



Summer Term
Term 3
History
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Care to Learn

Learn to Care

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Option B Task 1	Sparx Maths	Science Task 1
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
Thursday	Option A Task 2	Sparx Science	Option B Task 2
Friday	Science Task 2	English Task 2	

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A
History
Geography
Spanish

Option B
Geography
Health and Social Care
Psychology

Option C
Psychology
Sports Studies
Childcare
Drama

Half Term 5 (6 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 15th April 2024	Cornell Notes on: The Fall of Cromwell	Question: Explain one reason why Cromwell fell from power in 1540
Week 2 22nd April 2024	Revision Cards on: Europe after WW2	Question: Explain one importance of the Wartime Conference of Potsdam July 1945
Week 3 29th April 2024	Cornell Notes on: Actions of the USA	Question: Describe two consequences of the Truman Doctrine
Week 4 6th May 2024	Revision Cards on: Actions of the Soviet Union	Question: Describe two consequences of the Berlin Blockade
Week 5 13th May 2024	Cornell Notes on: Hungary	Question: Explain one importance of Nagy becoming leader of Hungary in 1956
Week 6 20th May 2024	Revision Cards on: Cuba	Question: Describe two consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis

Half Term 6 (7 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 7 3rd June 2024	Cornell Notes on: Czechoslovakia	Question: Describe 2 consequences of Dubcek becoming leader of Czechoslovakia
Week 8 10th June 2024	Revision Cards on: Detente	Question: Explain the importance of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan for Detente
Week 9 17th June 2024	Cornell Notes on: Second Cold War	Question: Explain one importance of Reagan becoming leader of the USA
Week 10 24th June 2024	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 11 1st July 2024	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 12 8th July 2024	Cornell Notes on: Gorbachev and Eastern Europe	Question: Explain one importance of Gorbachev becoming leader of the Soviet Union for Eastern Europe
Week 13 15th July 2024	Revision Cards on: Fall of the Soviet Union	Question: Explain the importance of the fall of the Berlin Wall for Eastern Europe

Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 - Fall of Cromwell

1. Henry had refused to consider marriage after the death of Jane Seymour but he still only had one son.
2. Cromwell persuaded him to consider a foreign marriage to give England an alliance against France and a possible Catholic invasion.
3. Henry had Anne's portrait- when he saw her in real life he thought of her as 'Flanders Mare'.
4. Cromwell persuaded him to marry her still in 1540. Henry regretted it; he blamed Cromwell.

EXECUTION of Cromwell:- Bill of Attainder charged Cromwell with treason so he had no chance to defend himself.

Why did Cromwell fall from power:-

Religion. Many Catholics disliked Cromwell for his role in the Reformation. They blamed him for the changes, not Henry. Henry started to have second thoughts about moving towards Protestant beliefs. In 1539 he supported the Act of Six Articles which moved ideas back to Catholicism. In 1540, Cromwell's enemies told Henry that Cromwell was supporting people who opposed the Act of Six Articles and that he wanted to make the Church more Protestant. The Duke of Norfolk was a Catholic and was deeply opposed to the religious changes. Norfolk, alongside the Bishop of Winchester persuaded Henry that Cromwell's reformation of the church had gone too far. Henry felt Cromwell was being disloyal and was endangering the King's soul as he was not prosecuting Protestant preachers who opposed the Act of Six Articles.

Enemies The Duke of Norfolk (Uncle of Anne Boleyn) believed that the King's advisors should be of noble birth and not low born upstarts like Cromwell and Wolsey. In June 1539, Norfolk and Cromwell had a public argument about whether Wolsey had been a loyal servant to the King. Cromwell still stood up for Wolsey. The Duke of Norfolk had a 19 year old niece called Catherine Howard. Norfolk introduced her to the King after his divorce from Anne so that when she became Queen he would gain more influence over Henry which would help him to get rid of Cromwell. The Duke of Norfolk was a Catholic and was deeply opposed to the religious changes. Norfolk, alongside the Bishop of Winchester persuaded Henry that Cromwell's reformation of the church had gone too far. In the early 1540s, the Duke of Norfolk instructed Catherine Howard to spread rumours that Cromwell was not putting in enough effort into securing the divorce from Anne of Cleves. If Cromwell was not around then the Duke of Norfolk could get closer to the King and influence his decisions.

Accusations (Ambition)
Cromwell was accused by his enemies of trying to build up his power and wealth over the course of 10 years, so that he could make himself as great as the King. Trying to rival the king's power was treason. Cromwell, like Wolsey, was of low birth and so disliked by the nobility. Claims were made that Cromwell had been planning to marry Henry's eldest daughter, Mary Tudor. This would make Cromwell a central member of the royal family. It would also be treason to be considering marrying Mary without Henry's permission

Divorce
Henry VIII needed a wife and this time he wanted a foreign wife. During the 1530s there were regular 'invasion scares' . The greatest of the scares came early in 1539 when Francis I and Charles V made a peace treaty and the Pope encouraged them to attack England to restore Catholicism. Henry therefore needed a wife to seal an alliance with another ruler to stop Catholic leaders thinking they could invade England. Advised by Cromwell, Henry selected Anne of Cleves. She was selected based on paintings of her and listening to reports on her. Anne of Cleves has unfairly gone down in history as the 'Flanders mare, who was so ugly that Henry divorced her within six months. The wedding was postponed for two days as Henry desperately tried to get out of the marriage. Cromwell persuaded him to go through with it, but Henry must have realised he had little choice. He needed an alliance: at that moment, Charles V and Francis I but he was extremely angry with Cromwell

Week 2 - The Beginnings of the Cold War 1943 - 45 (Europe after WW2)

The Grand Alliance

USA-led by Franklin Roosevelt

USSR- led by Josef Stalin

UK - led by Winston Churchill

Ideological differences;

USA- Capitalist

USSR communist

UK- focussed on Empire

Attitudes of;

Stalin- Suspicious and defensive due to having been attacked

Truman (1945+) Suspicious of communism

Churchill- Focussed on maintaining the British empire.

Post War Conferences

Tehran (1943)

- Second front line of WW2 opened up to ease pressure in the east
- USSR to help USA fight in Japan

Yalta (February 1945)

- Germany divided into four parts , shared between the zones
- The Nazis would be placed on trial at the end of the war in an international court
- The UN would be created

Potsdam Conference (1945)

Consequences

- Increased tension between USA and USSR due to soviet troops in Europe
- Communist government created in Poland

Outcomes

- Germany and Berlin divided , each one to be occupied by one of the allies
- Germany to pay reparations in equipment and material , most would go to the USSR who had suffered the most. USSR would be given ¼ of goods from western in return for food and coal

Week 3 - The Actions of the USA 1945-49

Impact of the Conferences

Atom Bomb- Dropped by the USA on Japan in August 1945, created fear and mistrust amongst the USSR as they believed the USA had dropped the second bomb to show their superiority over them

Long Telegram 1946- sent in 1946 by George Kennan, an American living in Moscow. He told Truman that he saw Stalin and the USSR as aggressive and warned of Soviet Expansion.He also believed that Stalin would back down if the USA took action. Outcome - this telegram was very influential on Truman and the idea of containment. It also led to the Novikov Telegram.

Novikov- a Soviet living in the USA sent a telegram to Stalin as a direct

USA's Actions in the 1940's

Truman Doctrine 1947 - USA introduced their policy of containment- keeping Communism confined to the area it was in (March 1947),The USA pledged to support any country wishing to resist communism. It would involve both weapons and financial aid.Originally this was specifically aimed at Greece and Turkey but extended to any European country. The USA were firmly committing themselves as the defenders of capitalism.

Marshall Plan - By this the USA promised to provide aid to help countries recover from WW2 . They did this because they believed one of the reasons countries were turning to communism was because they were poor. 17 billion dollars of aid was

response to the Long Telegram , it claimed the USA were trying to establish World Dominance. **Outcome-** This hardened Stalin's attitude toward the USA, worsened superpower relations.

promised to Europe in return for an agreement to trade with the USA. **This led to** Stalin accusing the USA of being selfish and trying to dominate Europe and Stalin withdrawing from discussions , end any hope of the Grand Alliance, reinforced Stalin's suspicion that the USA were trying to crush the USSR.
Accused the USA of dollar imperialism

Week 4 - The Actions of the Soviet Union 1945-9

USSR Actions in the 1940's

Buffer Zone- As the soviets moved through Eastern Europe at the end of WW2 they liberated countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia from the Nazis and replaced them with the Red Army. Stalin wanted to set up a protection zone between the Capitalist West and The Soviet Union. He did this because the Soviet Union had been invaded twice in the last 30 years. The soviets kept control of these countries they held rigged elections and used violence and intimidation

Cominform -This was set up by Stalin in direct response to the Truman Doctrine . It aimed to coordinate the communist parties in Europe and make sure they were following the Soviets in foreign and economic policies. (September 1947) This ensured they were not only communist but also controlled by Moscow. This was significant as it created greater division between East and West as cominform members were not allowed to contact non members The USA accused Stalin of being no better than Nazi Germany in their propaganda and actions

Comecon - This was the USSR's response to the Marshall plan. It aimed to control the economy of the Soviet States, they were told what to produce and gave the USSR access to their resources.

Both comecon and cominform were Stalin's response to what he saw as a threat - it increased tension and played a part in NATO being set up in 1949

Berlin Blockade and Airlift 1948-9

Causes;

- At the wartime conferences Germany and Berlin had been divided into zones of occupation (USA,GB,France and USSR) They were to set up a new government in their zones and help their area rebuild
- The USSR established communism in their zones , the rest capitalism
- In 1947 the USA and GB united their zones to create Bizonia, a year later France joined creating Trizonia
- Trizonia had benefited from the Marshall Plan and was recovering well. In 1948 a new currency was introduced into this Zone (Deutsche Mark)

All of these left Stalin feeling isolated and angry.

Events

- April 1948- Western Zones begin receiving Marshall Aid
- June 1948- west announce plans to introduce the new currency , the Deutsche Mark , the soviets introduce their own currency called the Otsmark
- Stalin was now determined to ensure that he got all of Berlin as it was in his zone. So on the 24th June , Stalin closed all road, rail and canal routes into Berlin as a way to starve out the west from Berlin
- Truman was determined to show he was serious about containment and so he launched Operation Vittles on the 28th June 1948. This involved the airlifting of supplies to West Berlin , 4600 tons per day. It supplied food, fuel and clothing. The airlift went on for 11 months.
- 12th May 1949 Stalin calls off the blockade.

Outcome

- Confirmed the division of Germany - officially became the **German Democratic Republic (East) and Federal Republic of Germany (west)**
- USA- clearly stood up to communism. USSR- humiliated
- **Formation of NATO** - committed the USA to Europe intensified the arms

Week 5 - Hungary

The Significance of the Arms Race - Timeline

1945- USA created the Atom Bomb , **giving them superiority over the uSSR's conventional weapons.**

1949- USSR gets the Atom Bomb

1952- USA gets the Hydrogen Bomb [1000X more powerful than atom bomb]

1953- USSR gets the Hydrogen Bomb.

1957- Both get Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles [ICBM]

Significance.

MAD- Mutually Assured Destruction

Changed attitudes to war- **weapons had previously been made to win wars, now they were made to stop war from happening**

Both sides spent significant amounts of money competing

Warsaw Pact

1955- West Germany was allowed to join NATO , this would have meant an armed and powerful Germany on the borders of the USSR

One week later, the Soviet Union created a communist defensive military alliance called the **Warsaw Pact**. Also known as the Eastern Bloc, leadership was entirely under Soviet control.

Hungary 1956

Events leading to the Uprising;

Hungary had been Led by Rakosi, harsh stalinist [Stalin died 1953] who was unpopular with the Hungarians

During 1956- people of Hungary began to protest about the **lack of political freedoms** [Rakosi used fear and secret police to control the protesters] **fuel shortages and poor harvests caused more** riots in Budapest so that Soviet Troops had to intervene to put them down.

Imre Nagy took over as new prime minister and he believed there should be personal freedom within communism and he persuaded Khrushchev (USSR) to allow some changes. Khrushchev had previously made a speech (Destalinisation speech) in which he had indicated he would allow some changes to take place. So Khrshchev agrees to remove his Red Army from Budapest.

Nagy then makes his big mistake because on the 1st November he announces Hungary will leave the Warsaw Pact.

Khrushchev's Response

Khrushchev can not allow that to happen so on the 4th November USSR invades using a 1000 tanks

Supporters of Nagy fought back in what was Known as the Hungarian uprising. They begged the west for support but none arrived.

As a consequence 20,000 killed including Nagy who was replaced by pro communist Janos Kadar.

Khrushchev had made it clear he could not allow any threat to his position or allow any country to leave the Warsaw Pact

Nagy was tried and executed - Khrushchev said his death was a ' lesson to the leaders of all socialist countries'

International reaction.

There was sympathy from the USA and some NATO members took in refugees but no military help. This was because Containment did not include the satellite states

The USA feared a nuclear war if they interfered. How ever this reflected badly on the West

Khrushchev strengthened his position and secured Warsaw Pact

Week 6 - Berlin Crisis 1958 / 9 and Cuba

Berlin 1958+

Causes:

1. Refugee problem - West Germany had received Marshall Aid, the economy was doing well whereas the standard of living in the East was poor. This led to the Brain Drain in which people moved to the West by 1958 3 million had migrated westwards..

2. Berlin Ultimatum Khrushchev said Berlin should be demilitarised and Western troops withdrawn, Berlin should be a free city. If not he would hand transport control over to East Germany - this would have forced the west to recognise East as a legitimate country. The USA did not want to do this so they asked for meetings with the USSR

Summits

Camp David 1959- Eisenhower and Khrushchev met and as a result the Berlin Ultimatum was withdrawn. Things were going well and they met again in Paris in 1960. However an American U2 spy plane was shot down as talks were prepared, Khrushchev walks out after Eisenhower would not apologise.

They met again in Vienna in 1961 when Kennedy was in power, Khrushchev saw him as weak and renewed the Berlin Ultimatum. No agreements made so the USA increased defence spending.

Berlin Wall

As the crisis progressed the Brain Drain increased - 40,000 a day.

On the 12th August 1961 a barbed wire fence was built around Berlin and through the East/West divide. This was eventually replaced by a wall.

Impact on US/Soviet Relations.

Negatives

- the Wall showed that relations had got worse so they have to be separated physically
- the Wall was a symbol of difference

Positives

- there was less likelihood of a war over Berlin- 'wall is better than a war' - Kennedy
- Reduced tension

Kennedy visit to West Berlin 1963

- Thousands turned out to see him
- Hugely popular- crowds chanting, flowers
- West Berliners were celebrating their freedom.

Cuba

Cuban Revolution- In January 1959, led by Fidel Castro and Che Guevara, the pro American government in Cuba was overthrown. Eisenhower was concerned due to economic links between Cuba and US business. Cuba's oil, electric and phone networks were controlled by Americans and the USA was a huge investor in sugar.

USA would only recognise the new government if they followed guidelines of the IMF, Castro nationalised all land and paid compensation to ex owners. Castro began appointing communists to his government in 1960 and began making deals with Khrushchev for USSR to buy Sugar (there was a secret clause regarding arms)

1961 -USA broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Significance of the Bay of Pigs.

Kennedy and the CIA attempted to invade Cuba and reinstate Batista the former pro-American leader as Head of Cuba. In April 1961- 1400 Cuban exiles landed at the Bay of Pigs believing the people of Cuba would rally to their cause. It was a humiliating defeat for the USA- looked like they were trying to spread their influence by force.

It also resulted in stronger relations between the USSR and Cuba. Castro declared himself a communist and asked Khrushchev to help him defend Cuba. In September 1961 the USSR declared it would supply arms to Cuba.

Events of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

14th Oct 1962- a U2 spy plane captured images of launch pads for ballistic missiles on Cuba pointing towards the USA. Kennedy was informed a fleet of Soviet Ships were sailing to Cuba (assumed to be carrying the missiles for the launch pad)

The US defence secretary claimed they would be operational in 2 weeks.

Excomm meets to decide US reaction. They then meet every day for 13 days. On the

22nd October Kennedy decides to set up a naval blockade around Cuba and prepares US citizens for war. 54 bombers with nuclear warheads prepared.. However on the

24th October- Soviet ships reach the blockade and turn around. This is followed by

Khrushchev sent Kennedy a telegram offering to remove the missiles if USA agree not to invade. A day later Khrushchev says he will remove the missiles if US remove their missiles from Turkey. Same day a U2 spy plane was shot down over Cuba.

28th October- Kennedy agrees to first telegram

Robert Kennedy had met with the Soviet ambassador in Washington and agreed to secretly remove Turkish missile bases.

Week 7 - Czechoslovakia

Key people: Brezhnev - Leader of Soviet Union Novotny - Leader of Czechoslovakia since 1957 Dubcek - leader of Czechoslovakia from 1968

Background to the Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia

1. The Czech economy was in decline - the standard of living was falling. Novotny refused to introduce reforms. The Czechs demanded reform and greater democracy.

2. Prague Spring

Dubcek replaced Novotny who introduced the Prague Spring.

These were a series of reforms (known as socialism with a human face) which included:-

- A. Greater political freedom
- B. Reduced power of the secret police
- c. Improved relations with the west
- d. Capitalism into the economy and greater democracy

Events of the the Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia

Brezhnev was worried that Czechoslovakia might leave the Warsaw Pact and under pressure from East Germany and Poland, he sent 1000s of Warsaw Pact troops into the country to regain control.

Consequences of the the Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia

1. Dubcek was arrested and sent to Moscow.
2. Brezhnev introduced the Brezhnev doctrine - no country would be allowed to leave the Warsaw Pact.
3. Relations between USA and the Soviet Union temporarily got worse.

Week 8 - Detente and Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

Key Words: Detente- the relaxing of tensions between the Soviet Union and USA Summit - meeting between heads of State

Cause of the period of Detente

1. The Cuban Missile Crisis had shown how dangerous the Arms Race was.
2. The cost of the Arms Race
3. The USA needed to concentrate on the Vietnam war
4. Fear of China

Events of the period of Detente

The Summits

1. **SALT 1 - 1972**- No further production of ICBMs / limited missile sites but neither side wanted to disarm first

2. **Helsinki Accords - 1975** - 3 baskets

- a. Security - European borders set
- b. Cooperation - joint space mission
- c. Human rights to be respected

b. **3. SALT 2 1979** - Limited nuclear delivery and the building of ICBMs - never happened because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The end of the period of Detente

Causes of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

1. The Soviets wanted to curb Islamic Fundamentalism because Brezhnev was worried that it would spread to the 30 million Muslims in the Soviet Union
2. The USA supported the Mujahideen in their fight with the Soviets.

Consequence of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

1. The invasion of Afghanistan ended Detente and started the Second Cold War.

2. The Carter Doctrine - USA would use military force to defend its national interests in the Persian Gulf. They also promised military aid to the countries around Afghanistan. Carter had to take strong action because in November 1979 the US embassy staff were held as hostages in Iran.

USA 1979-80

The problems had been growing for Carter (USA) due to a belief that the USA has gone soft on its opponents. For example, the Iran Embassy siege which had lasted 444 days, when a group of Muslims seized 52 American hostages.

Olympic Boycott

The was led by the USA in 1980 and supported by 60 other nations
The USSR were hoping the games would be their opportunity to promote communism and the boycott was very effective-USSR were angry and this led to a deterioration in relations.

In 1984 the USSR boycotted the LA Olympics with 15 communist countries.

Carter Doctrine

In January 1980 the USA would repel by force if necessary any threat to US interest in the Persian Gulf. They were determined to protect the oil in this region

The US imposed economic sanctions on the USSR and began sending weapons and money to the Mujahideen in Afghanistan. This formally ended Detente. Some historians argue the USA deliberately overreacted in this way to get out of Detente.

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Ronald Reagan and Second Cold war

Attitude:

He viewed the USSR as the evil empire and that the USA were the 'good'. He believed that he should stamp out the evils of communism. He was prepared to negotiate with the Soviets but only from a position of strength

Significance and Second Cold War.

Reagan persuaded congress to increase spending on arms. He introduced new weapons such as Trident submarines and the neutron bomb
He introduced the Reagan Doctrine which said the USA would support groups trying to overthrow communist governments, this was particularly in places such as El Salvador. Reagan said it was the first rollback of communism since WW2.
He also believed that it was now possible to have a target nuclear war so he replaced the concept of MAD with the concept of NUTS

Strategic Defence Initiative.

Reagan knew the soviet economy was struggling, he hoped that by increasing spending he could cause problems for the USSR. In 1983, Star Wars or SDI was announced. This was a series of satellites in orbit carrying powerful lasers that could shoot down Soviet Missiles and stop them harming the USA.
It broke the Outer Space treaty but was years from being ready.
This was the turning point in the cold war, the USSR knew they would have to invest huge amounts to develop and were not technologically ready
It was a major factor in Gorbachev's new thinking.

Week 12 - Gorbachev

Gorbachev.

Attitude and New thinking:

- Became leader in 1985 , aware of the serious economic problems caused by the arms race , the low standard of living and the unrest in the satellite states.
- Knew that soviet economy could not continue on and wanted to make reforms.

Perestroika- reconstruction - reforming the economy to include some of the things that made capitalism successful

Glasnost- openness - less fear and allowing opposition

- Dropped the Brezhnev Doctrine
- Reduced spending on arms and withdrew from Afghanistan

Sinatra Doctrine

This announced that the Soviet Union would no longer be using the Brezhnev Doctrine

INF Treaty:

- 1987
- Washington Summit
- Eliminated nuclear and conventional ground launched ballistic missile and cruise missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,500 kilometres
- By 1st June 1991 - 2,692 weapons destroyed
- Both nations were allowed to inspect each other military installations
- Reagan said it was the realisation of 'an impossible vision'

Week 13 - The Falls

Fall of the Soviet Union and the End of the Cold War

Reykjavik Summit 1986- Discussions about rearmament

INF Treaty 1987- Agreement that both USA and Soviets would reduce their nuclear weapons and they could inspect each others weapons.

Sinatra Doctrine - Replaced the Brezhnev Doctrine. The Soviet Union would no longer get involved in the affairs of the satellite countries and they would withdraw the Red Army from Europe

Hungary 1988 - became a multi- party state and non communists became part of the Government.

Poland 1988 - strikes led by shipbuilding Union Solidarity . Elections saw Solidarity win and a first non communist government

Czechoslovakia 1989 - Velvet revolution. A bloodless revolution saw the end of communism

Romania 1989 - Demonstrations were put down by secret police. Huge crowds continued to protest and booed the President Ceausescu who fled. Captured and killed. Non communists took control

East Germany October 1989 -mass protests against the communist regime. The border was opened by the government and the wall pulled down. Free elections reunited Germany

1989 Malta Conference- Gorbachev and Bush declared the Cold War was over

Warsaw Pact 1990 military cooperation ended between the countries of the Warsaw Pact but it wasn't formally disbanded until July 1991.

Collapse of Soviet Union:

- A. Gorbachev found he was opposed by most of soviet society.
- B. In August 1991 there was an attempt to remove him from power (coup d'etat) which was defeated by Boris Yeltsin, Moscow Mayor.
- C. Gorbachev had lost his authority so he resigned in December 1991 and this ended the Soviet Union.

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 15th April 2024	Topic: The Fall of Cromwell	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 22nd April 2024

Question: Explain one importance of the Wartime Conference of Potsdam July 1945

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 29th April 2024	Topic: Actions of the USA 1945-9	Revision guide page
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 29th April 2024

Question: Describe two consequences of the Truman Doctrine

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 13th May 2024	Topic: Hungary 1956	Revision guide page
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Questions	

Summary

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 20th May 2024

Question: Describe two consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 3rd June 2024	Topic: Czechoslovakia	Revision guide page
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 3rd June 2024

Question: Describe 2 consequences of Dubcek becoming leader of Czechoslovakia

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 10th June 2024

Question: Explain the importance of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan for Detente

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 17th June 2024	Topic: Second Cold War	Revision guide page
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 10: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Date: 24th June 2024	Topic: Mock Revision	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 10: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date: 24th June 2024	Topic: Mock Revision	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 11: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Date: 1st July 2024	Topic: Mock Revision	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 11: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date: 1st July 2024	Topic: Mock Revision	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 12: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 8th July 2024	Topic: Gorbachev and Eastern Europe	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 13: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 15th July 2024

Question: Explain the importance of the fall of the Berlin Wall for Eastern Europe

Answer:

WEEK 13: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

Week 2

Revision Card on Europe After WW2 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who was in the Grand Alliance?2. What type of ideology did the USA have?3. Who was the leader of the USSR after WW2?4. What was decided at the Tehran conference?5. What was decided about Germany at the Yalta Conference?6. When was the Potsdam Conference?7. What would the USSR get from the Potsdam Conference?	Answers
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Week 4

Revision Card on Actions of the Soviet Union <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What did the USSR create in Eastern Europe?2. Why did they create this?3. What was Cominform?4. What was it set up in response to?5. What was Comecon?6. Why was the Berlin Blockade set up?7. How did the USA respond to it?	Answers
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Week 6

Revision Card on Cuba <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who became leader of Cuba in January 1959?2. Where did the USA attempt to retake Cuba?3. Who did Cuba make an agreement with over sugar and weapons?4. How did Kennedy find out about the missiles on Cuba?5. What did he do about those missiles?6. What did the Soviet leader send to Kennedy?7. What was agreed in secret?	Answers
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Week 8

Revision Card on Detente	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What decade was Detente?2. What caused Detente?3. What was discussed at SALT 1?4. What were the 3 main areas discussed at Helsinki?5. Why was SALT2 never signed?6. Who did the USA support in Afghanistan?7. What did Carter pledge to protect?	



Week 13

Revision Card on Fall of the Soviet Union	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What were Glasnost and Perestroika?2. What did the Sinatra Doctrine say?3. Which doctrine did it replace?4. Which country elected Solidarity as its new leaders?5. When did the Berlin Wall fall?6. What happened to Gorbachev in August 1991?7. When did the Soviet Union formally fall?	

