and friends. Their role was to entertain her and attend functions.

PRIVY COUNCIL

A council of around 19 leading courtiers, advisors and government officials that met at least three times a week.

PARLIAMENT

Made up of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Could only be called and dismissed by the monarch. During Elizabeth's reign she only called them 10 times.

LORDS LIEUTENANTS

Each county had a Lord Lieutenant chosen by the Queen. They maintained the Queens power and England's defences

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

JPs were large land owners who kept law and order in their local areas. They were unpaid and reported back to the Privy Council.

SECRETARY OF STATE

The most important member of the Privy Council was the Secretary of State. This person would be Elizabeth's closest advisor, and William Cecil held this position until 1573.

MONARCH

The monarch could declare war, dismiss parliament or reject its laws. They could grant titles or positions to people, known as patronage.

PROBLEMS AT HOME

MARRIAGE

Elizabeth wasn't married and therefore couldn't produce any heirs to take over the throne. This meant there was no one to succeed her when she died. She did not want to marry a foreign ruler as they may take advantage of England, and she didn't want to marry an English nobleman so she didn't show favourites.

GENDER

Many people believed that Elizabeth wasn't fit to be ruler of England as she was a woman. Mary I had a terrible reputation and it put many people off another English Queen.

PRIVY COUNCIL

Elizabeth had to be careful on who she had to be on her Privy Council. Mary I had 50 advisors but Elizabeth wanted to slim it down. She selected some from Mary's council and some she trusted herself.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

When Elizabeth came to the throne she inherited £300,000 debt. She sold off crown land, and looked after the finances carefully and by the end of her reign she had paid off the debt and had £300,000 extra.

REVOLTS & ARMADA

Knowledge organiser

Topic 2

Key Dates

KEY DATES

- 1568:** Mary Queen of Scots flees Scotland and seeks Elizabeth's protection in England. She is imprisoned.
- 1568:** John Hawkins' ships are attacked by the Spanish. England retaliates by taking a Spanish ship in the English Channel
- 1569:** The Catholics in the North rebel against Elizabeth in the Revolt of the Northern Earls.
- 1571:** An Italian banker attempts to start a rebellion against the Queen, however it never goes anywhere.
- 1572:** Elizabeth sends secret aid to the Protestants in the Netherlands who were rebelling against Spanish rule.
- 1577:** Francis Drake attacked Spanish settlements in Central America.
- 1583:** The Throckmorton Plot failed. It planned for French forces backed by Spain and the Pope to invade England.
- 1585:** Elizabeth sends an army to support the Netherlands against Spain, and intensified other attacks on the Spanish Empire
- 1586:** The Babington Plot fails and Mary Queen of Scots is arrested. Parliament and the Council demand her execution.
- 1587:** Execution of Mary Queen of Scots
- 1587:** Francis Drake attacked the port of Cadiz, destroying 24 Spanish ships preparing to invade England.
- 1588:** Philip II launches the Spanish Armada, the English Catholics did not help Philip and so was defeated.

CAUSES OF THE ARMADA

- RELIGION** The papacy wanted Elizabeth overthrown after excommunicating her in 1570. The Pope therefore said he would forgive any sins of Catholics involved in the Armada and offered Philip a reward.
- POLITICS** Philip was annoyed that Elizabeth was supporting the Protestants. He also wanted England in his Empire.
- ECONOMIC** Francis Drake was stealing treasure from the Spanish treasure ships in the New World and Elizabeth didn't stop it.
- NETHERLANDS** Philip wanted to take over the whole of the Netherlands. However the English were assisting them in preventing this.
- RAID ON CADIZ 1587** Francis Drake attacked the Spanish ships in the Port of Cadiz and inflicted lots of damage to their naval resources.

Mary's arrival in 1568 triggered various plots which culminated in her execution in 1587. During this period, relations with Spain deteriorated which culminated in the Armada in 1588.

THE EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS



DEFEAT OF THE ARMADA

- SHIP DESIGN** Galleons were faster, easier to manoeuvre and had cannons that were easy to reload. England only had 24 of these.
- SPANISH SUPPLIES** Spanish barrels storing food and supplies had been destroyed by Drake, replacements were of poor quality.
- PLANNING AND COMMUNICATION ISSUES** Philip II had planned for support from the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, however this never arrived, he set of 48 hours too late to meet the Armada.
- ENGLISH TACTICS** The English got close enough to the Spanish to fire on them but stayed far enough away to avoid retaliation. Fire ships were used killing 1000 Spanish sailors.
- WEATHER** over 40 Spanish ships wrecked off the coast of Scotland and Ireland due to storms. Storms also blew the fire ships into the Spanish and pushed them North as they pulled up their anchors.

PLOTS AND REVOLTS AGAINST ELIZABETH

NORTHERN EARLS REBELLION 1569

This was a Catholic plot against Elizabeth in the North East of England. Led by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland. In Durham, the Earls and their men stormed into a Cathedral, pushed aside the clergy and overturned the communion table. Then they celebrated Catholic Mass in Latin. They tried to free Mary, Queen of Scots but were not able to. The rebels fled when the royal army reached the River Tees.

THE THROCKMORTON PLOT 1583

Led by Francis Throckmorton, who was the carrier of letters between Mary Queen of Scots and the French and Spanish ambassadors. He wanted to free Mary and restore Catholicism. Throckmorton was put under surveillance at the end of April 1583 and in June, he was arrested. Throckmorton confessed there was a plan for an uprising in the North coinciding with the French attacking into the south, and was financially backed by Spain.

RIDOLFI PLOT 1571

Led by Roberto Ridolfi, who was an Italian banker. The aim was to overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with Mary Queen of Scots. Ridolfi travelled to meet the Duke of Alva (Spanish commander) to explain how a Spanish Army could invade England and cause the English Catholics to rebel. Alva and Phillip II were not keen. The plot never went ahead.

THE BABINGTON PLOT 1586

Led by Anthony Babington, who was a 25 year old Catholic, and had been a page to the Earl of Shrewsbury. The Earl was responsible for Mary's custody. The plotters put in writing their intention to kill Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne. In July 1586, Babington wrote to Mary outlining six steps which needed to be taken to free the country from Protestantism. Elizabeth's government had placed spies into Mary's household and persuaded her it was safe to receive letters hidden in beer barrels. Mary could not resist. All the letters were intercepted and sent to Walsingham.



SOCIETY & EXPLORATION

Knowledge organiser Topic 3

Life in England changed a great deal during Elizabeth's reign for all classes of people. In addition, this era saw remarkable changes because of the voyages of exploration and discovery.

Key Dates

KEY DATES

- 1558:** The first harvest of the reign was excellent, but there was unemployment in the cloth trade which employed many people.
- 1570:** Severe poverty led to a survey of the poor in Norwich being carried out by the town authorities.
- 1572:** The Vagabonds Act ordered local Justices of the Peace to keep a register of the poor.
- 1573:** A disastrous harvest was followed by bad ones for the next four consecutive years.
- 1576:** The Act for the Relief of the Poor aimed to provide work or shelter for those genuinely in need.
- 1577:** The opening of the first theatre in London – The Curtain
- 1587:** The opening of the new Rose Theatre; Christopher Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus* became a huge hit.

COLONISING VIRGINIA

England were interested in colonisation for a number of reasons:

- ❑ **TRADE** the colony could produce crops, sugar cane and tobacco that could be brought back to England to sell. England would therefore be less dependent on Spain, France and Italy for imported goods.
- ❑ **UNDERMINING SPAIN** colonising Virginia would provide a base to attack the Spanish from. It may also demonstrate to the Native Americans that the English were a better alternative to the Spanish.
- ❑ **EXPLORATION** it would provide a base for further exploration and colonisation/settlement. It would form the start of the British Empire.



THE PROBLEM OF THE POOR

Poverty was a real problem in Elizabethan England and there were a growing number of people living in poverty. There were a number of reasons for this:

POPULATION GROWTH LEF TO RISING PRICES: During the 16th century England's birth rate rose and death rate fell, with the population rising from 3 million to over 4 million. Food production didn't keep pace with this, and so the food prices rose.

POOR HARVESTS- made the problem of rising food prices worse and caused serious hardship for the poor. Prices for food and other goods rose more quickly than wages

RELIGIOUS CHANGES Between 1536 – 1541, Henry VIII closed the monasteries and sold most of their land. Monasteries had performed important social functions such as providing support for the poor and disabled people.

POLICIES TOWARDS THE POOR

1. **1563 Statute of Artificers** Aim: to ensure poor relief was collected
2. **1572 Vagabond Act** Aim: to deter vagrancy and prevent people from begging in the streets
3. **1576 Poor Relief Act** Aim: to distinguish between the able bodied and impotent poor and help the able bodied find work.

IMPACT

Poverty was still a problem. Not all punishments carried out (in some towns less than 10% of vagrants were whipped). However, unemployment was now recognised as a genuine problem and support provided that helped the unemployed keep their independence and dignity. There were also local differences in how the poor were treated. Ipswich established a poor hospital and a school for poor children in 1569

SPORTS, PASTIMES AND THE

THEATRE

- ❑ The rich used to hunt deer, play tennis and bowls. Elizabeth really liked fencing and did it at court.
- ❑ Ordinary people had little time for activities. Most people worked a six day week. Football was a popular sport for the poor and they liked blood sports
- ❑ The theatre became very popular later in Elizabeth's reign. They were open air buildings and were open to the rich and the poor.

EDUCATION

- ❑ During Elizabeth's reign, people increasingly began to recognise the importance of education.
- ❑ Petty schools taught reading writing and maths.
- ❑ Grammar schools increased and they were mainly for boys and the upper classes. Lessons focussed on Latin and classical literature.
- ❑ University students were increasing as the middle classes got richer, and these courses mainly consisted of Latin.

EXPLORATION

CONFLICT WITH SPAIN

England did not want Spain to gain more power by taking more colonies in the Americas, and leave England behind.

PROTESTANTISM

There was a strong desire to spread Protestantism and prevent Catholic countries from controlling America

CIVILISING

Many people in England felt it was their duty to civilise the native populations of the new world, particularly the Native Americans.

SENSE OF ADVENTURE

Accounts of explorations were often published which persuaded others to go themselves in search of treasure.

TECHNOLOGY

Galleons had bigger sails, were faster and more manoeuvrable. Navigation was also more precise with the Quadrants and Astrolabes helping. Maps also improved.

EXPANSION OF TRADE

Conflict with Spain had hit the wool and cloth trade hard, so England needed new trade opportunities.

FRANCES DRAKE

He was the first to circumnavigate the globe in England, which secured our reputation as a seafaring nation. It encouraged further explorations, and new trading opportunities were established.

WHY DID THE FIRST VIRGINIA COLONY FAIL?

LACK OF FOOD –
One of the ships carrying supplies hit rocks as it came into Virginia. The damage ruined seeds and food supplies meaning they were limited.

LACK OF SKILLS –
The ships contained mainly soldiers, which meant that they did not have the knowledge needed to farm crops.

NATIVE AMERICANS were at first friendly, but relationships worsened over time and they eventually caused the settlers to abandon Roanoke.

EARLY ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND

Glossary

ACCESSION DAY The anniversary of the date the monarch takes the throne

AMBASSADOR An official envoy representing a state or a country, for example Spain

ARMADA A Spanish word meaning a naval fleet or group of warships

ASTROLABE An instrument used by sailors to calculate their position using the stars

BULLION Bars of gold and silver, such as those being shipped to the Spanish Netherlands

CHAPLAIN A religious minister attached to a secular institution, particularly the military.

CLERGY People who have been trained and approved for carrying out religious services in the Church, for example a priest.

COLONIST People who have settled in a colony – an area of land owned by a more powerful country.

COURT The community of people who lived with the Queen, including advisers, officials, ladies in waiting and servants.

DOCTRINE The teachings and beliefs of the church.

DYNASTY A succession of generations from a ruling family

EXCHEQUER The government department which looks after the crown finances

EXCOMMUNICATE This meant you were no longer a member of the Catholic Church.

GALLEON A large sailing ship with several decks, used in Spain between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries.

GOVERNOR GENERAL Ruler of the Netherlands in the sixteenth century, in the absence of their monarch.

HEATHEN A person who does not belong to a religion

HERETIC Someone whose religious beliefs go against the teachings of the church

HOLY COMMUNION Also known as Eucharist – a religious rite in which wine and bread, representing the blood and body of Christ are tasted by the congregation

HOLY DAYS Days on which the Catholic Church requires the faithful to participate in Mass.

HOLY ROMAN EMPEROR Ruler elected to govern territories in central Europe, including Austria and Germany.

INFLAMMABLE easily set on fire

JESUIT Catholic missionary priest, whose aim was to convert or re-convert countries to Catholicism and the authority of the Pope

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE Appointed by the monarch, usually from the gentry class, to keep law and order in their district and carry out the orders of the Privy Council.

LAST JUDGEMENT the second coming of Christ and the final and eternal judgement of all humanity

LATITUDE Imaginary lines circling the globe horizontally, to the north and south of the Equator and parallel to it, used by mapmakers and navigators to record and locate places.

LORD LIEUTENANTS Responsible for governing each country for the crown and organising the local militia or army

LORD TREASURER Member of the Privy Council in charge of the country's finances.

MARTYR A person who is killed because of his or her religious beliefs

MASS The name given to the Communion service where the priest spoke in Latin and communicants believed the bread and wine were transformed in the body and blood of Jesus

MINIATURE A very small painting, especially a portrait

MISSIONARY A person sent on a religious mission to promote their religion in a foreign country

MUTINY An open rebellion against the proper authorities, especially by soldiers or sailors

NEW WORLD A sixteenth – century name for North and South America, especially during its exploration and colonisation

PAGE A man or boy employed as an attendant of a person of rank ie a Lord

PARLIAMENT Parliament was summoned by the Queen when she needed laws passed or taxes raised.

PIRACY The practise of attacking and robbing ships at sea.

PRIVY COUNCIL The committee of ministers appointed by Elizabeth to advise her.

PROPAGANDA Materials issued, usually by governments, to persuade people to think or behave in a certain way

PROTESTANT REFORMATION A Christian movement in 16th century Europe which broke away from Catholicism and the authority of the Pope

PURITANS A term applied to a variety of English protestants over the centuries Here, it is used to describe Protestants who wanted to remove all Catholic practises from the Church of England.

RELICS alleged parts of a deceased holy persons body, kept as objects to be worshipped.

RELIGIOUS CRUSADE A holy war with a religious purpose, usually to recapture and convert lands.

RENAISSANCE the revival of European art and literature in the 14th-16th centuries

SECRETARY OF STATE The most important position on the Privy Council; this person supervised all government business, managed meetings of parliament, and was in close contact with the queen.

SUCCESSION The act or process of inheriting a title or office, including the English monarchy

USURPER someone who wrongfully takes someone else's place, for example, on the throne.

VAGABONDAGE wandering beggars who often turned to crime. They were seen as a threat to society in the 16th century and were treated harshly.

VAGABONDS Wandering beggars who often turned to crime. They were seen as a threat to society in the 16th century and treated harshly.

VATICAN The palace of the Pope in Rome, including administrative offices.

WARNING BEACONS Fires lit at well-known locations on hills or high places, to warn of enemy ships or troops.

YEOMAN Farmers who owned their land, some yeomen grew quite wealthy during Elizabeth's reign.

COLD WAR ORIGINS

Knowledge organiser

Topic 1

Key Dates

KEY EVENTS

1941: The formation of the Grand Alliance between USSR, GB and the USA

1943: The Tehran Conference began including the big three to agree with what would happen post WW2

February 1945: The Yalta Conference was held leading to many Eastern countries coming under Soviet influence

August 1945: USA drop the atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

1946: Winston Churchill makes his famous iron curtain speech.

1947: The Truman doctrine and Marshall plan were created in an attempt to prevent the spread of communism

1947: Cominform is set up by Stalin in direct response to the Truman Doctrine.

1948: The Berlin Blockade begins

1949: Stalin sets up Comecon, and the Berlin Blockade ends. The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, as well as the start of NATO

1955: The start of the Warsaw Pact

1956: The Hungarian Uprising

After the events of the Second World War, the political differences between the east and the west cause an increase in tension globally. The deep mistrust between the East and West would lead to the Berlin Blockade and the formation of alliances that deepened the tensions felt around the world.

NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT

NATO

- ❑ This was a Western European defensive alliance backed by the USA
- ❑ This idea was suggested by Britain and agreed by the USA, leading to the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

WARSAW PACT

- ❑ The East was very suspicious of NATO.
- ❑ When Germany joined, it was agreed a military base would be put there which worried the USSR
- ❑ This led to the USSR creating its own Eastern defence alliance named the Warsaw Pact

THE HUNGARIAN UPRISING

The Hungarians hated Soviet rule and after WW2 they were left under the control of communist governments. Rakosi was a very strict communist and pro-Soviet, who set about imposing a dictatorship in Hungary following Stalin's methods. This led to demonstrations in Hungary, and there seemed to be some relief with the death of Stalin and the 'de-Stalinisation' of the government. Khrushchev – the new Soviet leader- agreed to allow Gomulka who was popular with the Polish to stay in charge, and give them more independence.

Protests from Hungarian students however went further, demanding freedom of speech and free elections. They dragged statues of Stalin through the street and attacked the secret police. Khrushchev sent tanks into Hungary to stop the demonstrations. He remained cautious however as Hungary was not happy with strict communism, so he allowed Imre Nagy – a communist – to take charge. He was very liberal which worried Khrushchev as he planned a very moderate form of Communism which was unheard of for a Satellite State.

THE BERLIN BLOCKADE

The division of Germany was agreed at Tehran and finalised in the Yalta conference. Berlin was also to be separated into four zones so that each of the allies could have a controlling interest in Germany's recovery.



CAUSES OF THE BERLIN BLOCKADE

- West Berlin had recovered from the war much quicker than the East
- Stalin was determined to make East Germany pay for the war.
- USA and Britain merged their section into one, calling it Bizonia
- The Soviets begin to monitor the road and rail traffic into Berlin
- USA and Britain introduced a new more valuable currency to Bizonia
- East Germans rushed to convert their currency, undermining USSR control there.

EVENTS OF THE BERLIN BLOCKADE

- Most goods and supplies had to go through East Germany to reach the West.
- The USSR blocked the roads, railways and canals to make life difficult for West Berlin
- This meant that many people in Germany would run out of essential items
- The Blockade prevented any more Marshall Aid from reaching West Berlin.
- Stalin's main objective was to force the West to abandon West Berlin, allowing it to be controlled by the Soviets.

THE BERLIN AIRLIFT

- General Clay of the USA believed that giving in to Stalin would be giving in to communism.
- The West also didn't want to let Germany down or give in to the Soviets
- There were still 3 air corridors over Berlin, and so Britain and America used these to fly supplies into West Berlin.
- Within a few weeks, 8000 tonnes of supplies landed in West Berlin every day.
- Stalin was frustrated, but there was little he could do without declaring war.

POLITICS IN THE COLD WAR

TEHRAN CONFERENCE, 1943

Stalin and Roosevelt agreed that the USSR would join the United Nations and to join the war against Japan. Churchill and Stalin later made the 'percentages agreement' to divide Eastern Europe.

YALTA CONFERENCE, 1945

It was agreed that many Eastern European countries would come under Soviet rule, and that Berlin would be divided into four zones. The USSR could take reparations from Germany. They could not agree on what to do with Poland.

POTSDAM CONFERENCE, 1945

This was not a successful meeting, although they finalised the divisions of Germany, tensions were rising and they could not agree how harshly to punish Germany.

THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE 1947

This was America's policy to prevent the spread of communism further. They promised to support in whatever way any country that was under threat of becoming a communist.

COMINFORM 1947

This was the USSR's retaliation to the Truman Doctrine. It would bring together all Eastern European countries so they all followed the same policies, and brought them under tighter soviet control

THE MARSHALL PLAN

This was America's economic plan, to provide aid to countries to help them rebuild after the war, and prevent them becoming communist countries.

COMECON

This was the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, set up by Stalin. It encouraged the soviet controlled countries to work together to rebuild.

COLD WAR CRISES

Knowledge organiser

Topic 2

Key Dates

KEY EVENTS

1960: American U2 spy plane shot down over Soviet territory. The Paris Summit begins

April 1961: The Bay of Pigs incident occurs in Cuba, increasing tensions between the East and West

August 1961: Construction of the Berlin Wall begins, dividing East and West Germany permanently

October 1962: The Cuban Missile Crisis officially begins

June 1963: US President Kennedy visits West Berlin

1968: The Prague Springs occurs, attempting to push Soviet control out of Czechoslovakia.

THE BERLIN WALL

The East German leader, Walter Ulbricht, began construction of the Berlin Wall at 2am on the 13th August. It began with just a barbed wire fence around the perimeter of East Berlin, but within days it became a permanent concrete wall. For many of the people living in Berlin, this was emotionally hard. Families would be divided until it came down, and many who tried to cross were shot dead. Ulbricht was happy with the wall and it boosted East Berlin's economy.



In the 1960s, the tensions reached a boiling point. The lives for people on the East and West of the Iron Curtain were becoming more apparent in their differences. America refused to back down with Berlin which led to the formation of the Berlin Wall, and the nuclear arms race led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

CAUSES

□ The Prague Springs were a series of reforms introduced in Czechoslovakia to remove the worst features of communism. They were introduced by Alexander Dubcek, a senior communist in Czechoslovakia.

□ Leonid Brezhnev – the new leader of the USSR - was worried that they may leave the Warsaw Pact and so the USSR invaded the country to prevent this.

EVENTS

□ In June 1968, Prague was chosen to be the location for the Warsaw Pact military exercises, with Soviet, Polish and East German troops. This was clearly an attempt to intimidate Czechoslovakia.

□ When this did not stop the Czechoslovakian reforms, Brezhnev turned to force, sending tanks into the country to take Prague. Dubcek was arrested and replaced by a leader loyal to Moscow, who then reversed the reforms.



THE PRAGUE SPRINGS

CONSEQUENCES

□ This worsened the relations between the East and the West. Britain and America both publicly protested about Soviet actions.

□ However, for the most part it did not effect the relationship between the East and West. President Lyndon B. Johnson had an unspoken deal that they would not get involved in the Czech invasion if the USSR did not get involved in Vietnam. So while America publicly condemned the invasion, they did not send arms to help the Czech people.

□ Communist parties in France and Italy were outraged by USSR's invasion and claimed independence from the Soviet Communist Party.



TENSION IN POLITICS

BERLIN ULTIMATUM

In November 1959, Khrushchev gave the West an ultimatum: withdraw their forces from Berlin within six months and allow it to become neutral. The West however refused to withdraw.

SUPERPOWER SUMMITS

In 1959 Eisenhower and Khrushchev met to try and agree a solution to Berlin. Khrushchev agreed to meet in America which was a show of good will however.

PARIS SUMMIT

Although Khrushchev agreed to drop his demands on Berlin, tension continued to rise. On May 1st 1960 an American U2 plane was shot down by the Soviets. At the Summit, Eisenhower refused to apologise for the plane being in USSR air space and so Khrushchev walked out.

VIENNA SUMMIT

In 1961, Khrushchev reissued the Berlin ultimatum. Kennedy had just become president and the Soviets were winning the Space Race, and so the Soviets were in a good position. Kennedy stuck his ground and so the Soviets took it further.

BERLIN WALL

On the 13th August 1961, the people of Berlin woke to a physical border being constructed to separate East and West. People could not cross the border and stopped the East Berliners moving to the West.

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

THE BAY OF PIGS

Batista had settled in America along with exiled Cubans, and so Kennedy wanted to use these to invade Cuba again. They would be trained by the CIA, with the US air force supporting them. However, before the invasion took place Kennedy decided against using the air force. The Exiles were left unsupported in their attack and they were easily defeated. American involvement was still obvious and Castro was able to celebrate an American defeat. It pushed Cuba towards the Soviets for support.

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

With the increased relations between the USSR and Cuba, in 1962 ballistic missiles were put into Cuba, both short and long range. In order to prevent this, the US placed a blockade around Cuba to prevent any more weapons coming into the country. Kennedy spoke to the American people on the 22nd of October about the quarantine, as the US armies readied themselves. Khrushchev offered to remove the missiles if the blockade was removed on the 26th October, both offers were rejected initially.

CONSEQUENCES

The Missile crisis had initially increased tensions between the two countries. Kennedy had won the war of words, and although Khrushchev removed his missiles from Cuba and received criticism from both his own party and China, he knew that the missiles in Turkey would be removed and so he had won. The 'hotline' was also set up which meant that there was a direct line from the Whitehouse and Kremlin so future communications could be done faster than letters.

CUBAN REVOLUTION

The Cuban Revolution occurred in 1959 when Fidel Castro took over control of Cuba from Batista. He wanted to remove American influence from the country and help the ordinary Cuban people. As he was a socialist and so had ties to communism, it meant America were afraid of the threat they posed. It allowed the USSR to make an alliance close to the US.

END OF THE WAR

Knowledge organiser

Topic 3

Key Dates

KEY EVENTS

- 1972:** SALT I (strategic arms limitations talks) treaty is signed between America and the USSR
- 1974:** SALT II negotiations begin
- 1979:** SALT II treaty is signed but is never fully accepted by the US Senate
- 1982:** The Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) in Geneva
- 1983:** America announces its Strategic Defence Initiative to shoot down any missiles
- 1985:** Gorbachev becomes the leader of the USSR
- 1988:** Soviet troops begin to pull out of Afghanistan
- July 1988:** Gorbachev encourages free elections in Eastern Europe effectively ending the Cold War.
- 1989:** The fall of the Berlin Wall

GORBACHEV'S NEW THINKING

Gorbachev recognised that the USSR was outdated compared to the rest of the world. He introduced the idea of **GLASNOST** meaning 'openness' with the intent to be to end government corruption and restore faith in communism. He also implemented **PERESTROIKA** meaning 'restructuring' with the aim to strengthen the economy and allow increased trade.



THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL

Demonstrations began across East Germany calling for reforms and greater freedom. However, with demonstrations continuing on the 9th of November 1989 it was agreed to open the border with West Berlin. Thousands of people brought hammers and axes with them to destroy the wall, removing the last permanent reminder of Soviet control in the East of Berlin.

SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

IMPORTANCE OF AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan lies between Russia and the middle east, which supplies most of the oil to the rest of the world. In 1979 fundamentalist Islamic groups in Iran seized power and put strict Islamic laws in place. The Soviets were worried about this as there were around 30 million Muslims in the USSR, many living near the borders of Afghanistan. Soviet leaders were therefore worried that some of these Muslims may try and take over Soviet states.

SOVIET INVASION

Brezhnev decided to act and sent his soldiers into Afghanistan, where they quickly captured Kabul. They replaced Amin with a pro-Soviet leader Babrak Kamal but he was just as unpopular with the people. Many soldiers from the Afghan army deserted and joined the Mujahideen to fight against Soviet control.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSES

Brezhnev argued that this would help restore order to Afghanistan and that he would withdraw his troops as soon as it had calmed down.

President Carter however declared that it was unprovoked aggression and that the invasion was a threat to world peace. Détente was well and truly over.

CONSEQUENCES

The Carter Doctrine stated that the USA would use military force if necessary to defend its national interests in the Persian Gulf region. It also promised aid to all of the countries bordering Afghanistan.

Carter also delayed passing the SALT II treaty and cancelled all shipments of grain to the Soviet Union. These acts did not remove USSR troops from Afghanistan, but it brought an end to Détente and relations were at their lowest point

IMPROVED POLITICS

DÉTENTE

By the early 1970s, by America and the USSR saw the benefit of improving their relations. Both countries were spending too much on military weapons, the USSR would benefit from increased Western trade and America was recovering socially from the Vietnam war.

NIXON DOCTRINE

Nixon became president in 1969 and so they came up with a new foreign policy: America would remain a part of NATO but would no longer send its troops during conflicts. It reassured the USSR that America would limit its involvement.

SALT

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were signed in 1972 by the USA and USSR. Both agreed to restrict their anti-ballistic missile sites. It did not however reduce the number of existing weapons.

HELSINKI ACCORDS

Soviet leaders hoped that after Détente the communist governments in Eastern Europe would be recognised, and their borders accepted by NATO. In Helsinki, an agreement was reached to improve human rights including freedom of speech, the West recognised the borders of Eastern Europe and more cooperation between the East and West.

FAILURE OF SALT I

It was clear that neither side trusted each other and so continued to develop and position weapons. Technology had also improved meaning the wording of the agreement was out of date.

SALT II

The new agreement limited the delivery and placement of nuclear weapons and banned a new, improved version of the inter-continental ballistic missiles.

From the 1980s onwards there is an effort made on both sides to break away from the tensions of the Cold War. Gorbachev is made leader of the USSR and slowly begins to remove its influence over Eastern European countries. This is made more secure when the Berlin Wall is brought down, reuniting Germany once again.

THE COLD WAR

Glossary

AIRLIFT using airploplanes to transport supplies from one place to another.

ALLIANCE involves two or more countries agreeing to support each other during a war

ALLIES Countries that agree to work together in international matters and have god relations with each other.

ATOMIC BOMB A nuclear weapon that was very many times more destructive than any bombs used before

BALLISTIC MISSILE A flying bomb programmed to hit a particular target. International Ballistic missiles can travel across whole continents

BLOCKADE Similar to a siege; access and supplies to and from an area are stopped

BOYCOTT to refuse to buy or use something, or to refuse to take part in something

BRINKMANSHIP pushing a negotiation to the edge in the hope of forcing your opponent to back down.

CAPITALISM An economic system under which businesses and individuals are free to make as much money as they can

CENSORSHIP When the press, public speaking and culture are controlled by the government.

CHECKPOINT

CHARLIE A famous crossing at the Berlin Wall, heavily guarded and needing paperwork to pass through

CIA Central Intelligence Agency, the American military organisation responsible for gathering intelligence on other countries.

COALITION GOVERNMENT A government made up of two or more political parties

COLD WAR The term used to describe tensions between the East and West after the second world war.

COMECON The Soviet Recovery Plan for Eastern Europe after WW2

COMINFORM the Communist Information Bureau, designed to bring tighter Soviet control over Eastern Europe.

COMMUNISM An political system in which the government controls the economy, and politicians decide how many goods are made.

CONSUMER GOODS Products that are not absolutely essential, but are commonly used in everyday life, like deodorant.

CONTAINMENT the policy of limiting communism to the countries where it had already taken hold.

COUP a sudden and often violent seizure of power.

DEFECT to leave one political system for another, such as leaving communism for capitalism.

DEMOCRACY this literally means 'power to the people' and allows its citizens to vote for who is in power.

DETENTE When relations between countries get better, it literally means 'release from tension;

DICTATORSHIP government that aims to completely control peoples lives and gives them little control

DIPLOMAT An official who represents their country abroad, such as an ambassador

DISSIDENT Someone who challenges or resists a political system

DOCTRINE A belief or set of beliefs held and taught by a group or organisation

DOLLAR IMPERIALISM The idea that the USA spreads its power and influence around the world using money.

ECONOMY The system under which a country's money, trade and goods are organised

EMBARGO an official ban on trade with another country

EMIGRATION leaving your own country to live in another

EXCOMM The Executive Committee of the National Security Council; they advised Kennedy during the Cuban Missile Crisis

EXILE Someone forced to live in a country other than their own, usually for political reasons.

FREE PRESS newspapers, magazines and radio and television programs are not censored by the government.

GEOPOLITICS when the location of countries makes them more or less politically important.

GUERRILLA TACTICS methods used by people fighting, they usually involve hit-and-run attacks and ambushes.

HOTLINE A direct phone line set up for a specific purpose, the nickname given to the phonenumber between the USA and USSR.

HYDROGEN BOMB A more advanced and destructive nuclear weapon, 1000 times more powerful than an atomic bomb

MARSHALL PLAN the recovery programme that provided money and resources to rebuild Europe after WW2

MUJAHIDEEN Islamic Guerrilla fighters

MUTUALLY ASSURED DESTRUCTION neither side would use nuclear weapons as it would mean their own destruction

NEUTRON BOMB a powerful nuclear weapon that could wipe out a large population

NUCLEAR WEAPON A weapon based on the power created by the splitting of the atom

PROPAGANDA messages persuading people to think or act in a certain way.

PROXY WAR An indirect War between the superpowers in which one side would provide money or resources to another country

PURGE The organised imprisonment or execution of a large number of people thought to be disloyal to a government

QUARANTINE placing someone or something in isolation

REFORMS changes made with the aim of improving how a country is run, or the aim of improving the lives of the people

REPARATIONS money or goods given to countries that have won a war by those who have lost.

SATELLITE STATE A country whose government seems independent, but is controlled by a more powerful one.

SECOND COLD WAR The period after 1980 when there was an increase in tensions between the superpowers.

SECRETARY-GENERAL The senior official in an organisation, such as the UN

SOCIALISM a political belief that the community should share available resources equally

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE An area where one country has a large amount of influence

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE A system that allowed the US to locate and shoot down missiles in the air

SUMMIT a meeting between world leaders where they talk face to face about key issues.

SUPERPOWER A country that has significantly more power than the others, either militarily or economically

TASK FORCE a military force used to achieve a specific goal

TELEGRAM an electronically delivered message

TORPEDO an underwater missile

U2 an American spy plane used to gather information on the Soviet Union and its allies

UNITED NATIONS an international organisation set up to resolve conflicts between countries in a peaceful way

US CONGRESS the American parliament, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

US SECRETARY OF STATE a senior American Politician, normally their chief diplomat.