

# The English Martyrs Catholic School and Sixth Form College

## Year 11 Knowledge organiser

### HISTORY



Name:



Anglo-Saxon c.1000-1066		Norman Britain 1066 - 1154		Late Medieval 1154-1500		Early Modern 1500 - 1700		18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century 1700 - 1900		Twentieth Century 1900 - Present			
<b>New Definitions of Crime</b> *The Kings and nobility decided on crimes. *Crime against the person: murder, fights. *Crime against property: poaching, arson. *Crime against authority: treason, attack on a person of a higher status.		<b>Medieval: c.1000 - c.1500</b> <b>*New* Definitions of Crime</b> *William the Conquer asserts his control *Deals violently with Anglo-Saxon Rebels *Builds Castles *Feudal System *Forest Laws & poaching & outlaws *Murdrum Fine		<b>Definitions of Crime</b> *The Kings highly influenced by nobles when deciding new laws to protect their own interests against the poor. **NEW LAW* Statute of Labourers 1351 **NEW LAW* Heresy 1382		<b>New Definitions of Crime</b> <b>MANY RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES IN THIS TIME</b> *NEW* Heresy and Treason – think changes in religion (Catholic Vs Protestants). *NEW* Vagabondage/vagrancy Laws: *The Vagrancy Act *Relief of the Poor Act *The Poor Law *NEW* Smuggling *NEW LAW* 1671 Game Act (poaching still a social crime) *NEW* Puritan Laws 1653 – Strict Puritan laws after the Civil War *NEW* Witchcraft		<b>Early Modern: c.1500 - c.1700</b> <b>Main causes of change</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Politics <input type="checkbox"/> Changing attitudes <input type="checkbox"/> Role of monarchs <input type="checkbox"/> Growing towns <input type="checkbox"/> Population <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration <input type="checkbox"/> Trade/Economy		<b>Methods of Law Enforcement</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Collective Responsibility still effective in smaller towns and villages. Hue and Cry etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Still no national form of organised policing <input type="checkbox"/> Standards of law enforcement varied across the country. <input type="checkbox"/> Rich better protected than the poor.		<b>Methods of Law Enforcement</b> *NEW* The wide use of Town Constables *NEW* The Night Watchman *NEW* Thief Taker	
<b>Methods of Law Enforcement</b> *Responsibility of King to maintain King's Peace. *Local Collective Responsibility: Hue and Cry, Tithings, Hundreds, Shire Reeves, *Role of the Church: Religious oaths, trail by hot water, hot poker, cold water, blessed bread to decide guilt or innocence		<b>Methods of Law Enforcement</b> *Collective Responsibility still ongoing. *The King's Mund (The King's Peace) **NEW* Trial by Combat for nobility.		<b>Methods of Law Enforcement</b> *Collective Responsibility ongoing **NEW* Henry II Assizes of Clarendon – set of rules and a jury for law courts. *Prisons to hold suspects before trial. *Royal Judges and Justices of Eyre visit every county twice a year. *Standardised written instructions given to Shire Reeves. **NEW* Coroners and Justices of Peace.		<b>KEY INDIVIDUAL: Matthew Hopkins &amp; Witchcraft</b>		<b>KEY EVENT: The Gunpowder Plot 1605</b>		<b>Punishments</b> <input type="checkbox"/> *NEW* Transportation to North America. <input type="checkbox"/> *NEW* Early prisons as a form of punishment. <input type="checkbox"/> *NEW* Houses of Correction and hard labour. <input type="checkbox"/> *NEW* The start in the belief of the BLOODY CODE.			
<b>Punishments</b> *Public punishments: Stocks and pillory *Fines: Wergild *Capital Punishment: Hanging *Corporal Punishment: Branding, maiming		<b>Punishments</b> *Similar punishments to Anglo-Saxon BUT **NEW* Wergild Fine paid to the King *More brutal punishments *Community punishments *Increased use of death penalty to show authority as King.		<b>Punishments</b> *Corporal punishment as deterrent **NEW* Hanged, drawn, quartered for the crime of treason.		<b>KEY EVENT: The Gunpowder Plot 1605</b> <input type="checkbox"/> An example of religious and political influences. <input type="checkbox"/> An example of harsh Bloody Code punishments <input type="checkbox"/> An example of how laws change as a result of crime: 1605 Thanking Act, 1605 Popish Recusants Act		<b>Punishments</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Corporal punishments remain <input type="checkbox"/> Punishments as a deterrent and retribution remain. <input type="checkbox"/> Positive attitudes to harsh punishments.		<b>Methods of Law Enforcement</b> A huge influence of the Church over attitudes and law & order. Church Courts more lenient on punishments.			
		<b>The Influence of the Church</b>		The Pope ends Trial by Ordeal to encourage law courts & juries. Henry II challenged the Church's power – dislike of Benefit of the Clergy and seeking religious sanctuary.		<input type="checkbox"/> Why did so many believe in witchcraft? <input type="checkbox"/> What were the laws against it? <input type="checkbox"/> How were individuals put on trial? <input type="checkbox"/> What was the punishment? <input type="checkbox"/> What was the role of Matthew Hopkins as a key individual?							
<b>New Definitions of Crime</b> SMUGGLING: Still a social crime, still hard to tackle, declined as import duty reduced. POACHING: Still a social crime by the poor, not often reported, enforced by the rich. HIGHWAY ROBBERY: A very minor crime in previous era. WITCHCRAFT: Still some poorer, rural belief in witchcraft.		<b>Industrial Revolution: c.1700 - c.1900</b> <b>Main causes of change</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Decline in religious beliefs <input type="checkbox"/> Politics, population increase, voting. <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration, economy of the Industrial Revolution. <input type="checkbox"/> Improved transport & trade. <input type="checkbox"/> Changing attitudes, humanitarianism, & education.		<b>Methods of Law Enforcement</b> *NEW* 1748 Bow Street Runners *NEW* 1829 First police force by Robert Peel and Metropolitan Police Act *NEW* Rural Constabulary Act *NEW* 1842 Start of the C.I.D. *NEW* 1856 Police Act – National Force. *Rural areas still dealt with crime *Parish Constables dealt with local crime *Watchmen still employed by the rich. *Soldiers/army could still be brought in. *Collective Responsibility still expected.		<b>New Definitions of Crime</b> *NEW * methods of crime but same act. <input type="checkbox"/> Driving Offences: speeding, drink driving. <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Taking and dealing (social crime) <input type="checkbox"/> Cyber Crimes: fraud, theft, copyright. <input type="checkbox"/> Slavery: people trafficking. <input type="checkbox"/> Terrorism: Remember 1605? <input type="checkbox"/> Smuggling: Advanced gangs & methods. *NEW* Crimes due to changing attitudes. <input type="checkbox"/> Homophobic crime – homosexuality decriminalised & Sexual Offences Act 1967. <input type="checkbox"/> Race/hate crime: Race Relations Act 1968. <input type="checkbox"/> Dom. Violence Domestic Violence Act 1976 <input type="checkbox"/> Abortion: Decriminalised in 1967.		<b>20<sup>th</sup> Century: c.1900-Present</b> <b>Main causes of change</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Technology & science <input type="checkbox"/> Public attitudes and democracy <input type="checkbox"/> Politics <input type="checkbox"/> Trade and economy <input type="checkbox"/> Liberal attitude towards reform and rehabilitation. <input type="checkbox"/> Immigration & population.		<b>Methods of Law Enforcement</b> *NEW* A range of technological and scientific developments to help law enforcement. *NEW* An emphasis on crime prevention, targeting youth & education. *NEW* Specialist police units to target specific groups – Special Branch, Fraud Squad, Dog Unit. *NEW* A standardised set of rules for policing the whole country and police training.			
<b>KEY INDIVIDUAL: Home Secretary &amp; Prime Minister Robert Peel.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Major changes to Prison Reform and police. Known as the 'Father of Modern Policing'. <input type="checkbox"/> 1823 Gaols Act, 1829 Metropolitan Police Act		<b>KEY EXAMPLE: Pentonville &amp; the Separate System</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Prison first of its kind. <input type="checkbox"/> Emphasised hard work & isolated prisoners <input type="checkbox"/> Split prisoners into different groups. <input type="checkbox"/> However, health was taken into account through sanitation. <input type="checkbox"/> KEY TERMS: The Crank, treadmill, discipline, separate system, silent system, religion, cells, religious teaching, toilets, deterrent, reform.		<b>Punishments</b> *NEW* Humanitarianism & prison reform *NEW* Elizabeth Fry and John Howard. *NEW* Bloody Code ended. *NEW* Laws to improve prisons. *NEW* Religion influenced prison changes. *NEW* Robert Peel influenced change. *NEW* Technology improved prison health *NEW* Emphasis on reform & rehabilitation Transportation & capital punishment ended in 1869.		<b>KEY EXAMPLE: The treatment and attitudes towards Conscientious Objectors.</b>		<b>Methods of Law Enforcement</b> Neighbourhood Watch a form of Collective Responsibility. A re-introduction of police 'on the beat' with the use of Community Support Officers.		<b>Punishments</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Abolition of the Death Penalty 1969 – Know the reasons why. <input type="checkbox"/> Further Prison Reforms: Borstals, Education, Criminal Justice Act 1948, Increase in prison numbers, Mental hospitals, <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Custodial Sentences: Youth Detention Centre, probation, parole, community service, electronic tagging, ASBO, treatment programmes, restorative justice, fines. <input type="checkbox"/> Hard Labour abolished.			
<b>SIMILARITY</b>		<b>CHANGE</b>		<b>CHANGE</b>		<b>SIMILARITY &amp; DIFFERENCE</b>		<b>CHANGE</b>		<b>CHANGE</b>			
<b>CHANGE</b>		<b>SAME</b>		<b>MUCH CHANGE</b>		<b>CHANGE</b>		<b>SAME</b>		<b>CHANGE</b>			

# Knowledge Organiser

## Section A: Whitechapel, c.1870-1900

### Keywords

Rookery	A slum area, in town, where poverty and crime were high.
Sanitation	Conditions to do with public health, such as running water and sewage systems.
Navies	Labourers/builders on the railways, roads and canals.
Poor relief	The system of giving benefits to the poor.
Sweated trades	Working long hours in poor conditions for low pay.
Fenians	Irish nationalists who wanted freedom from rule by the UK.
Hoax letters	Letters meant to deliberately deceived or trick the police.

**Whitechapel was in the East End of London.** It had high levels of poverty and poor housing.

Whitechapel was overcrowded with maze-like streets. Most **people lived in rookeries** where sanitation was poor. There could be 30 people living in one apartment. **¼ of the population lived in lodging houses** where they could rent a bed for the night. Conditions in lodging houses were awful. Some attempts were made to improve housing. The **Peabody Estate was opened in 1881**, there were 11 blocks of flats charging reasonable rents.

**Unemployment was high.** Many people worked in 'sweated' trades such as tailoring and match making. Others worked as **navvies** or **dockers**. There were few jobs for women and many turned to **prostitution**.

**Workhouses provide poor relief.** They were seen as the last resort. They offered a bed and food in return for hard labour. Conditions were deliberately poor to put people off. Families were split up and could be punished for talking to each other.

**Whitechapel was very multicultural with immigrants from across Europe.** There was **tension between immigrants and locals** over jobs and housing.

Many poor **Jewish immigrants** came to Whitechapel to escape persecution in Russia. The Jews often settled in the same area and isolated themselves. They accepted lower pay and poor conditions leading to an increase in the sweatshop system. **Irish immigrants** often worked at the docks. They had a reputation for being drunk and violent and were associated with terrorism e.g. Fenians.

**Whitechapel was policed by H Division.** H Division beat constables would patrol a set route looking for trouble. They would stop and question people and report back to their sergeant. **Policing Whitechapel was a problem:**

- Dark, maze-like streets made chasing criminals a problem.
- Attacks on Jews was common. Some police were anti-Semitic and the language barrier made it hard for other constables to catch their attackers.
- A large number of pubs sold cheap alcohol. Drunkenness led to violence.
- Locals did not trust the police. Few co-operated with them.

**The Whitechapel Vigilance Committee was set up in 1888.** Set up by businessmen concerned about the police's failure to catch Jack the Ripper. They offered rewards, patrolled the streets and sent false leads to the police.

**Jack the Ripper strangled and mutilated five women in Whitechapel.**

**The Metropolitan Police developed new methods of investigation** which were useful in the Ripper investigation:

- Made **annotated sketches** of the crime scenes from photographs take. Used to compare murders.
- 80,000 **leaflets** were distributed appealing for information.
- **Interviewing witnesses** and suspects.
- Soup kitchens were set up to encourage poor people to give information.

**The police faced problems investigating the Ripper case:**

- **Rivalry between the Met and the City of London police forces.** Each force wanted to solve the crime and did not share information with each other.
- **The media** DID encourage people to come forward BUT also attracted **hoax letters** which the police had to investigate. The media also criticised the police investigation.

### Grand Alliance

Alliance between USA, USSR, GB to defeat Hitler in WWII. USA and USSR emerged as superpowers.

#### USA - President Roosevelt

Was less tough on Stalin than Churchill, believed that they needed USSR's support. Disliked Britain having colonies.

#### GB - Winston Churchill

Was suspicious of Stalin as he thought he was trying to expand.

#### USSR - Stalin

Convinced West wanted to destroy communism so wanted to stand firm in negotiations.

### Ideological Differences

Ideology - how a country should be run.

Capitalism (USA/GB)	Communism (USSR)
Free to own property and businesses and make money. Democracy. Freedom of speech.	All property including homes & businesses belong to the state. Single party rule. Limited individual freedoms.

### The Conferences

#### Tehran Conference 1943

- USA/GB agreed to launch second front on Germany to help USSR.
- Stalin to declare war on Japan once Nazis defeated.
- Agreed to keep Germany weak and give Poland some German land.
- Churchill wanted to open second front in Balkans but didn't agree.

#### Yalta Conference Feb 1945

- Nazi party banned, war criminals prosecuted.
- United Nations to be set up, all nations to join but all Soviet Republics.
- Polish borders to be returned and free elections.
- Germany to be split into 4 zones: GB, FR, USA, USSR.
- Germany to pay \$20 billion reparations, half to USSR.

#### Potsdam Conference July-Aug 1945

- New leaders Truman (US), A. Tr. Lee (GB)
- USA had tested atomic bomb.
- Germany divided into 4 zones (US, GB, USSR, FR) and Berlin divided as well.
- Each zone to take own reparations, USSR could take 1/3 of industrial equipment from other zones.
- Disagreed about Stalin's control of Eastern Europe.
- Truman disagreed with Poland agreements at Yalta - wanted less communist govt.

### US-Soviet Relations 1945-46

#### Atomic Bomb

- 6/9 Aug 1945 US dropped 2 atom bombs over Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan. 12,000 tons of TNT. 120,000 killed.
- Made Stalin want buffer zone.
- USSR created atom bomb 29 Aug 1949.
- 1964 GB, China, Fr had atom bomb.
- Made all reluctant to go to war.

#### Long Telegram '46 (US reporting from USSR)

Stalin wanted to destroy capitalism and felt world wanted to destroy com. USSR would back down if challenged. Led to 'containment' policy.

#### Novikov Telegram '46 (USSR report from US)

USA wanted to use military power to dominate world. Since Roosevelt's death, USA no longer wanted to cooperate with USSR. US people would support war. Led to USSR satellite states/arms.

#### 'Iron curtain' speech 1946

Churchill speech arguing USSR had created an iron curtain dividing Europe in two, taking control of Eastern European countries. Outraged Stalin and increased tension.

#### Satellite states

Countries officially independent but under control of USSR. USSR wanted buffer zone between West and USSR.

**Poland:** 1945 pro-Communist govt but incl. London Poles. 1947 'free' elections forced London Poles to flee/imprisonment.

**Hungary:** 1947 'free' elections communist.

**Czechoslovakia:** 1948 communist coup overthrew govt - Klement Gottwald.

**Bulgaria, Romania, eastern Ger:** 'free' elections voted communist.

**Yugoslavia and Albania** - also satellite states but had more independence.

### Truman, Marshall Plan, Cominform & Comecon

#### USA

#### The Truman Doctrine 1947

The ideas contained in President Truman's speech: Every country has choice between **communism** (evil) & **democracy** (good). Communism shouldn't be contained (containment). USA to send **money & troops** to any country threatened by communism. US gave \$400 million to Greece & Turkey, & military personnel. Ended the USA's policy of 'isolationism'

#### Marshall Plan 1947

Outcome of Truman Doctrine, gave \$13 billion 1948-1952 to **Western European** countries to help recover from war & prevent falling to communism. Agreed to trade with US. Angered Stalin as Truman was dividing Europe in two & creating a US economic empire in Europe (dollar imperialism). Stalin said it undermined UN by suggesting it was US's job to protect the world. Ended Grand Alliance, Stalin's suspicions confirmed that USA trying to crush USSR. Divided Europe: 2 camps; those accepting Marshall Aid & those under USSR control.

#### Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) 1947

Stalin set it up as a political organisation to **control** all of the **satellite states**. 9 members, Yugoslavia thrown out 1948. All **Communist** countries only did what he said. Satellite states to trade only with other Cominform members, all contact with non-communist countries discouraged. Rejected the Marshall Plan.

#### Comecon 1949 (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance)

Comecon was response to Marshall Plan. It provided aid to communist countries. Created 5 year plans for each country to improve economies, nationalised industries & collectivised agriculture. Banned countries from trading with US. E.g. Bulgaria's trade with other Comecon members increased from 10% in 1939 to over 90% in 1951. This increased tension and helped lead to creation of NATO - a Western military alliance.

### Berlin Blockade and Airlift 1948-9

Stalin blockaded land routes to West Berlin from Western zones of Germany.

#### Causes

Germany and Berlin divided into 4 at Potsdam (US, USSR, Fr, GB). Allied Control Commission (AAC) controlled all zones. Military checkpoints between zones in Berlin. Dec 1947 talks about Ger broke down & USSR stormed out.

#### Bizonia/Trizonia

- 1947 GB & US combined zones (Bizonia), March 1948, France joined to create Trizonia.
- Trizonia created a new currency (Deutschmark).
- Stalin angry because it was separate economic unit, & believed it caused poverty in USSR's zone.
- Stalin thought West was 'ganging up' on the USSR.

#### Events

##### Berlin Blockade

- Stalin shut off the 2 agreed land routes from Trizonia (Western Germany) to Berlin.
- Berlin would soon run short of food.
- Stalin hoped West would give up their zones in Berlin & give USSR control of all Berlin.
- Stalin knew Truman could not ignore the blockade because of the 'Truman Doctrine'.

##### The Berlin Airlift

- West couldn't force supplies along closed land routes as could lead to war. Instead flew supplies in, if Stalin shot them down, he would look aggressive.
- They flew food, coal etc. into Berlin - new runway at Berlin-Tempelhof & new airport at Berlin-Tegel.
- US landed 1000 tonnes a day. In January 1949 170,000 tonnes were sent to Berlin.
- 9<sup>th</sup> May 1949 the USSR gave in and lifted the blockade. It had lasted for 318 days.

### Consequences of Berlin Blockade

#### Propaganda

The West responded in such a peaceful way that Stalin looked unwise and aggressive. It was a propaganda victory for the West.

#### East and West Germany

After the Blockade, it was clear that Germany would remain divided, this became permanent.

#### Federal Republic of Germany (FDR/West Germany)

- 23<sup>rd</sup> May 1949. 3 days after the blockade, Trizonia joined together as the FDR.
  - 14<sup>th</sup> Aug 1949: Germans allowed to elect their own Parliament, called Bundestag.
  - 15<sup>th</sup> Sept 1949: first democratically elected Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer took office.
  - Capital was Bonn, much bigger than East Germany.
- #### German Democratic Republic (GDR/East Germany)
- Oct 1949 Stalin created GDR
  - FDR refused to acknowledge it until 1970s

#### NATO 1949 (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)

- West created formal military alliance called NATO, included USA, Britain, France & 9 others.
- If one attacked, all help to defend.
- This resulted in US keeping military in Europe.

#### The Warsaw Pact 1955

- USSR's communist defensive military alliance, prompted by FDR joining NATO in 1955.
  - Members became known as the Eastern Bloc: USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Albania and GDR.
- Europe was now divided in two, one protected by USA, one led by USSR.

### Arms race 1950s

The arms race was when the USSR and USA competed over building as many powerful weapons as possible.

**1945** - USA developed atomic bomb - more powerful than USSR's any weapons.

**1949** - USSR created atomic bomb.

**1952** - USA developed hydrogen bomb, 1000x more powerful than atomic bomb.

**1953** - USSR also created hydrogen bomb.

**1957** - USA developed ICBM (inter-continental ballistic missile), could fire a nuclear warhead more than 4500km.

**1957** - USSR tested its first ICBMs.

#### Significance?

- Both spent lots of money building large armies, navies, submarines, conventional and nuclear weapons.
- World could have been destroyed many times over.
- Nuclear weapons acted as a deterrent, stopping war.

#### Reasons for improving relations

- Eisenhower new US President 1953. He and secretary of state John Foster Dulles strongly anti-communist. Open to talks to improve relationship with USSR due to danger of nuclear war.
- 1956 Khrushchev new ruler of USSR. Criticised Stalin's policies & suggested peace with USA.
- 1950 Korean war, where USSR and USA supported different sides, now over.
- Both sides needed to reduce arms spending for economy.
- July 1955 Geneva summit meeting on how Austria should be governed. Failed to agree but showed some co-operation.

Unfortunately May 1955 West Germany joined NATO and USSR created Warsaw Pact so tension grew.

### Hungarian Uprising 1956

- Hungary was a soviet satellite state. During 1956 Hungarians began to protest about lack of political freedom, fuel and food shortages.
- Oct 1956 riots in capital Budapest, police clashed with protesters, Soviet troops restored order.
- Khrushchev replaced leader Rakosi with Imre Nagy who was popular.
- Nagy proposed reforms: non-communist parties, release of political prisoners, Soviet troops withdrawn.
- 1<sup>st</sup> Nov Nagy announced Hungary would leave Warsaw Pact, Khrushchev thought he had gone too far and invaded.

#### Soviet invasion of Hungary

- 4<sup>th</sup> Nov 1956 USSR sent 1000 tanks into Budapest, Hungarians put up a fight and asked for support from West, but none came.
- 20,000 Hungarians killed and new communist govt set up under János Kadar.
- Nagy hid in Yugoslav Embassy but he was tricked out, kidnapped, tried and executed by USSR.

#### Consequences of Uprising

- Nagy expected US support as they had offered Marshall Aid, and Radio Free Europe (set up by US) urged Eastern Europe to rise up against communism.
- Eisenhower sympathetic and some NATO nations took refugees, but no military support offered. Not prepared to interfere with existing communist country, in case of war.
- Made Khrushchev more secure and showed Warsaw Pact members that they must do as told. Prevented other uprisings.
- Also showed Khrushchev that US unlikely to risk military action.
- Made relations between superpowers worse as West didn't approve of invasion.

### Berlin crisis: summit meetings

#### Refugee crisis

- By 1958, 3 million East Germans (1/6<sup>th</sup> of population), had crossed from East to West, Brain drain. Why?
- West Germany wealthier, Easter Germany poorer.
- People constantly monitored by secret police (STAS).
- 1953 riots against government, Soviet government sent armed force to restore order.
- Easy to cross the border by going through Berlin.

#### Khrushchev's Berlin Ultimatum 1958

- Khrushchev needed to stop refugee crisis, showed people preferred the West. Khrushchev wanted whole of Berlin to become part of East Germany.
- Nov 1958 Khrushchev demanded West recognise East Germany as independent country but they refused.
- 27<sup>th</sup> Nov 1958 Khrushchev issued Berlin Ultimatum demanding Berlin should demilitarise & become a free city (independent) within 6 months. If not, East Germany would take control of routes into Berlin.
- Led to 4 summit meetings to solve the problem.

#### Summit Meetings

- PARIS May 1960:** Khrushchev & Eisenhower. 1st May USSR shot down U2 spy plane and captured pilot Gary Powers. US initially said it was weather plane but then admitted spying. Eisenhower refused to apologise, Khrushchev stormed out.
- VIENNA June 1961:** Khrushchev & JFK. Khrushchev gave another 6 month ultimatum thinking JFK was weak, but JFK refused to back down and spent \$2 mill on armed forces.

### Berlin Crisis: Berlin wall

#### Building the Berlin Wall

- Britain, France & USA had talks about Berlin's future. One on day in August 1961, 40,000 East Germans crossed to the West. East German leader, Walter Ulbricht, urged Khrushchev to close the border.
- 12<sup>th</sup> August 1961, East German troops built barbed wire fence around West Berlin & between East & West Germany. Became concrete wall stretching 165km.

#### Impact on Berlin

- 27 mile section in Berlin: 2 walls, separated by 'no-man's land' or 'death strip', packed with booby-traps, barbed wire, minefields & car barriers. Guarded by hundreds of lookout towers, with machine-gun nests & powerful searchlights. Divided streets & buildings.
- Some tried to cross. East German border guards shot anyone attempting. Estimated 130 people killed.

#### Impact on USSR

- Stopped refugee crisis. Showed that communism remained strong. Khrushchev had to abandon plans to unite Germany under soviet control. Showed people preferred capitalism.

#### Impact on USA

- Khrushchev forced to accept Western control in West Berlin. The USSR closed the border without asking the USA. West Berlin became emblem of freedom.
- Kennedy visited West Berlin in 1963 praised freedoms of the West in famous speech in which he said 'Ich bin ein Berliner' (I am a citizen of Berlin).

#### Impact of the wall on international relations

- Real life version of Churchill's 1946 'Iron Curtain' speech. Powerful symbol of differences between East & West for almost 30 years.
- Less likelihood that the US & USSR would go to war over Berlin. Kennedy said, a wall was better than war. Reduced tension.

Topic 2: Cold War Crises 1958-70

**Cuban Missile Crisis: causes**

**Cuban Revolution 1959**

- Cuban leader Batista & US were very close.
- US owned land & businesses in Cuba. E.g. oil refineries, electricity, phone networks & railways. USA bought Cuba's sugar.
- Jan 1959 Fidel Castro became new Cuban leader. Didn't want economy to be under US control, so May 1959 Cuban govt took over all land in Cuba. US government refused to recognise the compensation scheme.
- In Feb 1960 Castro made agreement with USSR. Khrushchev agreed to buy Cuban sugar, provide economic aid, & secretly arms. Oct 1960 US banned all trade with Cuba. Jan 1961 the USA broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba.

**Bay of Pigs invasion 1961**

- JFK supported plan by CIA & Eisenhower, to train Cuban exiles to invade Cuba & overthrow Castro. Planned to look like Cubans did it alone without US support.
- Volunteers had little military experience.
- 17th April 1961 1400 Cuban exiles landed at 'Bay of Pigs' in Cuba. Assumed Cubans would support them in overthrowing Castro.
- Castro's govt found out about invasion & had 20,000 soldiers ready to fight. Castro's government successfully defeated them.
- The US involvement undeniable & defeat became a public humiliation for the US.
- Led to stronger relationship between Cuba & USSR. Castro declared himself a communist, Sept 1961 Khrushchev said he'd give arms to Cuba to protect them, ended up sending nuclear missiles to Cuba.

**Czechoslovakia; Prague Spring 1968**

**Life in Czechoslovakia**

In 1948 Stalin supported coup in Czechoslovakia which put pro-Soviet communist government in power under Klement Gottwald. Life was difficult, there were protests & student demonstrations in 1966.

- Czech economy run for the benefit of the USSR & there were few consumer goods.
- No freedom of speech & radio, newspapers, TV were censored.
- Czech govt carried out purges between 1949 & 1954 killing democratic politicians, military leaders, Catholics, Jews etc.

**Prague Spring**

1968, Alexander Dubcek elected as head of the Czech government. Dubcek believed that a communist government should offer 'socialism with a human face' (popular communism). Created 'Prague Spring' reforms in April 1968:

- Censorship was relaxed and criticism of government actions was allowed.
- Trade Unions given wider powers & reduced government control of industry.
- More power was given to regional govts.
- Trade with the West was increased.
- Czech people could travel abroad.
- Multi-party elections but not for a while.

Reforms popular in Czechoslovakia but not in Moscow. Dubcek reassured Moscow that they would remain part of the Warsaw Pact. However Brezhnev disapproved, worried that other Warsaw Pact countries would want similar reforms. Yugoslavia & Romania were already refusing Soviet control.

**Cuban Missile Crisis October 1962**

14<sup>th</sup> Oct: US U2 spy plane photos of nuclear launch pads in Cuba. Also found that Soviet ships sailing to Cuba, carrying nuclear missiles.

22<sup>nd</sup> Oct: Kennedy set up naval blockade around Cuba. War could break out. JFK prepared 54 bombers, with 4 nuclear warheads.

24<sup>th</sup> Oct: Soviet ships turned around.

26<sup>th</sup> Oct: Khrushchev sent Kennedy a telegram offering to remove missiles from Cuba if the US didn't invade.

27<sup>th</sup> Oct: Khrushchev sent 2<sup>nd</sup> telegram saying he would only remove missiles if US missiles removed from Turkey. On same day a US U2 spy plane shot down over Cuba. JFK publicly agreed to Khrushchev's 1st telegram. Secretly he agreed to remove the Turkey missile sites.

28<sup>th</sup> Oct: Khrushchev sent his agreement. The crisis was over.

**Consequences**

- Led to détente, both countries wanting to ensure that war didn't break out.
- June 1963 'hotline' set up between Washington & Moscow.
- Aug 1963 Test Ban Treaty: US, USSR & GB. Banned testing nuclear weapons in outer Space, underwater or in the atmosphere.
- 1967 Outer Space Treaty USA and USSR agreed not to use Space for military purposes.
- 1968 the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty agreed not to share nuclear technology with other countries.
- Kennedy had been shown to be a strong leader, but contributed to Khrushchev being dismissed as leader in 1964.

**Czechoslovakia; invasion and consequences**

**The Soviet Invasion**

- Dubcek invited Ceausescu of Romania & Tito of Yugoslavia to Prague for talks - angered Brezhnev.
- 20th August 1968, 500,000 Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia & ended 'Prague Spring'.
- Dubcek arrested & sent to Moscow & ordered to reverse reforms. 1969 dismissed from office & replaced by Gustav Husak. Husak arrested 1000 Czechs.

**Brezhnev Doctrine**

26<sup>th</sup> Sept 1968, Brezhnev Doctrine announced which said all communist countries would be prevented from introducing reforms to make their country more liberal, as this was a threat. The Brezhnev Doctrine justified the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

**Impact on other communist countries**

- Yugoslavia and Romania condemned the invasion. The Communist parties of Italy and France cut links to Moscow.
- East Germany & Poland govts felt more secure.
- Led to greater Soviet control of the Warsaw Pact.

**Impact on USA and USSR**

- USA & other Western governments outraged.
- Tried to pass resolution condemning invasion in the UN but vetoed (blocked) by USSR.
- Other countries saw that the USA was keen to criticise the Soviet Union but much less prepared to take action.

Topic 3: The end of the Cold War 1970-91

**Détente**

Détente: period of peace between Superpowers.

**Why did it happen?**

- US wanted to focus on ending Vietnam War, address social problems that caused rioting in 1968.
- USSR poor living standards, poor economy.
- Both wanted to spend less on nuclear weapons, & Willy Brandt (West German Chancellor) allowed a policy of 'Ostpolitik': relations with the East.

**May 1972 The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT 1)**

- Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty stated ABMs allowed at two sites with maximum of 100 missiles.
- The Interim Treaty restricted ICBMs and SLBMs.
  - The USA could have 1054 ICBMs and 740 SLBMs.
  - The USSR could have 1618 ICBMs and 740 SLBMs.
- Basic Principles Agreement - couldn't place missiles on the sea bed & try to avoid a war.

**1975 The Helsinki Conference**

33 countries from NATO and the Warsaw Pact agreed: **BASEKET 1: European Borders:** Borders between countries can't be changed by force. East and West Germany and the USSR were accepted.

**BASEKET 2: International Co-operation:** Agreed to work together closer e.g., trade agreements, technology exchanges, joint space mission (Apollo-Soyuz)

**BASEKET 3: Human Rights:** Respect human e.g. free speech, religion and free movement.

**June 1979 - SALT 2**

Signed between President Carter (USA) & Brezhnev (USSR), but never carried out (ratified). It included:
 

- restrictions on missile launchers and strategic bombers.
- Ban on testing or deploying new types of nuclear weapons.

**Gorbachev's New Thinking**

Mikhail Gorbachev was the last leader of the Soviet Union, serving from 1985 until its collapse in 1991.

**Problems in the Soviet Union**

- Poor standards of living due to spending on weapons
- Rebellion in some satellite states due to poor standards of living and lack of human rights e.g. Solidarity in Poland, Soviet troops ready to invade Poland. Satellite states only stopped from rebelling by secret police.
- Soviet Union had poor leadership for many years, 1982 - Brezhnev died, 1984 - Andropov died, 1985 - Chernenko died.

**Gorbachev's 'New Thinking'**

**Perestroika:** Russian for 'reconstruction'. Gorbachev restructured the state and the economy to include some capitalist practices e.g. McDonalds.

**Glasnost:** Russian for 'transparency'. Gorbachev said there should be more openness & less corruption in government. People shouldn't need to fear the state or having opinions.

**'Brezhnev Doctrine' dropped:** The Brezhnev Doctrine, which said the USSR could invade any country which threatened the security of the eastern bloc, would be dropped. The USSR would no longer get involved in the affairs of other countries.

**Reduce spending on arms:** The USSR would reduce spending on arms and defence and withdraw from Afghanistan.

**Reagan's reaction**

Reagan saw it as an opportunity to end the Cold War. Still wanted to come across as the stronger country.

**Collapse of détente**

President Carter withdrew from SALT 2 due to:

- USA did not trust USSR as USSR was supporting communist groups in other countries e.g. El Salvador, Nicaragua & Angola.
- Nov 1979, Islamic militants captured US embassy in Tehran (Iran) and held the Americans hostage for 444 days which humiliated the US. Many people wanted US to look strong again.
- Even President Carter's government including his advisor Brzezinski wanted stronger action against the USSR.
- December 1979 the USSR invaded Afghanistan which ended détente.

**Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan**

**Causes of invasion**

Afghanistan was right next to the Soviet Union (USSR). Brezhnev saw Afghanistan as buffer between Iran & USSR. Iran was a Muslim fundamentalist country. 1978 there was a pro-Soviet government in Afghanistan (Brezhnev liked them, they liked Brezhnev). BUT it was overthrown in 1979 by Hafizullah Amin who started to become allies with the USA.

**Invasion**

On 24<sup>th</sup> Dec 1979 Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan. Claimed Amin invited them but he didn't. During the invasion Amin was assassinated on 27<sup>th</sup> December (by the USSR) & replaced by Kamal who the USSR liked. The USSR fought in a war in Afghanistan for 10 years against Kamal's enemies (mujahideen).

**US reaction**

President Carter declared the Carter Doctrine saying the USA would stop any threat to the USA in the middle east. Stopped trading with USSR, gave weapons & money to the mujahideen. US President Carter withdrew from SALT 2 talks and spent more money on weapons.

**Consequences**

Ended détente, led to Reagan being elected 1980. 1980 Olympic boycott of games in Moscow by USA and 60 other countries. USSR led boycott of LA games in 1984, 15 countries joined.

**End of the Cold War**

**GENEVA SUMMIT Nov 1985:** Gorbachev and Reagan met for first time. Gorbachev had just appointed new foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze to replace hardliner Andrei Gromyko. No formal agreement but good working relationship.

**REYKJAVIC SUMMIT Oct 1986:** After Chernobyl disaster, Gorbachev proposed phasing out nuclear weapons if Reagan gave up SDI. No formal agreement but improvement in relations.

**WASHINGTON SUMMIT (INF TREATY) Dec 1987:** First US-Soviet summit to lead to signing a treaty. Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty. Both countries to abolish all land-based missiles with a range of 500-5500km.

**MOSCOW SUMMIT 1988:** Complex detail of INF Treaty resolved. Later in the year Gorbachev travelled to US where he made UN speech announcing reduction in Warsaw Pact troops and that USSR would leave Afghanistan.

**MALTA SUMMIT 1989:** Gorbachev met with US President George Bush, marked end of the Cold War.

**End of Soviet hold on Eastern Europe**

May 1989: Hungary govt took down fence border with non-communist Austria. Free elections held in Oct.

June 1989: Poland Solidarity is legalised and wins a landslide victory in Polish elections.

Sept-Nov 1989: East Germany Huge numbers move to West via Hungary and Austria. On 11th Sept 125,000 East Germans cross the border. Gorbachev refused to help East German govt put down demonstrations. In Nov East Germans announce that border crossing will be opened, thousands go to crossings and begin tearing down the wall. 1990 formally reunited.

Nov 1989: Czechoslovakia the 'Velvet Revolution' overthrew communist govt, Vaclav Havel elected president.

Dec 1989: Romania communist leader Ceausescu executed.

Dec 1989: Bulgaria communist leader Peter Mladenov resigns on TV.

Dec 1989 Yugoslavia Slovenians vote to become independent and Yugoslavia breaks up into Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro etc.

**Reagan's Second Cold War**

**'Evil Empire' speech 1983**

- Reagan made a speech to a Christian group in 1983 in which he described the Soviet Union as an 'evil empire' and said that the USA represented the forces of 'good'.

**Increased arms spending**

- In 1982 Reagan spent 13% more on weapons, 8% more in 1982 and 1984. He also created new weapons such as Trident submarines and Stealth bombers.

**'Reagan Doctrine'**

- This was where Reagan said that the USA would support anti-communist groups trying to overthrow communist governments.
- The USA gave support to anti-communist groups in El Salvador (where Oscar Romero was from) and Nicaragua.
- The USA also invaded the Caribbean Island of Grenada and overthrew the communist government.

**Reagan's SDI (Strategic Defence Initiative) 'Star Wars'**

- Proposed in 1983 and carried out in 1984
- He proposed a 'nuclear umbrella' which would stop the USSR's nuclear bomb being able to reach America
- His plan was to launch an army of satellites that would carry powerful lasers, which would shoot down the USSR's missiles in space and destroy them before they could do America any harm
- He hoped this would force the USSR to disarm as it would make the USSR feel their missiles were useless
- The US was now more advanced than the USSR
- It broke the terms of the Outer Space Treaty of 1967

**Soviet Response**

- USSR could not compete with 'Star Wars'
- USSR's economy was weaker than the USA's
- USA was more advanced in their computer technology.

**End of the USSR's control of Eastern Europe**

**The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall (Nov 1989)**

- Citizens of East & West Germany reunited with relatives they hadn't seen for 30 years.
- Politically symbolic event. By Nov 1989, East Germans could travel West through Hungary and Austria, & leader Erich Honecker had been sacked.
- 9<sup>th</sup> November the destruction of the Wall became a symbol of the end of Soviet control and the end of the Cold War.

**The significance of the end of the Warsaw Pact (July 1991)**

**Europe was reunited**

- Division between democratic West & communist East gone.
- No longer two armed alliances confronting each other across the iron curtain. Iron curtain ceased to exist, as did chance of nuclear war.

**Satellite states gained independence**

- Many countries became truly independent of the USSR, they no longer had to follow policies created in Moscow or run their economies to benefit the USSR.
- Every single one of its members abandoned communism.

**Gorbachev fell from power**

- Collapse of the Warsaw Pact contributed to Gorbachev's fall from power. Hard-line communists blamed Gorbachev for losing control over Eastern Europe.
- Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia all declared themselves independent of the USSR in 1990.
- Aug 1991, communist hardliners staged a coup against Gorbachev. Boris Yeltsin got everyone to oppose the coup, but the coup severely damaged his authority.
- Leaders of the other Soviet republics took advantage of his weakness and 12 of them joined together in a Commonwealth of Independent States. Gorbachev couldn't continue and on 25<sup>th</sup> December 1991, he announced his resignation as Soviet leader. His resignation was immediately followed by the break-up of the Soviet Union.

**Elizabethan Society**  
 Strict hierarchy. 90% lived in countryside.  
**Monarch (Queen)** - Had 'divine right' to rule (by God). Made most important decisions e.g.:

- Declare war and make peace
- Call/dissolve parliament or reject laws
- Rule in some legal cases
- Grant land, titles, jobs (patronage)

**Countryside** - Nobility, gentry, yeomen, tenant farmers - rented land.  
**Towns** - Merchants, professionals (lawyers, clergy, doctors), skilled craftsmen (silversmiths, etc. organised into guilds), craftsmen, unskilled labourers.

**Elizabethan government**  
**Court** - people who lived in/near same palace as the monarch - entertained/advised/showed wealth & power.  
**Privy Council** - Governed country with monarch. 19 members, met 3x a week, debated issues, made sure her decisions carried out, monitored JPs.  
**Parliament** - House of Lords and House of Commons. Not many could vote. Elizabeth called Parliament 10x. Granted extraordinary taxation, passed laws. **Royal prerogative** - areas only monarch could decide upon.  
**Lords Lieutenant** - Each county had one, chosen by monarch, in charge of raising and training militia, local government.  
**Justices of the Peace (JPs)** - Kept law and order in local areas, heard county court sessions every 3 months, part of local govt.  
**Secretary of State** - Most imp. Privy Councillor - William Cecil (Lord Burghley).

**Religious settlement 1559**  
**Act of Supremacy**

- Elizabeth supreme governor of Church of England.
- All clergy (churchmen) swear oath of allegiance to her.
- Ecclesiastical High Commission set up to enforce settlement and punish clergy.

**Act of Uniformity**

- Set form of church service in Book of Common Prayer.
- Wording was unclear so that Catholics and Protestants happy with meaning of communion.
- Priests to wear vestments.
- Had to attend Church on Sunday & Holy Days or fined 1 shilling - week's pay.

**The Royal Injunctions**  
 Extra rules including:

- All clergy teach Royal Supremacy.
- Reported anyone refusing to attend.
- Each parish to have copy of English Bible.
- Not to preach without licence.
- No pilgrimages or monuments to 'fake' miracles.

**Church courts**  
 Separate church court system existed for minor disputes and moral issues e.g. marriage, sexual offences, slander (false insults), wills and inheritance. Lawyers resented power of Church courts. Everything else dealt with in normal courts.

**Elizabeth's character and legitimacy**  
**Legitimacy (parents must have been married)**

- Elizabeth's legitimacy questioned as some Catholics didn't accept Henry's divorce from Catherine of Aragon to marry Elizabeth's mother (Anne Boleyn).
- 1536 Henry VIII declared Elizabeth as illegitimate when he executed her mother Anne Boleyn. He later reversed this.

**Gender**

- Women not seen as physically, mentally or emotionally capable of governing.
- Previous Queen Mary I had done badly: allied with Spain in war against France which they lost, poor finances, bad harvests, disease, unpopular marriage to King Philip II of Spain, burned 300 protestants at the stake.

**Marriage**

- People thought Elizabeth should marry e.g. King Eric of Sweden, OR Duke of Alencon (French heir).
- Elizabeth turned down all offers.
- No heir, but would be difficult to choose suitable man who wouldn't take her power.

**Character**

- Highly intelligent, well educated, spoke Latin, Greek, French and Italian.
- Had been a prisoner in Tower of London in Mary's reign 1554.
- Understood politics well, charismatic but at times indecisive.

**Puritan and Catholic challenges**  
**Impact of settlement**  
**Clergy** - 8000 priests took oath - successful. Only 1 bishop took oath, allowed Elizabeth to appoint 27 new loyal bishops.  
**People** - Majority of normal people accepted due to ambiguity of prayer book, places like Lancashire slow to change but Elizabeth didn't enforce settlement too strongly. Some protestants violently enthusiastic.  
**Visitations** - Inspections of churches and clergy by bishops. In 1559 400 clergy dismissed due to visitations. After this took place every 3-4 years but not just for Church, also surgeons, teachers.  
**Puritan Challenge**  
**Crucifix controversy** - Crucifixes were seen as more Catholic, but Elizabeth liked them. Some puritan bishops threatened to resign so she banned crucifixes, except in her Royal Chapel.  
**Vestment controversy** - By 1565 not all priests were wearing vestments. In 1566 Archbishop Matthew Parker issued guidelines 'Book of Advertisements' and held an exhibition of vestments. Of 110 clergy invited, 37 refused and lost their jobs.  
**Catholic Challenge**  
**Popacy (Pope)** - Counter-Reformation fought back against Reformation. 1566 Pope ordered Catholics not to attend CoF services. Elizabeth ordered authorities not to investigate recusants (Catholics) too closely.  
**Nobility** - 1/3 of nobility recusants (catholic). Revolt of Northern Earls 1569.

**Challenges at home and abroad in 1558**  
**Financial problems**

- Could raise money from Crown lands (rents), taxes from trade (customs duties), subsidies agreed by Parliament, profits of justice, loans.
- £300,000 in debt due to wars, annual income was £286,667.

**France and Scotland**

- Scotland and France allies (Auld Alliance)
- Mary Queen of Scots (had claim to English throne) married Francis II who became King of France in 1559.
- Catholics could support Mary QoS claim.
- Border with Scotland faced lots of raids.
- Mary of Guise (Mary's mum) was ruling Scotland and stationed French troops on border.

**France and Calais**

- Previous Queen Mary I was at war with France when Elizabeth became Queen.
- 1559 conflict ended with Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis. England lost Calais which they used to own. Humiliating.
- Spain and France were both big Catholic powers and if they weren't at war with each other, might turn against Protestant England.

**Foreign powers**  
**France**

- 1562 religious civil war broke out in France. Elizabeth sent troops to help French Protestants but they failed and both sides made peace in 1562.
- 1564 Treaty of Troyes confirmed Calais belonged to France.

**Spain and Netherlands**

- Spain owned the Netherlands - King Philip II was a strict Catholic.
- Philip didn't like Elizabeth's support of Protestants in France/Scotland so banned import of English cloth to Netherlands as he believed she was trying to spread Protestant ideas there. Lasted a year.
- Dutch Revolt broke out 1566 due to resentment over Spanish influence and the inquisition (torture of suspected protestants).
- 1567 Philip II sent Duke of Alba & 10,000 men to defeat revolt, defeated 1568.
- Alba created Council of Troubles (Council of Blood) to enforce Catholicism/Spanish rule. Led to 1000s death/fleeing to exile.
- Elizabeth allowed Sea Beggars (Dutch rebels who attacked Spanish ships) to shelter in English harbours.
- Genoaese Loan - when Spanish ships carrying gold to pay Alba's troops took refuge in English ports, Elizabeth took the gold for herself.
- Elizabeth wanted to protect English interests but not go to war.

**Religious divisions**

Protestant	Catholic
No Pope. No cardinals etc. Bible in English. Only God can forgive sins. Priests wear normal clothing. Bread and wine just symbol of Christ. 2 sacraments. Priests can marry. Plain churches.	Pope Head of Church. Cardinals, archbishops, bishops & priests. Bible in Latin. Church forgive sins. Priests wear special vestments (clothes). Transubstantiation (bread/wine becomes Christ). 7 sacraments. Priests can't marry. Decorate churches.

**English Reformation - Henry VIII 1532**  
 created Church of England (broke away from Catholic Church and was now Protestant) to divorce his wife. Protestantism created many divisions in Europe and country.  
**Mary I** - Previous Queen was Catholic, so most of England supported that. Elizabeth was protestant so people didn't like her change. Most bishops were Catholic.  
**Geographical divisions** - northern areas more Catholic, London and East Angles more protestant due to trade with Netherlands and German protestant states.  
**Puritans** - Radical protestants who fled to Europe in Mary I's reign (she killed 300). Came back to England and wanted to manage own churches, wanted no altars/vestments.

**Mary Queen of Scots**  
**Mary Queen of Scots claim**

- Catholic, strong claim to throne as Henry VII's granddaughter.
- No legitimacy issues. Mother from powerful French family.

**Treaty of Edinburgh 1560**

- Elizabeth secretly sent money and troops to support a Protestant uprising in Scotland, against Mary of Guise (Mary QoS's mother).
- Rebellion ended with Treaty of Edinburgh which said Mary QoS would give up her claim to the English throne.
- Mary returned to Scotland from France in Dec 1560 and said she never approved the treaty, wanted to be named Elizabeth's heir.

**Mary QoS's arrival in England 1568**

- Mary married her second husband, Lord Darnley and had a son, James, in 1566.
- 1567 Darnley murdered, probably by Earl of Bothwell, Mary's next husband. Suspicious.
- Protestant Lords forced Mary to abdicate and imprisoned her in a castle.
- Mary escaped to England and Elizabeth kept her under house arrest.
- 1568/69 a court convened to hear the case against her in the murder, but Mary said the court had no right to try her because she was a monarch. Court reached no conclusions. Mary remained in captivity.

**Revolt of the Northern Earls 1569**  
**Causes**

- Religious** - earls wanted Catholicism restored. Elizabeth had appointed James Pilkington as archbishop of Durham who was v. protestant.
- Political** - Thomas Percy (Earl of Northumberland) & Charles Neville (Earl of Westmorland) lost influence at court. Thomas Howard (Duke of Norfolk) didn't like newcomers e.g. William Cecil, Robert Dudley. Mary QoS claim to throne, arrived in England 1568, plan to marry her to Norfolk.
- Economic** - Northumberland had lost rights to copper mine found on his lands 1567.

**Events**

- Sept 1569 Dudley informed Queen of plot.
- Norfolk arrested and sent to Tower 1<sup>st</sup> Nov.
- Northumberland/Westmorland took Durham cathedral and held mass.
- Mary QoS moved to Coventry.
- Rebels hoped Spanish troops would arrive in Hartlepool to help but don't arrive.
- Elizabeth raises 14,000 troops.
- 5400 rebel troops flee north to Scotland.
- Revolt crushed, 450 executed.
- Northumberland executed in York 1572, head put on spike. Elizabeth released Norfolk.

**Consequences**

- 1570 Pope's papal bull excommunicating Elizabeth, asked Catholics to depose her.
- 1571 Parliament passed Acts: treason to claim Queen was heretic or having papal bulls.
- First and most serious rebellion, reduced power of Percy/Neville families.
- 1572 Earl of Huntingdon leads Council of the North implementing anti-Catholic laws.

**Mary Queen of Scots execution**

- 1585 Act for the Preservation of the Queen's Safety passed, stating that if Queen assassinated, Mary barred from the succession.
- 1587 Philip II planning major attack against England. Jan 1587 rumours Spanish troops landed in Wales.
- Feb 1587 Elizabeth reluctantly signed death warrant.
- Removed threat, but left her claim to Philip II so gave him reason to invade.

**Sir Francis Walsingham**

- 1573 Walsingham became Secretary of State, developed network of spies and informers.
- Some were specially trained agents, but also ordinary people paid for information.
- 1580 he had agents in 12 French towns, 9 German, 4 Spain, 3 Italy and in Algiers, Tripoli and Istanbul.
- He used ciphers (codes) in written communications.
- Catholic priests who'd been captured e.g. John Hart, in Tower from 1581 was spy.
- 1580 at least 6 priests arrested, tortured, convicted and executed.
- Used agents provocateurs (infiltrate groups) to spy on nobility.
- Used torture in only most serious cases.
- Not all priests executed, a special prison with good conditions built for them.
- 130 priests and 60 supporters executed.

**Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington Plots**  
**Ridolfi Plot 1571**

- Italian banker and Pope's spy, launched plot to murder Elizabeth, launch Spanish invasion and put Mary QoS on throne.
- Norfolk agreed to lead it, if Philip II supported.
- Philip II told Alba to prepare 10,000 men.
- Sir William Cecil uncovered plot, Ridolfi was abroad, Norfolk executed June 1572.

**Priests and priest holes**

- 1574 priests smuggled into England, hid in priest holes in Catholic houses. Homes raided.
- 1581 Parliament passed 2 laws: Recusants fined £20, attempting conversion treason.

**Throckmorton Plot 1583**

- Plan French Duke of Guise to invade, free Mary, overthrow Elizabeth and restore Catholicism.
- Philip II financial support, Francis Throckmorton involved, Pope support.
- Walsingham uncovered papers, arrested Throckmorton and executed in May 1584.
- May Catholics fled, 11,000 imprisoned, 1585 Act of Parliament made sheltering Catholics punishable by death.

**Babington Plot 1586**

- Plan for Duke of Guise to invade with 60,000 men, put Mary on throne, supported by Philip II and Pope. Anthony Babington wrote to Mary.
- Walsingham uncovered plot, executed 6 Catholics involved. Oct 1586 Mary tried by Privy Council, found guilty and sentenced to death.
- Mass arrests of recusants, 300 in north London, 31 priests executed.

**Elizabeth's Foreign policy aims**

- Developing trade
- Protecting English borders
- Protecting English throne
- Avoiding war, which would cost money

**Trade**

- English merchants explored new markets e.g. Hamburg, Russia, China, Persia and Turkey.
- Wanted to explore New World (Americas).
- Spain controlled Netherlands (Antwerp main trading place for England) and New World (Florida, Caribbean, Mexico, Panama, Chile, Peru)
- To trade in New World needed licence from Spain but English merchants traded illegally, and attacked Spanish ports and shipping.

**Francis Drake**

- English merchant who made money trading in the New World, often through piracy.
- 1570-1 captured Spanish ships and seized cargoes.
- 1572 Elizabeth hired Drake as a privateer.
- Went to Panama and captured £40,000 Spanish silver.
- Elizabeth didn't public ally welcome him but privately approved.
- Nov 1577 Drake sailed around South America to bring gold, silver, spices but also attack Spain's colonies
- 1577-80 circumnavigated globe - set off with 5 ships and had only one left The Golden Hind.
- Claimed region of north Carolina Nova Albion.
- Returned in 1580 with £400,000 Spanish treasure, giving much to the English crown.
- Drake knighted on the deck of the Golden Hind.
- Boosted crown's finances and sent strong message of defiance to Spain.

**England and Netherlands**  
**1567 Dutch Revolt**  
 Elizabeth applied pressure on Philip II:  
 • Indirectly helped Dutch Protestants  
 • Allowed English privateers to attack Spanish ships and colonies.  
 • Pursued friendly relations with France. 1570 offered marriage alliance to Duke of Alençon (heir to French throne), encouraged him to fight against Spanish in Nlnds.  
 • Encouraged others to fight in Spanish Netherlands.  
**1576 Spanish Fury & Pacification of Ghent**  
 • 1576 Spanish Fury - Spain's forces in the Netherlands mutinied after no pay.  
 • This united all 17 Dutch provinces, Catholic and Protestant, against Spain. They drew up the **Pacification of Ghent** which demanded: all Spanish troops to be expelled from Netherlands, political freedom, end of religious persecution. Elizabeth sent £100,000 loan to rebels.  
 • Feb 1577 Philip II's brother Don Juan arrived and agreed to the terms.  
 • 6 months later, Philip sent army to attack the Dutch. Elizabeth hired John Casimir (mercenary) & army of 6000. Casimir's forces destroyed Dutch Catholic churches, persuaded Dutch Catholics to make peace with Spain.  
 • 1579 Spanish Duke of Parma who gained control.  
 • 1581 - Elizabeth gave Duke of Alençon £70,000 for support in Nlnds. He failed and returned to France in 1583.

**Spanish Armada 1588**  
**Drake sings King of Spain's beard 1587**  
 • 19th April Drake attacked Cadiz (Spain's most imp. Atlantic port) at Elizabeth's request.  
 • Destroyed 30 ships over 3 days and lots of provisions.  
 • Then spent weeks attacking coast of Portugal then captured Spanish treasure ship.  
 • Delayed Armada by a year.

**Causes of Armada**  
 • Religion - Pope said he would forgive the sins of anyone taking part in the Armada, and give Philip a reward. Also supported Catholic plots.  
 • Politics - Treaty of Joinville 1584, Treaty of Nonsuch 1585, Empire.  
 • Provocation - Drake's actions, support for Dutch rebels.  
 • Circumstance - Spain had Portugal, Duke of Parma successful in Nlnds.

**Philip's strategy**  
 • 130 ships, 2431 guns, 30,000 men - largest fleet in world.  
 • Duke of Medina-Sidonia commander.  
 • Plan to sail up English Channel to Netherlands and join up with Duke of Parma.  
 • Transport 27,000 troops to Kent then Parma would march on London and depose Elizabeth, impose a new Catholic government.

**Escalation of involvement with Netherlands**  
**Treaty of Joinville 1584**  
 • 10th June 1584 Duke of Alençon died.  
 • 10th July William of Orange assassinated (leader Dutch rebels).  
 • Treaty of Joinville signed by Philip II and French Catholic League - France and Spain were now allies.

**Treaty of Nonsuch 1585**  
 • Elizabeth signed this Treaty with Dutch rebels, putting England and Spain at war.  
 • England financed army of 7400 led by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.  
 • Oct 1585 Elizabeth sent Drake to raid Spanish New World, angered him.  
 • Philip told Pope he would invade England at end of 1585.

**War in Netherlands 1585-7**  
 • Didn't give Leicester much money for men or supplies.  
 • Jan 1586 Leicester given title-Governor General of the Netherlands - angered Elizabeth as it suggested she was deposing Philip.  
 • Summer 1586 Rowland Yark & Sir William Stanley defected. Gave away Zutphen Fort and Deventer.  
 • 1587 prevented Parma from capturing Ostend, meaning they had no deep water ports.  
 • Leicester recalled in 1587.

**Spanish Armada 1588**  
**How was the Armada defeated?**  
**Ship design**  
 • New ships - galleons - built from 1570s. Easier, faster.  
 • Cannons on smaller gun carriages than Spanish - could fire more.  
 • 1588 England only had 24 galleons.  
**Spanish supplies**  
 • Provisions stored in poor barrels due to Drake's raid on Cadiz.  
 • Delays & bad weather - ships had been at sea 10 weeks, food rotting.  
 • Low on cannon balls/poor quality.  
**Planning/communication**  
 • Parma had no deep sea ports, so would take 48 hours to set sail.  
 • Took week for word to reach Parma.  
**English tactics**  
 • 29th July Armada spotted in Channel, English opened fire on 31st and captured 2 ships.  
 • English kept safe distance. Some cannon fire off Isle of Wight 3-4 Aug. Stopped Medina-Sidonia from stepping to contact Parma. English fired 6x more cannon balls & from further away. Earl of Nottingham realised this and conserved balls.  
**Battle of Gravelines 8th Aug 1588**  
 • 6 Aug English sent fireships, scattering Armada.  
 • English attacked, with more mobile ships, better cannons. Spanish fled and many destroyed by gales around Scotland/Ireland. 1000s killed.

**Education**  
 Only small % went to school, mainly boys. Literacy rates increased 10% for men and women throughout Elizabeth's reign (30% men/10% women).  
**New influences**  
 • Humanists believed learning important.  
 • Protestants believed people should read bible.

**Education**  
**Nobility:** learned languages (Latin/Greek), History, Philosophy, Government, Theology. Women learned music, dancing, needlework, horse riding, archery. Tutored at home/neighbours home. Boys taught horse riding, fencing, swimming, wrestling.  
**Middle rising and grammar schools:** 1560s - 42 grammar schools developed. Private schools for boys from well-off families in towns. Some clever lower class boys went for free. 1577 all towns had one, 10th days. Saturday morning school. Taught Latin, ancient history (Plato, Aristotle, Seneca), archery, chess, wrestling. Punished by corporal punishment (caning), exclusion, on report. Girls educated at home.  
**Merchants and craftsmen:** Some grammar schools alternative curriculum for practical academic subjects e.g. Arithmetic, Geography.  
**Skilled craftsmen and yeomen:** Most education through apprenticeships, learning family business. If went to school, had to leave young to be apprentice.  
**Petty schools:** Run in teacher's home for young boys. Learnt reading, writing, arithmetic, punishments.  
**Dame schools:** Basic education, run by local women. Taught baking, sewing, treating ailments.  
**Labourers/poor:** Learned from families, worked from young age, no literacy required.  
**Universities:** 2 - Oxford/Cambridge. Start at 14/15. 1571 Elizabeth founded Jesus College Oxford. Could take Doctorate in Medicine, Law or Divinity.

**Reasons for increasing exploration**  
**Expanding trade**  
 • Conflict with Spain/Netherlands badly affected wool/cloth trade, so needed new markets.  
 • Americas had lots of crops, animal skins & precious metals. Spain rich from silver in Peru, sugar, tobacco. Elizabeth etc. funded voyages.  
**Triangular trade**  
 • Slavery exploited by English merchants.  
 • John Hawkins, transported slaves from Africa and sold them to Spanish colonists in exchange for ginger, animal hides, sugar and pearls.  
**Adventure**  
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**Leisure**  
**Sport**  
**Football** - lower class men  
 Violent, could be killed, lasted hours, no rules, no positions, streets were pitches.  
**Baiting** - all classes, genders  
 Bear chained to post and dogs attacked. Many dogs killed. Special arenas built, Elizabeth enjoyed it. Bull baiting - most towns had bullring - fight to death.  
**Cock-fighting** - all classes  
 Cockerels wore metal spurs/beaks to attack each other. Many had special arenas, bet lots of money. Puritans didn't approve as took place on Sunday.  
**Literature** nobility  
 • Lots of new literature. History popular subject. Translations of Latin and Greek classics.  
 • Medieval Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.  
 • Poetry and plays most popular.  
**Theatre** all classes  
 • Protestantism led to more non-religious plays as previous plays were mystery plays (religious).  
 • Earl of Leicester created theatre company called Leicester's Men, in 1583 Elizabeth created The Queen's Men.  
 • First purpose built theatre was Red Lion in Whitechapel 1567. Rose built in 1587.  
 • Only men acted.  
 • 2000 people queued to see plays. Poor paid 1p.  
**Music and Dancing** all classes  
 • Nobility: lutes, spinets, harpsichords.  
 • Lower class: bagpipes, fiddles.  
 • More music composed, accompanied new plays.  
 • Dancing popular - men/women together

**Drake's circumnavigation of the globe**  
**Why did he circumnavigate the globe?**  
 • Main purpose was to raid Sp. colonies in Pacific.  
 • Wanted revenge, 1567-8 Drake & John Hawkins attacked by Spanish at St Julian de Ulia, 325 killed, Drake returned with 15 men.  
**Why significant?**  
**England great sea-faring nation**  
 • Reached Pacific 1578 with 1/3 ships. Golden Hind. Cptn Thomas Doughty executed - mutiny.  
 • Drake & 56 men returned in 1580 after circumnavigating globe. 2nd ever.  
 • Boosted morale & established English sailors as finest in world. Allayed fears of Spanish.  
**Encouraged explorations**  
 • Drake survived by raiding Spanish ships/colonies coast of South America. Made it as far north as Vancouver.  
 • Gathered useful info about Americas, records shared with other English sailors.  
**Nova Albion**  
 • June 1579, Golden Hind landed near San Francisco to repair boat.  
 • Local Native Americans treated English well & performed coronation. Named area Nova Albion & declared Elizabeth I Queen.  
 • Pope had previously given Americas to Spain. Elizabeth gave explorers the right to take any unclaimed land. Encouraged settlement.  
**Encouraging colonists**  
 Drake's success encouraged people after Humphrey Gilbert's failure to colonise Americas in 1578/1583.  
**Analo-Spanish damaged relations**  
 • Elizabeth knighted Drake after on Golden Hind.  
 • Philip II angry as he saw Drake as pirate, and Elizabeth's actions as provocative.

**Problem of the Poor**  
 1570 survey of Norwich found 40% poor under 16. Families headed by women were poor as women paid less. 2/3rds poor were women, 1/2 over 60.  
**Why did poverty increase?**  
**Population growth**  
 • Population grew by 35%, esp. towns/cities.  
 • London had pop. 150,000 1603 - 10x Norwich.  
 • More people to feed meant price of food in towns rose.  
**Rising prices**  
 • When harvests bad, prices rose more. Grain prices rose fastest.  
 • Wages didn't rise as fast as prices - as more people wanted work, labour cheaper.  
 • Landowners charged higher rents, also had to pay entry fee if took over land.  
**Sheep farming**  
 • English wool/woollen cloth 81.6% exports.  
 • Sheep farming profitable so more landowners turned to this. It took common land used to graze animals.  
 • Didn't require much labour so last jobs.  
 • Some crops only grown for animals to eat.  
**Enclosure**  
 • Caused open fields farmed by many, into enclosed farms (with fence/hedge) farmed by one landowner.  
 • Good for animal farmers to stop wandering, also good for arable (crop) farmers to drain, making planting larger crops easier.  
 • Both farming called up-and-down husbandry. This needed enclosed fields to manure could be used for arable farming.  
 • People lost common land, tenanted land, labour. But only 2-3% land enclosed.


**Elizabethan Poor Laws**  
**Vagabondage**  
 • Vagabonds - homeless people without jobs.  
 • Elizabethans feared them.  
 • Vagabondage increased as people left villages looking for work in towns.  
 • Many turned to begging/crime. Outside city walls built shacks tightly packed together.  
**Impotent/able-bodied poor**  
 • Poor relief - financial help for poor paid for by poor rate (tax) organised by JPs.  
 • Impotent (deserving) poor - unable to work due to age or illness. People sympathetic.  
 • Able-bodied (idle) poor - fit to work but didn't. Treated harshly e.g. whipped/imprisoned.  
 • More able-bodied poor due to bad cloth trade in 1563-4, 1568-73 and 1586-88.

**Government action**  
**1563 Statute of Artificers:** Imprisonment if refuse to pay poor relief. Officials failing to collect it fined up to £20.  
**1572 Vagabonds Act:** Established national poor rate, helping impotent poor. JPs to keep register of poor. Towns/cities to find work for poor. Vagrants to be shipped and hole drilled through each ear. Also imprisoned if arrested a second time, death penalty third.  
**1576 Poor Relief Act:** JPs provided able-bodied with wool and raw materials to enable them to make things to sell. Those who refused work sent to house of correction (special prison).  
 Less than 10% vagrants whipped. Most times given money and sent on their way. Recognised unemployment as problem not just laziness. Varied according to towns e.g. Ipswich had school for poor.

**Walter Raleigh and Virginia Plan**  
**Walter Raleigh**  
 • 1584 given grant to settle lands in America.  
 • Investigated, organised, raised funds for Virginia colony. Promoted voyage, encouraged settlers, appointed governor of Virginia, developed 'blueprint' for later colonisations.  
**Investigating and promoting Virginia project**  
 • 1584 sent fact finding expedition - described as paradise. Friendly local natives bartered metal knives for game, fish, nuts, fruits, veg.  
 • Manteo and Wanchese - Natives brought back. Thomas Harriot learned language. Algonquian and taught them English.  
**Raising Funds**  
 • Future economic benefits: good barter deals, provided work for cloth makers, merchants, provide exotic materials e.g. gold.  
 • Elizabeth gave ship & gunpowder which encouraged others to invest e.g. Walsingham.  
 • Raleigh invested, & said would take 5p. ships.  
**Planning and organisation**  
 • Only had 107 colonists/300. All men. Half soldiers, landowners, farmers, craftsmen.  
 • Expedition commander: Richard Grenville (sailor/soldier). Governor: Ralph Lane. Translator & cartographer: Thomas Harriot.  
 • 5 ships: Tiger largest carried all meat, veg, beer, wine, seeds, grain. Sailed 9 April 1585.  
**Significance?**  
 • Virginia safe distance from Spanish, but good base to attack Spanish colonies.  
 • Provided opportunity to learn from mistakes.  
 • Could provide trade supplies e.g. fruit, spices, tobacco rather than relying on Spain, Italy and France for these.

**Why did colonising Virginia (Roanoke) fail? Voyage**  
 • Colonists left too late to plant crops. Before they arrived many were ill. Climate hot, humid, mosquitos, food rotted.  
 • The Tiger had breach in hull which ruined food including seeds for planting.  
**Colonists' expectations vs reality**  
 • Virginia not paradise. Weren't willing to put in hard work. Didn't want to forage for nuts.  
 • Hoped to find precious metals but weren't any.  
 • Didn't co-operate well. Merchants & gentlemen who did no work clashed with farmers who didn't want to work for them.  
 • Soldiers had little skill, ill-disciplined, one executed and body left rotting as warning.  
 • Too many craftsmen, not enough farmers. No raw materials for bakers, weavers, stonemasons - no stone, no fort.  
 • Hunters gunpowder spoiled, fishermen technique didn't work in shallow waters.  
**Native American resistance**  
 • Local Chief Wingina was unpredictable and suspicious. Tired of constant demands.  
 • Turned against English settlers. Believed English were using supernatural powers against them as were dying from strange diseases.  
 • Spring 1586 Wingina planned to attack, but Lane found out and killed Wingina.  
 27th July 1586 Lane & colonists arrived Portsmouth.  
**2nd attempt 1587-90:** 17 women, families, poor who would work hard for 500 acres of land. Manteo Lord of Roanoke. John White in charge. White's advisor George Howe dead 16 arrow wounds. White accidentally killed some friendly Croatan natives & came home but in 1590 Roanoke was deserted.

**Reasons for increasing exploration**  
**Expanding trade**  
 • Conflict with Spain/Netherlands badly affected wool/cloth trade, so needed new markets.  
 • Americas had lots of crops, animal skins & precious metals. Spain rich from silver in Peru, sugar, tobacco. Elizabeth etc. funded voyages.  
**Triangular trade**  
 • Slavery exploited by English merchants.  
 • John Hawkins, transported slaves from Africa and sold them to Spanish colonists in exchange for ginger, animal hides, sugar and pearls.  
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<b>Topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918-29</b>	<p><b>Impact of WWI</b></p> <p><u>Political</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oct 1918 crews mutinied in Kiel and Hamburg</li> <li>Workers went on strike, soldiers and workers councils in Hanover and Stuttgart.</li> <li>Kaiser abdicated 9th Nov caused revolution; Germany becomes democratic republic (Weimar Republic)</li> <li>Jewish Communist Eisner declares Bavaria separate country 7th Nov</li> <li>Dolfschloss - stabbed in back by November criminals (armistice)</li> </ul> <p><u>Economic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>750,000 Germans died of food shortages</li> <li>Debts tripled from 50bn marks to 150bn marks 1914-18</li> <li>2 million troops died, 55% casualties.</li> </ul> <p><u>Treaty of Versailles June 1919</u></p> <p>Punishment for WWI, Germany not invited, 37 countries signed it.</p> <p>Land - 13% land mass, all 11 colonies, Alsace-Lorraine to France, France mine coal in Saar 15 years, Danzig int'l port, Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium, can't unite with Austria</p> <p>Arms - army reduced 100,000 men, no air force or submarines, 6 battleships, 12 destroyers, Rhineland de-militarised</p> <p>Money - pay £6.6 billion in reparations</p> <p>Blame - to take blame for WWI article 231, not allowed to join League of Nations</p> <p>Diktat - Germany called treaty because it was forced upon them.</p>	<p><b>Weimar Constitution</b></p> <p>On 19th January 1919 there was an election for a National Assembly. The SPD won 40% and Centre party won 20%. They created a brand new constitution (set of rules for running the country) called the Weimar Constitution.</p> <p>President: Head of Weimar Republic. Elected every 7 years. Chose the Chancellor. Chancellor (Prime Minister): Head of the government. Chose the ministers. Cabinet: Most important ministers. Made all decisions</p> <p>Reichstag: Most powerful house of parliament. Controlled tax. Elected by people every 4 years.</p> <p>Reichsrat: Elected every 4 years. Represented different areas of Germany.</p> <p>Electorate: Consisted of all men and women of 21 years old or over</p> <p>Länder: Each of the 18 regions of Germany kept its own local parliament called a land (plural länders), which controlled police, courts, and schools.</p> <p><u>Problems:</u></p> <p>Proportional Representation: The percentage of votes for a party = the percentage of seats they get in the Reichstag (parliament)</p> <p>Article 48 said that the President could overrule the Reichstag to rule by decree. This made people think the constitution was weak.</p>	<p><b>Economic Problems</b></p> <p><u>French invasion of the Ruhr 1923</u></p> <p>Germany was bankrupt and in 1922 didn't pay reparations instalment to allies. French invaded with 60,000 troops to take raw materials, set up machine gun posts in the streets. Germans used passive resistance (strike) as couldn't fight against 750,000 French troops. 100 workers killed, led to printing money.</p> <p><u>Hyperinflation</u></p> <p>Printing money caused hyperinflation - value of money decreased and prices dramatically increased. E.g. a loaf of bread costing 1 mark in 1919, cost 200,000 billion marks in 1923.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreign countries refused to accept German currency, imports stopped, items hard to find.</li> <li>Workers paid twice a day</li> <li>Many shop owners refused to accept money, preferring a barter economy.</li> <li>People with savings struggled (middle classes) as they became worthless.</li> <li>People in debt could pay them off quickly.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>Political Problems</b></p> <p>Right wing parties in Germany believed in Hated/scared of communists and the Treaty of Versailles, wanted to bring back the Kaiser, get the army back and make Germany strong again.</p> <p>Left wing parties in Germany believed in: KPD (The Communist Party) wanted a revolution like there had been in Russia. Thought the Weimar Republic didn't give enough power to workers, wanted to get rid of the power that rich people had and the army.</p> <p><u>Political violence</u></p> <p>376 political assassinations between 1919 and 1922. Famous people were murdered e.g. Matthias Erzberger August 1921 (who signed the armistice) and Walter Rathenau June 1922 the foreign minister. Political parties made their own armies e.g. KPD had Rottfrontkämpfer (Red Front Fighters).</p> <p><u>Spartacist Uprising 1919</u></p> <p>Spartacists supported KPD, led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. 4th Jan popular police chief Emil Eichhorn sacked. 6th Jan 100,000 workers took to streets, took newspaper and telegraph HQ, Ebert used freikorps to put down uprising, killed Rosa and Karl.</p> <p><u>Kapp Putsch 1920</u></p> <p>5000 freikorps led by Wolfgang Kapp marched on Berlin fearing unemployment. General Seeckt of Reichswehr refused to fire on rebels, so government fled to Weimar and Stuttgart. Ebert encouraged workers to strike, essential services stopped so after 4 days Kapp fled, caught and imprisoned.</p>	<p><b>Weimar recovery: Stresemann's policies</b></p> <p><u>Economic Reforms</u></p> <p> Rentenmark 1923 - New bank Rentenbank (replaced with Reichsbank 1924) and new currency called Rentenmark, burnt old old currency. Inflation stopped, international reputation improved but couldn't regain money lost.</p> <p> Dawes Plan 1924 - US banker loaned Germany \$25 billion and reduced reparations to £50 million a year. French left Ruhr, industrial output passed pre WWI levels, extremists angry depending on loans.</p> <p> Young Plan 1929 - Reduced reparations from £6.6bn to £2bn, &amp; extra 59 years to pay. Government lowered taxes, boosted economy. French left Rhineland, but payments until 1988.</p> <p><u>International Agreements</u></p> <p> Locarno Pact 1925 - Treaty between Ger, 6B, Fr &amp; Belgium. Ger accepted new ToV border with France. France promised peace, Ger agreed Rhineland permanently de-militarised, talks about joining LaN. War less likely. Stresemann Nobel Prize but extremists angry about border agreement.</p> <p> League of Nations 1926 - Peacekeeping organisation. Germany given place on LaN Council, increased confidence in Weimar Republic.</p> <p> Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928 - Ger &amp; 61 countries signed pact not to go to war. USA not in LaN so wanted own pact. Increased support of WR. Germany equal internationally.</p>	<p><b>Standard of living, women and culture</b></p> <p><u>Standard of living</u></p> <p>Unemployment: 1926 2 million, 1928 1.3 million. Unemployment Insurance Act 1927 3% wages gained unemployment and sickness benefit. Work: working week reduced from 50 to 46h in 1927, real wages rose by 25% 1925-28. Housing: 1925-9 37,000 new homes private companies, 64,000 new homes building associations.</p> <p>Other: 1920 Reich pension law - 750,000 war veterans, 400,000 war widows. Students in higher education rose from 70,000 to 110,000 1928.</p> <p><u>Women in Weimar Germany</u></p> <p>Politics: right to vote, 90% women voted, 1932 10% voters female, article 109 women equal rights to men, marriage equal.</p> <p>Work: WWI 75% women in work, reduced to 36% in 1925. Women paid 33% less. Female doctors doubled between 1925-1932. Leisure: 'new women' could wear make up, jewellery, short hair, smoke, drink, dance without men. Birth rate falling, divorce rate increasing.</p> <p><u>Culture</u></p> <p>New objectivism, modernism, expressionism. Bauhaus movement (Walter Gropius). Art: Otto Dix painted expressionist scenes Architecture: Bauhaus, Mendelsohn designed Einstein tower.</p> <p>Cinema: The Cabinet of Dr Caligari (one of 1st horror), 1926 Fritz Lang's sci-fi Metropolis.</p>
	<b>Topic 2: Hitler's Rise to Power</b>	<p><b>Birth of the Nazi Party 1919-23</b></p> <p>German Workers Party (DAP) - Hitler joined as 55th member, Anton Drexler leader.</p> <p><u>Hitler's influence</u></p> <p>25 point programme - included mix of nationalist/socialist ideas including abolishing Treaty of Versailles.</p> <p>Hitler's personal appeal - excellent public speaker, had photos and paintings made of him speaking. 1919-1920 Hitler appeared 31 occasions as star speaker. Membership of DAP grew to 1000 June 1920, 3000 end of 1920.</p> <p>SA (stormtroopers) - Hitler's private army, created Aug 1921, brownshirts. SA grew to 800 by 1922, would parade streets with show force, beat up opposition, disrupt meetings of other parties.</p> <p>Party reorganisation - 1920 Hitler in charge of propaganda, set up office in Munich and paid Schussler an administrator, suggested new name - National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP or Nazi), created logo and salute, created newspaper Volkischer Beobachter cost 180,000 and circulation increased from 11,000 - 17,000 in a year.</p> <p>Leadership - Hitler forced leadership contest in July 1921 and became leader. Chose Goering - young WWI pilot and Rohm - ex-army officer popular amongst ex-soldiers in SA, to help run the party. Made powerful friends e.g. General Ludendorff - leader of army in WWI.</p>	<p><b>Munich Putsch 1923</b></p> <p>Hitler's failed attack on German government.</p> <p><u>Causes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hyperinflation making life hard, and anger at government, Hitler wanted to exploit.</li> <li>Wanted to copy Mussolini's march on Rome.</li> <li>Hatred of Weimar Republic, and increased membership of NSDAP.</li> </ul> <p><u>Events:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8th November, Hitler and 600 SA marched into Bürgerbräukeller in Munich.</li> <li>Forced Bavarian leader von Kahr, Bavarian police leader von Seisser, and head of the army in Bavaria von Lossow - to give him control</li> <li>helped by German General von Ludendorff von Kahr, von Seisser and von Lossow had changed their minds and called the police.</li> <li>Hitler tried to take the city by force, but only had 2000 rifles.</li> <li>14 SA killed, 4 police killed. Hitler went into hiding - was later found and arrested</li> </ul> <p><u>Consequences:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hitler was found guilty of treason and sentenced to 5 years in Landsberg Castle jail, served 9 months.</li> <li>The NSDAP were banned whilst he was imprisoned, but lifted in 1925.</li> <li>Hitler used his trial for publicity.</li> <li>Mein Kampf - written in prison</li> <li>Strategy. Hitler decides to try and get elected.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Nazi ideology (beliefs)</b></p> <p><u>Nationalism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>overturning the Treaty of Versailles</li> <li>Making Germany self-sufficient</li> <li>lebensraum (living space for Germans)</li> <li>purification of the German race (remove Jews)</li> </ul> <p><u>Socialism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>control of big businesses (to make Germany great)</li> <li>but allow big businesses leaders to own their businesses</li> <li>stopping Jews from owning businesses</li> <li>workers to be treated fairly</li> </ul> <p><u>Totalitarianism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'Führerprinzip' - total loyalty to the leader</li> <li>remove all aspects of democracy</li> </ul> <p><u>Racial Purity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>people divided into superior and inferior races</li> <li>Aryans as the master race (herrenvolk)</li> <li>black people - untermenschen</li> <li>Jews and gypsies - Lebensunwertes (unworthy of life)</li> <li>remove all non-Aryans from Germany</li> </ul> <p><u>Traditional German Values</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>return of traditional roles (e.g. Women as wives and mothers)</li> <li>Morality</li> <li>old-style German culture (against Jazz)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Nazi party organisation 1924-29</b></p> <p><u>Nazi Party Headquarters</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Philipp Bouhler party secretary</li> <li>Franz Schwarz was appointed party treasurer</li> <li>Different departments e.g. finance, foreign affairs, education etc.</li> <li>Created: The German Women's Order, National Socialist German Students' League, Hitler Youth, School Pupils' League</li> </ul> <p><u>National Nazi Party</u></p> <p>Germany divided into 35 (Gau). Each Gau had a Nazi leader (Gauleiter) e.g. Gregor Strasser &amp; Joseph Goebbels. Hitler got money from wealthy industrialists e.g. Thyssen, Krupp, Bosch.</p> <p><u>SA and SS (Schutzstaffel)</u></p> <p>SA: Hitler expanded SA to 400,000 by 1930. But didn't fully trust them as he thought more loyal to their leader, Rohm. In 1925 Hitler replaced Rohm as leader of the SA.</p> <p>SS: In 1925 Hitler set up new security group who acted as Hitler's personal bodyguard. Himmler in charge of the SS, expanded them to 3000 by 1930.</p> <p><u>The Bamberg Conference 1926</u></p> <p>Divide between socialist members in north e.g. Strasser and Goebbels and the nationalist leaders in the South.</p> <p>At the Bamberg Conference Hitler sided with the Southerners (Nationalists), calling Strasser etc. communists.</p> <p>Hitler managed to get Goebbels on his side. Strasser called him a scheming dwarf. Hitler's party became much less socialist and he got more power.</p>	<p><b>Nazi support 1929-32</b></p> <p><u>Wall St Crash</u></p> <p>Oct 1929 stock market crashed in USA. German banks were major investors in shares on US stock exchange so went bust e.g. German Civil Bank. Economy collapsed. 6 million unemployed (40% factory workers, 50% 16-30y olds, 60% uni graduates). Savings lost, workers taxes increased, wages in 1932 were 70% of 1928 levels. Homelessness, led to violence, increase in 24% arrests for theft. Chancellor Brüning proposed higher taxes then fixed time limits on unemployment benefits. July 1930 policies were rejected 256 to 193. Brüning ruled by Article 48, relied on 44 decrees in 1931 and 66 in 1932. Led to increased support from KPD (largest communist party in world) and NSDAP.</p> <p><u>Hitler and SA</u> - H strong leader, popular, used aeroplanes and expensive propaganda. SA organised, disciplined, disrupted opposition, 400,000 members, intimidated candidates. Big business - Offered protection from communists, Benz and Krupp's donated. Working class - workers party appealed, traditional values, 'work and bread', but workers preferred communists. Middle-class support - Had lost savings, pensions. Fear of communist party, fear of moral decline e.g. smoking/drinking. Farmers - Charged policy of confiscating land in 25 points 1920, only if Jewish. Protect from KPD. 1930 NSDAP gained 60% votes in rural areas. Young people and women - Colourful rallies, propaganda appeals to women's role as wives and mothers, best for families.</p>



### Topic 3: Nazi Control and Dictatorship

#### Hitler becomes Führer, 1933-34

**The Reichstag Fire** 27<sup>th</sup> February 1933 the Reichstag building burnt down. A Dutch Communist, **Van der Lubbe**, confessed, found guilty and executed. Hitler claimed it was part of a communist conspiracy.

#### Consequences of the Fire

- Hitler arrested 4000 communists and issued the 'Decree for the Protection of the People and the State'. Gave him powers to imprison political opponents & ban communist newspapers.
- SA beat up political opponents.
- The Communist Party were banned.
- Gustav Krupp & industrialists donated 1 million marks to the Nazis.
- Held another violent election in March 70 deaths. Nazis increased Reichstag members to 288, with the nationalist parties, Hitler had a 2/3<sup>rd</sup> majority.

#### The Enabling Act 24<sup>th</sup> March 1933

Hitler used SA to intimidate the Reichstag into passing the Enabling Act by 444 votes to 94. This allowed Hitler to pass any laws he wanted for 4 years without the agreement of the Reichstag.

- He banned trade unions (so workers couldn't organise themselves against him) in May 1933.
- He also banned all other political parties in May 1933. This meant that only the Nazi party existed.
- In January 1934 Hitler abolished the 18 Länder parliaments and declared that governors, appointed by him, would run every region in Germany.

#### Night of the Long Knives June 1934

Hitler's SS arrested and killed 400 political threats to Hitler's power, without trial, including Ernst Röhm (SA leader), 150 other senior SA members, **Von Schleicher** and **Gregor Strasser**.

#### Why?

- Hitler believed Röhm was a threat to Hitler - Röhm merged army veterans group called **Stahlhelm** with SA to increase their numbers to 3 million, 60% were unemployed, they were loyal to Röhm not Hitler.
- Röhm wanted more socialist, working class policies and criticised Hitler's links with industrialists and army generals.
- German army saw SA as a threat as they only had 100,000 soldiers and thought Röhm wanted to replace them.
- SS leaders e.g. **Himmler** and **Heydrich** wanted to increase their own power by reducing power of Röhm and the SA.
- 1934 leaders of SS and army warned Hitler that Röhm was planning to seize power.

#### Death of Hindenburg 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1934

President Hindenburg, aged 87, died. Hitler took over supreme power:

- He declared himself **Germany's Führer** and decreed that, as Führer, he would merge the powers of Chancellor and President.
- Hitler forced an oath of loyalty to him from every soldier in the army.
- A plebiscite (public vote) was held on 19<sup>th</sup> August to confirm Hitler as the Führer, 90% voted in favour.

#### Nazi Police State

##### The SS and SD:

The SS set up in 1925 as a personal bodyguard for Hitler. From 1929 run by **Himmler**. Wore black uniforms. Became the Nazi's private police force. Totally loyal to Hitler and Himmler. During the 1930s SS expanded to 240,000 and in charge of all the other police/security services. SS had to be racially pure and marry racially pure wives. The SD led by **Heydrich**, set up to keep track of Nazi opposition in 1931.

**Gestapo:** Non-uniformed secret police. Set up in 1933 but under SS control. 1936 **Heydrich** became leader. They spied, tapped phones, used networks of informants to identify suspects. 1939, 160,000 arrested for political offences. Gestapo used torture. Imprisoned people without trial & sent to concentration camps.

**Concentration Camps:** By 1939 150,000 'under protective arrest' in prisons, so created concentration camps run by the SA & SS. First in Dachau 1933. Inmates were 'Undesirables' e.g. prostitutes or homosexuals, minority groups such as Jews, political prisoners - e.g. intellectuals, communists or political writers.

**Legal System: Judges:** Hitler set up the National Socialist League for the Maintenance of the Law. All judges had to be members.

**Law Courts:** Abolished trial by jury. Instead all judges decided innocence, guilt and punishments. People's Court for crimes against Nazis. Trials in secret, Hitler chose the judges. 1934-1939 534 people sentenced to death for political offences.

#### Control of the Churches

##### The Catholic Church

Hitler made a Concordat with the Pope.

- Hitler agreed to allow freedom of worship & not to interfere with Catholic schools.
- Pope agreed Catholic priests would not interfere in German politics. German bishops swore an oath of loyalty to the Nazis.

However, Hitler did not keep his promise. Catholic priests were arrested and sent to concentration camps. Catholic schools were closed. Catholic youth groups like the **Catholic Youth League** were banned.

**Opposition from the Catholic Church**  
1937 Pope Pius XI criticised Hitler in article 'With Burning Anxiety'. Some Catholic priests spoke out against Nazis. 400 Catholic priests imprisoned in the Priests' Block at Dachau concentration camp.

##### The Protestant Church

Some supported Nazis & created Reich Church 1936. Led by **Ludwig Müller**, made Reich Bishop.

- Protestants who supported Hitler allowed to run church services & **swastika** in churches.
- Nazis said Jews not baptised into the Reich Church & banned Jewish teachings in bible.

##### Opposition from the Protestant Church

A few spoke out against Hitler. E.g. **Pastor Martin Niemöller** 1933 set up **Pastors Emergency League (PEL)** to campaign against Nazis. In 1934 the PEL set up **Confessing Church**. Opposed Nazi interference. 6000 pastors. Some spoke out against Nazis. 800 arrested & sent to concentration camps. Few ordinary Christians opposed Nazis openly. 1937 Niemöller arrested & sent to concentration camp & PEL banned. Niemöller initially supported Hitler becoming Chancellor and even asked to fight in WWII.

#### Censorship and Propaganda

**Joseph Goebbels** Minister of People's Enlightenment and Propaganda. **Censorship** - Banning certain information or ideas

**Propaganda** - Puts Nazi ideas into peoples minds  
September 1933 **Reich Chamber of Culture:** art, architecture, literature, music, theatre and film. All cultural activities were consistent with Nazi ideas - **Gleichschaltung**.

**Press** - Journalists given briefings of what to write. 1600 newspapers shut down in 1935.

**Radio** - Broadcast propaganda, cheap mass-produced radios installed in cafes, factories, loudspeakers in streets. 70% homes had a radio. No access to foreign stations.

**Rallies** - Mass rally at Nuremberg every year, swastikas. 1934 rally giant eagle 100ft wing span, 130 anti-aircraft searchlights, 200,000 crowd.

**Sport** - Nazi salute. 1936 Olympics, new stadium 110,000 people, new technology, 33 medals.

**Art** - Reich Chamber for Visual Arts - had to be members or banned, 42,000 artists accepted. 1936 12,000 paintings & sculptures removed e.g. Picasso, van Gogh. Greater German Art Exhibition 1936 900 exhibits.

**Architecture** - Albert Speer made Nuremberg parade ground 1934, new Chancellery 1938. Roman/Ancient Greek style with domes, arches.

**Music** - Censored music e.g. jazz, Mendelssohn. Liked Wagner, Bach and Beethoven.

**Literature** - New books approved by Chamber of Culture, existing books censored, 2500 writers banned. May 1933 20,000 books burned.

**Cinema** - 250 mil went to cinema 1933. 45 newscast for all films, approved by Goebbels. 1300 Nazi films, Hansi the canary.



#### Nozi policies towards the young

##### Education

**Bernard Rust** - Education Minister.  
**Teachers:** 1933 sacked some teachers e.g. 180 in Prussia. Oath of Loyalty, had to join Nazi Teachers League. 1939 over 200,000 attended courses. Nazi salute, hail Hitler, Nazi flags. Curriculum: Race studies, PE 1/6<sup>th</sup> by 1939. 1935 all text books Nazi approved. Mein Kampf compulsory text.

##### Nazi Youth movements

1933 most youth groups banned. 1936 Hitler Youth controlled all sports, March 1939 compulsory to join from 10, except Jews.  
**Hitler Youth** - 6-10 Pimpfe, 10-14 Deutsche Jungvolk, 10-14 - Hitler Jugend (Hitler Youth) Political training, e.g. The Evil of Jews. Physical training e.g. map reading, 1.2 million small arms shooting. Character training e.g. ice cold water.  
**League of German Maidens (BDM)** - 10-14 young maidens, 14-21 - BDM. Also trained to cook, make beds, sew, marry Aryans.

##### Opposition

**Edelweiss Pirates:** Working class teenagers, e.g. travelling dudes in Essen, Navajos in Cologne. Wore US clothes, white Edelweiss flower, taunt/attack HJ. 2000 members by 1939.

**Swing Youth:** Middle class teenagers, US clothes, films, music, e.g. Glen Miller Orchestra. Drinking, smoking, illegal dances (6000 people) e.g. Jitterbug. Jazz Youth - Louis Armstrong. Not major threat.

#### Women in Nazi Germany 1933-39

##### Nazi Beliefs about women

Women - important as mother & housewife, man should provide.

**Appearance:** 'natural' look e.g. simple plaited/tied back hair and long skirts.

**Employment:** Women stay at home raise family.

**Marriage and family:** women to marry, have many children to make Germany bigger and stronger.

##### Nazi policies towards women

**Getrud Scholz-Klink** Reich Women's Leader, created **German Women's Enterprise**. Spread Nazi ideas about women e.g. 1939, 1.7 million had attended Nazi courses on childcare, cooking and sewing.

**Law for the Encouragement of Marriage:** Married couples loaned 1000 marks paid off if had 4 children.

**Divorce:** If a wife could not have children, their husbands could divorce them.

**Mother's Cross:** Women who had 4+ children. Bronze 4/5 children, silver 6/7 & gold for 8+.

##### Women and employment

Encouraged women to leave work. 'Three ks' - **kinder, kuche, kirche** (children, kitchen & church).

- 1933 women banned from being teachers, doctors and civil servants.
- 1936 women couldn't be judges/lawyers.
- Schoolgirls trained for motherhood
- 1937 grammar schools for girls banned.
- Female students in higher education fell from 17,000 in 1932 to 6,000 in 1939.

#### Work and employment

Jan 1933 unemployment 5 million (25%). Hitler reduced unemployment from 4.8 mil 1933, 1.5 mil 1936, 0.5 mil 1939.

##### National Labour Service (RAD)

Paid work for unemployed (repairing roads planting trees, draining marshes). Initially voluntary, made compulsory 1935 for all young men to serve 6 months. 422,000 men. Unpopular due to uniforms, living in camps, military drill parades, poor pay, poor food.

##### Autobahns (motorways)

Sept 1933 H started building autobahns, first one opened in May 1935. By 1935, 125,000 men employed building autobahns, 2500km finished by 1938. Also created public buildings, bridges, coastal walls sports facilities. Spending on public works grew from 18bn marks 1933 to 38bn marks 1938.

##### Rearmament

Announced military conscription 1935. By 1939 there were 1,360,000 in armed forces. Increased spending on arms from 3.5bn arms 1933 to 26bn marks 1939. 1933 4000 employed in aircraft construction industry, grew to 72,000 by 1935.

##### Invisible unemployed

Moving women and Jews out of jobs 'invisible' unemployed. Also unemployment reduced as more in armed forces, prisons, concentration camps, SS, Gestapo. Also part time jobs were counted as full-time employment.

#### The standard of living

**Employment** - more people in work increased standard of living.

**Wages** - rose slowly from 1933-36, but quickly from 1936-9. Some e.g. ornaments rose more than others e.g. labour service. Prices rose by 20% 1933-39. High earners could pay extra cos e.g. car owners tripled 1930s.

**Hours** - Working week rose from 43h 1933 to 49h 1939.

##### Labour Front (DAF)

Trade Unions (protecting workers rights) banned 1933. H replaced them with DAF - control employers and employees. It protected workers: set out rights in workplace, maximum hours, minimum pay. It also meant workers lost rights to negotiate pay/conditions, maximum working week rose by 6 hours, DAF could punish workers who 'disrupted'.

##### Strength through Joy (KDF)

Made work enjoyable 35ml members by 1936. Provided sports events, film, theatre shows, outings, foreign travel, win holiday. Workers pay 5 marks a week to get a Volkswagen, but disrupted due to war.

##### Beauty of Labour (SdA)

Campaign to get employers to provide better facilities for workers e.g. better toilets, changing rooms, showers and canteens. SdA gave tax breaks to help building costs. 1938 claimed 34,000 companies had improved facilities. But workers often had to do the building themselves with no extra pay.

#### Persecution of minorities

##### Racial beliefs

**Eugenics** - selective breeding to produce better humans, taught eugenics in schools, prevented 'unsuitable' Germans reproducing.

**Racial hygiene** - Taught at schools (Aryans should only reproduce with other Aryans). Laws prevented mixed race marriages.

**Hitler's views** - Mein Kampf wrote Aryans master race 'herrenvolk', other races were **Untermenschen** (sub-human), worst were Jews & 'gypsies'. Lebensunwertes - unworthy of life.

##### Slavs

Eastern Europeans, **Untermenschen**, threatened to invade Slav countries for Lebensraum (living space)

**'Gypsies'** - Roma people, travellers, 26,000 in Germany. 1933 arrested as social nuisances, sent to concentration camps. 1936 some forced to live in special camps. 1938 'gypsies' banned from travelling in groups, given tent and had citizenship removed if failed. 1939 deported.

**Homosexuals** - Lowered moral standards. 1936 4000 arrested, by 1938 8000 arrested. Released homosexuals sent to concentration camps, 5000 died there. Encouraged castration.

**People with disabilities** - 1933 Law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring - compulsory sterilisation for 400,000 mentally ill, deformed, epileptic, deaf or blind. T4 programme babies killed with disabilities, up to 17 years old. 5000 killed.

#### Persecution of Jews

**Anti-Semitism** - common in Europe, blamed for execution of Christ, jealousy. Jews scapegoats for Germany's problems e.g. TeV, hyperinflation.

##### Persecution begins

Nazi education and propaganda called Jews 'vermin' 'filth', 'evil' and 'scheming'. April 1933 Jews banned from government jobs, civil servants & teachers sacked. 1934 some councils banned Jews from parks & swimming pools. Nazi Party announced from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1933 an official boycott of Jewish businesses.

##### Nuremberg Laws (1935)

**Reich Law on Citizenship:** Jews not German citizens, wore yellow star patch seen on clothes. **The Reich Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour** Forbade Jews from marrying/having sexual relations with German citizens.

##### Kristallnacht 'The night of broken glass' (1938)

9-10<sup>th</sup> Nov 1938 gangs smashed & burned Jewish property & attacked Jews. Gangs were non-uniformed Nazis, SA or Hitler Youth. Sparked by murder of German ambassador by a Jew in Paris. Official figures report 814 shops, 171 homes, 191 synagogues destroyed. 100 Jews killed. Jews fined 1 billion marks & by 12<sup>th</sup> Nov 20,000 were in concentration camps.

**Emigration:** Jan 1939 Nazis set up Reich Office for Jewish Emigration. April 1939 orders given to evict Jews from homes to be deported.

### Topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany