

ELIZABETH I BARE BONES

Queen,
Government
and Politics
1558-1569

Challenges
to Elizabeth
at home and
abroad
1569-1588

Elizabethan
society in an
age of
exploration

Key Events and Individuals

Elizabeth I – 'The Virgin Queen' 1558
William Cecil Secretary of State on the Privy Council, 1520-98
Mary Queen of Scots – Threat to reign from Scotland
Robert Dudley member of the Privy Council, 1532-88

Key Events and Individuals

Phillip II King of Spain – Sanctioned the Armada, previously married to Mary I
The Radolfi Plot: 1571
The Throckmorton Plot: 1583
The Babington Plot: 1586
Revolts of the Northern Earls - 1569
The Spanish Armada – 1588

Key Events and Individuals

Sir Francis Drake – San Juan 1568 The Raid on Cadiz 1587
John Hawkins – San Juan 1568 – Created the race galleon
Sir Walter Raleigh – Colonization of Virginia

Statistics

Elizabeth recuperated Mary's debt and formed a surplus of £300,000 kept on 10 advisers from Mary's reign. In 1558 England is at war with both France and Spain. Elizabeth executed up to 200 Catholics during her reign. Many of who were Jesuit priests.

Statistics

Revolts of the Northern Earls – 1569: 10,000 strong Royal Army. 700 rebels were killed although this was probably nearer 450.
The Spanish Armada – 130 ships, 2,500 guns and 30,000 men
The use of 'fireships' and English Race Galleons

Statistics

72 new grammar schools were created.
By the end of Elizabeth's reign 30% of men and 10% of women could read and write.
107 Englishmen sail to Roanoke to colonise.
85% of the population involved in farming as their occupation

Key Terms

Religious Settlement, Privy Council, Supreme Governor, MQS, Puritan, Act of Supremacy

Key Terms

Treaty of Nonsuch, Netherlands, Spanish Armada, Northern Rebellions, Catholic Plots, King Phillip II, Duke of Parma, Francis Walsingham, Spymaster, Mary Queen of Scots

Key Terms

Colonization, Circumnavigation, Race Galleon, Grammar Schools, Vagabondage, Poverty, Poor Harvests, Working-Class, Middle-Class, Golden Age, Cloth Industry, Roanoke, Piracy, Trade





Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

Key Individuals & Events
Ebert signs Treaty of Versailles 1919 (November Criminals).
Spartacist Revolt – Jan 1919
Kapp Putsch – March 1920
Hyperinflation – 1923
Stresemann – international cooperation.

Key Facts
Germany crippled after WWI.
Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated (1918)
Formation of the Weimar Republic. Democratic.
Stresemann's actions to recover Germany
Conditions improve – freedom for women

Key Vocabulary
Diktat
Abdicate
Constitution
Weimar Republic
Treaty of Versailles
Reparations
Dawes & Young Plan

Hitler's Rise to Power 1919-1933

Key Individuals & Events
Drexler: leader of German Workers' Party
1921- Hitler leads Nazi Party
1923 - Munich Putsch
1929 - Wall Street Crash

Key Facts
SA – Political thugs
Munich Putsch – Hitler arrested.
Writes Mein Kampf
Government = less democratic.
New Chancellor Heinrich Brüning introduced tough policies to prevent further inflation

Key Vocabulary
Anti-Semitism
Mein Kampf
Democracy
Dictatorship
Lebensraum
Chancellor
Nationalism
Dolchstoß

Nazi Control & Dictatorship 1933-1939

Key Individuals & Events
Hitler = Chancellor – Jan 1933
Reichstag Fire – Feb 1933
Enabling Act – March 1933
Night of the Long Knives: June 30
Hindenburg dies: 1934
Joseph Goebbels – Propaganda
SS – Hitler's bodyguard

Key Facts
Hitler felt threatened by the SA, they were loyal to Ernst Röhm.
Germany becomes a police state.
Goebbels created the 'Hitler Myth'
Radio, paper, art etc. all controlled
Public rallies eg. Nuremberg
Workers were targeted too.

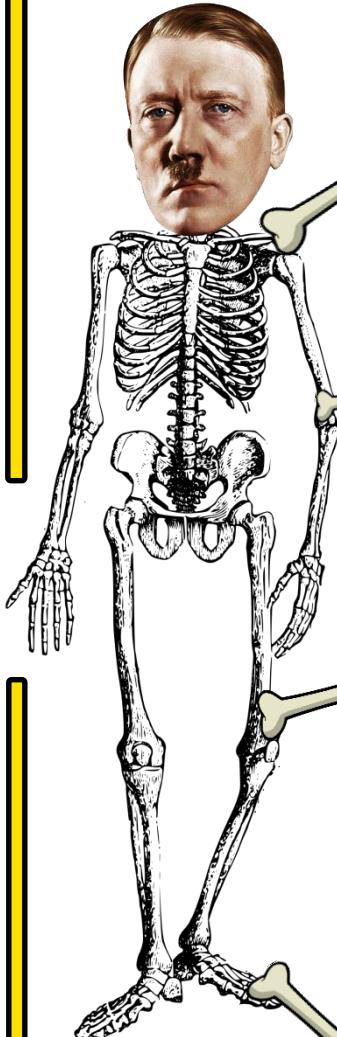
Key Vocabulary
Reichstag
SA
SS
Enabling Act
Ernst Röhm
Police state
Propaganda
Rally

Life in Nazi Germany 1933-1939

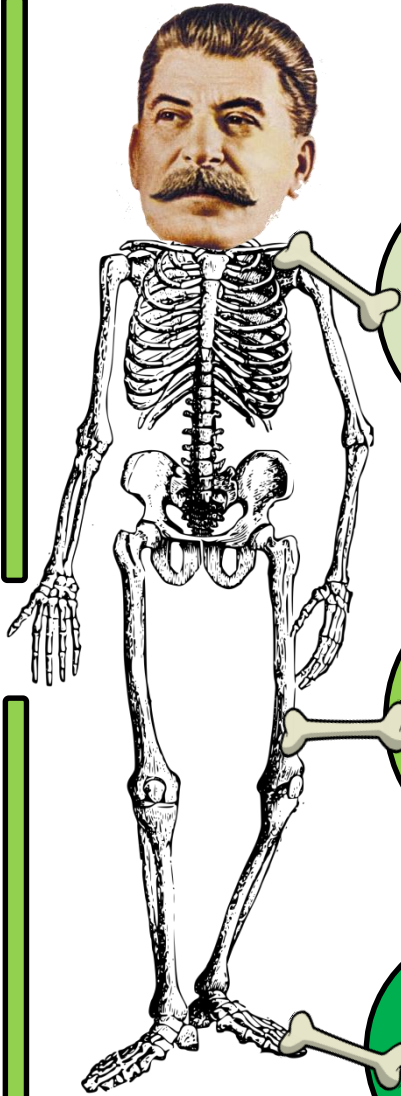
Key Individuals & Events
1933: Concordat with Catholics
The Pope
Edelweiss Pirates
Strength Through Joy
Nuremberg Laws – 1935
Kristallnacht – Nov 1938
Hitler Youth - 1926

Key Facts
Hitler controlled the Church.
Catholics agreed to not interfere but the Pope later spoke out.
Protestants became Reich Church
Political left opposed Nazis.
Rearmament – less unemployment
Impact on women & children

Key Vocabulary
Concordat
Reich Church
Aryan
Jews
Discrimination
Untermenschen
Übermenschen



Superpower Relations and the Cold War 1941-91



The Origins of the Cold War 1941-58

Key individuals and events
Vladimir Lenin – Bolshevik revolution 1917
Conferences
Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill: Tehran 1943, Yalta 1945
Stalin, Truman and Attlee: Potsdam 1945
Long and Novikov Telegrams
Iron Curtain Speech – Churchill 1946
NATO 1949 – North Atlantic Treaty Organisation – Warsaw Pact 1955
Hungarian Uprising - 1956

Key facts
Cold War (Not a Hot War) = Spying, Propaganda, Arms Race, Space Race, Loans and Aid.

The Truman Doctrine 1947 – US influences and military resources to non communist countries. (Greece)

The Marshall Plan 1947 - financial programme of aid. \$17 billion provided by 1953.

The Berlin crisis 1948-49 – The Berlin Airlift – British and US planes made 193,350 flights dropping off 4,000 tonnes of supplies each day.

Vocabulary and Statistics
Communism v Capitalism

Ideological differences

The Grand Alliance

Soviet Expansionism

Sphere of Influence

Containment
Cominform 1947 – Comecon 1949
The Arms race/space race

1949 Arms Spending
US: \$13.5 billion USSR: 13.4 billion
1953 Arms Spending
US: \$49.6 billion USSR: \$25.5 billion

Cold War Crises 1958-70

Key individuals and events
JFK, Batista and Castro - The Cuban Revolution of 1959
JFK and Khrushchev – The Berlin Crisis 1961 – Construction of the Wall
JFK, Khrushchev and Castro – The Bay of Pigs 1961 The Cuban Missile Crisis 1962
Johnson, Brezhnev, Novotny and Dubcek - Invasion of Czechoslovakia 1968

Key Facts
The refugee crisis – 1949-61 4 million fled from East Germany

Consequences of the Cuban Missile crisis – the 'hotline', the Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963, The Outer Space Treaty 1967 and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968

Prague Spring – Brezhnev Doctrine and re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia

Vocabulary and Statistics
US and Soviet relations
CIA – Central Intelligence Agency
Castro army of 20,000 at the Bay of Pigs – 1,400 Cuban exiles

Naval Blockade employed to prevent soviet ships entering Cuba

IRBM – Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile (12 with a range of 3,500km)

Declining Soviet economy in Czech – 1962-63 national income fell.

The End of the Cold War 1970-91

Key individuals and events
Attempts to reduce tensions – Détente 1970's – SALT I, Helsinki and SALT II

Reagan and Gorbachev – 'New thinking' and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty of 1987

Soviet invasion of Afghanistan 1979 – Carter Doctrine and Olympic boycotts

Reagan and the 'Second Cold War' – Strategic Defence initiative

Fall of the Berlin Wall – 1989
Collapse of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact

Key Facts
Détente 1970's – ideology was no longer a road block to bilateral development.

SALT I – ABM's allowed at only two sites, five year freeze on offensive arms. However each side still allowed satellites, no limit on strategic bombers.

Helsinki – Security, Cooperation and Human Rights

SALT II – A limit of 2,400 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles a ban on new land based ICBM launchers. Limits on the deployment of offensive arms. Lasts until 1985

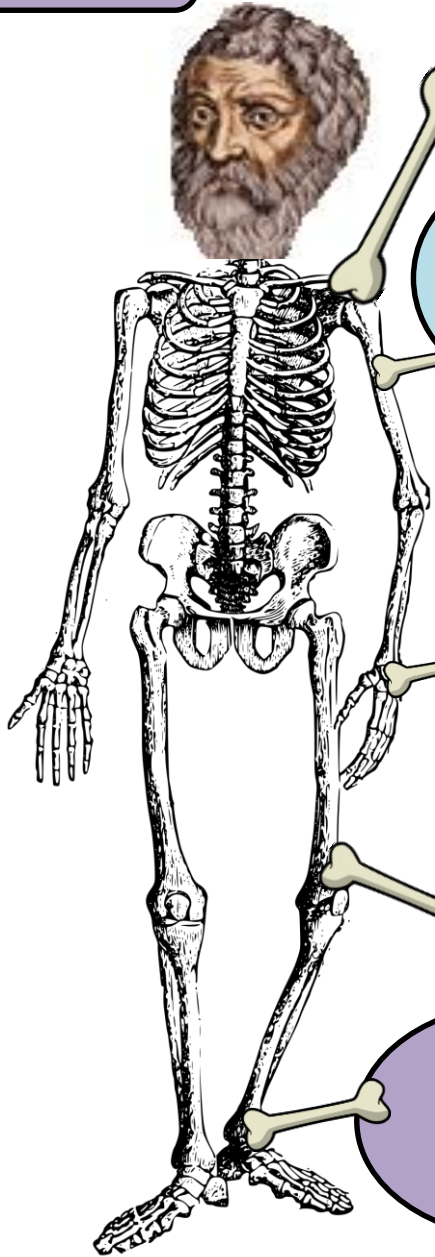
Vocabulary and Statistics
SALT – Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
ABM – Anti-Ballistic Missiles

50,000 troops sent to invade Afghanistan – Soviets did not want to see the PDPA fall and have the potential to control the West's oil supplies. 85,000 Soviet troops used for Kamal to maintain power.

Détente dead in 1980 – Carter and the use of military force to defend US interests.
SDI – Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars) huge issue of Andropov



Medicine Through Time – Bare Bones



Medieval Medicine 1000-1500

Key Individuals and ideas
Hippocrates and Galen – Four humours

Key Events
1358 – Black Death arrives in England causes and cures were miasma, god and astrology. Flagellants whipping themselves.

Key Terms
Causes, cures, natural, supernatural, monasteries, purging, humours, preventing disease, treatments, flagellants, bleeding, Galen, Hippocrates

Renaissance Medicine 1500-1700

Key Individuals and ideas
Vesalius – Fabric of the Human Body – Brain controlled the body – proved Galen wrong.
Sydenham – Don't use the old ideas – observe the symptoms
Harvey – Proved that blood flowed from the heart around the body
Royal Society – Scientists and doctors talking about medicine.

Key Events
Microscope and printing press invented.
Plague returns but new ways of treating it like quarantine.

Key Terms
Microscope, change, continuity, Royal Society, transference, quarantine, progress, help, hindered, Plague doctor, quack doctor, prevention

Industrial Medicine 1700-1900

Key Individuals and Ideas
James Simpson – Chloroform
Joseph Lister – Carbolic Acid
Edward Jenner – Small Pox Vaccination
Florence Nightingale – Nursing and cleaning hospitals
Louis Pasteur – Germ Theory
Robert Koch – Identifying bacteria
John Snow - Cholera

Key Events
Cholera epidemic hits UK in 1832,48,52,58.
Development of surgery whereby surgeons are able to perform operations better.
Pasteur discovers what causes people to be ill GERMS!
Public Health Acts introduced to help clean up UK

Key Terms
Change, continuity, surgery, pain, infection, blood loss, amputation, antiseptic, anaesthetic, sewers, germs, bacteria, nursing, public health acts

Modern Medicine 1900-Present

Key Individuals and ideas
Fleming, Florey and Chain – Penicillin
Crick and Watson - DNA

Key Events
Lifestyle choices and their impact on our health
Government campaigns to improve health
Lung cancer
Developments of NHS
Improvement in treatments

Key Terms
DNA, Penicillin, ultrasound, diagnosis, blood sugar level, campaign, scans, monitors, key hole surgery, stem cells, cancer, NHS

Medicine on the Western Front

Key Events
Battle of Ypres, Battle of the Somme, Battle of Passchendaele
Blood transfusion, mobile x-ray units, illnesses in the trenches such as trench foot, trench fever, shell shock. Head shrapnel injuries, gas attacks.
Chain of evacuation - Stretcher bearers, aid posts, dressing stations, casualty clearing stations, horse ambulances.

Key Terms
Shrapnel, saline, general, trench, warfare, stretcher bearers, army, medical orderly, ammunition, artillery, grenade, casualty, field hospital