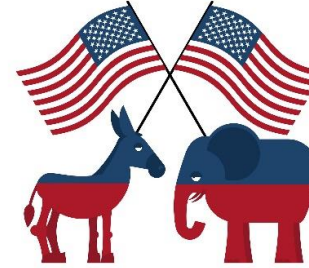


Enquiry: How successful was the civil rights movement?

Outline: At the start of the 20th century, Black Americans in the USA were actively discriminated against at all levels of society and they faced huge challenges. However, progress was made in many areas through the hard work of many people and many significant reforms were achieved, despite strong opposition.

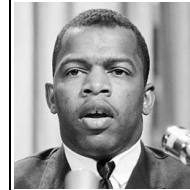
History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 1



Key vocabulary:

- African American:** Americans who were descended from people taken to America as slaves from Africa.
- Black Power:** campaign to have pride in being a Black person. Some groups advocated using violence to gain rights.
- Boycott:** to refuse to use something like people not using buses in Montgomery.
- Civil rights:** Basic human rights that everyone should have.
- Civil Rights Movement:** campaign to achieve equal rights for Black Americans through using peaceful methods.
- CORE:** civil rights group set up in Chicago in 1942 which used boycotts as a tactic but later became more radical.
- Direct action:** gain attention for your cause through methods like marches, boycotts, sit-ins.
- Freedom rides:** protesters travelling on inter-state buses whilst ignoring the law to segregate on these.
- Ghetto:** poor area in cities where Black Americans tended to live, like Harlem in NY.
- Jim Crow Laws:** laws in the South of the USA where Black Americans were separated from white Americans.
- Lynching:** take someone captive and murder them, normally by hanging.
- MIA:** group set up by Dr King to run the bus boycott
- Militant:** in favour of confrontation or violence.
- NAACP:** National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which was set up in 1909 to campaign for equal rights.
- Nation of Islam:** group that supported Black Power. Malcolm X and Muhammed Ali were members.
- Segregation:** separating people in the South due to the colour of their skin in areas like transport, schools, diners, toilets...
- Sit-ins:** where students sat in the white section of a diner and refused to leave.
- SCLC:** set up by Dr King to organise protests across the country.
- SNCC:** at first a civil rights group, but then a Black Power group
- The South:** the more openly racist areas of the USA like Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.
- WCC:** White Citizen Councils set up by white people to oppose civil rights for all.

Key individuals.



John Lewis.
Worked for SNCC but Joined Dr King at the Selma march. Fought Civil rights his whole life.



Claudette Colvin.
She was a 15 year-old who refused to move from her seat on a bus months before Parks and was arrested.



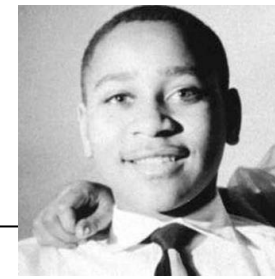
Tommie Smith.
One of two US athletes who made the Black Power salute

President	Dates	Party	Events
Harry Truman	1945-1953	Democrat	Made a speech to 10,000 NAACP members at the Lincoln memorial. Faced opposition from Dixiecrats in the 1948 election like Strom Thurmond.
Dwight Eisenhower	1953-1961	Republican	1954: Brown v. Topeka 1955 Murder of Emmett Till 1955-56 Montgomery Bus Boycott 1957: Little Rock 9 and Civil Rights Act
John F. Kennedy	1961-1963	Democrat	1963 Birmingham March 1963 Washington March
Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1968	Democrat	1964 Civil Rights Act 1964 Freedom Summer 1965 Assassination of Malcolm X 1965 Selma March and Voting Rights Act 1968 Assassination of King 1968 Civil Rights Act
Richard Nixon	1968-1974	Republican	Pushed for affirmative action Employed more black officials in the White House like James Farmer Set up more training for black people and tax breaks to white businesses that worked in black neighbourhoods



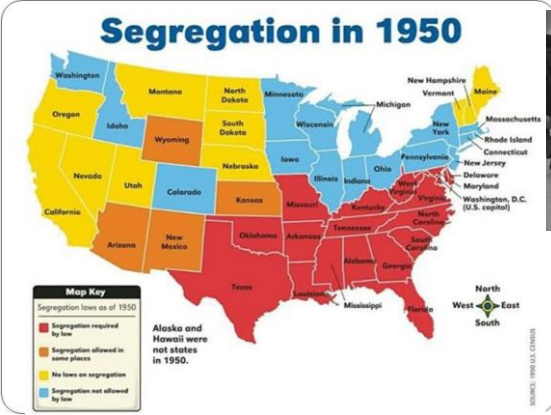
Enquiry: How successful was the civil rights movement?

History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 1



Key facts on the Black Power movement

Watts race riots in 1965 in LA.
Between 1964 and 1968 there were 300 major riots in 250 cities.
The Black Panthers (BPP) were set up in 1966 and had 5,000 members by 1968.
BPP did gun patrols and charity work
Leaders like Elijah Muhammad for the Nation of Islam and Stokely Carmichael for the SNCC
Malcolm X and Muhammed Ali joined the Nation of Islam.
1965 Malcolm X assassinated in Harlem, NY. 15,000 attended his funeral
1968 Kerner Report on riots
1968 Mexico Olympics Black Power salute: Tommie Smith and John Carlos
Both SNCC and CORE closed due to lack of support.
Black Panthers lost leaders in police shoot-outs.

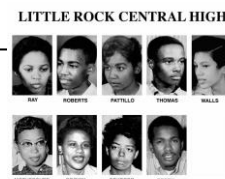


Key facts on civil rights in the 1960s

Over 70,000 students sat in the “wrong” section in diners in sit-ins. Over 3,000 students were arrested after the first one in Greensboro, N. Carolina in 1960.
SNCC set up in 1960.
Freedom rides in 1961 led to attacks like the Anniston bombing.
James Meredith tried to attend the University of Mississippi and students rioted in 1962.
In May 1963, Birmingham Alabama saw 30,000 march, including children. The police chief “Bull” Connor used dogs, fire hoses, tear gas and prods and Dr King was arrested.
In August 1963, Washington march of 200,000 Black Americans and 50,000 white Americans at the Lincoln Memorial where King made “I have a dream” speech.
Freedom Summer in Mississippi in 1964 saw the murder of activists by the KKK.
1964 Civil Rights Act ended segregation.
1965 Voting Rights Act ended literacy tests.
1966 James Meredith leads the March Against Fear
1966 King went to Chicago to help campaign but riots happened in the ghetto.
1968 Civil Rights Act improved housing.

Key facts on civil rights in the 1950s

Literacy tests like the Louisiana test made voting difficult.
1948 Shelley v. Kraemer when the Supreme Court ruled that rules stopping black people from buying homes in white neighbourhoods were unconstitutional.
Supreme Court ruled against segregation in areas like dining cars (Henderson v. US)
separation in universities (McLaurin v. Oklahoma) and at the university of Texas.
1954 Brown v Topeka for Linda Brown (21 blocks; nearest school was 7) ruled education segregation to be unconstitutional. Led to the setting up of WCC across the South.
1955 Emmett Till murdered in Mississippi.
1955-56 Montgomery bus boycott – company lost 65% profits and \$1 million. Lasted over a year. MIA helped and inspired 20 other boycotts.
1956 Browder v Gayle confirmed desegregated buses.
Dr King set up the SCLC in 1957 after the boycott.
1957 Little Rock 9 in Arkansas. Eisenhower sent in 1,100 soldiers to help students like Ernest Green and Elizabeth Eckford. Governor Orval Faubus blocked the 9.
Only 2500 schools out of 2 million in Arkansas, Alabama, S Carolina and Mississippi were not de-segregated.



Furthering learning

Want to find out more about the fight for civil rights?



Prior learning?
Rights and equality
Segregation

Enquiry: How successful was the civil rights movement?

History – GCSE
Knowledge Organiser
Topic 1

Make sure you think about what the source SUGGESTs to you.

Give two things you can infer from source B about Guerrilla Tactics used in South Vietnam.
Inference Skills (4)

Use the writing frame below to help you achieve this:

What I can infer is:

Details in the source that tell me this:

What I can infer is:

Details in the source that tell me this:

Exam skill focus: 4 mark inference questions = 5 minutes

- What can you INFER from the source?
- What tells you this?

If someone states that Martin Luther King organized lots of marches and events like the Bus Boycott I can INFER that he was really important to the Civil Rights movement.

What to focus on	Starting sentences
What does the source SUGGEST about the topic? Then back this up with a quote from the source. x2	I can infer that.... "Quote the source"

Developing	Secure	Exceeding
I can use quotes from the source.	I can make an inference from a source	I can make an inference from a source
	I can quote from the source to support the inference	I can quote from the source to support the inference
		I can do this TWICE!

Enquiry: How successful was the civil rights movement?

History – GCSE
Knowledge Organiser
Topic 1

Nature = type of source like a painting or letter
Origin = date made and who made it
Purpose = why it was made = motivate/justify/persuade

Exam skill focus: 8 mark How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into... = 5 minutes to read the sources and 10 minutes to answer the question

- What is the nature, origin and purpose of a source?
- What knowledge makes a source useful?

Developing	Secure	Exceeding
I can explain how a source can be useful/not useful in a PEE paragraph.	I can explain how useful a source is and then make a judgement based on this information in a PEEL paragraph.	I can make a complex judgement on the usefulness and purpose of a source – linking this to the date of the source.
I am starting to think about the nature, origin and purpose of the source.	I can accurately comment on the purpose of a source	I can use detailed own knowledge to test a source
I can use some own knowledge to test a source	I can use own knowledge to test a source	I can begin to think about the conscious and subconscious bias of a source.

What to focus on	Starting sentences
One paragraph on Source B and another paragraph on Source C.	Source B is useful because...
Does the source FIT your own knowledge?	This is shown by...
What is the NATURE of the source? Does this make it useful?	
What is the ORIGIN of the source? Does this make it useful?	The source is also useful due to its purpose which was to...
What is the PURPOSE of the source? Does this make it useful?	

Point = One way the source is useful is...
Evidence = This is shown by the nature of the source...
Explain = This is useful because...

Enquiry: How was the US involved in Vietnam?

Outline: In 1954, Vietnam was under occupation by the French but there was a strong resistance movement led by Ho Chi Minh. Once the French had been beaten, the USA feared the spread of communism in Vietnam so they intervened to support the South against the North.

President	Dates	Party	Events
Harry Truman	1945-1953	Democrat	Supported the French in Vietnam – gave them \$3 billion and 80% of their equipment
Dwight Eisenhower	1953-1961	Republican	French lost Battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954. Supported the leader of South Vietnam, Diem with military advisers and money (\$7 billion). Diem rigged the 1956 elections.
John F. Kennedy	1961-1963	Democrat	Supported the leader of South Vietnam, Diem with military advisers (16,000, 300 helicopters and money). Supported the Strategic Hamlet Programme in 1962. Allowed ARVN to assassinate Diem in 1963.
Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1968	Democrat	Allowed Operation Plan 34A which then led to the Gulf of Tonkin Incident in 1964. Used Tonkin to get Congress's support for military intervention with first troops arriving in 1965 and Operation Rolling Thunder began. After the 1968 Tet Offensive, realised Vietnam was unwinnable and decided to not stand for re-election.
Richard Nixon	1968-1974	Republican	Elected in 1968 promising to end the War. Started peace talks in Paris in 1969. Started Vietnamisation in March 1969. Bombed Cambodia in 1969 and supported attacks on Laos in 1971. 1970 Kent State Massacre. Visited the USSR in 1970 and China in 1972. Operation Linebacker in 1972. Was affected by the Watergate scandal in 1972 which forced him to resign. Paris peace agreement in 1973.

History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 2



Key individuals.



North Vietnam was led by **Ho Chi Minh**, who was a **communist**. He was supported by the **Chinese who supplied money and weapons**.



South Vietnam was led by **Diem a Catholic** who was **anti-communist**. He was **supported by The USA**. After his assassination, the USA supported S Vietnam with **soldiers and \$**.



General Westmoreland. Leader of the US forces in Vietnam. Believed he wasn't given enough resources by Presidents to achieve his goals.

Key vocabulary:

17th parallel: line that Vietnam was divided along into North and South
Agent Orange: chemical weapon used by the US as a defoliant.
ARVN: Army of South Vietnam which supported the USA.
Booby traps: designed to hurt US soldiers with mines or bamboo sticks. Caused 11% of injuries.
Censorship: banning information from being revealed
Communism: an ideology where everyone is meant to be equal and wealth is shared out.
Containment: policy of the USA to control the spread of Communism.
Domino Theory: Eisenhower's idea that communism could spread through Asia like a line of dominos falling.
Fragging: deliberately killing your own officer.
Guerrilla war: hit and run tactics to defeat a larger enemy
Hanging off the American's belts: VC tactic to stick close to the US soldiers and ambush them. Caused 51% of injuries.
Ho Chi Minh trail: supply route from the North to the South, through Laos and Cambodia along 15,000 km and transporting 60 tonnes a day with 40,000 helpers.
Ideology: a system of ideas which some people can follow obsessively.
Napalm: mix of fuel and gel used as a weapon to burn the jungle.
Operation Linebacker: bombing of sites in N Vietnam. In 1972.
Operation Rolling Thunder: Blanket bombing of Vietnam by the USA
Proxy war: a war fought indirectly between countries, often in another country.
Psychological warfare: VC tactics to harm the mental health of US soldiers.
Strategic Hamlet Programme: Diem policy to separate villagers from the VietCong by moving them to new locations that were fortified. This was deeply unpopular.
Truman Doctrine: President Truman's policy to help countries who asked for support in stopping the spread of communism
Tunnel system: built by the VietCong to protect their forces with 300km of tunnels and whole villages underground.
USSR: Soviet Union, led by Stalin until his death in 1953.
VietCong: communist guerrilla army in the South fighting against the US forces and ARVN.
Vietminh: Ho Chi Minh's army from the North.
Vietnamisation: US policy to leave Vietnam by training ARVN soldiers so they could resist attacks from the VC.
Zippo raids: search and destroy missions to attack villages and search for VC.

Enquiry: How was the US involved in Vietnam?

History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 2

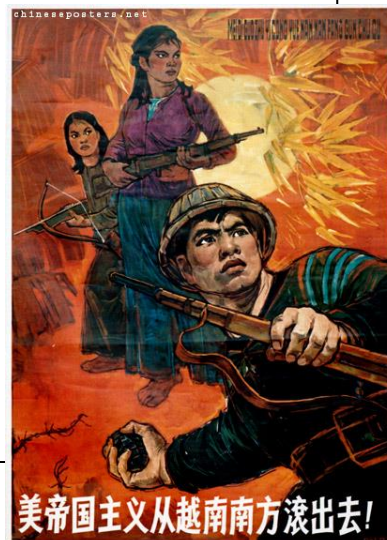


Key facts on the end of the war:

Nixon wanted to achieve “peace with honor” with Vietnam. In March 1969 Nixon allowed Cambodia to be bombed to destroy VC bases and the Ho Chi Minh Trail. He withdrew 25,000 US troops from S Vietnam and by the end of the year, 60,000 more soldiers had left. In 1971 Nixon supported an attack on Laos by ARVE but it failed. In 1972 the VC launched a counter-attack and beat ARVN. Nixon then ordered Operation Linebacker. The Pentagon Papers leaked info about presidents lying to the American people = credibility gap Nixon’s team was caught spying on the Democratic Party in an election year which led to the Watergate scandal and Nixon’s resignation. By 1972, 140,000 US soldiers were left in Vietnam – 400,000 had left Henry Kissinger, helped by the Soviets, agreed a peace deal with North Vietnam in 1973 By the end of 1973, all US soldiers had left Vietnam. December 1974, North Vietnam attacked the South. The capital, Saigon fell to North Vietnam by April 1975

Key facts on the events of the War up to 1968

200,000 soldiers sent to Vietnam by the end of 1965. Operation Rolling Thunder lasted 3 years (meant to last 8 weeks) and dropped 1 million tonnes of bombs. New cluster bombs were used called mother bombs or pineapple bombs. Each one released 600 smaller bombs. VietCong carried MK-47s whilst the US had M16s but the VC used 90% of captured weapons. Main booby traps were bouncing betties or punji sticks. Amputations for US soldiers were up by 300% compared to WW2. In the TET Offensive in January 1968, 84,000 VC fighters took over 100 cities. One VC unit tried to capture Gen Westmoreland’s HQ and the US embassy in Saigon. At Tet, the VC lost 10,000 and the Vietminh lost 50,000. The US and ARVN lost 10,000 men. Gen Westmoreland asked Johnson for 200,000 more soldiers to win the war but was refused. 300 US soldiers were now dying every week and the war cost \$30 billion a year. Between 1966 and 1971, the Viet Cong killed 27,000 civilians. War cost \$400,000 per VC found. 6 deaths for every weapon found.



Key facts on the causes of the War.

After the Japanese occupation of WW2 which the VietMinh helped to end, France tried to regain control of Vietnam as the colonial power. The VietMinh heavily resisted the French until the battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954 where the French lost with 11,000 casualties. Vietnam was now divided along the 17th parallel. The North was communist and controlled by Ho Chi Minh. The South was allied to the USA and led by Diem. Many in the South hated Diem and wanted to overthrow him. He locked 100,000 in camps. The communist VietCong (NLF) was formed in 1960 to resist Diem and they started a civil war in 1957 supported by Ho in the North using the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The USA wanted to stop the domino theory from becoming a reality so they intervened to support Diem with money and advisers. This support ended in 1963 when ARVN was allowed to assassinate Diem. After Kennedy’s assassination, Johnson escalated the situation further by allowing raids and patrolling on N. Vietnam. In August 1964, the USS Maddox trespassed into the Gulf of Tonkin and set off the incident which triggered the war. Johnson asked Congress to allow him to send the armed forces into Vietnam and Operation Rolling Thunder began.

Prior learning?

Escalation
Ideology

Furthering learning

Want to find out more about the Vietnam War?



Enquiry: How was the US involved in Vietnam?

History – GCSE
Knowledge Organiser
Topic 2

Types of cause

Preconditions: causes that are around for a very long time

Underlying: long term causes that build over time

Trigger: short term cause that directly leads to the event

Catalyst: a cause that speeds up the event

Turning point: a cause that changes everything



Exam skill focus: 12 mark Explain why...

= 15 minutes

- Why do events happen?
- What are short and long term causes?

What to focus on

Starting sentences

At least two paragraphs on different reasons

One cause of...

Use the suggested bullet points to help you BUT if you are aiming for 7+ you need to mention OTHER information.

The most significant cause was...

Think about short and long term causes or types of cause like political, economic or military.

This cause led to...

Developing

I can make a judgement on why an event happened, using causes in a PEEL paragraph.

I can identify long and short term causes and use these in my answers.

Secure

I can make a judgement on the significance of causes in a PEEL paragraph.

I can make links between different causes in my response.

Exceeding

I can make a complex judgement on the significance of causes in a PEEL paragraph.

I can use detailed own knowledge to support my answer

I can sustain my judgement throughout my answer.

Point = A key cause was...

Evidence = This cause led to...

Explain = This is important because...

Enquiry: What was the reaction to US involvement in Vietnam?

Outline: After the Tet Offensive, the Vietnam War became increasingly unpopular amongst the American public. The media reported the full extent of the war and this was taken up by many different people who then protested about the war and how it was being fought. This put pressure on the government to end the war as quickly as possible and Nixon was elected to do this. However the USA found that it was far more difficult to end a war than start one.

History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 3



Key vocabulary:

ARVN: Army of South Vietnam which supported the USA.
Conscientious objectors: those who refuse to fight in a war as they believe it is wrong.
Counter-culture: refusing to live by the cultural rules of your society.
Draft: Force someone to join the war through conscription
Fragging: deliberately killing your own officer.
Guerrilla war: hit and run tactics to defeat a larger enemy.
Ideology: a system of ideas which some people can follow obsessively.
MACV: army organisation set up to try and control journalist reporting from Vietnam
Patriots: those with a fierce love of their country
Psychological warfare: VC tactics to harm the mental health of US soldiers.
Red Scare: American fear of communism
Silent majority: most people in the USA whom Nixon appealed to for support.
Viet Cong: communist guerrilla army in the South fighting against the US forces and ARVN.
Watergate scandal: when Nixon's team was caught spying on the Democrats and his lies about this led to Nixon's resignation before he could be impeached.

President	Dates	Party	Events
Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1968	Democrat	The reporting of the 1968 Tet Offensive put pressure on Johnson to resign. He decided not to run for president in the elections of November 1968.
Richard Nixon	1968-1974	Republican	Elected in 1968 promising to end the War. Started peace talks in Paris in 1969. Started Vietnamisation in March 1969. Bombed Cambodia in 1969 and supported attacks on Laos in 1971. 1970 Kent State Massacre Visited the USSR in 1970 and China in 1972. Operation Linebacker in 1972. Was affected by the Watergate scandal in 1972 which forced him to resign Paris peace agreement in 1973.
Gerald Ford	1974-1977	Republican	Asked Congress for support to help South Vietnam against the North but was refused. 1975 the South fell to the North and Vietnam was united as one communist country.

Key individuals.



Walter Cronkite.

A respected CBS journalist whose reports, especially after Tet turned public opinion against the War.



Henry Kissinger.

Nixon's Secretary of State who was in charge of finding a solution to the Vietnam War.



Allison Krause

One of the 4 students killed by state police at the Kent State protest against the bombing of Cambodia.

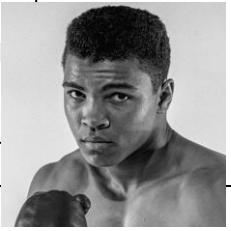


Impact of the War:

2 million civilians killed and 5 million injured
 5.4 million acres of forest was destroyed
 11 million refugees
 Vietnam took 20 years to recover and 1 million left
 58,220 US soldiers killed and 303,704 wounded (75,000 with severe injuries)
 Cost of \$167 billion

Enquiry: What was the reaction to US involvement in Vietnam?

History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 3



Key facts on problems caused by the War

Average age of a US soldier was 19.
 Drug use was common with 30% of soldiers used heroin.
 41% of US recruits were Black, despite making up only 11% of the US population.
 In March 1968, the My Lai massacre saw approx. 400-500 civilians murdered by Charlie Company who had suffered heavy casualties at Tet.
 Ron Ridenhour revealed the story the next year and the soldiers were investigated.
 Time magazine published graphic images of the victims.
 Only one was convicted: Lt Calley and he was later freed by Nixon in 1974.
 Calley admitted to killing 109 people but was found guilty of only 22 murders.
 PTSD led to atrocities like My Lai.
 After My Lai was revealed, the largest anti-war protest of 700,000 took place in 1969.
 Johnson failed in his Great Society due to the cost of Vietnam.
 850,000 veterans had severe PTSD.



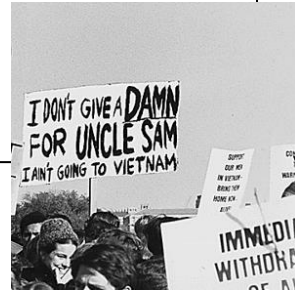
Furthering learning

Want to find out more about the Vietnam War?



Key facts on the protests against the War.

In October 1965 – first anti-war demonstrations in 90+ cities which then increased by Oct 1967 which saw 100,000 march on the Lincoln memorial and 30,000 went to the Pentagon.
 Protests increased as negative news coverage increased (500,000 protested outside the White House in 1969)
 SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) set up in 1960 and had 3,000 members by 1975.
 Hey, Hey LBJ, how many kids did you kill today? This was a famous protest chant.
 Vietnam Veterans Against the War formed in 1967 – many threw away their medals
 In 1968 there were 100+ demos with on average 40,000 protesters.
 By 1967, 15,000 had died with 110,000 wounded.
 The average age of death was 23.
 Famous protest songs included “Give peace a chance” by John Lennon and “War, what’s it good for?” by Edwin Starr.
 4 students killed on 4th May 1970 at Kent State University in Ohio at an anti-Vietnam protest including Allison Krause. 8 guardsmen were arrested but the charges were dismissed.
 On 15 May 1970 another incident happened at a protest at Jackson State College (all-Black college in Mississippi) where police shot dead two students and wounded 12.
 Hard hat riot in 1970 in New York.
 Red Scare (McCarthyism) led to a rise in patriotism.



Key facts on the media and the War.

In 1964 there were only 40 journalists in Vietnam. By 1968 it was 400.
 By 1961, 93% of homes had a colour TV
 “What the hell is going on? I thought we were winning the war?” Walter Cronkite after the Tet Offensive.
 When President Johnson heard that Cronkite had turned against the war he said “if I have lost Cronkite, I’ve lost the country”
 Media showed images like Kim Phuc after a napalm attack and a S Vietnam police chief shooting a suspected VC in the head in February 1968
 Hamburger Hill was a pointless battle that cost 70 lives with 400 wounded in May 1969.
 Life magazine published the names and faces of all 242 soldiers killed in one week in June 1969.
 By 1968 there were 500,000 US soldiers in Vietnam and 40,000 drafted per month.
 Muhammed Ali refused the draft and was sentenced to prison (overturned) and banned from boxing for 3 years.
 By 1971, 66% of Americans wanted the war to end as quickly as possible.

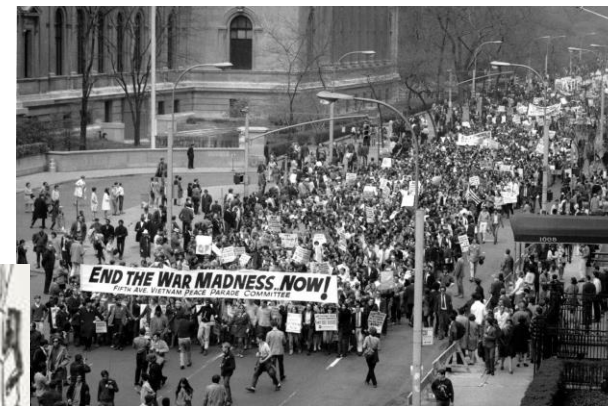


Prior learning?

Ideology
 Rebellion

Enquiry: What was the reaction to US involvement in Vietnam?

History – GCSE
Knowledge
Organiser
Topic 3



Historical skill focus: interpretations

4 mark question: Study two interpretations. What is the main difference between their views? = 5 minutes (5 more to read the interpretations)

- What does an interpretation tell us?
- How do they differ?



Developing

I can identify a difference between the interpretations.

Secure

I can identify and describe a difference between the interpretations.

I can decide whether an interpretation is positive or negative.

Exceeding

I can explain a difference between the interpretations.

I can support this with a quotation from the interpretations.

What to focus on:

Starting sentences

What does each interpretation tell you?

How do they differ? Find ONE key difference.

Quote from the interpretation to support your answer.

No own knowledge! Focus just on content of the interpretations

The main difference between the two interpretations is...

This is a difference because...



Point = The main difference is...
Evidence = This is shown by...
Explain = This is different because...



Enquiry: What was the reaction to US involvement in Vietnam?

Historical skill focus: interpretations

4 mark question: Study two interpretations. Suggest ONE reason why the interpretations have different views. = 5 minutes

You can use Sources B and C to help.

- What does an interpretation tell us?
- Why do they differ?

History – GCSE

Knowledge

Organiser

Topic 3



Developing

I can identify a reason for a difference between the interpretations.

Secure

I can identify and describe a reason for a difference between the interpretations.

Exceeding

I can identify and describe a reason for a difference between the interpretations.

I can use Sources B and C to support or contradict an interpretation.

Point = The main reason for the difference is...
Evidence = This is shown by...
Explain = This is because...



What to focus on:

Starting sentences

Look at WHO said the interpretation – why do they differ?

A reason why the interpretations differ is...

Possible reasons could be that they focus on different aspects of the same topic?

Their book title suggests a different focus as a historian?

They are a certain TYPE of historian (military, political. Social...)

Can use the Sources from Q3a to support an interpretation.

Enquiry: What was the reaction to US involvement in Vietnam?

History – GCSE
Knowledge
Organiser
Topic 3



Historical skill focus: interpretations
16 mark question : How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about _____.
= 20 minutes. 4 extra marks for SPaG

- What does an interpretation tell us?
- Why do they differ?

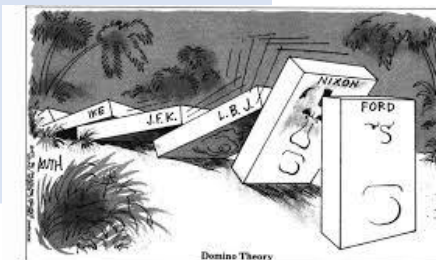
Developing	Secure	Exceeding
<p>I can decide whether an interpretation is convincing with detailed evidence.</p> <p>I can write a PEE paragraph.</p> <p>I can explain the purpose of an interpretation.</p> <p>I can make a judgement.</p>	<p>I can decide whether an interpretation is convincing with detailed evidence.</p> <p>I can write a PEEL paragraph with a balanced answer.</p> <p>I can sustain my answer to make a judgement</p>	<p>I can decide whether an interpretation is convincing with a detailed range of evidence.</p> <p>I can write a PEEL paragraph with a balanced answer.</p> <p>I can sustain my answer for a complex judgement</p>

What to focus on:

Starting sentences

- What does the interpretation show? Does this fit your own knowledge?
- What is the historian's opinion? Is he/she right?
- Do any of the above make the interpretation convincing?
- Which interpretation is the most convincing?
- Check SPaG!

- Interpretation 2 is convincing because...
- This is shown by...
- The other interpretation is less/more convincing because...
- Overall the most convincing interpretation is...

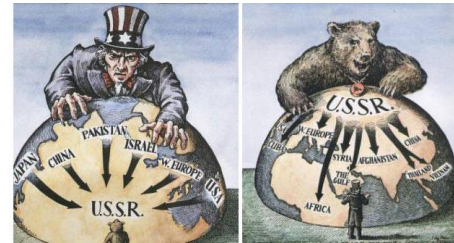


Point = This interpretation is convincing because...
Evidence = This is shown by...
Explain = This is convincing because...

Enquiry: Why did the Cold War begin? 1941-1958

Outline: During the Second World War, the USA and the USSR were fighting on the same side but relations were never easy. Once the war ended, the divisions between the two countries grew and developed into a global conflict. However the causes for this were wide ranging and complex.

History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 4



Key vocabulary:

Arms race: competition between the USA and USSR to have the most weapons which would prove their superpower status.

Axis powers: Germany, Japan and their allies during WW2.

Berlin airlift: USA and Britain transporting supplies to break the Soviet blockade of Berlin.

Capitalism: when people believe that everyone should be free to own property and make money. This was the USA's ideology.

Colonialism: economic, political and cultural control of another country.

Comecon: Soviet aid to communist countries to keep them strong.

Cominform: an organisation set up by Stalin to control other communist countries.

Communism: an ideology where everyone is meant to be equal and wealth and property is shared out. This was the USSR's ideology.

Conventional: weapons which are allowed to be used in war. These don't include chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.

Containment: policy of the USA to control the spread of Communism.

Deterrent: a force that prevents something from happening. Nuclear weapons were seen as so awful that they were a deterrent to their use.

Domino Theory: Eisenhower's idea that communism could spread through Asia like a line of dominos falling.

Ideology: a system of ideas which some people can follow obsessively.
"Iron Curtain" speech: Churchill's 1946 speech where he warned of the Soviet threat to the freedom of Europe.

Marshall Plan: USA's funding to countries in Europe after WW2 to rebuild their economies.

NATO: North Atlantic Trade Organisation set up by the USA to provide military support to countries that feared communist takeover.

Proxy war: a war fought indirectly between countries, often in another country.

Reparations: payments after a war from the losing country to the victors.

Satellite state: a nation that used to be free but is now controlled by another country. In the Cold War these were controlled by the Soviets.

Truman Doctrine: President Truman's policy to help countries who asked for support in stopping the spread of communism.

United Nations: international organisation set up to prevent future wars.
USSR: Soviet Union, led by Stalin until his death in 1953, and then by Khrushchev

Veto: Forbid or refuse. In UN votes, some countries could veto the overall decision made. These included the USSR, the USA and Britain.

Warsaw pact: Stalin's reaction to NATO to challenge US influence in Europe.

Date	Event	What happened
1941	Grand Alliance between Britain, USA and Soviet Union.	All were united to mastermind the defeat of the common enemy of the Axis powers.
1945	Yalta and Potsdam conferences	Decisions were made about how the world should be organized after WW2
1945	USA used the atomic bomb	USA dropped two bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to the WW2.
1946	"Iron Curtain" speech	Churchill warned the world about the threat of communism spreading.
1947	Marshall Plan	Plan to help countries after WW2 with economic aid to rebuild.
1948	Berlin blockade	USSR blocked supplies coming into Berlin so USA and Britain airlifted aid to Germany.
1949	NATO set up	An organization set up to protect countries against Soviet aggression.
1955	Warsaw Pact	USSR agreement with communist countries to provide support against western aggression.
1956	Hungarian Uprising	People protested about the lack of freedom in Hungary and the Soviets reacted strongly.

Key individuals.



Joseph Stalin. Leader of the USSR until 1953. He wanted to increase Soviet influence in the world and prevent US dominance.



Harry Truman. President of the USA from 1945-1953. He wanted to stop Soviet expansion and wanted to contain the spread of Communism.



General Marshall. Leader of US armed forces in WW2. Organised aid to Europe in The Marshall Plan. This was intended to help countries so they could rebuild and then not be so vulnerable to communist influence or takeover.

Enquiry: Why did the Cold War begin? 1941-1958

Key facts on the early tensions between East and West.

Once the allies in WW2 knew that Hitler would be defeated, tensions broke out. The 1943 Tehran Agreement said that USA and GB would attack Germany in western Europe and Stalin's USSR would attack Japan once the war in Europe was won.

At Yalta in Feb 1945, Germany was to be split into 4 zones (USA, USSR, GB and France).

Germany to pay \$20 billion in reparations (half to USSR). UN to be set up. Stalin agreed Eastern Europe could have free elections.

April 1945, Roosevelt died and his VP Truman took over as US president. In GB Churchill lost the election so Attlee was the new PM.

At Potsdam in July-August 1945, Berlin (in the Soviet) sector was to be divided into 4 zones. No agreement over Eastern Europe.

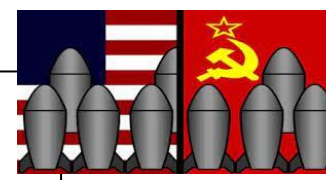
The use of atomic bombs by the USA on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 destabilised the Grand Alliance.

Kennan's Long Telegram in 1946 said that Stalin wanted to destroy capitalism and believed the world wanted to destroy communism. Strong resistance would be needed to control the USSR.

1946 - Novikov Telegram said the USA didn't want to work with the USSR and wanted to dominate the world.

March 1946 - Churchill's Iron Curtain speech in Fulton, Missouri mentioned fears of spreading communism. Hungary (1949), Poland (1947), Romania and Bulgaria (1945) and Czechoslovakia (1948) became satellite states with communist governments.

History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 4



Key facts on the development of the Cold War:

March 1947 - Truman paid \$400 million to aid Greece and Turkey = Truman Doctrine.

Between 1948-58 Marshall Plan gave \$12.7 billion in aid on top of \$13 billion already given. Called "dollar imperialism"

Cominform had 9 members in 1947 but Yugoslavia (run by Tito) was expelled in 1948.

By 1950, Comecon had 8 members and Five Year Plans.

By 1948, Germany and Berlin had formed into Trizonia (US, GB and France) and Soviet sectors.

Trizonia had a new currency = deutschmark.

June 1948 Stalin shut off Berlin's land routes.

Operation Vittles saw a new runway at Berlin-Tempelhof and a new airport at Berlin-Tegel. 2,000 tonnes of supplies sent in every day by US and GB. Jan 1949 saw 170,000 tonnes.

9 May 1949, USSR lifted the blockade.

23 May 1949 - Federal Republic of Germany formed out of Trizonia = West Germany.

15 September 1949, first chancellor elected: Konrad Adenauer. Capital at Bonn.

October 1949 German Democratic Republic formed = East Germany.

April 1949 - NATO formed as a mutual defence pact.

By August 1949, the USSR developed their own atomic bomb.

Key facts on how the Cold War intensified:

1950 Korean war broke out until 1953. USA and USSR had supported opposite sides.

1952 USA developed the hydrogen bomb = 1,000 times stronger than atomic bombs. USSR copied this in 1953.

1957 - USA developed the ICMB to hit targets 4,500 km away. Soviets then made their own.

1953 - new US president = Eisenhower.

Stalin died in 1953 but new Soviet leader was Khrushchev not chosen until 1956.

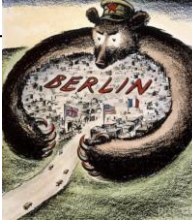
May 1955, West Germany joined NATO so the Warsaw Pact was set up by the USSR = Eastern bloc.

1956 Hungarian people protesting against lack of freedom. Soviet troops restored order and replaced the leader, Rakosi with Nagy.

Nagy tried to reform Hungary and in Nov. 1956 he tried to leave the Warsaw Pact.

4 Nov, 1,000 Soviet tanks arrived and up to 20,000 Hungarians were killed in the uprising. July 1958 Nagy was executed.

Radio Free Europe was funded by the USA and encouraged rising up against communist regimes.



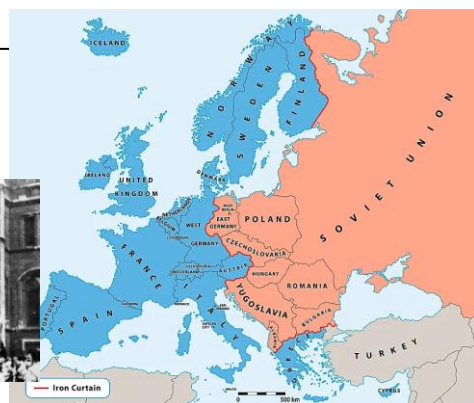
Furthering learning

Want to find out more about the start of the Cold War?



Prior learning?

Escalation
Ideology



Enquiry: Why did the Cold War begin?

1941-1958



History – GCSE
Knowledge Organiser
Topic 4



Historical skill focus: cause and consequence – 8 mark question: Explain TWO consequences of _____ = 10 minutes

- What is the impact of these events?
- What are the TYPES of impact?

What to focus on: **Starting sentences**

TWO consequences of an event – what did it lead to?
Think about types of impact like a political consequence or a military consequence.
Are the consequences short or long term?
Are they significant?

One consequence was...

The most significant consequence was...

This led to...



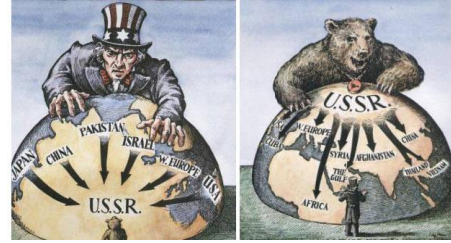
Point = A key consequence was...
Evidence = This led to...
Explain = This is important because...

Developing	Secure	Exceeding
I can explain the key consequences of an event in a PEE paragraph.	I can explain the key consequences of an event in a PEEL paragraph.	I can explain the key consequences of an event in a PEEL paragraph with a complex judgement on the significance of the consequences.
I can identify long and short term consequences and begin to use these in my answers.	I can make a judgement on the significance of the consequences. I can accurately use terms such as long and short term consequences or types of cause.	I can accurately use terms such as long and short term consequences AND types of cause.

Enquiry: What were the key Cold War crises? 1958-70

Outline: At the height of the Cold War, both sides were involved in a series of tense events where they challenged each other in Berlin, Cuba and Czechoslovakia. These three crises fundamentally changed the relationship of the USA and the Soviet Union as they vied for supremacy during the Cold War.

History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 5



Date	Event	What happened
1958	Khrushchev's Berlin Ultimatum	Khrushchev demanded that Berlin become a free city with no western troops. He aimed to then annex Berlin into East Germany.
1959	Castro became leader of Cuba	The communist Cuban revolution scared the USA as it was so close to the USA.
1960	Agreement with Castro and Khrushchev	The Soviet Union agreed to send arms in return for trade with Cuba.
1961	Bay of Pigs invasion	Kennedy tried to force Castro out of Cuba, but this backfired spectacularly.
1961	Berlin Wall construction began	The large number of East Germans crossing into West Berlin led to the wall being constructed.
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	USA and USSR came to the brink of nuclear war over Soviet missiles on Cuba.
1963	Kennedy visit to West Berlin	Kennedy wanted to show support for West Berlin and a signal of hope to those in the East who wanted freedom.
1963	Telephone hotline	Kennedy and Khrushchev agreed to improve communication through a direct line.
1968	Prague Spring	Dubcek tried to bring more freedom to Czechoslovakia but was stopped by the Soviets.

Key individuals.



Nikita Khrushchev. Leader of The USSR after Stalin. He wanted to assert Soviet power and clashed with Kennedy in Berlin and Cuba. He was replaced by Brezhnev in 1968.



John F. Kennedy. President of the USA from 1961-1963. He was seriously tested by the USSR and emphasised the USA's role as a force for democracy in the world by visiting Berlin.



Fidel Castro. Led the Communist Cuban revolution which scared the USA. Allied to the USSR to try and prevent American interference in Cuba. This led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Key vocabulary:

Arms race: competition between the USA and USSR to have the most weapons to prove their superpower status.

Berlin Wall: border constructed between East and West Berlin to stop East Berliners fleeing to the West. It was 165 km long.

Blockade: to prevent supplies from reaching a city or a country.

Brezhnev Doctrine: The Soviet leader's message that communist countries wouldn't be allowed to reform to become more liberal.

Brinkmanship: when leaders play a political game which leads both sides to the edge of conflict before one backs down first.

CIA: American government's intelligence organisation which runs a spy network abroad.

Censorship: the banning of certain ideas or messages, often by the government controlling the media.

Doves: those who tried to avoid all-out war during the Cold War.

ExComm: Kennedy's team who were summoned during the 13 days of the Missile Crisis to plan America's response.

Free city: a city with its own independent government. Although Khrushchev promised this for Berlin, he was lying.

Hawks: Those who supported going to war during the Cold War.

Nationalist: someone who doesn't want other countries interfering in their country's affairs.

Non-proliferation: stopping the spread of something, usually weapons.

Proxy war: a war fought indirectly between countries, often in another country.

Refugees: people fleeing their home country, usually due to war.

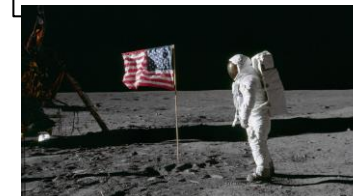
Revolution: an armed uprising to take power which is often violent.

Secretary of State: American official in charge of foreign policy for the president.

Summit: a meeting between world leaders.

U-2 spy plane: used by the Americans to take pictures and spy on the enemy. One of these spotted the missiles on Cuba.

Ultimatum: a final demand, often backed up by a threat to take action.



Enquiry: What were the key Cold War crises? 1958-70

History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 5



Key facts on Czechoslovakia:

1949 and 1954 saw purges of non-communists on Stalin's orders.

1966 student demo against communist control.

1968, Alex Dubcek elected First Secretary of the Czech Communist Party.

Dubcek wanted more freedom so people could speak out and have more fun = "socialism with a human face"

Dubcek's reforms called Prague Spring. Moscow hated them and Brezhnev wanted more control.

Romania refused to attend Warsaw pact meetings and Tito in Yugoslavia refused Moscow's control.

Brezhnev ordered Warsaw pact soldiers to carry out manoeuvres.

Dubcek invited Tito and Ceausescu (Romania) to meet him.

20 August 1968, 500,000 Warsaw pact troops invaded and ended the Prague Spring.

Dubcek arrested and sent to Moscow before being sacked in 1969.

Gustav Husak was new leader and started a clampdown.

26 Sept 1968, Brezhnev Doctrine said Warsaw pact countries had to stick together = no liberal reforms allowed.



Key facts on the Berlin Wall:



Life in East Germany in the 1950s was harsh
With shortages of basic food.

East Berliners rioted in 1953 and many tried to leave for West Berlin.

By 1958, 3 million East Germans (1/6 of the population) had crossed to the West.

27 November 1958, Khrushchev issued the Berlin Ultimatum. And gave the West 6 months to respond.

May 1959 Geneva summit failed to agree on Berlin.

September 1959 Camp David summit with Eisenhower led to the Ultimatum being withdrawn.

May 1960 Paris talks ruined by U-2 spy plane incident. Pilot Gary Powers was interrogated.

June 1961 Vienna talks saw the Ultimatum come back but Kennedy refused to back down. Kennedy increased US war spending by \$2 billion.

One day in August 1961, 40,000 East Berliners crossed to the West. East German leader Walter Ulbricht asked Khrushchev to close the border = 12 August 1961 the barbed wire fence went up overnight. 165km concrete wall built. 27 mile section in the centre has two walls with no-man's land.

130 people were killed trying to cross the Wall. Peter Fechter died in August 1962.

June 1963 – Kennedy visited West Berlin to a raptors welcome = "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech 25 June

Crossing points were constructed – most famous was Checkpoint Charlie. They were heavily guarded.

Key facts on the Cuban Missile Crisis:

January 1959 = Cuban Revolution with Fidel Castro and Che Guevara.

US controlled key supplies and raw materials like oil and sugar in Cuba = Eisenhower was worried.

May 1959 Cubans took over all land owned by foreign nationals.

Feb 1960 = Castro and Khrushchev signed a sugar agreement and Castro would get Soviet weapons.

Cuba was 145km from Florida.

July 1960 Eisenhower stopped trade with Cuba and then Jan 1961 stopped diplomatic relations.

CIA planned to help 1,400 anti-Castro Cubans to invade Cuba at Bay of Pigs in April 1961. 20,000 Castro allies fought them off.

Sept 1961 Khrushchev gave public help to Castro.

14 Oct 1962 U-2 spotted nuclear missiles on Cuba.

NATO already had missiles in Turkey.

22 Oct Kennedy started a naval blockade on Cuba. Readied 54 bombers each armed with 4 nuclear warheads.

24 October, Soviet ships turned around to avoid war.

26 October Khrushchev wrote a telegram to Kennedy and then another on 27 Oct = wanted US missiles out of Turkey. U-2 plane shot down over Cuba but Kennedy held back.

28 Oct agreement reached to remove from Cuba. Secret deal involved the weapons being removed from Turkey too.

June 1963 hotline set up

August 1963 Test Ban Treaty

1967 Outer Space Treaty to stop nuclear weapons in orbit.

1968 Non-proliferation Treaty to limit nukes.



Furthering learning

Want to find out more about Cold War crises?



Prior learning?

Escalation
Ideology

Enquiry: What were the key Cold War crises? 1958-70

History – GCSE
Knowledge Organiser
Topic 5



Historical skill focus: significance– 8 mark question: Explain the importance of _____ to _____
Need to answer TWO questions out of choice of three = 10 minutes x 2 = 20 minutes

- What makes a person/event significant?
- How can we judge significance?



Developing	Secure	Exceeding
I can explain reasons for significance in a PEEL paragraph.	I can explain and compare several reasons for significance in a PEEL paragraph	I can explain and compare several reasons for significance in a PEEL paragraph
I am beginning to categorise for short and long term significance.	I can categorise for short and long term significance	I can categorise for short and long term significance.
I am beginning to judge on which is the most significant area.	I can accurately judge which is the most significant area.	I can show complex thinking by accurately judging which is the most significant area in a sustained judgement.

What to focus on:

Starting sentences

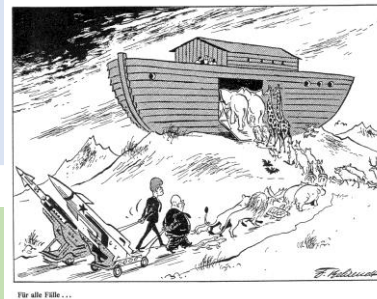
Two reasons why an event was significant for a particular country/event.

One reason why this were significant was...

Think about what makes it important; what happened? Who did it impact?

This makes it significant because...

Think about the impact on them and the impact on others.



Point = One reason for the significance of _____ is..
Evidence = This is shown by when they...
Explain = This is significant because...

Enquiry: Why did the Cold War end? 1970-91



Outline: The nuclear arms race made it clear to both sides that they needed to improve their relations during the 1970s. However, key events led to a deterioration during the 1980s when President Reagan took a tougher approach. When Gorbachev became Soviet leader, he realised that the USSR had to change and his actions led to both the end of the Cold war and the break-up of the Soviet Union.

History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 6



Key vocabulary:

Abdicate: step down from power or office.
ABM: Anti-ballistic missiles which could intercept ICBMs.

Accords: an agreement between countries; not as binding as a treaty.

Arms race: competition between the USA and USSR to have the most weapons to prove their superpower status.

Berlin Wall: border constructed between East and west Berlin to stop East Berliners fleeing to the West. It came down in 1989.

Coup: political plot to remove a leader from a country.

Détente: a period of peace between two groups who used to be hostile.

Doves: those who tried to avoid all-out war during the Cold War.

Economic sanctions: a way to harm a country's economy so they are forced to change their behaviour, like a ban on trade.

Fundamentalist: someone with an extreme uncompromising approach to an ideology, especially religion.

Glasnost: Russian for "openness" which was Gorbachev's new attitude to foreign relations.

Hawks: Those who supported going to war during the Cold War.

ICBM: Inter-continental ballistic missiles

Interim: something that is temporary, like a treaty.

Martial law: military government with normal laws being suspended.

Non-proliferation: stopping the spread of something, usually weapons.

Ostpolitik: West German policy to improve relations between West and East Germany.

Perestroika: Russian for "reconstruction" which was Gorbachev's policy to reorganise the USSR.

Proxy war: a war fought indirectly between countries, often in another country.

Ratification: formal approval of something, like a treaty.

Revolution: an armed uprising to take power which is often violent.

SALT 1/ SALT 2: Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty which reduced weapons.

SDI: Strategic Defense Initiative to shoot down Soviet missiles.

Shah: emperor or king in Iran

SLBM: submarine launched ballistic missiles.

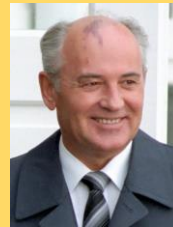
Summit: a meeting between world leaders.



Date	Event	Impact
1972	SALT 1 signed	Détente established by an agreement to reduce missiles.
1975	Helsinki Accords	Agreements over borders, cooperation and human rights.
1979	SALT 2 signed Invasion of Afghanistan	End of détente which led to a second Cold War.
1983	Reagan announced SDI	New space laser system which would make Soviet missiles useless.
1985	Gorbachev new Soviet leader	He promised a new era where the USSR would not help communist governments.
1986	Reykjavik Summit	Reagan and Gorbachev met and built a strong relationship.
1989	Hungary opened border Fall of Berlin Wall	Eastern Europe broke free from Soviet control and influence.
1990	East and West Germany united	Signified the end of Soviet control and power in Europe.
1991	Gorbachev resigned Soviet union ended	End of the Cold War



Key individuals.



Mikhail Gorbachev. Leader of the **USSR** after 1985. He wanted to reform the USSR and his policies led to the break-up of his country.



Ronald Reagan. President of the USA from 1981. He took a tough approach to the Soviet Union which created flashpoints at the end of the Cold War.



Helmut Kohl. Leader of West Germany who organised the unification with East Germany to make Germany one country again.



Enquiry: Why did the Cold War end? 1970-91



Key facts on the reduction in tension

1970s saw attempts to reduce tension = détente. USA had lost in Vietnam and faced domestic problems so wanted progress with the USSR. USSR faced economic problems so wanted to slow down arms race.

May 1972: SALT 1 signed to reduce nuclear weapons.

President Nixon visited Brezhnev in Moscow and then Brezhnev came to Washington in 1973.

1975 Helsinki Accords saw agreements in three "baskets"

Basket 1 was about respecting European borders, Basket 2 was international cooperation and Basket 3 concerned human rights.

SALT 2 in June 1979 was signed by President Carter and Brezhnev but it wasn't ratified by the USA because the USSR invaded Afghanistan in 1979. Tension also increased due to Soviet support for communists in central America (Nicaragua and El Salvador).

USA also humiliated by the November 1979 Tehran hostage crisis in Iran.

USSR invasion of Afghanistan ended détente.



U.S.		U.S.S.R.	
200	ABM	200	
1,054	ICBM	1,550	
5,700 (MRV)	WARHEADS	5,700 (MRV)	
41	NUCLEAR SUBS	42	

History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 6



Key facts on the flashpoints in relations:

Second Cold War. In 1979, the Shah of Iran was deposed by Islamic fundamentalists.

Afghanistan was now seen as a buffer zone between USSR and Iran as the USSR wanted to stop the spread of Islam.

1979, the pro-Soviet leader of Afghanistan was deposed. The new leader, Amin was supported by the Soviets but under threat of a pro-Muslim takeover so Amin looked to the USA for help.

24 December 1979, USSR invaded Afghanistan, claiming Amin wanted this. Amin assassinated on 27 December and replaced by pro-Soviet Kamal. Soviets stayed fighting there for ten years. Carter withdrew from SALT 2 and his Doctrine said USA would protect US interests in the Persian Gulf by force.

Carter sanctions on the USSR and send funds to the mujahideen.

USA boycotted 1980 Olympics in Moscow with 60 other nations.

USSR led a boycott of 15 countries in the 1984 LA Olympics.

President Reagan called the USSR an "evil empire" in 1983.

USA increased military spending by 13% in 1982 and 8% more in 1983 and 1984.

New weapons were Trident submarines and Stealth bombers. Reagan Doctrine: USA support anti-communist governments and anti-communist groups to overthrow communist governments.

USA helped rebels in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

US invaded Grenada to topple the communist government.

Strategic Defense Initiative in 1983 (Star Wars) planned satellites to carry lasers to shoot down missiles = turning point.

Key facts on the collapse of Soviet control:

USSR had run of poor leaders in early 1980s like Andropov and Chernenko.

Gorbachev was new Soviet leader in 1985 and wanted to reform. Unrest across Eastern Europe due to low living standards. USSR also short of money.

Soviet troops threatened to invade Poland to restore order.

Secret police kept tight control (Stasi in East Germany)

Gorbachev dropped the Brezhnev Doctrine and started Glasnost and Perestroika.

Reagan realised Gorbachev could be an ally.

Geneva summit 1985 = friendship.

Reykjavik Summit Oct 1986 = better relations.

Washington Summit Dec 1987 = INF Treaty to abolish land missiles of 500-5,500 km

Moscow Summit 1988 = USSR to leave Afghanistan

Malta Summit 1989 = end of Cold War

October 1989 – Hungary had free elections.

Nov 1989 – Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia

9 Nov 1989 = Berlin Wall came down.

Dec 1989 – dictator Ceausescu overthrown.

1990 = free elections in Bulgaria.

1990 – East and West Germany united.

Dec 1990 = Yugoslavia broke up into separate countries.

Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania declared independence in 1990

Warsaw Pact ended in 1991.

Attempted coup against Gorbachev in Aug 1991. Boris Yeltsin protected him, but Gorbachev was weakened and resigned on 25 Dec 1991. USSR broke up.



Furthering learning

Want to find out more about the end of the Cold War?



Prior learning?

Escalation
Ideology

Enquiry: Why did the Cold War end? 1970-91

History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 6



**Historical skill focus: significance– 8 mark question:
Write a narrative account of... = 10 minutes**

- What happened during an event?
- What did the event lead to?

What to focus on:

Starting sentences

What happened during an event.

The first development in....
was....

What did the event lead to?

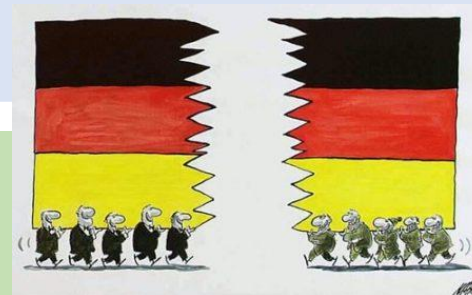
The second development was....

Make your account ANALYTICAL = this means
explain the events, don't write a story.

The third development was....

Use key phrases like:

Furthermore.... This led to..... This meant
that... As a result of.... In addition...



Developing

Secure

Exceeding

I can explain one development in an event with some detailed knowledge.

I can explain more than one development in an event with detailed knowledge.

I can explain more than one development in an event with a range of detailed knowledge.

I can write this on a PEE paragraph.

I can write this on a PEEL paragraph.

I can write this on a PEEL paragraph.

I can sustain my answer using complex thinking.

Point = The first development was...

Evidence = This is shown by when they...

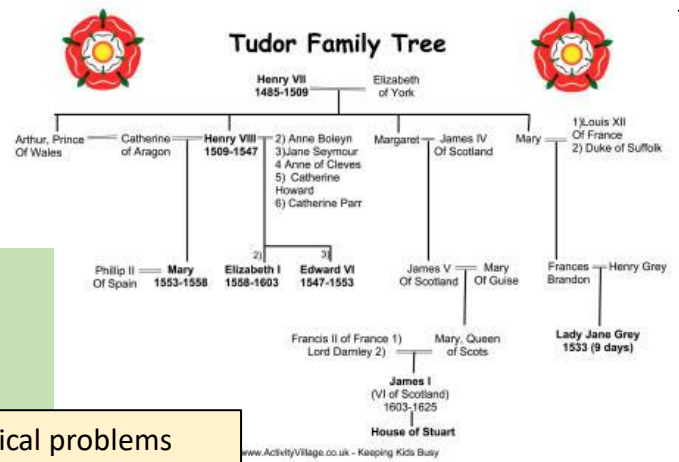
Explain = This led to..... because...



History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 7

Key vocabulary

- Abdicate:** give up your throne.
- Catholic:** a member of the Roman Catholic Church led by the Pope
- Church Papists:** Catholics who kept their beliefs but still attended church.
- Court:** the people surrounding the monarch, wherever she is
- Courtiers:** a member of the royal Court
- Divine right:** belief that the monarch's right to rule came from God
- Elizabethan Religious Settlement:** set up a Protestant Church of England in 1559 with Elizabeth as Supreme Governor.
- Heir:** the next in line to take over the throne.
- Faction:** a group of nobles who support each other in government
- Legitimate:** recognised that you can inherit a claim to the throne
- Minister:** appointed by Elizabeth to help run the country
- Parliament:** called by Elizabeth when she needed taxes or to pass laws. MPs (gentry) in the Commons and nobles in the Lords.
- Patronage:** rewards given by those of high social status to gain loyalty
- Privy Council:** group of key ministers who advised Elizabeth
- Progresses:** a tour of the country by a monarch
- Protestants:** Christians who don't agree the Pope is head of the Church.
- Puritan:** someone with extreme Protestant views and very anti-Catholic.
- Queen regnant:** ruled as queen in her own right (not a king's wife)
- Recusants:** Catholics who refused to attend Protestant church services.
- Secretary of State:** most important minister in the Privy Council
- Succession:** the arrangement over who should take over when the monarch dies.
- Suitor:** a potential husband for Elizabeth.
- Vestments controversy:** argument between the Church and Puritans over the clothes priests wore.
- Xenophobia:** dislike of people who are not from your country



Enquiry: How did Elizabeth establish herself as queen? 1558-1569

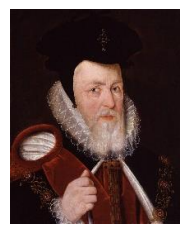
Outline: when Elizabeth took the throne in 1558 she faced a wide range of problems left behind by her family. She managed to reign for 45 years, despite the challenges she faced and the attitudes towards her as a female monarch which she turned to her advantage.

- Things were...
- Gender
 - Religion
 - Invasion
 - Money

- Political problems
- Economic problems
- Religious problems
- Military problems
- Succession problems



Key individuals.



William Cecil. Secretary of State to the Queen. Ran most of her government until 1598. Also known as Lord Burghley.



Robert Dudley. The Queen's favourite. Also known as the Earl of Leicester. Marriage contender. Died in 1588



Francis Walsingham. Spymaster for Elizabeth. Investigated plots against the Queen and followed a puritan agenda.

Date	Event	Type of problem
1558	Elizabeth became Queen	Political
1559	Church Settlement: Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity	Political/Religious
1562	Elizabeth nearly died from smallpox	Succession/Political
1566	Dutch Revolt began	Political/Religious/Military
1568	Mary, Queen of Scots arrived in England	Succession/Political/Religious
1569	Northern Rebellion	Succession/Political/Religious

Enquiry: How did Elizabeth establish herself as queen? 1558-1569

History – GCSE Knowledge Organiser Topic 7



Key facts on the situation in 1558

Elizabeth's father, **Henry VIII** executed her mother, **Anne Boleyn** when she was 3

Elizabeth loved learning; fluent in five languages

Elizabeth's Protestant younger half-brother **Edward VI** was king from 1547-1553

Elizabeth's Catholic elder half-sister **Mary I** ruled from 1553-1558 During Mary's reign, there were plots to put Protestant Elizabeth on the throne and she was put under house arrest after being arrested for treason.

When Elizabeth became Queen she faced problems:

- The threat of invasion from France, Scotland and Spain. Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis lessened this in 1559
- A huge debt = £300,000. Annual income was £286,667!
- Religious confusion
- Who to marry?
- Heir **Mary Queen of Scots** was a Catholic

Elizabeth's Court had 1,000 people; 500 were nobles.

Elizabeth managed her Privy Council by using patronage and fear. 19 in her Council, compared to 50 in Mary's.

Elizabeth's reign she was advised by **William Cecil**, **Robert Dudley** and **Francis Walsingham**. They disagreed but had the same aims. Nobility dominated government, but the gentry were promoted as the Queen trusted them.

Parliament met 13 times

Three main candidates to marry: **Philip II**, **Robert Dudley** and the **Duke of Anjou**.

Catherine and Mary Grey had a claim to the throne; imprisoned for marrying illegally.

Key facts on the "settlement" of religion

In 1558 there was fear of religious civil war spreading from Europe.

The Church Settlement in 1559 made Elizabeth the Supreme Governor of the Church of England; it created a mainly Protestant church.

The Act of Uniformity said everyone must go to church once a week, using the Book of Common Prayer in English.

Royal Injunctions told people how to worship and licensed preachers.

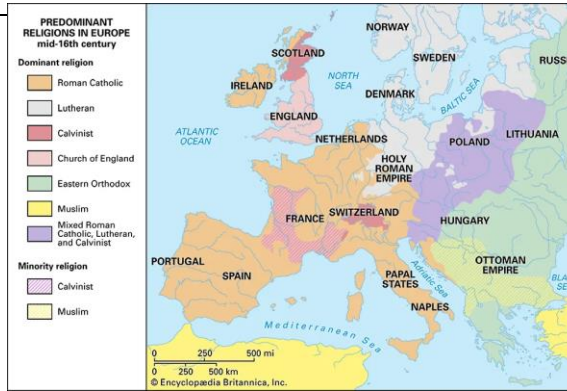
Churches could keep most decoration/images Catholics dominated the North. London and East Anglia were very Protestant.

Recusancy fine started at 12p (week's pay)

Priests had to take the Oath of Supremacy. Only 1 bishop did. Elizabeth replaced 27 others.

Visitations checked up on churches. 400 clergy sacked for not following the rules in 1559.

Elizabeth ordered **Archbishop Parker** that checks should not be too harsh.



Prior learning?

Rebellion
Patriarchy
Misogyny

Key facts on challenges to the religious settlement

Crucifix controversy. Elizabeth backed down over her order to put a crucifix in every church.

1565-6 Vestment Controversy was an argument about priests clothes as Puritans wanted them to be simple. 37 were sacked for not obeying.

1566 Pope banned Catholics from the English Church.

Catholic 1569 Northern Rebellion aimed to put Catholic MQS on the throne, married to Norfolk. 5,000 rebels marched on Durham.

Duke of Sussex led 10,000 to deal with the rebels and the Earl of Northumberland was beheaded.

1562 – Elizabeth tried to help French Protestant rebels = failed. Treaty of Troyes confirmed France had Calais forever.

1566 – Dutch revolt against Catholic Spain. Elizabeth feared helping the Protestant Dutch would upset Philip. Fear of the **Duke of Alba's** army.

Pressure for Elizabeth to be a Protestant leader in Europe which she resisted but in 1567 Elizabeth let Dutch pirates (Sea Beggars) shelter in her ports



Key facts on the problem of MQS

MQS had links to France through her mother (Mary of Guise) her first husband, **Francis II**.

1560 Elizabeth gave help to Scottish Protestant Lords against MQS's regent, **Mary of Guise**. Treaty of Edinburgh ended this rebellion but MQS wanted to be Elizabeth's heir.

1565 – MQS married **Lord Darnley** and had her son James in 1566

1567 – Darnley murdered and MQS married **Earl Bothwell**. Scots Lords rebelled and forced MQS to abdicate. MQS fled to England in 1568. She was put under house arrest.



Furthering learning

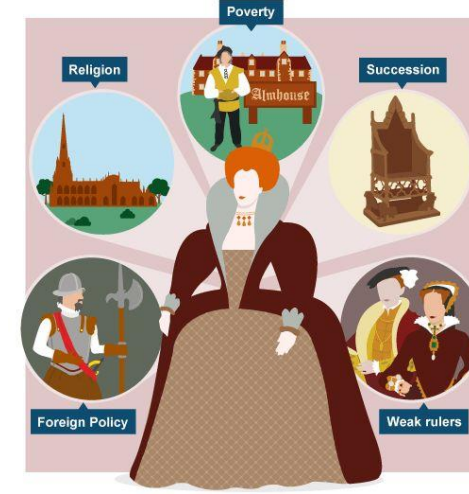
Want to find out more about the Religious Settlement?



Enquiry: How did Elizabeth establish herself as queen? 1558-1569

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- Political problems
- Economic problems
- Religious problems
- Military problems
- Succession problems



Roman Catholic **Protestant**

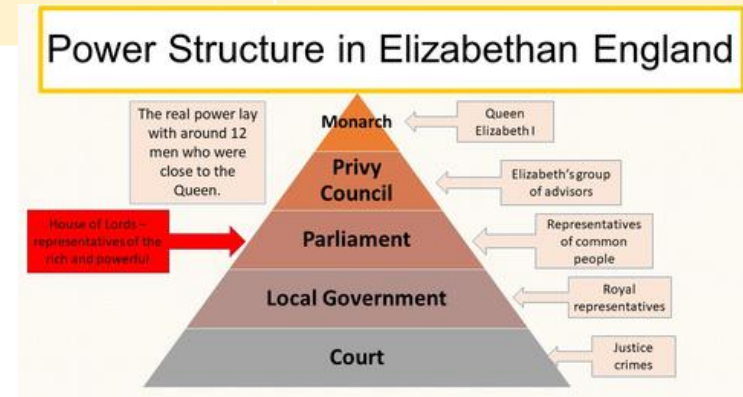
Exam skill focus: 4 mark Describe TWO features of... = 5 minutes

- Can you select a feature of the past?
- Can you describe a feature of the past?

Developing	Secure	Exceeding
I can briefly describe a feature of the past with some detailed knowledge.	I can describe two features of the past with some detailed knowledge.	I can describe two features of the past with a range of detailed knowledge to support. I can do this TWICE!

What to focus on	Starting sentences
Choosing a feature that you know a lot about. Then describe this with lots of detail like names, events and dates. x2	One feature is.... A second feature is...

Point = A key feature was...
Evidence = This is shown by...



Enquiry: Was Elizabeth seriously threatened by the challenges she faced? 1569-1588

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Key vocabulary:

Agents provocateurs: secret agents who become part of a group of plotters and encourage them to break the law.

Armada: warships. The Spanish Armada was a failed attempt by Philip II to invade England in 1588.

Autonomy: the right of a country to rule itself.

Babington Plot: Catholic plot to murder Elizabeth and make MQS Queen in 1586.

Catholics: followers of the Roman Catholic Church whose leader is the Pope.

Cipher: a secret way of writing in code.

Conspiracy: a secret plan with the aim of breaking the law.

Crescent formation: the shape the Armada took when sailing through the English Channel.

Excommunication: expelled from the Catholic Church.

Expeditionary force: armed force sent to a foreign country to achieve a specific aim.

Fireships: English tactic to use ships that are set on fire to make the enemy panic and flee.

Jesuit: Catholic priest who wanted to convert people.

Line of battle: English ships advancing in a line to fire broadsides using their cannon.

Martyr: someone who dies for their beliefs.

Mercenary: a soldier who fights for money, not a cause/nation

Missionaries: sent to England to persuade people to stay Catholic

Papal Bull: document of an instruction issued by the Pope.

Privateer: individuals who worked as pirates but were supported by their government to rob.

Propaganda: biased information used to promote an opinion.

Ridolfi Plot: Catholic plot to overthrow Elizabeth and put MQS on the throne in 1571 whilst married to the Duke of Norfolk

Sacking: to rob a city violently, causing lots of damage.

Throckmorton Plot: Catholic plot to put MQS on the throne in 1583 which had French and Spanish support.

Treason: disloyalty to the monarch, punishable by death.

Outline: During Elizabeth's reign she faced challenges at home which included the Catholic threat to her life and the Puritan threat to her Church and authority. The Catholic threat was increased due to the power of Spain and the war that broke out between them and England which led to the 1588 Spanish Armada invasion attempt.



Key individuals.



Mary, Queen of Scots. Heir to the English throne as Elizabeth's cousin. She was a Catholic and there were many plots to make her queen in England.



Philip II. King of Spain and its Empire. Was a huge threat. Helped Catholic plots and organised the Armada.



Duke of Parma. Led the Spanish in the Netherlands against the Dutch rebels. Also prepared an army to join with the Armada. He was a highly skilled commander.

Date	Event	Impact
1568	MQS arrived in England	Encouraged Catholics to plot against Elizabeth
1569	Northern Revolt	Increased Elizabeth's control of the North
1570	Excommunication of Elizabeth by the Pope	Encouraged Catholics to plot against Elizabeth
1571	Ridolfi Plot	Norfolk was executed
1583	Throckmorton Plot	Anti-Catholic laws
1586	Babington Plot	Led to MQS execution
1587	MQS executed	Reduced the Catholic threat at home
1588	Spanish Armada	Improved England's reputation

Enquiry: Was Elizabeth seriously threatened by the challenges she faced? 1569-1588



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Armada
Barges
Cadiz
Delay
English channel
Fireships
Gravelines
Horrendous storms
Ireland

Key facts on the outbreak of war with Spain

Elizabeth sent an army of 7,400 and Leicester to help in the **Treaty of Nonsuch**, led by Dudley in 1585. **Drake** attacked Spanish colonies in 1585 and stole £30,000. Leicester accepted the title of Governor General of the Netherlands but his soldiers made no gains against Parma. Lost two forts (Zutphen and Deventer) when his men gave them to Parma! Leicester returned to the Dutch in 1587 and held up Parma so he couldn't capture any deep water ports. Drake attacked Cadiz in 1587, destroyed 30 ships and then attacked the Azores which delayed the Armada.



Key facts on relations with Spain

Philip ruled a massive Empire and saw it as his duty to defend Catholicism. English privateers like **Francis Drake** attacked Spanish treasure ships and colonies in the Caribbean. Hired in 1572 and took £40,000 on a raid on Panama. 1577-80, Drake circumnavigated the world on his ship The Golden Hind. Lost 4 other ships but brought £400,000 treasure back and claim to New Albion in California. Was then knighted. 1576 – after the Spanish sacked Antwerp in the Spanish Fury, Elizabeth sent £100,000 to help the Dutch. 1577 Elizabeth hired 6,000 mercenaries to help the Dutch against **Don Juan**. 1579, **Duke of Parma** sent to attack the Dutch. 1581, Elizabeth helped **Duke of Anjou** with £70,000 to help the Dutch. 1584 Philip had the Dutch leader, **William of Orange** killed. **Anjou** died. Philip signed a treaty (Joinville) with the French.

Key facts on the Armada

Philip planned to invade England and sent an Armada led by the **Duke of Medina Sidonia** in 1588. The plan was to send 130 ships and 30,000 men to pick up 27,000 more men from the Netherlands with **Parma**. England's navy led by **Lord Howard** with support from Drake and **Hawkins**. England had improved their navy with the fastest ships (24) which changed direction quickly. Cannon was light and quick to fire (6 times faster than the Spanish). Spain had more resources as Philip's annual income was £3 million compared to £300,000 for Elizabeth. Armada was defeated due to English naval superiority and tactics, a poor Spanish plan and leadership as well as luck that the weather pushed the force away after the Battle of Gravelines on 8 August. Fireships were a key English tactic. 20,000 Spanish killed. Elizabeth at Tilbury made her famous speech.



Furthering learning

Want to find out more about threats to Elizabeth?



Key facts on plots and revolts at home

MQS was under house arrest and this lasted for 19 years. 1569 Northern Revolt involved Northumberland, Westmorland, Norfolk and MQS. Norfolk arrested early and gave names. The rebels celebrated mass in Durham cathedral. Spanish help failed to arrive and the rebels were crushed; 450 executed. 1570 – Pope excommunicated Elizabeth. **Ridolfi** Plot involved an Italian banker, Norfolk, MQS, the Pope and **Philip II** to have 10,000 Spanish troops invade and help MQS. Norfolk was executed. 1574 priests arrived to convert people from William Allen's seminary in Douai. 1581 laws against Catholics: £20 fine for recusants. Treason to convert people. 1583 **Throckmorton** Plot involved French and Spanish support to overthrow Elizabeth for MQS. Throckmorton was tortured after being caught by **Walsingham's** spy network. 11,000 now arrested, imprisoned or spied on. 1585 – death if you help shelter a priest. Also if the Queen was assassinated, MQS could not succeed to the throne. **Babington** Plot in 1586 involved a Catholic who carried letters for MQS. Plan for 60,000 Spanish to invade. Spy network was aware of the Plot and let it run to incriminate MQS. MQS was put on trial for treason and found guilty in 1586. Elizabeth was reluctant to sign the death warrant but eventually did so after hearing plans of a new invasion. **William Davison** was sent by Cecil to get Mary executed straight away. MQS executed at Fotheringhay Castle in February 1587. Elizabeth refused to see Cecil for 6 months and Davison was put in the Tower.

Prior learning?

Escalation
Religious conflict
Containment



Exam question focus: Causation 12 marks

Explain why...

Enquiry: Was Elizabeth seriously threatened by the challenges she faced? 1569-1588

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Types of cause

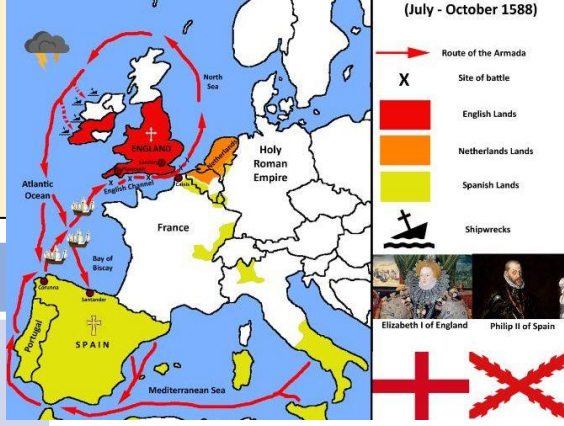
Preconditions: causes that are around for a very long time

Underlying: long term causes that build over time

Trigger: short term cause that directly leads to the event

Catalyst: a cause that speeds up the event

Turning point: a cause that changes everything



Exam skill focus: 12 mark Explain why... = 15 minutes

- Why do events happen?
- What are short and long term causes?

What to focus on

At least two paragraphs on different reasons

Use the suggested bullet points to help you BUT if you are aiming for 7+ you need to mention OTHER information.

Think about short and long term causes or types of cause like political, religion, economic or military.

Starting sentences

One cause of...

The most significant cause was...

This cause led to...

Point = A key cause was...

Evidence = This cause led to...

Explain = This is important because...

Developing	Secure	Exceeding
I can make a judgement on why an event happened, using causes in a PEEL paragraph.	I can make a judgement on the significance of causes in a PEEL paragraph.	I can make a complex judgement on the significance of causes in a PEEL paragraph.
I can identify long and short term causes and use these in my answers.	I can make links between different causes in my response.	I can use detailed own knowledge to support my answer
		I can sustain my judgement throughout my answer.