



A-Level History

Transition task
Summer 2024

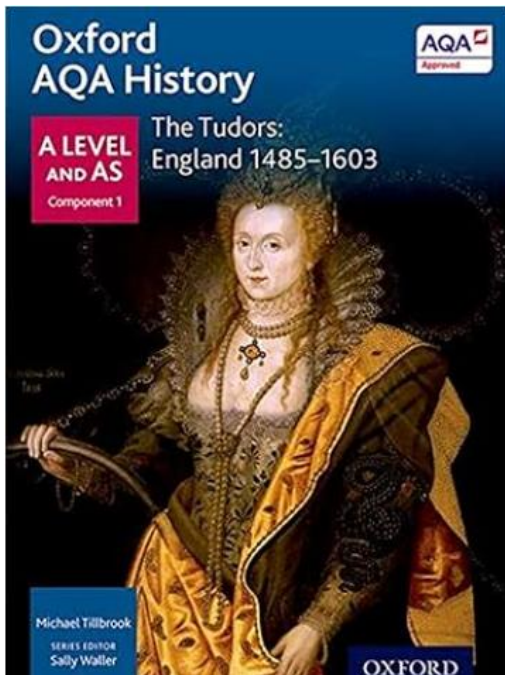
Introduction

You have two sections to complete as part of your induction task.

- Section 1: The Tudors
- Section 2: Cold War

Course Textbooks

Look out for second handbooks!



ISBN-10

ISBN-13

Publisher



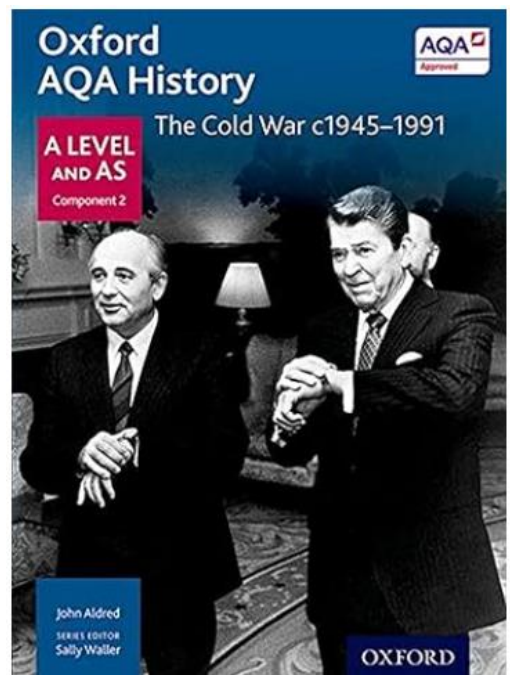
0198354606



978-0198354604



OUP Oxford



ISBN-10

ISBN-13

Publisher



0198354614



978-0198354611



OUP Oxford

Section 1: The Tudors

We begin our study, with the events that follow the Battle of Bosworth and Henry VII's victory over Richard III.

Read and learn the information on the knowledge organiser.

You will be tested on the Knowledge organiser on your return to school.

Wars of the Roses

The Presentation last modified: 08/12/2023 uses of York (Y) and Lancaster (L) who could both trace their claim to the throne back to Edward III. Both sides fought intermittently for the next 30 years over who should be king.

Changes in Monarch (1470 – 1485)

Monarch (House)	Dates	Ending of the Reign
Henry VI (L)	1470 – 1471 (Second reign)	Murdered after his forces defeat at the Battle of Tewkesbury
Edward IV (Y)	1471 - 1483	Died suddenly and unexpectedly, leaving his <u>13 year old son, Edward</u> , as King.
Edward V (Y)	1483	Disappeared with his brother, Richard, from the Tower of London. Probably murdered by their uncle, Richard Duke of Gloucester.
Richard III	1483	Brother to Edward IV. Defeated at the Battle of Bosworth by Henry Tudor.

Year 12 A-Level History (Tudors) induction task

Who is Henry Tudor?

- Henry was born 28th January 1547 to Edmund Tudor and Margaret Beaufort (who was aged just 13)
- Henry was linked to royalty on his father's side. His grandmother, Catherine, had been married to Henry V before marrying his grandfather, Owen Tudor. The fact his claim to the throne was through a female made his claim weaker.
- In 1471 when Edward IV on the throne, Henry fled (as a Lancastrian claimant) to Brittany. Where he lived in exile for 12 years under the protection of the Duke of Brittany.
- In 1472, Henry's mother, Margaret Beaufort, married Lord Thomas Stanley. This gave her a place at court, where she could further Henry's interests.
- In 1583, Henry now lived in Paris where he was gaining support for his claim to the throne, especially after the disappearance of the Princes in the tower.
- Supporters included the Bishop of Ely (John Morton), Richard Fox and the Earl of Oxford (a loyal Lancastrian). Henry also received financial support from the French King, Charles VIII, to claim the English throne.

The battle of Bosworth

- Henry landed in Pembroke in Wales on the 1st August 1485 with a small army of English supporters and French soldiers. He increased his numbers marching east towards the midlands. However, his army did not match that of Richard III, who was based in Nottingham castle.
- A key part of Richard's army was made up of 4000 men commanded by Lord Thomas Stanley (married to Henry's mother) and his brother Sir William Stanley. Both were reluctant to support Richard but he held Thomas' son as a hostage to ensure their support.
- Both sides met at Bosworth on the 22nd August 1485.
- Richard's forces had the upper hand in the early part of the battle but the death of Richard's commanders (the Duke of Norfolk) was killed, so both sides withdrew.
- Henry made his move at this point to approach the Stanley's to convince them to switch sides, Richard saw this and went with his personal guard to attack Henry.
- This was the turning point in the battle. William Stanley sent his cavalry to attack Richard and William was thrown from his horse and was killed by the attacking cavalry. Crucially the Earl of Northumberland (supporter of Richard) remained on the side of the battlefield, choosing not to protect the King.

England in 1485

- Total population was 3 million
- 90% of people lived in rural communities
- London was the largest town of 60 000 inhabitants. Norwich was the next with 12 000 inhabitants. Most towns has a population of under 1000
- The main employer was agriculture. Nearly everyone in England was involved in farming.
- The Cloth industry made up 80% of England's exports.
- Society was organised by the 'Great chain of being'. It was very strict and allowed little movement as it had been ordered by God.

Structure:

- God
- Angelic beings
- Nobility / High ranking members of the church
- Gentry
- Citizens / Yeomen
- Labourers
- The Catholic church was immensely powerful due to people's beliefs and fears. The church offered people hope (going to heaven) and explanations for everyday life. The church also owned 1/3 of all Land in England.

The court

Contained the most important people in the country and its role was to advise the King. It sat wherever the King was and could contain up to 1500 people.

Role

- For the King it was to show how rich and powerful he was and get advice
- For courtiers, it was a place to gain patronage (rewards from the crown), advancement and useful friendships with other courtiers.

Court Keywords:

Chamber – Where important political decisions were made and collection of Royal revenues were organised. Entry into this area were restricted to certain courtiers. The **Lord Chamberlain**, presided over the chamber. He was usually an experienced nobleman and a personal friend of the King.

Household – responsible for looking after the court. The **Lord Steward** would organise meals and entertainment for the courtiers.

Personal monarchy

The political power and influence of a member of the nobility or gentry depended on how much access that person had to the monarch.

Therefore, the monarch's personal style of Kingship resulted in how much influence members of the court had.

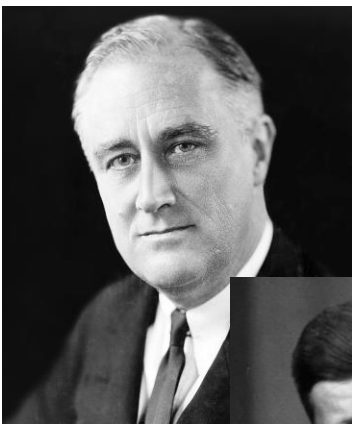
Section 2: The Cold War

• Task 1:

- Use the timeline to add key events to the President sheet. Step 1 – Research the term dates of each president
- Step 2 – Get four colours of pen. 1 Economic, 2 Political, 3 Foreign policy, 4 Military
- Step 3 – Add all of the key events into the relevant president's box

• Task 2:

- Complete the pages after the President table.
- Step 1 – Pick an event for each President to research
- Step 2- Go online to find out about the event and the US's involvement
- Step 3 – Explain if you think this was an overall success or failure for that President



Timeline

The colours represent different types of events as follows:

- Blue: economic events
- Red: political events
- Black: international events (including foreign policy)
- Green: military events

- 1945**
 - Feb – Yalta Conference
 - May – End of Second World War in Europe
 - July–Aug – Potsdam Conference
 - Sept – End of Second World War in Asia and the Pacific
- 1946**
 - Feb – Kennan's 'Long Telegram'
 - March – Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' speech
- 1947**
 - March – Truman Doctrine announced
 - June – Marshall Plan launched
- 1948**
 - June – Berlin Blockade begins
- 1949**
 - April – NATO formed
 - May – Berlin Blockade ends
 - May – Federal Republic of Germany created
 - Aug – USSR successfully detonates an atomic bomb
 - Oct – Communist victory in the Chinese Civil War
 - Oct – German Democratic Republic created
- 1950**
 - June – North Korea invades South Korea
- 1953**
 - March – Death of Stalin
 - July – Armistice signed to end the Korean War
- 1955**
 - May – Warsaw Pact formed
- 1956**
 - June–Oct – Polish uprising
 - Oct–Nov – Hungarian uprising
- 1959**
 - Jan – Castro takes power in Cuba
- 1960**
 - May – U-2 spy plane incident
 - Aug – Berlin Wall erected
- 1962**
 - Oct – Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1963**
 - Aug – Moscow Test Ban Treaty signed
- 1964**
 - Aug – Gulf of Tonkin resolution
 - Oct – Communist China successfully detonates an atomic bomb
- 1968**
 - Jan–Feb – Tet Offensive in the Vietnam War
 - July – Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty signed
 - Aug – Warsaw Pact countries invade Czechoslovakia
 - Nov – Brezhnev Doctrine announced
- 1969**
 - Mar–Sept – Sino-Soviet border conflict
 - Nov – Soviet-American arms limitations talks begin
- 1972**
 - Feb – Nixon's visit to China
 - May – Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT) ratified
- 1973**
 - Jan – Paris Peace Agreement
 - Mar – US troops withdraw from Vietnam
- 1975**
 - April – reunification of Vietnam
 - Nov – Angolan Civil War begins
- 1977**
 - July – Cuba sends troops to Ethiopia
- 1979**
 - July – Sandinista victory in the Nicaraguan Civil War
 - Dec – Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- 1981**
 - Dec – Martial law declared in Poland
- 1983**
 - March – Reagan announces the Strategic Defence Initiative
 - Sept – Soviets shoot down KAL 007 passenger plane
 - Oct – US invasion of Grenada
 - Nov – Able Archer crisis
- 1985**
 - Nov – first of the summits between Gorbachev and Reagan
- 1986**
 - Gorbachev announces *glasnost* and *perestroika*
- 1989**
 - Feb – Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan
 - Nov – Berlin Wall comes down
- 1990**
 - Oct – German reunification
- 1991**
 - Dec – End of the Soviet Union

President and Political Party	Term dates	Major events they experienced
<p>President Franklin D. Roosevelt (Democrat)</p> 		
<p>President Harry S. Truman (Democrat)</p> 		
<p>Dwight D. Eisenhower (Republican)</p> 		
<p>John F. Kennedy (Democrat)</p> 		
<p>Lyndon B. Johnson (Democrat)</p> 		

President Franklin D. Roosevelt (Democrat)

Event have will researched: _____

Key Facts about the Event

Explain if this was an overall success or failure for the President:

Dwight D. Eisenhower (Republican)

Event have will researched: _____

Key Facts about the Event

Explain if this was an overall success or failure for the President:

Lyndon B. Johnson (Democrat)

Event have will researched: _____

Key Facts about the Event

Explain if this was an overall success or failure for the President:

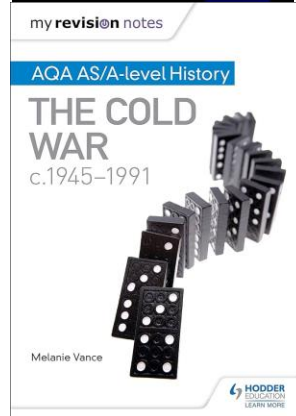
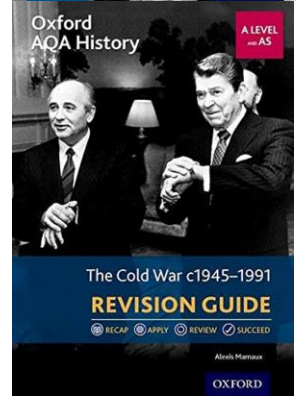
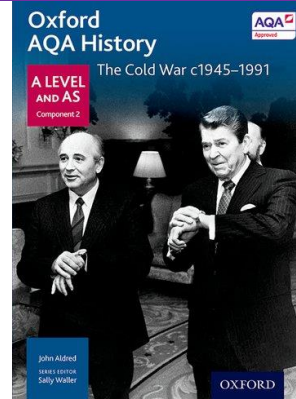
Further Reading

Highly Recommend:

Oxford AQA History The Cold War
c1945-1991

Oxford AQA History, *The Cold War
c1945-1991: Revision Guide*

Melanie Vance, My Revision Notes, The
Cold War c.1945-1991 AQA History



Podcasts:

History Extra Podcast: *The Cuban Missile Crisis: Tensions Mount*

History Extra Podcast: *The Cuban Missile Crisis: Broken ties & a secret pact*

History Extra Podcast: *The Cuban Missile Crisis: Dangerous Days*

History Extra Podcast: *The Cuban Missile Crisis: The Road to Resolution*

History Extra Podcast: *Everything you ever wanted to know about the Cuban Missile Crisis, but were afraid to ask*