



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Autumn Term
Term 1
History
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	Science Task 1
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Catch Up	Option B Task 2
Friday	Modern Britain Task 2	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 (EBACC)	Option B	Option C
Computer Science	Business Studies	Art
French	Hospitality and Catering	Business Studies
Geography	Drama	Hospitality and Catering
History	Music	Child Development
	Geography	Computer Science
	Health and Social Care	Drama
	ICT	Photography
	Media Studies	Science (Triple)
	Music	Sport
	Sport	
	Travel and Tourism	

Half Term 1 (8 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 2nd September 2024	Cornell Notes on: Germany 1918-9	Question: Describe one key feature of Germany in 1918 Describe one key feature of the government of Germany in 1918
Week 2 9th September 2024	Revision Cards on: Threats from the left	Question: Explain why the Spartacist uprising failed
Week 3 16th September 2024	Cornell Notes on: Weimar Constitution	Question Describe one key feature of the Weimar constitution Describe one key feature of the problems caused by the Weimar constitution:
Week 4 23rd September 2024	Revision Cards on: Treaty of Versailles	Question: Explain why the Germans were unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles
Week 5 30th September 2024	Cornell Notes on: Threats from the Right	Question: Explain why the Kapp Putsch failed
Week 6 7th October 2024	Revision Cards on: 1923	Question: Describe one key feature of the problems Germany faced in 1923 Describe one key feature of the government's attempts to solve the problems in 1923
Week 7 14th October 2024	Cornell Notes on: Rise of the Nazis	Question Explain why there were changes to the Nazi party
Week 8 21st October 2024	Revision Cards on: Stresemann and the Golden years	Question: Describe one key feature of the Dawes Plan Describe one key feature of the culture in Weimar Germany

Half Term 2 (7 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 9 4th November 2024	Cornell Notes on: Tudor England in 1509	Question: Describe one key feature of Henry VIII in 1509 Describe one key feature of Tudor government in 1509
Week 10 11th November 2024	Revision Cards on: Rise of Wolsey	Question: Explain one reason why Wolsey rose to power
Week 11 18th November 2024	Cornell Notes on: Wolsey's Domestic policies	Question: Describe one key feature of the Eltham Ordinances Describe one key feature of the Star Chamber Describe one key feature of enclosures
Week 12 25th November 2024	Revision Cards on: Wolsey's Foreign policy	Question: Explain one reason why Wolsey's foreign policy failed
Week 13 2nd December 2024	Cornell Notes on: Annulment Crisis Part 1	Question: Explain one reason Henry wanted an annulment
Week 14 9th December 2024	Revision Cards on: Annulment Crisis Part 2	Question: Explain why it was so hard to get the annulment
Week 15 16th December 2024	Cornell Notes on: Cromwell	Question: Describe one key feature of Cromwell's rise to power Describe one key feature of Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn

Knowledge Organiser

Year 10 History Half Term 1: Weimar Germany

Week One - Germany 1918-19

Key Words

Abdicate - give up the throne

Armistice - truce - agreement to stop fighting

Kaiser - German Emperor

Reichstag - Parliament

November Criminals - Nickname given to those who signed the armistice agreement

Key Dates

1888 - Kaiser Wilhelm comes to power

1914 - WW1 breaks out

11th November 1918 - Germany signs armistice agreement

6th April 1917 - America declares war on Germany

9th November 1918 - Kaiser abdicated

Key Facts

Kaiser:

1. Most power was in the hands of the Kaiser.
2. He could appoint or dismiss the Chancellor.
3. He could dissolve the Reichstag.
4. The Kaiser did not allow criticism of the government and ensured everyone was obedient towards him.

Germany before 1914:

1. The Germans had one of the best welfare systems in Europe
2. In the years before WWI, German industry developed rapidly.
3. By 1914 Germany was producing more iron and steel, and as much coal as Britain.

Stab in the Back theory (Dolchstoß)

1. The German army was never defeated militarily during the First World War, although Germany was losing and its people were starving Germany was never invaded.
2. It is for this reason that people in Germany saw this as the army being stabbed in the back by their leaders.

Week Two - Threats from Left

Key Words

Republic- A country run by an elected president- not a monarch.

Constitution- The laws of a country/ How it is run.

Nationalisation- The state/government owns businesses.

Freikorps- Ex-German soldiers who had just fought in WWI.

Key Dates

Spartacist Uprising - January 1918

Key Facts

Spartacist Uprising (1918)

1. On the 9th November 1918, Prince Max von Baden, handed over his office to Friedrich Ebert
2. Ebert then carried out a series of actions to keep people from rebelling against the new government but still faced much opposition
3. On the 4th January 1919, Ebert sacked the police chief in Berlin. He was popular with the workers, so thousands of people started to protest.
4. The Spartacists decided to use this as a time to remove the government and start a communist revolution.
5. They encouraged people to revolt and take part in a general strike.
6. On the 6th of January 1919, 100,000 workers took to the streets to riot.
7. Ebert used ex-German soldiers called Freikorps to put down the revolt
8. On the 16th January 1919, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht (the leaders of the Spartacists) were arrested and killed by Freikorps' officers.
9. By the 13th of January, the rebels had been driven off the street
10. The violence caused the government to move out of Berlin and relocate to Weimar.

Week Three - Weimar Constitution

Key Words

Proportional Representation - created small ineffective governments which made it difficult to make decisions

Article 48- Gave the President emergency powers.

Proportional Representation- Percentage of votes equals the percentage of seats in Parliament.

President- Leader of the country.

Chancellor- Head of government.

Key Dates

Key Facts

Proportional Representation problems:

1. Instability
2. Inaction
3. Change
4. Public opinion

Weimar Constitution Disadvantages:

1. The President is able to appoint those who will follow his instruction/do his bidding to high (and important) positions.
2. Article 48

Weimar Constitution Advantages:

1. Men and women (over 20) able to vote = No discrimination based on gender etc
2. Fundamental Laws

Week Four - Treaty of Versailles

Key Words

Diktat - an order or decree imposed by someone in power without popular consent

Key people:

Woodrow Wilson - President of USA

George Clemceau - French president

David Lloyd George - British Prime minister

Key Dates

28th June 1919 - Treaty of Versailles

Key Facts

1. Germans called the Treaty a 'Diktat'
2. The terms of the treaty can be split into four categories, Land, Army, Money, Blame (LAMB)

Key Terms of the Treaty:

1. Completely responsible for WW1
2. To pay compensation = reparations
3. Armed forces to be 1000,000 men, 6 battleships, no tanks, subs or planes
4. Rhineland demilitarised
5. Germany not allowed to unite with Austria
6. Lost 13% of her land

Week Five - Threats from the Right

Key Words

Reichswehr- German army

Freikorps- Ex-Soldiers. (Right-wing)

Nationalist- Someone who has a lot of pride and love for their country.

Putsch- A violent attempt to overthrow the Government.

Right Wing- authority, hierarchy, order, duty, nationalism etc

Left Wing - Freedom, equality, reforms, rights etc.

Key Dates

March 1920 - Kapp Putsch

Key Facts

Freikorps

1. They were made up of thousands of ex-servicemen who had been allowed to keep their weapons and refused to give up their uniforms when the war ended.
2. Many were anti-communist
3. They were employed by the Weimar Republic to use force against their opponents.

Kapp Putsch

3. In March 1920, under pressure from the Allies, Ebert ordered for Freikorps units to be disbanded.
4. This made the Freikorps worried that they were soon to become unemployed and they turned on the government. Five thousand armed Freikorps members marched on Berlin.
5. Soon the rebels controlled the city of Berlin and they put forward a nationalist politician, Wolfgang Kapp, as leader.
6. They declared a new government and invited the Kaiser to return from exile. In fear of their lives, members of the real government fled to Weimar
7. The Weimar government urged people not to co-operate and instead go on strike. Essential services- gas, electricity, water, transport- stopped and Berlin ground to a halt.
8. Wolfgang Kapp realised that he could not govern if the people would not work for him - He fled Berlin, but was caught and put in prison, where he later died.
9. The rebellion collapsed and the Weimar ministers returned to Berlin.

Week Six - 1923 Year of Crisis

Key Words

Hyperinflation - German government printed large amounts of money to pay its workers, shopkeepers put their prices up as more money was printed so money began to lose its value

Key Dates

11th January 1923 - French and Belgium soldiers invaded the Ruhr

Key Facts

1. Germany had to pay 132 billion gold marks (£6.6billion) in reparations for their actions in WWI. They had to pay it in equal yearly instalments over 66 years.
2. On 11th January 1923, French and Belgium soldiers marched into the Ruhr, a rich industrial area of Germany, full of coal mines and factories after Germany announced they could not afford the reparation payments
3. The German government ordered its workers to go on strike, this was called passive resistance - the German government promised to keep paying workers on strike.
4. The German government started printing large amounts of money to be able to pay the workers.-so shopkeepers began to put up their prices up every time more money was produced
5. People had to be paid more than once a day
6. The Weimar government lost lots of support.

Week 7 - The Nazis

Key Facts

Early Development

Hitler

- Corporal in WW1
- When war ended he was told to keep an eye on political parties - member of Freikorps
- Joined the DAP - small minority party with only enough money to buy groceries.

Setting up

- Hitler's personal appeal through his speeches
- Set up a permanent office in Munich and became NSDAP
- Hitler gets control within 2 years
- Swastika created
- Newspaper - people's observer set up.
- Leaders - Hess, Goering, Streicher, Rohm

25 Point programme

- February 1920
- Key points - colonies and land, Hatred of Jews and the Weimar Republic

Munich Putsch - November 1923

Hitler's soldiers occupied a beer hall where the local government were having a meeting.

He declared a revolution and marched into Munich with the SA

Police found out and were waiting for them and a small gun fight broke out and the Nazis lost. Hitler was arrested and went to prison.

His trial was a great propaganda event

Hitler was found guilty of treason and sentenced to five years but only served 9 months

His prison sentence was short and comfortable: Here he was able to gather his thoughts and write his book and he met many of the people who would become important to Nazi success.

Whilst in prison he also decided that he needed to turn the Nazi party into a political party and gain power through legal means

The NSDAP (Nazis) were banned but by 1925 this ban had been lifted

1924-1928- Lack of Support

Mein Kampf

Key themes; Aryan Race, Anti-Semitism, Nationalism and Traditional values.

Reorganisation

- Switch to legal policies
- Unbanned in 1925
- Created Gauleiters as a party structure
- SS created

Bamberg Conference - importance of

- 1926
- Nazis were divided - Nationalists and Socialists
- Hitler spoke for 5 hours
- Won over Goebbels
- Socialist side weakened
- Hitler's dominance as leader was established.

Week 8 - Stresemann

Key Facts

Stresemann

Aimed to unite under moderate politics

Rentemar -November 1923

- New state bank was created , Rentenbank and a new currency called the Rentenmark
- Renamed the Reichsmark
- Currency stabilised.

Dawes Plan

- 1924
- Reparations reduced to 50 Million a year
- Loans of 25 Billion a year to industry
- Led to industrial output doubling

Young Plan 1929

- Reparations reduced to 2 billion
- Germany was given 59 more years to repay - until 1988
- Reduced the taxes on people and therefore boosted spending

Key policies

Locarno Pact - Britain, France Belgium and Italy. Secured the border with France and rhineland demilitarised.

League of Nations- Germany was allowed to join in 1926

Impact on domestic policies

- Stresemann's aim was to remove hardship in the hope it would reduce extremism and reach agreements so that he could negotiate the Treaty of Versailles.
- Rise in votes in moderate parties
- Hindenburg replaced Ebert
- Ebert had been seen as one of the November Criminals and the election of Hindenburg reassured the Middle Class
- Death of Stresemann (October 1929)

Changes to standards of living.- Unemployment insurance

- 1927- 3% of wages in return for 60 marks a week in unemployment and sickness benefit if needed.

Wages

- Length of the working week was shortened (50 in 1925, 46 in 1927)
- Real wages rose by 25%

Housing

- 1923- 1 million shortage in housing
- 1925- 15% rent tax
- 1925-9 - 100,000 new homes built
- By 1928 the housing crisis had eased.

Did it improve?

- Improvement was fragile
- Not everyone was happy , large business lost profit

Society

Culture- changed due to lack of Kaisers restrictions

Art- expressionist and reflected the artists feelings and often critical of Weimar. E.g Otto Dix

Architecture - Bauhaus school of design , futuristic e.g Einstein Tower, looked like a rocket.

Cinema - popular across the world, financed by government , e.g Metropolis 1926.

Women

Politics- Had the right to vote (90% voted) , by 1932 112 women had been elected to the Reichstag , 10% of the Reichstag was female.

Work - by 1925 - back to pre war levels of employment (36%) , women were not treated equally, they were paid less and expected to give up when they got married.

- Retain and service provided part time work
- Education and medicine jobs for women rose.

Leisure

- Birth rate fell and divorce rates rose.
- New woman- bought more clothes, short hair, makeup , smoked , drank, liberal sexual attitudes.
- Greater financial independence.

Year 10 - Half Term 2 - Henry and his Ministers - Wolsey

Week 9 - Tudor England in 1509

Key Words

Hierarchy- Who has power in society **Battle of Bosworth-** Battle between Henry VII and Richard III over who should be King.
War of the Roses- Wars between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists over who should be King.
Earl of Warwick- The nephew of Edward IV and Richard III. **Perkin Warbeck-** Imposter who claimed to be the nephew of Richard III.
Henry Tudor- The first Tudor monarch. **Calais-** Port in France that England owned.
Nobles- Wealthy landowners who had influence over the King. **Gentry-** Important landowners in each county.
The Council- Henry VIII's main advisors. **Parliament-** Their main role was to raise taxes.
Charles V- Leader of the Holy Roman Empire and Spain **Francis 1-** Leader of France.
Papacy- The Pope

Key Dates

1455-1485- War of the Roses
1485- Henry VII became the King of England after winning the Battle of Bosworth.
1509- Henry VIII became the leader of England.

Key Facts

War of the Roses- -Battle between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians over who should be the rulers of England. -The throne changed from the Lancastrians (Henry VI) to the Yorkists (Edward IV). Henry Tudor had been victorious at The Battle of Bosworth and established the Tudor dynasty. He ruled England from 1485 to 1509 - he made England financially strong and restored law and order. However at the end of his reign he was not popular as he was very harsh and collected lots of taxes.

Henry VIII - he was 18 years old, very intelligent, a good sportsman and he enjoyed feasting, jousting and other forms of entertainment. He was also a strong Catholic and was awarded the title Defender of the Faith by the Pope.

Henry's Aims:

-To create a government where the king decided policy and his ministers carried it out. -He wanted to be an effective monarch, being committed to the church and producing a male heir.
-He wanted to win back land in France and be a big power in Europe. -He wanted to improve his reputation by bringing lots of people to courts

Henry's Government:

-The King made all the key decisions such as whether to go to war, whom to appoint as councillors and to important jobs, and when Parliament should meet.
-However, the King was expected to listen to advice from his councillors, especially the leading nobles.

Europe- Power in Europe was divided between Charles V, Francis I and the Papacy.

Week 10 - The Rise of Wolsey

Key Words

Pope- The head of the Catholic Church
Cardinal- The highest rank in the Catholic Church below the Pope.
Archbishop of Canterbury- This is the highest role in the Catholic Church in England.
Chaplain- Private priest
Theology- The study of religion at Oxford University.
Lord Chancellor- Most important role below the King in England.

Key Dates

1486- Wolsey started at Oxford University **1498**- Wolsey became a priest.
1501- Wolsey became chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
1507- Wolsey became chaplain to Henry VII. **1509**- Wolsey appointed Wolsey to the Royal Council.
1513- Henry led an invasion of France. **1514**- Wolsey was appointed as Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York.
1515- Wolsey became a Cardinal **1515**- Wolsey became Lord Chancellor

Key Facts

1. Wolsey's dad was a butcher.
2. Wolsey studied Theology at Oxford University when he was 15 years old. His uncle, a wealthy merchant, paid for him to go.
3. Wolsey was a chaplain to Henry VII; he now had a place in the Royal Court and he carried out diplomatic missions to several countries for Henry VII.
4. Wolsey was the brains behind the army during Henry's invasion of France in 1513. He organised the equipment and transport. At the battle Henry's allies backed out so it didn't achieve much. However he did win at 'The Battle of the Spurs', which Henry described as thrilling, but was really own pursuit of French cavalry.
5. Henry appointed Wolsey as Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York, which was the second most powerful position in the English Church.
6. The Pope appointed Wolsey a cardinal. This is the highest rank in the Catholic Church.
7. Henry appointed Wolsey as Lord Chancellor. This was the highest role in Henry's government.

Week 11 - Wolsey's Domestic Policies

Key Words

Amicable Grant - a friendly gift of money - given by the nobility to the king to show their love for him
Court of Star Chamber - a special law court where cases against the nobility could be tried
Domestic - things that happened in England
Eltham Ordinances— changes to Kings household to reduce spending / reduced number of people close to the king
Enclosures – areas of common land that the nobility were putting fences round

Key Dates

1517+ Enclosures
1525 Amicable Grant

Key Facts

Domestic Policies

1. Enclosures were a cause of the poor's problem as they could not use the common land. Wolsey set up a commission to look into enclosures and this commission said it was wrong. It said fences should be taken down. From 1517 held 260 cases against **Enclosures** but the nobility did it anyway.
2. **Star Chamber** - it was a court which made it easier for the poor to bring cases against the rich to justice. Wolsey sat over this court. It failed because there were too many cases for them to hear
3. **Subsidy** – reformed taxes made them based on income. Wolsey raised over £800,000 for the King between 1509 and 1520 but government spending was £1.700, 000.
4. **Amicable Grant** – Tax to pay for the French war. It was meant to be a friendly gift It was a tax of a third on the property of priests and of a sixth on the property of ordinary people. They had 10 weeks to pay it.The **Amicable Grant** tax led to a rebellion of 4,000 men (Suffolk). Henry sided with the nobility over Wolsey and the tax was scrapped.

5. **Eltham Ordinances** – got rid of sick and old servants. It cut spending on food. It reduced the privy chamber from 12 to 6. It was Wolsey's attempt to reduce spending and the power of the nobility. Henry didn't accept it so it never happened.

Week 12- Wolsey's Foreign policies

Key Words

Habsburgs- The leaders of the Holy Roman Empire

Key Dates

1512 Battle of Spurs / Battle of Flodden

1518 Treaty of London

1520 Field of Cloth of Gold

1522-5 War with France

1525 Amicable Grant

Key facts

Henry's aims in Foreign policy were to be a hero- earn the title Henry the Great. He wanted power and status in Europe. He believed 'war was a kingly pursuit'

Wolsey's aim was to give Henry this power and status without war because war was expensive.

1. **Battle of Spurs** (France – captured Tournai and Therouanne) Opponents Francis 1st (France) Charles V (Spain) Papal States , Scotland. This was a minor victory for Henry but while this was happening Catherine of Aragon had a much bigger victory against James IV of Scotland at the Battle of Flodden
2. **Treaty of London, 1518**- Henry and Wolsey were seen as the peacemakers for creating a treaty in which the Catholic European powers pledged peace in order to focus on the potential Muslim invasion from the East.
3. **Field of Cloth of Gold** -Henry and Francis trying to outdo each other – prevent war with France – gain status. Wolsey played France and Spain off against each other.
4. Charles V took Francis I hostage at the Battle of Pavia in 1525 but released him before Henry could take advantage of France being without a leader.
5. The English involvement in the French/Habsburg war (1522-25) had cost £430,000 but had achieved nothing. The failure of the Amicable grant prevented any further involvement for England in wars with France
6. England signed the **Treaty of More (1525)** with France. Henry agreeing not to invade France and give up his claim to be king of France in return for the French pension.
7. **In 1527 The Treaty of Westminster was signed between** France and England. They both agreed to threaten Charles V with armed intervention if he did not seek to improve relations with France and England.
8. **In 1527** the Habsburg (Holy Roman Empire) troops captured Rome and the Pope became a virtual prisoner of Charles V.
9. When Francis and Charles sign the Treaty of Cambrai , England is left isolated

Week 13 - The Annulment Crisis Part 1

Key Words

Annulment - ending of the marriage

Consummate - a marriage completed by the sexual act

Dispensation - Pope granting special permission

Praemunire - crime of serving a foreign power

Key Dates

1527 – Henry decides to seek an annulment from Catherine

1527-30 - Wolsey attempts to get the annulment

1528 – Henry declares war on Charles V

1528 - Wolsey tries to get the annulment trial held in England rather than in Rome.

July 1529- The Pope recalled the annulment case to Rome, so the case would not be decided in England and therefore Henry would probably not get the annulment.

October 1529-Wolsey was charged with praemunire, the crime of serving a foreign power (the Pope in this case) instead of the King.

February 1530- Wolsey received a royal pardon and was allowed again to take up his duties as the Archbishop of York.

April 1530- Wolsey began writing to Francis I, Charles V, the Pope and Catherine of Aragon to try to broker a deal that might restore Henry's faith in him. His enemies claimed he was writing letters to encourage them not to support Anne and Henry's relationship.

November 1530-Wolsey was arrested, charged with treason and ordered to return to London to face trial. On the journey south, at Leicester, Wolsey died

Key facts

In 1509, Henry VIII married Catherine of Aragon. However, they had to request permission from the Pope to get married as the church forbade a man to marry his brother's wife and Catherine had previously been married to Arthur. Catherine of Aragon testified that she and Arthur had never consummated their marriage. Catherine and Henry were quite happy to start with. They conceived at least six times before 1518. Catherine of Aragon only had one daughter, Mary, who was born in 1516. She miscarried at least two boys. She couldn't give Henry a male heir.

By 1524 Henry stopped sleeping with Catherine as she was getting older (she was 39 years old) Henry blamed it all on Catherine. He said she had failed to do her duty by not having a son. Henry believed that by marrying his brother's wife he had broken Christian law and this was God's way of punishing him (Leviticus). Catherine denied that Arthur and her had ever consummated their marriage. At this time Henry had also fallen in love with another woman, Anne Boleyn.

In 1522, Anne Boleyn became maid of honour to Catherine of Aragon. Henry instructed Wolsey to approach Pope Clement VII in 1527 to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon so he could marry Anne instead. He claimed that the previous Pope, Julius II, should not have let Catherine of Aragon marry Henry after she was married to his brother. The Pope sent a man called Cardinal Campeggio to lead an enquiry into Henry and Catherine's marriage.

There were various factors that made the annulment difficult to get. One factor was Charles V he controlled the Pope and Catherine was his aunt. **July 1529**- The Pope recalled the annulment case to Rome, so the case would not be decided in England and therefore Henry would probably not get the annulment. A group of nobles tried and failed to bring about Wolsey's downfall.

Week 14 - The Annulment Crisis - Part 2

Key words

Praemunire - working for a foreign power not your king

Key Dates

October 1529-Wolsey was charged with praemunire, the crime of serving a foreign power (the Pope in this case) instead of the King.

February 1530- Wolsey received a royal pardon and was allowed again to take up his duties as the Archbishop of York.

April 1530- Wolsey began writing to Francis I, Charles V, the Pope and Catherine of Aragon to try to broker a deal that might restore Henry's faith in him. His enemies claimed he was writing letters to encourage them not to support Anne and Henry's relationship.

November 1530-Wolsey was arrested, charged with treason and ordered to return to London to face trial. On the journey south, at Leicester, Wolsey died.

Key Knowledge - the reasons Wolsey fell from power

Enemies Wolsey made some powerful enemies during his time in power. The nobility resented Wolsey's position as Alter Rex believing they were the king's natural advisors. Wolsey's low birth and extreme wealth annoyed them. His domestic policies did not help the relationship. Wolsey's Background and rise Wolsey was from a poor background. His dad was a butcher. He attended Oxford University aged 15 which was funded by his uncle. He studied theology (the study of religion) so he could rise up the social hierarchy. He was intelligent, ambitious and motivated. He worked his way up the Catholic hierarchy starting as a chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury then Henry VII who made him Royal Almoner. He had become a Cardinal by 1515. His organisational skills and talents were recognised by Henry when he organised the French campaign. He set up the Treaty of London in 1518 and the Field of Cloth of Gold in 1520 which helped establish Henry as an important figure in European politics. Wolsey's main enemy was the Duke of Norfolk, uncle to Anne Boylen. Norfolk wanted to be Henry's chief advisor and he spread rumours that Wolsey was delaying the annulment.

Domestic Policies -the things that happen in England Wolsey tried to raise money to go to war against France in 1525 through the introduction of the **Amicable Grant**. This was a tax introduced without the permission of parliament that the nobility had 10 weeks to pay. Many disliked this and there was an uprising in East Anglia in which 4,000 rebels led by the Duke of Suffolk tried to protest about it. The King was forced to side with the nobility, cancel the grant which meant he could not go to France and he blamed what happened on Wolsey. Wolsey used the **Court of Star Chamber** to deal with court cases brought by poor people. He wanted to end corruption from the rich. Wolsey didn't have time to deal with this properly but it annoyed the rich who could not bribe their way out of court. He tried to stop the rich **enclosing** land. Although Wolsey stopped enclosures and brought 233 cases to court as soon as the commissioners left the rich enclosed the land again. He tried to reduce the number of people in Henry's royal court in 1526 through the **Eltham Ordinances**. The aim had been to reduce costs and the influence of the nobility (the number of nobles in the bedchamber would be reduced from 12 to 6). He never made any changes in the end. Wolsey was successful in reforming the tax -his new **subsidy** based on income worked.

Alliances (Foreign policy)- aim had been to raise Henry's Status, avoid war and avoid England being left out in alliances. Wolsey set up the **Treaty of London in 1518** (countries came together and agreed they would not go to war against them. They would help the Pope against the Turks) and the **Field of Cloth of Gold** in 1520 which helped establish Henry as an important figure in European politics. (Henry and Francis 1st meet and engaged in days of feasting and tournaments). Both worked but were only short lived. Wolsey agreed an alliance with Charles V in 1521. In 1525 Francis and Charles fought at the **Battle of Pavia** (Northern Italy). The French army was destroyed and Francis I was taken prisoner. Henry and Wolsey asked Charles to stage a joint invasion of the now leaderless France. Wolsey proposed that France be split into two and Henry would be known as the King of France. Charles did not agree to this. Instead he released Francis. The English involvement in the French/Habsburg war had cost £430,000 but had achieved

nothing. In 1525 Wolsey agreed an alliance with Francis I. The **Treaty of More was signed in 1525**. This was a peace treaty between England and France.

Henry agreed to give up his claims to France in return for an annual payment from the French.

In 1528 France and England declared war on Charles and Francis invaded the Italian Peninsula.

No English troops were ever sent to fight, which made the English seem like they were not a serious international player.

By 1529, Charles V and Francis I had signed the Treaty of Cambrai. This was a treaty that agreed they would not fight each other. Wolsey was only told about it at the last minute which showed Henry had been excluded from European politics.

Week 15 - Cromwell and Anne Boleyn

Rise of Cromwell

- He was the son of a blacksmith from London. He left home early teens and worked abroad as a mercenary soldier, merchant, banker . so he had commercial and military experience.
- He was intelligent and determined
- He returned to England and trained as a lawyer
- He was ambitious so he went to work for Wolsey. He worked in the Star Chamber and was sent by Wolsey to give news to the King
- In 1523 he became a member of Parliament for Taunton
- He was also a loyal and caring friend he was the only person to remain loyal to Wolsey and to speak to Henry on his behalf

Work for Henry

Cromwell had impressed Henry by speaking out for Wolsey

He was appointed to the Royal Council and he realised his way to even greater power was to get the annulment

In 1531 he started working on the annulment. He knew the Pope would not grant it so he needed another solution.

His idea was to remove the pope , let Henry make the decision and get Parliament to prove the legal basis

This was groundbreaking because it was dramatically increasing the role of Parliament and directly challenging the Pope

Anne Boleyn

- Henry had courted Anne from around 1527 until they married in secret in early 1533 - she had promised to give Henry an heir
- Anne had a daughter Elizabeth in September 1533 but then had two miscarriages - the long awaited male heir never happened
- In 1536 Henry was 45 , he had a serious fall from his horse and was unconscious for 2 hours this made him very worried for the security of the realm
- Once again he believed God was punishing him by not giving him a son
- He was also growing tired of Anne's sharp tongue, assertive personality and desire to interfere with ruling England
- He had also fallen for Jane Seymour.
- Mid 1536 a rumour circulated court that Anne had been unfaithful. Henry asked Cromwell to investigate it and find an end to his marriage

Cromwell's role

- Cromwell took a leading role in gathering evidence against Anne. He arrested Anne's musician (Mark Smeaton) and had him tortured until he confessed to sleeping with Anne. 4 other men were arrested and charged with sleeping with Anne including her own brother George. All 4 denied the charge. Cromwell planted spies as ladies in waiting to Anne to inform him of anything they heard
- Cromwell also looked into whether Anne had been secretly engaged to Henry Percy before she married Henry- if this were true Henry and Anne's marriage would be null and void. Cromwell could not find enough evidence for this
- Cromwell had fallen out with Anne over how the money from the monasteries should be paid and whether England should ally with France or Spain

The end

Anne was put on trial and sentenced to death (19th May 1536)- the same day Henry got engaged to Jane Seymour

Cranmer annulled the marriage

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: 2nd September 2024	Topic: Germany 1918-9	Revision guide page:
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 16th September 2024	Topic: The Weimar Constitution	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 30th September 2024	Topic: Threats from the Right	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 14th October 2024	Topic: The Nazis Party	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 4th November 2024	Topic: Henry and Tudor England 1509	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 18th November 2024	Topic: Wolsey's Domestic Policy	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 13: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 2nd December 2024	Topic: Annulment Crisis Part 1	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 15: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 16th December 2024	Topic: Cromwell and Anne Boleyn	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

Week 2

Revision Card on Threats from the Left	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who led the Spartacists uprising?2. Which city did they try to take over?3. What were they trying to achieve?4. Who was Freikorps?5. What did they do to end the uprising?6. What happened to the leaders?7. What did this show about the Weimar government?	



Week 4

Revision Card on Treaty of Versailles	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. When was the Treaty of Versailles?2. Who decided on the Treaty of Versailles?3. What did the Germans call the Treaty of Versailles?4. What was decided about the military forces at the treaty?5. How much land did Germany lose at the Treaty?6. What was Germany blamed for at this treaty?7. What were the Germans going to have to pay?	

Week 6

Revision Card on 1923 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What was the sum of the money Germany had to pay for WW1?2. Which area of Germany was invaded in 1923?3. Who invaded it?4. Why did they invade?5. What did the German government tell the people to do?6. What problem did this cause Germany?7. How did the government pay for this?	Answers
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Week 8

Revision Card on Stresemann <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What role did Stresemann have in Germany?2. What did he introduce to sort out the currency problem?3. Which country agreed to lend him money?4. What was this agreement called?5. Where did Germany agree to her borders with France?6. What was Germany allowed to join in 1926?7. Which plan reduced German reparations?	Answers
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Week 10

Revision Card on Wolsey's rise to power	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What job did Wolsey's dad do?2. Where did Wolsey go to university?3. What did he study at university?4. Who did he go to work for after leaving university?5. What things about Wolsey's character made him a good minister for Henry?6. What did Wolsey do which brought him to Henry's attention?7. What job did Wolsey have in Henry's government?	



Week 12

Revision Card on Foreign policy	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who were England's two rivals in Europe?2. What did Henry think of war?3. What were Wolsey's aims in Foreign policy?4. What treaty happened in 1518?5. What was decided at this treaty?6. Who did Henry meet at the Field of the Cloth of Gold?7. When was the Field of the Cloth of Gold?	

Week 14

Revision Card on Annulment Crisis

1. Who had Catherine of Aragon been married to before Henry?
2. What had Henry needed to get to marry Catherine?
3. What had Catherine failed to give Henry?
4. Why did Henry think this had happened?
5. Who was the pope who refused to give Henry an annulment?
6. Why did he refuse to give the annulment?
7. Who did Henry now want to marry?

Answers

Aspire
ACHIEVE
Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive