

Crime Factors			Law Enforcement Factors			Punishment factors		
1	Religious ideas		13	Role of local communities		31	Purpose of punishment: deterrence, retribution or reform?	
2	Political change		14	Government spending		32	Fear of Crime	
3	Increased population		15	Increased population		33	Social change	
4	Increased taxation		16	New technology		34	Role of individuals	
5	New technology		Middle Ages: Law Enforcement			Middle Ages: Punishment		
6	Increased movement of people		17	Hue and cry	Witnesses to a crime had to raise the hue and cry – Stop, thief!. Anyone who heard had to join the chase to catch the criminal or face a fine.	35	Wergild	'Blood price' . Saxon system of compensation paid to victim
Middle Ages Crime								
7	Petty theft	In Saxon England 75% of all crime was theft of small items e.g. food, livestock.	18	Tithing	All men over 12 had to join a tithing. A group of 10 men. If one the group committed a crime the others had to tell or pay a fine.	36	Mutilation	People caught stealing several times would have their hand cut off
8	1066	Normans invade and win battle of Hastings. William the Conqueror crowned King	19	Reeve	In charge of 10 tithings. When a crime was reported the Reeve had to bring the criminal before the Manor Court	37	Humiliation	Petty crimes and drunkenness punished by the stocks or pillory
9	Forest Law	Made all the forests and animals in them property of the King. Created crime of poaching	20	Manor Court	The whole village was jury with the Lord as judge.	38	1066	William abolishes Wergild . All fines are now paid to the King
10	Murdrum Fine	if a Norman soldier was killed all of the local community had to pay a fine. Aimed to prevent treason	21	Trial by Ordeal	If the jury could not decide then the decision was placed in God's hands through trials by hot water, hot iron and blessed bread (for clergy)	39	Mutilation	Continues under the Normans for repeat offenders and poachers. Whipping added.
11	Harrying of the North	Soon after the William became King there was a large rebellion in the North. William defeated the rebellion. To deter further rebellions and to show the Saxons who was boss he murdered villagers, burned homes and crops . This cruel treatment was called the Harrying of the North .	22	1066	Normans add trial by combat to trial by ordeal	40	Humiliation	An addition to stocks and pillory, carting and ducking added for minor crimes
			23	Sherriff	'high reeve' in French could command peasants to help chase criminals in his posse.	41	Execution	Hanging, used much more frequently by the Normans compared to Saxons. Punishment for treason and murder.
			24	1215 –	Trial by Ordeal banned by the Pope.			
12	Outlaw	A criminal who escaped capture and went 'on the run' committing many crimes over a long period of time. E.g. the Folville Gang	25	1300 sanctuary	claimed by criminals on the run when they reached a church. They could stay for 40 days after which they had to face trial or go into exile.			
			27	1300 Benefit of clergy	Priests would not be executed . To prove you were a priest you had to recite a verse from the bible. So criminals learnt verses off by heart to avoid execution by hanging. This was known as the 'neck verse'.			
			28	1300 Church courts	heard cases involving priests. These courts gave much less harsh sentences than normal courts			
			29	1300 quarter sessions	Held in each county four times a year, heard serious cases by ordinary people e.g. murder. Judges were Justices of the Peace – the most powerful local lord.			
			30	1300 Royal Court	Judges who were appointed by the King. Travelled around the country 2 or 3 times a year to hear the most serious cases e.g. crimes committed against the King, the church, by nobles.			

History Paper 1 – Crime and Punishment: Early Modern 1500-1700



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5	New technology		Early Modern: Law Enforcement			Early Modern: Punishment		
6	Increased movement of people		16	Continuity from Middle Ages	Hue and cry, tithing	26	Continuity	Humiliation punishments, fines and corporal punishments such as whipping
Early Modern Crime			17	Watchmen	Unpaid volunteers who patrolled towns at night	27	Burning at the stake	Punishment for heresy
7	Petty theft	In Early Modern England 75% of all crime was theft of small items e.g. food, livestock.	18	Town constable	, paid jog, in charge of the watchmen	28	Hanged drawn and quartered	Punishment for treason. Hanged for a minute, then disemboweled and castrated, Organs were burnt on a fire. Then victim chopped into 4 pieces.
8	Heresy – not following the religion of the monarch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1534 - Act of Supremacy. English law that made Henry VIII the “Supreme Head of the Church of England.” • Edward VI made protestant changes • Mary I : Bloody Mary, executes nearly 300 Catholics. • 1559 Elizabethan Settlement. Heresy convictions decline as religious tolerance increased • 1640s. Cromwell replaced heresy laws with crime of blasphemy. 	19	1520	Sanctuary abolished	29	1531 Vagabonds Act –	undeserving vagabonds punished by whipping, deserving vagabonds given permission to beg by Justices of the Peace
			20	1624	Benefit of clergy abolished	30	1547 – Vagabonds Act	Vagabonds punished by being enslaved for 2 years
9	Treason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1534 - Act of Supremacy. English law that made Henry VIII the “Supreme Head of the Church of England.”. Anyone who does not recognise his marriage to Anne Boleyn was executed for treason. • Elizabeth executes catholic Plotters e.g, Duke of Norfolk, for treason. • 1605. James I increased fines paid by Catholics. Guy Fawkes and Gunpowder Plotters arrested for treason. 	21	Trials continuity	Quarter sessions, trial by jury, royal court	31	1601 The Poor Law	Local parishes could raise money by taxes to pay for helping the deserving poor. Undeserving poor e.g. vagabonds were sent to ‘Houses of Correction’ and put to work
10	Witchcraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1597; James I book ‘Demonology’ warns of the dangers of witchcraft • 1604: communicating with the devil made punishable by death • 1640s: Mathew Hopkins the witch finder general tortures women into confessing to witchcraft. 				32	1610 – Transportation to America	. Criminals were transported for 7 years, 14 years or life. Had to complete hard labour on farms or building roads.
11	Vagabonds-unemployed and homeless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1536 Henry VIII closed the monasteries • 1567 Thomas Harman published ‘A Warning for Vagabonds’. Spread panic about criminals vagabonds e.g. counterfeit crank pretended to be sick, Tom o’bedlam pretended to be mad. • 1570s very poor harvests led to increased food prices • Increased population means more unemployed and hungry 				33	1688 Bloody Code	number of capital crimes increased from 11 to 50 . Start of what Historians refer to as the Bloody Code
						34	execution	For serious crimes like murder, witchcraft, treason, counterfeiting money, rape, piracy, arson of a dwelling house or barn with corn in it, highway robbery, stealing from work, horse theft, robbing churches and burglary

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6	Increased movement of people		16	Continuity from Early Modern	Watchmen and constables	20	Bloody Code	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1723 - Black Act. Made all cases of poaching a capital crime increasing total to 150 2. 1810 225 capital crimes 3. 1841 end of Bloody Code, 5 capital crimes remain
Industrial Crime			17	1749 Bow Street Runners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set up by the Fielding Brothers who were magistrates at Bow Street Court 2. In the middle of the eighteenth century London's population increased and there was an increase in crime. 3. The Bow Street patrolled a small area of London. 	21	Transportation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1776 changes to Australia because of American Independence 2. 1857 Transportation abolished
7	Poaching	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poaching increased dramatically because of increasing population . 2. Sometimes with poaching gangs working on a large scale. 3. 1723 the Black Act made poaching a capital crime. Owning dogs in certain areas was also punishable by death. 4. Many poaching laws were repealed in 1823 	18	1829: Metropolitan Police Act	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Home Secretary Robert Peel created the first professional police force to cover the whole of London in 1829 2. There were economic problems in 1826 that led to an increase in petty crime. 3. The Metropolitan Police constable patrolled a set route, called a beat, several times during his shift. 	22	Prison Reform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1774 Gaol Act. Influenced by the ideas of John Howard. Improved food and paid prison guards 2. Elizabeth Fry campaigned for improved conditions at Newgate Prison. Trained women in sewing and introduced church services very Sunday. 3. 1823 Gaol Act Robert Peel was influenced by Howard and Fry Separated men, women and children into different prisons and appointed prison inspectors. 4. 1842 Pentonville prison. Built on Howards idea of separate system and useful work. Each prisoner had their own cell and was trained in a job e.g. weaving. 5. 1860. Increased crime led to harsher prisons and the silent system with hard labour. Prisoners silent at all times and completed pointless work like treadmill, the crank and picking oakum.
8	1736-witchcraft laws repealed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People became better educated and less superstitious. 2. The Royal Society was a group of scientists set up by Charles II. They increased scientific experiments and found scientific explanations for things once considered the w 	19	1856 Police Act	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compulsory for every city and county in England to set up a professional police force like the Metropolitan Police 	23	1830s	Humiliation and corporal punishments abolished (except in prisons)
9	Highway Robbery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Highwaymen were armed with pistols and travelled on horseback. They forced carriages to stop and robbed the people inside of their valuables. 2. Famous highwaymen like Dick Turpin were often seen as heroes even though they committed violent crime. This was because highwaymen targeted the rich and their crimes were romanticised in cheap newspapers for the masses. 3. By 1830 highway robbery had disappeared because people began to travel by train. 	24	1868	Last public execution			
10	Smuggling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smugglers brought goods into Britain from abroad without paying tax 2. goods they smuggled were legal but expensive e.g. tea, sugar, brandy and tobacco. 3. For many people smugglers were heroes for providing cheap luxuries. Even though some, like the Hawkhurst Gang were violent criminals. Many people bought goods from smugglers- even MP's! 4. When taxes were cut in the 1840s smuggling decreased. 						
11	1834 Tolpuddle Martyrs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1834, in Tolpuddle, Dorset a group of farm workers formed a trade union to protest about low wages. 2. The men were convicted of taking secret oaths and sentenced to 7 years transportation. They were mass protests against their treatment and they were pardoned in 1836. 3. 						

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6	Increased movement of people		15	1902	Fingerprinting used to convict a criminal for the first time	27	Changes to prisons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open prison 2. High security prison 3. Secure Psychiatric Hospitals e.g. Broadmoor. 4. Young Offenders Institutions e.g. Feltham 																								
Modern Crime			16	1913	First police car, police no have a range of vehicles including helicopters and boats.	28	New punishments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Service 2. ASBOs 3. Electronic Tagging 																								
7	New technology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Car theft 2. Burglary for electronic items e.g laptops. 3. Cybercrime e.g. bullying or theft of personal details such as credit card numbers., hacking. 	17	1914	Edith Smith, first female police officer	29	1965 death penalty abolished	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Derek Bentley: unfairly executed 2. Timothy Evans: was hanged for murdering his wife and baby. Later evidence proved he was innocent. 3. Ruth Ellis: was hanged in 1955 for murdering her boyfriend. Her boyfriend was violent and had physically abused her for years. Ruth Ellis had a miscarriage when her boyfriend punched her in the stomach whilst she was pregnant 																								
8	Crimes against the person	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1868 Race Relations Act makes racist discrimination illegal 2. 1970 Equal pay Act makes gender pay discrimination illegal 3. 2006 Incitement to religious hatred Act makes abusive comments about race and religion illegal. 	18	1933	First police radio. Now each officer has a radio and mobile phone.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Conscientious Objectors</td> <td style="text-align: center;">World War I</td> <td style="text-align: center;">World War II</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>About 16,000 men refused to fight</td> <td>About 60,000 men and women refused to fight or join the armed services.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Military courts called tribunals decided if each CO was genuine</td> <td>Civilian Tribunals decided if a CO was genuine.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Only 400 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience</td> <td>All except about 12,000 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>‘Alternativists’ are prepared to perform some compulsory but socially useful service instead of military duties e. In WWI Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic</td> <td>Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>‘Absolutists’, or ‘total resisters’, deny the right of the state to impose any compulsory service. In WWI Absolutists were imprisoned, given brutal treatment and hard labour. 10 died in prison, 63 died soon after release and 31 had breakdowns.</td> <td>Very few absolutists were sent to prison and those that were, were not treated as harshly as in WWI</td> </tr> </table>			30	Conscientious Objectors	World War I	World War II			About 16,000 men refused to fight	About 60,000 men and women refused to fight or join the armed services.			Military courts called tribunals decided if each CO was genuine	Civilian Tribunals decided if a CO was genuine.			Only 400 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience	All except about 12,000 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience.			‘Alternativists’ are prepared to perform some compulsory but socially useful service instead of military duties e. In WWI Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic	Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic			‘Absolutists’, or ‘total resisters’, deny the right of the state to impose any compulsory service. In WWI Absolutists were imprisoned, given brutal treatment and hard labour. 10 died in prison, 63 died soon after release and 31 had breakdowns.	Very few absolutists were sent to prison and those that were, were not treated as harshly as in WWI
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9	Crimes against authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1871 misuse of Drugs Act classifies illegal drugs. 2. terrorism: extremist groups like the IRA, terror attacks by Islamic extremists, far right and racist groups. 3. Smuggling still similar in some ways to 18th century e.g. boats used to avoid paying tax on legal items like alcohol and tobacco. 4. Smuggling different in many ways as people are trafficked and organised gangs smuggle illegal drugs. 	19	1970s	DNA evidence is used for the first time catch and convict criminal. Colin Pitchfork raped and murdered two girls. Semen samples from both victims led to Pitchfork’s prosecution.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Conscientious Objectors</td> <td style="text-align: center;">World War I</td> <td style="text-align: center;">World War II</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>About 16,000 men refused to fight</td> <td>About 60,000 men and women refused to fight or join the armed services.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Military courts called tribunals decided if each CO was genuine</td> <td>Civilian Tribunals decided if a CO was genuine.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Only 400 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience</td> <td>All except about 12,000 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>‘Alternativists’ are prepared to perform some compulsory but socially useful service instead of military duties e. In WWI Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic</td> <td>Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>‘Absolutists’, or ‘total resisters’, deny the right of the state to impose any compulsory service. In WWI Absolutists were imprisoned, given brutal treatment and hard labour. 10 died in prison, 63 died soon after release and 31 had breakdowns.</td> <td>Very few absolutists were sent to prison and those that were, were not treated as harshly as in WWI</td> </tr> </table>			30	Conscientious Objectors	World War I	World War II			About 16,000 men refused to fight	About 60,000 men and women refused to fight or join the armed services.			Military courts called tribunals decided if each CO was genuine	Civilian Tribunals decided if a CO was genuine.			Only 400 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience	All except about 12,000 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience.			‘Alternativists’ are prepared to perform some compulsory but socially useful service instead of military duties e. In WWI Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic	Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic			‘Absolutists’, or ‘total resisters’, deny the right of the state to impose any compulsory service. In WWI Absolutists were imprisoned, given brutal treatment and hard labour. 10 died in prison, 63 died soon after release and 31 had breakdowns.	Very few absolutists were sent to prison and those that were, were not treated as harshly as in WWI
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10	New crimes are defined	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To keep up with technological change e.g. speed limits, bans on using mobile phones while driving, drink driving 2. To keep up with social changes; making discrimination by gender, disability or sexuality illegal. 3. To keep up with population changes: making racism and religious hatred illegal 	20	1990s onwards	Police use computer databases to store information about and catch criminals.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Conscientious Objectors</td> <td style="text-align: center;">World War I</td> <td style="text-align: center;">World War II</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>About 16,000 men refused to fight</td> <td>About 60,000 men and women refused to fight or join the armed services.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Military courts called tribunals decided if each CO was genuine</td> <td>Civilian Tribunals decided if a CO was genuine.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Only 400 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience</td> <td>All except about 12,000 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>‘Alternativists’ are prepared to perform some compulsory but socially useful service instead of military duties e. In WWI Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic</td> <td>Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>‘Absolutists’, or ‘total resisters’, deny the right of the state to impose any compulsory service. In WWI Absolutists were imprisoned, given brutal treatment and hard labour. 10 died in prison, 63 died soon after release and 31 had breakdowns.</td> <td>Very few absolutists were sent to prison and those that were, were not treated as harshly as in WWI</td> </tr> </table>			30	Conscientious Objectors	World War I	World War II			About 16,000 men refused to fight	About 60,000 men and women refused to fight or join the armed services.			Military courts called tribunals decided if each CO was genuine	Civilian Tribunals decided if a CO was genuine.			Only 400 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience	All except about 12,000 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience.			‘Alternativists’ are prepared to perform some compulsory but socially useful service instead of military duties e. In WWI Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic	Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic			‘Absolutists’, or ‘total resisters’, deny the right of the state to impose any compulsory service. In WWI Absolutists were imprisoned, given brutal treatment and hard labour. 10 died in prison, 63 died soon after release and 31 had breakdowns.	Very few absolutists were sent to prison and those that were, were not treated as harshly as in WWI
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Whitechapel 1870-1900 Timeline

Whitechapel 1870-1900: Key Questions

1	1829	Metropolitan Police created by Robert Peel	18	Describe housing for poor people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality: worst slums called rookeries The Old Nichol, was a rookery in Whitechapel. Lodging Houses: At a 'doss house' 4d a night for a bed of straw in a room with 60-80 other people. 2d a night to lean against a rope which was tied from one end of the room to the other. Overcrowded: Often families of 10 shared one room. Dirt and disease: Poor sanitation. Chamber pots were emptied in the street. Typhoid fever and cholera spread easily. Most children were physically and mentally underdeveloped. Half of all children dies before 5 years old.
2	1873	Sarah Fisher found guilty of killing her baby through exposure to cold weather whilst begging outside in November.			
3	1875	Henry Wainwright executed murdering Harriet Lane. Henry chopped up her body and buried it under a warehouse.	19	Describe attempts to improve housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Peabody Estates— flats for poor people built by American philanthropist George Peabody. Whitechapel Peabody Estate opened in 1881. Boundary Estate: The Old Nichol was knocked down in 1899. In it's place was built the first council estate, the Boundary Estate.
4	1877	The Trial of the Detectives . Several senior detectives were found guilty of taking bribes from criminals.	20	Describe Jobs in Whitechapel	
5	1878	CID set up. Central Investigation Division replaced the detectives who had been taking bribes. Based at Scotland Yard			
6	1878	Brawls between Christians and Jews in Whitechapel.	21	Describe the effects of immigration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Immigrants: Thousands of Irish and Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe arrived from 1870. Overcrowding and low wages: Many Jews and found work as tailors in Whitechapel. This pushed down wages and increased overcrowding. Led to fighting with locals. Political Ideas: Irish and Jews were blamed for bringing socialism and anarchism and Fenian attacks
7	1881	First Peabody Estate opens in Whitechapel			
8	1883	Government study of Whitechapel finds out that out of 1100 families, 870 lived in one room	22	Describe crime in Whitechapel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol: Drink was cheap and drunkenness common, cries of "Murder!" were "not unusual" There was much more crime happening because people were drinking. Prostitution: October 1888, estimated that there were about 1200 prostitutes in Whitechapel Rookeries: had many narrow alleys and courtyards with hiding places. Police feared entering rookeries. Gangs: the Demanders ran a protection racket. They demanded money from shops and smashed the shop if payment was refused. The Rollers robbed drunks and prostitutes The Lurkers hid in dark places then attacked and robbed people.
9	1885	Charles Booth publishes, ' Life and Labour of the People '			
10	1885	Fenian bombings at Houses of Parliament	23	Describe H Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> H-Division: The Met's headquarters were called Scotland Yard. H Division was the area covering Whitechapel. Low police: at peak numbers H Division has 575 officers – 1 policeman for every 300 people. Alcohol: PC Crow was sacked after being found lying down drunk and asleep, for the 4th time. Of the Met's first 1,000 recruits, 200 were sacked for drunkenness. Low pay: in 1890 a policeman earned 24 shillings a week. This works out as £6,000 per year today. Criminals could bribe the police.
11	1887	'Bloody Sunday' at Trafalgar Square			
12	August, 1888	The Whitechapel Murders: On the 30 th September 1888 the ' double event ' occurs. Jack murders Elizabeth Stride and Catherine Eddowes	24	Describe police problems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bloody Sunday: Sir Charles Warren, leader of the Metropolitan Police ordered a peaceful protest in Trafalgar Square to be broken up with violence. This led to lack of trust in the police. Lack of co-operation: Between City of London Police and Metropolitan Police. Due to Warren giving poor orders to the police. Offered a reward for information. Whitechapel Vigilance Committee: set up by George Lusk to patrol the streets because they had no confidence in the police. Warren's Orders: On the night of the 'double event' Warren ordered the message 'the Jewes are the men who will not be blamed for nothing' to be rubbed off the wall in Goulston Street.
13	Nov. 1888	Sir Charles Warren resigns			
14	1900	Boundary Estate opens	25	Describe the role of the media	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sensationalism: 'Penny dreadfuls' like the Weekly Illustrated News exaggerated the murders to sell papers. This led to panic and lots of letters to the police from members of the public with 'information' about the murders. These were often useless and wasted the police's time Punch and Pall Mall Gazette: criticised the government and police for not catching Jack. Sympathetic to the poor. The Times: read by the rich. Criticised the 'undeserving poor' for causing crime through laziness.
Letters sent by 'Jack'					
15	'Dear Boss'	Predicted Eddowes would have her ear chopped off. First letter to be signed 'Jack the Ripper'	25	Describe the role of the media	
16	"Saucy Jacky"	The postcard mentioned the double-event before it was in newspaper			
17	'From Hell'	:Received by George Lusk two weeks after Catherine Eddowes' murder. Inside was half a human kidney			

Indian Way of Life		
1	Warfare was important for four reasons	Counting Coup, stealing horses, displaying strong medicine, scalping serious enemies so they not go to heaven. All were important for getting married and becoming a chief.
2	The buffalo was important for four reasons	Food (meat), hides (for tipis and clothes), bones (for weapons), skull for (religious ceremonies)
3	Nomadic lifestyle was important for four reasons	The Sioux had to move around to follow the buffalo, fight other tribes and steal horses. The did not believe in owning land.
4	Religion was important for four reasons	Sioux got their name from visions in the sweat lodge. Dances helped bring strong medicine from the spirits e.g war dance and buffalo dance. Circles were powerful and were painted on shields and horses. The Black Hills are sacred and a burial ground.

Early Migration west 1830-60 Timeline

5	1835	Mountain Men create the Oregon Trail
6	1837	Banking Crisis
7	1840	Permanent Indian Frontier
8	1842	Pre-emption Bill
9	1845	Manifest Destiny
10	1845	Mormons go west
11	1849	California Gold Rush
12	1851	Fort Laramie Treaty and Indian Appropriations Act

Early Migration west 1830-60 Key Words

13	Mountain Men	Fur Trappers went west. Hunted bear and beaver which could be sold for fur hats. These were fashionable in New York in the 1840s.
14	Oregon Trail	The path set up by Mountain Men. 2000 miles Form Missouri to Oregon. Across the Great Plains. Many migrants used this trail

15	Banking Crisis	In Eastern cities people lost all their savings. Wages were cut by 40%. Many decided to start a new life in the West
16	Mormons	A type of Christian. Believed in a third book of the bible called the 'Book of Mormon'. They were attacked because of this. In 1845 the Mormon leader Brigham Young decided to move all Mormons west. The Mormons moved to Utah and built Salt Lake City.
17	Manifest Destiny	Manifest Destiny is the idea that it was God's will for the white people of the USA to control the whole continent of North America. In 1845 a newspaper, The Morning Post published a story about Manifest Destiny and the idea spread
18	Donner Party	Took a short cut off the Oregon Trail. Were caught in the mountains by early snow fall for 3 months. Those who survived, had to eat the flesh of their dead companions.

Key Events 1830-60

19	Two consequences of the Permanent Indian Frontier	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Created a boundary between whites in the east and Indians on the Great Plains in the west which forced tribes like the Cherokee off their land. This led to increased competition for resources on the Great Plains and increased conflict between Indians and whites.
20	Two consequences of the pre emption Bill	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed people to buy land very cheaply in Oregon, which encouraged many migrants to travel there to settle. This increased the white American population of this area, securing it from Canada
21	Two consequences of the California Gold Rush	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gold discovered in the Sierra Nevada, 100,000 '49ers' went west to seek their fortune. Sudden arrival of people meant crime increased especially racism towards Chinese immigrants, murder, theft and rape.
21	Two consequences of Fort Laramie 1851	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Indians promised to stay on reservations and not attack white settlers on the Oregon Trail, as a result migration west increased, migrants felt safer US government promised to pay Sioux \$50,000 a year (an annuity) and stop whites going on the reservations. They broke both these promises leading to later conflicts.

History Paper 2 -- American West - 2. Settlement on the Great Plains 1860-90



Settlement on the Great Plains 1860-90 Timeline

Key Events 1860

1	1858	Colorado Gold Rush	18	Four Gold rushes that increased migration west and settlement on the Great Plains.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1849 California Gold Rush (the 49ers) 1858 Colorado Gold Rush 1862 Rock Mountains Gold Rush 1874 Black Hills Gold Rush
2	1862	Homestead Act. Law which meant 160 acres land was given to farmers for a small fee if they farmed it for 5 years			
3	1862	Pacific Railroad Act. Law which encouraged Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad companies to begin Transcontinental Railroad. The companies owned the land either side of the tracks.	19	Causes of Increased settlement by Homesteaders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1862 Homestead Act. 160 acres land was given to farmers for a small fee if they farmed it for 5 years 1862 Pacific Railroad Act. Railroad companies sold cheap land near to railroads 1865 Civil War ends. Ex-soldiers started new lives homesteading 1869 Transcontinental Railroad complete. Easier transport of goods, crops, cattle and people. Exoduster Movement
4	1862	Rocky Mountains Gold Rush (at the end of the Bozeman Trail)	20	Reasons for successful Homesteads	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Low rainfall solved by windmills that pumped water from underground High temperatures solved by using tough crop varieties e.g. red turkey wheat Tough ground solved by 'sodbuster' plough. Lack of wood for houses solved by making 'sod' houses from earth bricks. Crops eaten by animals solved by barbed wire
5	1865	Civil War Ends			
6	1866	Goodnight and Loving Trail created to Colorado, supplied beef to miners.			
7	1867	McCoy sets up Abilene. Supplied beef to Chicago and the East	21	Consequences of the end of Civil War 1865	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Caused increased supply of cattle on the open range in Texas Ex- soldiers were encouraged to settle on the Great Plains as homesteaders Exoduster Movement Some ex solders turned to crime e.g. Jesse James
8	1868	Cattle King John Liff discovers Cattle can survive winter on the Great Plains. Starts an 'open range' in Wyoming. Supplied beef to the Sioux	22	Consequences of the Railroad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased migration west and settlement on the Great Plains by offering cheap land near the railroad Helped the cattle industry to develop. Abilene supplied Chicago and the East using refrigerated carriages Increased tension with Indian tribes because their land was built on and buffalo hunting disrupted Helped homesteaders settle and develop. Increased lawlessness e.g. Jesse James train robbery gang
9	1869	Transcontinental Railroad complete.	23	The Rise of the Cattle Industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Civil War led to increased supply of cattle in Texas on the open range 1866 Goodnight and Loving crate trail from Texas to Colorado to supply miners. 1867 Joseph McCoy creates Trail from Texas to Abilene. Supplies Chicago and the east using the railroad 1868 John Liff. Buys cattle from Goodnight and loving. Discovers cattle can survive winter on the Great Plains. Starts new 'open range' in Wyoming. Supplies the Sioux on Reservations. Cowboys lives exciting! Weeks spent outside on a 'long drive' along a trail. At the end saloons, gambling and pay day in cow towns like Abilene
10	1874	Black Hills Gold Rush			
11	1874	Barbed Wire invented, Used by homesteaders to protect crops from buffalo and cattle			
12	1879	Exoduster Movement. Black Americans migrate west to Kansas to escape discrimination	24	Causes of lawlessness (crime)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Great Plains very large and difficult to Police Gold Rushes led to rapid increased population and there were not enough police. Very few Policemen. Many were no very good at their jobs and even criminals. E.g. 1881 Wyatt Earp killed 3 cowboys at the 'Gunfight at the OK Corral'. As cattle industry grew, so did Cattle Rustling e.g. Billy the Kid Railroad led to train robbery e.g. Jesse James and his gang. Pinkerton Detective Agency created to catch them As a result vigilantes often took the law into their own hands
13	1881	Billy the Kid killed			
14	1881	Gunfight at the OK Corral. Wyatt Earp murders 3 cowboys			
15	1882	Jesse James killed			
16	January 1887	Temperature dropped to -43 degrees. Half of cattle on the Great Plains died	25	Decline of open range	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased numbers of Homesteaders used barbed wire to fence off land. The open range got smaller and there was a lack of grass. Winer of 1887 very cold (-43 degrees). Half of cattle die. Many cattle owners switch to smaller ranches, where animals can be kept inside in winter. 1892, cattle barons lose the Johnson County War which results in more homesteaders settling. This reduces the size of the open range. <p>Cowboys became boring! Lived on the ranch all year round. Spend most of their time alone fixing fences. No alcohol or gambling allowed.</p>
17	1892	Johnson County War. Cattle Barons attempted to drive out homesteaders. They failed and the Cattle Barons lost power.			

History Paper 2-- American West - 3. Conflict and Destruction of Indian Way of Life



Conflict and Destruction of the Indian Way of Life 1860-90 Timeline

Key Events: Conflict and Destruction of Indian Way of life 1860 - 90

1	1851	For Laramie Treaty 1	16	Two consequences of Fort Laramie 1851	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indians promised to stay on reservations and not attack white settlers on the Oregon Trail, as a result migration west increased, US government promised to pay Sioux \$50,000 a year (an annuity) and stop whites going on the reservations. They broke both these promises leading to later conflicts.
2	1858	Colorado Gold Rush	17	Causes Little Crow's War 1862	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1861 cutworms destroyed all their crops. 1862 their annual cash payment (annuity) did not arrive. This broke the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 The agency owner Andrew Meyrick said 'let them eat dung or grass if they are hungry'. The Sioux began to starve.
3	1862	Little Crow's War			
4	1862	Rocky Mountains Gold Rush (at the end of the Bozeman Trail)	18	Consequences Little Crow's War 1862	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little Crow killed 700 white settlers.(Myrick. was found with grass stuffed in his mouth) The US army was sent to fight the Sioux. This resulted in Little Crow running away (The army killed 2000 Sioux)
5	1864	Sand Creek Massacre	19	Causes Sand Creek Massacre 1864	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold was discovered in Colorado. Thousands of miners travelled west to Pikes Peak. They travelled through a Indian reservation. Breaking the fort Laramie Treaty 1851 They were attacked by the Cheyenne Plains Indians led by Black Kettle
6	1866-68	Red Cloud's War	20	Consequences Sand Creek Massacre 1864	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Chivington led a group which attacked Black Kettle's village. They murdered 150 Cheyenne women and children This meant that the Medicine Lodge Treaty was agreed. Forcing the Cheyenne onto a smaller reservation. The led to Black Kettle fighting back. He was eventually killed by General Custer of the 7th Cavalry at the Battle of Washita in 1864
7	1868	Fort Laramie Treaty 2			
8	1868	President Grant's Peace Policy	21	Causes Red Cloud's War 1866-68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1862 gold was discovered in the Rocky Mountains of Montana. Miners rushed along to the new Bozeman Trail The Bozeman Trail left the Oregon trail near Fort Laramie and went north through Sioux lands. This broke the Fort Laramie treaty 1851
9	1871	Process discovered to turn buffalo hide into leather cheaply. Increased buffalo hunting	22	Consequences Red Cloud's War 1868	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81 US soldiers were killed, scalped and mutilated by Red Cloud's warriors Led to Fort Laramie Treaty 1868=1. US would leave all the forts along the Bozeman Trail 2. Great Sioux Reservation created And it also led to President Grant's Peace Policy 1868: 1. spend money training Indians to be farmers 2. Get rid of bad agents like Myrick. 3. Army officers were put in charge of areas to stop whites settling on reservations.
10	1874	Black Hills Gold Rush	23	Causes Battle of Little Bighorn 1876	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Custer arrived in the Black Hills in 1874 he said the hills were 'filled with gold from the grass down'. Thousands of miners arrived This broke the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 AND President Grant's Peace Policy 1868 The Black Hills are sacred to the Sioux
11	1876	Battle of Little Bighorn; General Custer killed			
12	1879	First Indian Boarding School opened	24	Consequences Battle of Little Bighorn 1876	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse killed Custer's and all his soldiers. news of Custer's defeat reached the rest of America on the 4th of July – the 100th anniversary of the USA's independence Instead of celebrating Americans were shocked, afraid and angry. This meant that 2500 extra soldiers were sent west. The Sioux army ran out of food and ammunition and surrendered. Sitting Bull escaped to Canada, Crazy Horse was shot.
13	1885.	200 buffalo were left on the Great Plains. Soon after they were extinct	25	Importance of buffalo hunting for destruction of Indian Way of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buffalo meat used for food. Without it, tribes became dependent on US government for rations. Or gave up traditional way of life and became farmers. Used buffalo hides for tipis and clothes. Without it wore white mans clothes and lived in houses. Performed buffalo dance before hunts. Without this their religion and culture was damaged.
14	1887	Dawes Act	26	Boarding schools destroyed Indian way of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aimed to assimilate Indians 'kill the Indian, save the man' Long hair cut, traditional clothes banned, English names given, native languages banned, forced to go to church, taught to farm This destroyed Indian Religions, tribal structure and nomadic lifestyle
15	1890	Massacre at Wounded Knee. Big Foot and Sitting Bull killed. Ghost Dance movement destroyed	27	Dawes Act 1887 destroyed Indian way of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Sioux to even smaller reservations. This topped their nomadic lifestyle and prevented the hunting buffalo. Each tribe was allotted it's own mini reservation. This stopped nomadic lifestyle, stopped hunting buffalo and broke tribal structure – braves could no longer count coup or steal horses
			28	Massacre at Wounded Knee destroyed Indian way of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghost Dance movement believed the dance would bring sprits of dead back to drive whites away Nervous soldiers massacred Ghost Dancers at wounded Knee Last Indian Resistance movement was over.

Timeline

Elizabeth Topic 1: Early threats and the Religious Settlement: Key Questions

1	1533	Henry VIII annuls his marriage to Catherine of Aragon and marries Anne Boleyn	15	How did Elizabeth's upbringing shape her character?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tough relationship with father: Elizabeth was two years old when Henry VIII executed her mother, Ann Boleyn. Well educated: Elizabeth was fluent in French, Italian and Latin. She read Ancient Greek and enjoyed music. She was taught how to speak in public, unusual for a woman at this time. Wary of men and marriage: During Edward VI reign, Thomas Seymour flirted with Elizabeth despite being three times her age. He cut up a dress Elizabeth was wearing and burst into her bedroom. Seymour wanted to marry Elizabeth and use her to make himself more powerful. Wary of extreme religious ideas: During Mary's reign, the Protestant leader of the Wyatt rebellion, was arrested and while being tortured claimed Elizabeth had supported the rebellion. Elizabeth was arrested and sent to the Tower of London. Mary executed almost 300 protestants for treason.
2	1534	Anne gives birth to a girl, Elizabeth			
3	1547	Henry VIII dies. His son, Edward VI is crowned King			
4	1553	Edward dies, Elizabeth's step sister Mary, who was a strong catholic, becomes Queen			
5	1554	Mary I faces a Protestant rebellion. She locks Elizabeth in the Tower of London as Mary thinks Elizabeth is involved. Catholic nobles try to persuade Mary to execute Elizabeth.	16	What threats did Elizabeth face in 1558?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Legitimacy of succession: The Pope did not recognise Henry VIII's marriage to Anne. This meant Catholics did not think Elizabeth was the legitimate heir. Gender: Women were regarded as weak, unstable and inferior to men. Elizabeth was expected to marry. When married all her possessions including herself would belong to her husband. Mary Queen of Scots: Declared herself the rightful queen. Was Elizabeth's cousin and next in line to the throne. Whilst Elizabeth was unmarried and had no heir Mary had a strong motive to overthrow Elizabeth. Mary was Catholic. Catholics in England: Approximately half of England was Catholic, especially in the North and South West. The most powerful noble in England, the Duke of Norfolk, was Catholic. Foreign threat: Spain and France were the most powerful countries in Europe and were Catholic. Phillip II of Spain proposed marriage to Elizabeth. Mary Queen of Scots was married to the heir to the French throne. Economy: England was £300,000 in debt. The wool industry collapsed in 1550s, thousands of spinners and weavers lost their jobs. The was fear about growing numbers of vagabonds.
6	1558	Mary I dies and Elizabeth becomes Elizabeth I.			
7	1558	Mary, Queen of Scots declares herself the rightful Queen of England			
8	1559	King Phillip II of Spain proposes marriage to Elizabeth, she refuses.	17	What was the Elizabethan Religious settlement 1559?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act of Uniformity: new English Protestant Prayer book. Church services and bible in English. Bread and wine still used in church services but the meaning was left open.. Some ornaments, decoration and hymns were still allowed in churches. Priest wore quite fine vestments. They were allowed to marry. Everyone had to attend church on a Sunday and other holy days or face paying a 1 shilling fine. <i>Elizabeth turned a blind eye if fines were not collected.</i> Act of Supremacy: England was officially Protestant. Elizabeth was Supreme Governor of the Church. Bishops were given the job of running the Church. All clergy had to swear an oath of allegiance to Elizabeth accepting her title. If they refused they could be executed.
9	1559	Act of Supremacy and Act of Uniformity. Two laws about religion that historians call the Elizabethan Religious Settlement			
10	1568	Mary Queen of Scots arrived in England	18	What was the reaction the Religious Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate Protestants: happy with all parts of the Settlement Puritans: happy about the use of English and that priests could marry. Unhappy about decoration, hymns and decorated priests vestments, communion and Elizabeth turning a blind eye to Catholics who did not attend church. Catholics: happy about Elizabeth turning a blind eye to them not attending church. Unhappy about everything else especially leadership of the church, England was officially Protestant and English used in church services and the bible.
Elizabeth's Protestant Advisors			19	Why was the Puritan Challenge weak?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of support: Puritans were a minority group. Their strict rules e.g. no alcohol, theatre, sport etc. were not popular. Division within the group, did not work as a team: e.g. Presbyterians wanted to get rid of all bishops. The Separatists wanted to get rid of the Church of England completely No alternative to Elizabeth: if the Puritans overthrew Elizabeth the next in line to the throne was Mary, Queen of Scots. A catholic married to the King of France, a powerful catholic country. Government action discouraged challenges: Puritan John Stubbs made a pamphlet criticising Elizabeth for considering marrying a Catholic prince. He was punished by having a hand chopped off.
11	Robert Dudley, The Earl of Leicester	Elizabeth's favourite			
12	Sir Francis Walsingham	Elizabeth's spymaster			
13	William Cecil	Elizabeth's chief advisor			
14	Sir Francis Drake	First Englishman to circumnavigate the world by ship. Regarded by the Spanish as a pirate..	20	Why was Mary Queen of Scots a threat 1558-68?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Next in line to the throne after Elizabeth: whilst Elizabeth remained unmarried with no heir Mary had a lot to gain by Elizabeth being overthrown. Catholic: so had support of many English Catholics and France through marriage. Lord Darnley: 1567 she murdered her husband, Lord Darnley and fled to England. Darnley was Elizabeth's cousin, so Mary had proven she could kill a member of the royal family to achieve her aims.

1	1559	Elizabeth turns down a proposal of marriage from King Phillip II of Spain	18	Causes of the Revolt of the Northern Earls 1569	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Religion: Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland were Catholic. The revolted to overthrow Elizabeth, put Mary Queen of Scots on the throne and restore Catholicism. Power: Elizabeth created the Council of the North. Protestant nobles loyal; to her now governed the North, which meant the earls lost power. Personal: Westmorland's wife encouraged him to revolt. Northumberland had copper mines taken from him by Elizabeth which meant he lost money. Consequences: the Earls had an army of 5000 men. Elizabeth sent an army of 10,000 to stop the revolt. The earls expected support from Spain, Lancashire and Cheshire which did not arrive. The earls were executed along with 750 of their supporters.
2	1559	Mary Queen of Scots marries King Francis II of France (however he dies in 1560 and she returns to Scotland)			
3	1567	Mary Queen of Scots blows up her husband Lord Darnley (in revenge for him murdering her secretary David Rizzio)	19	Explain the Threat of Ridolfi Plot	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plan: the Pope excommunicated Elizabeth I 1570, which encouraged Catholics to overthrow Elizabeth. Mary Queen of Scots used Ridolfi, an Italian banker, to exchange messages with the Spanish Duke of Alba in the Netherlands. The Duke of Norfolk wanted Spain to send an army to help him overthrow Elizabeth and marry Mary. Failure: The Duke of Alba discouraged the King of Spain from taking part. The Duke of Norfolk's servants told on him. Consequences: Duke of Norfolk was executed for treason.
4	1568	Mary Queen of Scots escapes from prison in Scotland, flees to England, where she is imprisoned by Elizabeth.			
5	1569	Revolt of the Northern Earls	20	Explain threat of Throckmorton Plot 1583	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plan: Duke of Guise to invade with a French army. Partly paid for by Spain. Inacio would be supported by English Catholics in the North. Mary Queen of Scots would be freed, Elizabeth overthrown and Catholicism restored. Failure: Francis Walsingham, Elizabeth's spymaster, was watching Throckmorton and when he was arrested his house was searched and letters about the plot discovered. Consequences: Throckmorton executed for treason. Two Catholic nobles from Throckmorton's list were arrested. Elizabeth was still reluctant to execute Mary. So parliament passed the Bond of Association in 1584. This law said that if anyone plotted against Elizabeth, they had to be executed.
6	1570	Pope Pius V excommunicates Elizabeth from the Catholic church, declaring that Catholics should try to overthrow her.			
7	1571	The Ridolfi Plot.	21	Explain Threat of Babington Plot 1586	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plan: The plan was for the Duke of Guise to invade with 60,000 men, overthrow Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne. Both King Phillip II of Spain and the Pope supported the plan Failure: Babington wrote a letter to Mary explaining the plan. In the letter he mentioned the need to 'dispatch the usurper' ('kill Elizabeth'). Francis Walsingham had placed spies in the castle who encouraged Mary that it was safe to reply to the letter using a cipher hidden in beer barrels. When Mary wrote a letter agreeing to the plan she had fallen into Walsingham's trap and committed treason. Consequences: Babington was arrested and executed for treason. Mary was put on trial for plotting against Elizabeth and was found guilty. It was recommended that Elizabeth have Mary executed.
8	1579-	Sir Francis Drake had £140,000 of cargo from the Spanish ship Cacafuego (£210 million at today's prices!)			
9	1583	Throckmorton Plot	22	Explain why England went to war with Spain in 1885	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Long term; Religious differences and marriage proposal: Elizabethan religious settlement made England protestant, King Phillip II Spain vowed to restore Catholicism. 1559 Elizabeth turned down Phillip's marriage proposal. Short term; Drake's Piracy: In 1572, he stole silver worth £20,000 (about 30 million at today's prices). An even bigger haul came in 1579 when Drake stole £140,000 (£210 million today) from a Spanish cargo ship – the Cacafuego. Trigger; Events in the Netherlands: In 1584, Protestant leader of the rebellion against Spain in the Netherlands, William of Orange was assassinated. In 1585, Elizabeth signed the Treaty of Nonsuch and sent an army of 7000 to help the Dutch. The army was under the command of the Earl of Leicester, Robert Dudley.. This direct military involvement by England enraged Spain. It seemed like the English were laying claim to the Netherlands. Philip immediately began plans for an invasion of England.
10	1584	William of Orange assassinated			
11	1584	Treaty of Nonsuch.			
12	1585	England at War with Spain			
13	1586	Babington Plot			
14	1587	Mary Queen of Scots executed			
15	1588-	The Spanish Armada.			
16		Explain why Mary Queen of Scots was executed in 1887	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth's advisors and parliament: most of Parliament and all of Elizabeth's advisors were Protestant. In 1584 Parliament passed the Bond of Association; anyone involved in plotting against Elizabeth would be executed. Mary's own actions: declared herself the rightful queen in 1558. Murdered her husband Lord Darnley (Elizabeth's cousin). Broke the Bond of Association during the Babington Plot in 1586 when she signed a letter agreeing to 'dispatch the usurper'. Foreign threats: Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570, protestant leader of the Netherlands William of Orange assassinated in 1584. Plots at home: Revolt of the Northern Earls 1569, Rifolfi 1571, Throckmorton 1583 and Babington 1586 plots all aimed to overthrow Elizabeth and Replace her with Mary. 		
17		Explain why the Spanish Armada was defeated in 1588	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raid on Cadiz: in 1587 Drake raided the Spanish port of Cadiz and delayed the Armada by a year. England celebrated Drake 'singing the King of Spain's beard'. Fire ships: The Armada was supposed to transport the Duke and Parma and 30,000 soldiers to invade England from the Netherlands. The Duke was delayed. English sent fire ships into the Armada. Armada cut their anchors to escape. Battle of Gravelines: There were more English ships and they were faster and agile. The English cannon could repeatedly fire. The Spanish ships were big and slow and cannon could only fire once. Spanish lost the battle and sailed north Bad Weather: with no anchors the Spanish ships were driven off course and shipwrecked by bad weather. 		

Timeline

Elizabeth Topic 3: Golden Age and Virginia

1	1541	The closure of the monasteries-	19	Why was there an increase in poverty in this period?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Closure of the Monasteries: monasteries had provided food and shelter to the unemployed, sick and homeless. Henry VIII had closed the monasteries down by the late 1530s. Decline of the Cloth trade: meant thousands of spinners and weaver were unemployed. Bad harvests: were bad harvests in the 1560s and 1570s. Led to inflation (food prices increased) Population increase: population of England increased by more than a quarter. Food was more expensive and there were not enough jobs.
2	1550s	Decline of the Cloth Trade.			
3	1558	start of rapid population increase. During Elizabeth's reign the population of England increased by 25%			
4	1560s	bad harvests led to food shortages and food price rises throughout the decade	20	Why was there a fear about a 'rascally raballage' of vagabonds?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Thomas Harman 'A Warning for Vagabonds': focussed on the threat from vagabonds. These pamphlets are cheap and widely read. People often panic when they read about the problem. Puritan beliefs: Puritan ideas stress the importance of hard work. Vagabonds were seen as lazy and immoral. Disease: There were outbreaks of plague in 1563, 1578 and 1582. Vagabonds were blamed. Criminals: Harman said vagabonds had their own secret criminal language. Some vagabonds were criminals e.g. the Counterfeit Crank, Angler and Tom O'Bedlam.
5	1567	Thomas Harman publishes his pamphlet 'A Warning for Vagabonds'.			
6	1570s	harvests led to food shortages and food price rises throughout the decade			
7	1572	Vagabonds Act	21	Why do some historians argue there was an Elizabethan 'Golden Age'?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Culture: The Rose Theatre. The galleries had seat where wealthier audience members sat. 'the pit' at the front of the stage is where the poorer people stood. Only cost 1p and were very popular. Education: Demand for grammar schools had increased during Elizabeth's reign and there was a all social classes wanted to try to educate their children as much as possible. The number of students going to Oxford and Cambridge universities rose under Elizabeth Luxuries: Some of the poorest people in England could still afford luxuries such as tobacco and ale.
8	1576	Act for the Relief of the Poor			
9	1577	Francis Drake begins his circumnavigation of the globe.			
10	1579	Drake captures the Cacafuego	22	Why do some historians argue there was not an Elizabethan 'Golden Age'?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Culture: Puritans protested outside theatres and pubs, which they saw as immoral. Education: Most Englishmen were unable to read, depend on signs with pictures to identify the different inns, stores and other businesses they come across. Most education was still only for the rich, had private tutors who taught them maths, geometry, astronomy, Latin, French and at times Greek. Rural life: Changed little. Life was about hard work and poverty, not theatre and education.
11	1583	Elizabeth paid to set up her own company of actors – 'The Queen's Men'.			
12	1585	First Expedition to America; Colony of Virginia founded at Roanoke			
13	1587	Rose Theatre was built (10 years before The Globe.)	23	Why did the first expedition to America fail 1585?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of supplies from England: Main cargo ship, 'The Tiger' was battered by waves and seawater flooded into the hold, ruining nearly all of the supplies and seeds (for growing crops) that the colonists had brought with them. Poor relations with Native Americans: Ship captain Sir Richard Grenville executed an Indian he accused of stealing his silver drinking cup. Set fire to several villages and cops. Ralph Lane executed Chief Wingina Lack of food: colonists struggled to grow food. Because of poor leadership they the Indians refused to help. Poor leadership: Grenville and Lane's actions ruined the relationship with Indians.
14	1587	Second Expedition to America.			
Elizabeth's Protestant Advisors					
16	Robert Dudley, The Earl of Leicester	Elizabeth's favourite	24	Why did the second expedition to America fail 1587?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of supplies from England: Spanish Armada meant no ships could be spared to send supplies. Poor relations with Native Americans: Croatan tribe promised to help the colonists. However, the colonists mistook them for Chief Wingina's tribe and killed large numbers of them which stopped cooperation. Lack of food: The colonists arrived too late I the year to plant crops. Indians refused to help with food. Poor leadership: Colony governor John White originally wanted to set up a new base away from Roanoke and Chief Wininga's tribe. The captain of the ships refused to do so. Wingina's tribe attacked and killed many colonists.
17	Sir Francis Walsingham	Elizabeth's spymaster			
18	William Cecil	Elizabeth's chief advisor			
19	Sir Francis Drake	First Englishman to circumnavigate the world by ship. Regarded by the Spanish as a pirate.			

Treaty of Versailles and Weimar Germany 1919-29: Timeline

1	9th Nov 1918	Kaiser abdicates (resigns from being monarch)
2	11 th Nov 1918	Armistice (ceasefire) signed. Politicians who sign this called 'November Criminals' by Nazis
3	Jan 1919	Spartacist Uprising
4	June 1919	Treaty of Versailles signed
5	August 1919	Weimar Constitution signed
6	1920	Kapp Putsch
7	Jan 1923	French invasion of Ruhr
8	Nov 1923	Hyperinflation
9	Nov 1923	Munich Putsch
10	1924	Dawes Plan
11	1925	Locarno Pact
12	1926	Germany joins League of Nations
13	1928	Kellogg-Briand Pact
14	1929	Young Plan
15	1929	Peter Kurten , the 'Vampire of Dusseldorf' murders 11 people
16	1930	The film 'Blue Angel' is Released

Treaty of Versailles and Weimar Germany 1919-29: Key Questions

19	Why was ToV so harsh?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The war had led to millions of deaths, almost 10 million servicemen The war destroyed thousands of building and communities e.g. Ypres in Belgium No previous war had caused as much damage . People were very angry with Germany
20	Why did German's think ToV was too harsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reparations too high. Germans supported politicians who promised to stop paying them (like the Nazis) War Guilt was very embarrassing. Causing Germans to support politicians who promised to rip up the admission. (like the Nazis) Felt defenceless. Caused them to support politicians who promised to rebuild the army. (like the Nazis) Losing land was humiliating and harmed the economy. Caused them to support politicians who promised to take the land back. (like the Nazis)
21	What threats did Weimar Republic face 1919-23?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1919 Spartacist Uprising- communists led by Rosa Luxemburg tried to take control of Berlin. Stopped by right wing groups e.g. Freikorps 1920 Kapp Putsch. General Kapp tried to take over Berlin. Stopped by a general strike 1923 French Invasion of the Ruhr. Germany stopped paying reparations. In response France invaded the Ruhr area to take coal and steel. In response the German government told workers to go on strike. To pay the striking workers the government printed more paper money. 1923 Hyperinflation: printing money led to prices increasing and the value of the mark decreasing rapidly. In November 1923 a loaf of bread cost 200 million marks. Germans were starving and could not afford rent or fuel. 1923 Munich Putsch; Nazis tried to take control of Munich the capital of the German region of Bavaria.
22	Causes of Weimar economic Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1923 Retenmark. New currency put an end to hyperinflation 1924 – Dawes Plan – loans to Germany from USA 1929 Young Plan – reduced monthly reparations payments
23	'Who experienced a Golden Age 1925-29?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women gained the right to vote and became doctors and teachers. Women gained social freedoms e.g. go out alone to bars, smoke and drink alcohol. Artists like George Grosz painted modern art that criticised old fashioned ideas. There was massive increase in cinema attendances with film stars like Marlene Dietrich in 'The Blue Angel' being very popular Factory owners and the rich had no debts because of hyperinflation. Jobs: Germany a leader in steel and chemical production. Factory workers wages increased Housing improved. The Weimar government built 2 million new homes. Homelessness fell by 60%. Bauhaus architecture improved workers housing
24	Who did not experience a Golden Age 1925-29?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germans with traditional views disliked social changes, modern art, cinema music and architecture Traditional Germans blamed increases in crime on social changes e.g. –Peter Kurten 'The Vampire of Dusseldorf Middle class savings were wiped out by hyperinflation. The price of wheat was very low meaning farmers were very poor Many disabled soldiers were not paid their war pension because the Weimar Government was disorganised

Treaty of Versailles and Weimar Germany 1919-29. key words

17	Treaty Of Versailles; terms BRAT	<p>B = Blame. Germany had to take blame for the war. War Guilt Clause; 231. The part of Treaty Germans hated the most. Humiliating.</p> <p>R = Reparations; compensation to Allies. Set at £6.6 billion in 1921</p> <p>A = Army; limited to 100,000 men. No air force, no tanks, no submarines</p> <p>T = Territory; Germany lost land e.g. Alsace-Lorraine, Saar, all African colonies</p>
18	Hyperinflation	When prices rise quickly and the value of money decreases quickly.

Timeline			Key Events		
1	1919	Hitler joins German Workers Party (DAP)	15	Hitler's early Life	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Devastated by the death of his mother in 1907 2. Shortly after he was rejected from art college, destroying his dream of becoming an artist 3. For the next 5 years Hitler slept rough in parks and earned pennies painting postcards
2	1920	25 Point Programme released – DAP changes it's name to National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) or Nazi for short.	16	Hitler in World War I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hitler volunteered to fight in World War I 2. He won the highest German medal for bravery. The Iron Cross First Class 3. He felt betrayed by the Weimar Politicians signed the armistice. He saw them as 'November Criminals' 4. He believed in the 'Dolchstoß' – 'stab in the back' myth. That communists and Jews had betrayed Germany by causing the armistice.
3	1921	Hitler becomes leader of the Nazi Party	17	Early Nazi Party	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1919 Hitler joins the DAP. Hitler started making speeches at meetings and discovered he was good at public speaking 2. He discovered that people agreed with the topics he spoke about e.g. November Criminals, Dolchstoß, hatred of the ToV, hatred of Jews, Hatred of communists. 3. 1920 Nazis publish 25 Point Plan. Included ideas about cratering an Empire, excluding Jews from society and destroying the ToV 4. 1921 becomes leader- 'Führer' - of Nazi Party. Hitler decides that he should have ultimate power and be questioned by no one. This called the <i>Führerprinzip</i> (Führer principle) 5. 1921 SA (brownshirts) formed to protect the Nazi Party.
4	Nov. 1923	Nazi Party has 55,000 members			
5	Nov. 1923	Munich Putsch			
6	1924	Hitler writes 'Mein Kampf' whilst in prison	18	Causes of Munich Putsch 1923	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Nazis thought the time was right to take power by force in November 1923. 2. Long term; hatred of the ToV, in particular war guilt and reparations. Hatred of November Criminals and Weimar Republic. 3. Short term: Nazi popularity increased; membership reached 50,000. War hero General Ludendorff gave his support to the Nazis. The French invaded the Ruhr and the Weimar Government did not fight back. 4. Trigger: hyperinflation made living conditions terrible and the Weimar government even more unpopular.
7	1924-1929	The 'Lean Years' .			
8	1926	Hitler Youth created	19	Consequences of Munich Putsch 1923	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hitler's trial was a propaganda success. 2. In prison Hitler wrote Mein Kampf which set out his beliefs 3. Hitler changed tactics; the Nazis would gain power by elections. The Nazis were not very successful at gaining votes until after 1929. Therefore 1925-29 was called the 'Lean Years' by the Nazis. 4. He announced changes at the Bamberg Conference in 1926 e.g creation of Hitler Youth and the SS, Hitler's personal bodyguard. 5. However, economic success of Weimar Republic 1925-29 means Nazis are not successful in elections. Know as the Lean Years
9	1926	SS. Hitler's bodyguard created.			
10	1929	Wall Street Crash . US stock market crashed causing the whole world to suffer economically in the Great Depression .			
11	1932	6 million German workers unemployed	20	Causes increase in popularity of Nazis 1929-33	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1929 Wall Street Crash causes the Great Depression. USA recalls loans from Germany. By 1932 6 million workers are unemployed. 2. Weimar Government had no money to deal with the serious economic problems caused by the Depression 3. This resulted in increasing support fro extremist parties promising to solve the problem of unemployment by sharing resources e.g. the Communist party (KPD). This worried the middle class, upper class and farmers who did not want to share their money and land. 4. The Nazis exploited the problem of unemployment and fear of communism to gain support. They promised jobs for the workers and to destroy the KPD 5. Hitler repeated these messages again and again in persuasive speeches that led to increased support 6. Josef Goebbels was Head of Propaganda and used clever tactics to increase support. e.g. slogans, posters, rallies, newspapers, radio, aeroplanes 7. Rich, communist fearing businessmen e.g. Krupp, Bosch and Thyssen paid for propaganda that led to increased support. 8. Nazis win 230 seats in the Reichstag. 37% of the vote in July 1932
12	1932	Hitler uses an aeroplane to visit 5 cities in one day and give speeches			
13	July 1932	Nazis win 230 seats in the Reichstag. 37% of the vote	21	Hitler becomes Chancellor 1933	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bruning bans the SA. Bruning planned to buy land from famers and give it to the unemployed. Both ideas are very unpopular 2. Bruning resigns and is replaced by von Papen Von Papen suggests abolishing the Weimar constitution as it keeps failing to provide stable governments 3. Von Schleicher warns Hindenburg that this will lead to Civil War. Hindenburg forces von Papen to resign. 4. Hindenburg appoints von Schleicher as Chancellor. He plans to create a Querfront (cross front). With a range of different Parties in a coalition, including the communists. 5. Papen and Hitler persuaded Hindenburg that this meant communists would take over. Hindenburg sacked von Schleicher 6. Papen said he would control Hitler. He said he could 'make Hitler squeak'. 7. Hitler becomes Chancellor on 30th January 1930
14	January 1933-	Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany (equivalent of Prime Minister in Britain)			

Timeline			Key Events		
1	February 1933	Reichstag Fire	14	Hitler becomes dictator of Germany 1934	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> February 1933 Reichstag Fire. A Communist is arrested for starting the fire. Hitler uses Article 48 to pass the Decree for the Protection of German People. This allows him to arrest over 4000 communists. This allows the Nazis to gain more seats in the Reichstag. March 1933 Reichstag passes the Enabling Act. This gave Hitler the power to make laws without the Reichstag's approval. In effect the Reichstag voted it self out of existence. Germany was no longer a democracy. Hitler was dictator. May 1933 Hitler removes left wing opposition. Hitler banned all political parties except for the Nazi Party. This meant the Communist Party and the SPD could not longer oppose Hitler. Hitler also banned trade unions. This meant that workers could not organise resistance to the Nazis. June 1934 Night of the Long Knives. Hitler removes opposition within his party. On 30th of June 1934 Ernst Rohm and 100 SA leaders were invited to a meeting. When they arrived they were arrested by the SS and shot. August 1944 Hindenburg died. Hitler merged the jobs of Chancellor and President. He made himself Fuhrer of Germany. August 1944. Army swore loyalty to Hitler, his power was secure with the army's support.
2	February 1933	Decree for the Protection of German People			
3	March 1933	Enabling Act			
4	May 1933	Hitler bans Trade Unions and all other Political Parties			
5	May 1933	First book burning			
6	1933	First concentration camp built at Dachau			
7	July 1934	Night of the Long Knives			
8	August 1934	Hindenburg died	15	How did the SS control Germany?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Set up by Heinrich Himmler in 1925 The SD (Sicherheitsdienst). The SD spied on opponents, and informed the Gestapo who to arrest. Gestapo: Led by Reynard Heydrich. Used information from the SD to arrest and imprison opponents. Concentration camps. first concentration camp crated 1933 at Dachau. People arrested by the Gestapo would be sent to the camps as punishment. People's Courts. Hitler controlled the courts so that it was more difficult for anyone to oppose him. Opponents did not receive fair trials. This scared people into obedience.
9	August 1934	Hitler merges Chancellor and President and becomes Fuhrer of Germany			
10	August 1934	Army swears oath of loyalty to Hitler as Fuhrer			
11	1934	People's court created	16	Propaganda methods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Posters: encouraged loyalty and respect for Hitler. Others criticised Jews and communists. Rallies and parades. Meant to show power and strength. Phots of rallies in newspapers. Films were shown in cinemas e.g 1935 rally in Nuremberg filmed called 'Triumph of the Will' Radio: Cheap People's Radios beamed Hitler's speeches directly into German homes. Film: Even entertainment films had Nazi messages. E.g. Hitler Youth Quex. anti communist. Art:. promoted family life and hard work. Berlin Olympics: 1936, meant to show superiority of Aryan race and encourage sport
12	1935	'Triumph of the Will released'			
13	1936	Berlin Olympics			
17	Censorship methods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Book burning: students burnt books in Berlin by Jews and communists Newspapers: Nazi newspaper Volkischer Beobachter = 'People's Observer'. All other papers banned Radio; People's Radios could not receive foreign stations like the BBC Art and Music: modern art and jazz was banned 			
18	Opposition from Church	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Catholics: Catholic priests criticised the Nazis and were arrested and sent to concentration camps. 400 were sent to Dachau by 1939. These priests were seen as martyrs and Catholic churches were packed every Sunday. This opposition was limited to criticising Hitler in church and giving loyalty to the Pope. It was never a serious threat to the Nazi regime. Protestants. Protestant Pastors who criticised the Nazis were arrested and sent to concentration camps. Pastor Niemoller organised the 'Confessional Church' was imprisoned at Dachau between 1938 and 1945. However, this opposition was limited to criticising Hitler. It was never a serious threat to the Nazi regime. 			
19	Opposition from Youth	<p>Edelweiss Pirates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edelweiss Pirate groups were working class children. They listened to banned swing music and wrote anti Nazi graffiti They wore clothes considered extreme by the Nazis. Dark shorts, checked shirts and white socks They had fights with local groups of Hitler Youth They loved the countryside and often went hiking and camping. <p>the Swing Youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swing Youth organised parties to dance to American swing music, smoke and drink alcohol. They did not take part in the activities of the Hitler Youth. 			

Timeline			14	Policies to women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Marriage and Family : Women were encouraged to be married, be housewives and raise large, healthy, German families. 1933 Law for the Encouragement of Marriage gave loans to married couples with children. 1933 the Sterilisation Law forced people to be sterilised if they had a physical or mental disability. As a result 320,000 were sterilised . On Hitler's Mother's Birthday, 12th August, medals were given out to women with large families. They also received 30 marks per child. Lebensborn 'source of life', unmarried Aryan women could 'donate a baby to the Fuhrer' by becoming pregnant by 'racially pure SS men' Appearance: long hair worn in a bun or plaits. Discouraged from wearing trousers, high heels, make up or dyeing and styling their hair. Work: Propaganda encouraged women to follow the three K's – Kinder Kuche and Kirsche – 'children cooking and church'. The Nazis sacked female doctors and teachers. Concentration camps: Women who disagreed with Nazi views, had abortions and criticised the Nazis were sent to concentration camps. By 1939 there were more than 2000 women imprisoned at Ravensbruck.
1	1933	Law for the Encouragement of Marriage	15	Policies to youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools: performance in PE more important than academic subjects. Separate schools for boys and girls Napola schools were run by the SS. They focussed on military training and fitness. After leaving school students went straight into the army. Adolf Hitler Schools were for the best members of the Hitler Youth. They focussed on Nazi policies and glorifying Hitler. After leaving school students went to work for the Nazi Party itself. Teachers: compulsory for teachers to join the Nazi Party, those that refused were sacked Subjects boys; the was an focus on military training, girls extra lessons on cookery and sewing to encourage them to be good housewives. Taught in biology about the superiority of the Aryan race. Taught that Jews and other races were inferior and Germans should not marry these races. Youth groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler Youth (boys) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1936 membership was compulsory for all children from the ages of 14-18 Boys wore a military style uniform and completed activities deigned to prepare them for the army e.g. shooting weapons, camping, marching, League of German Maiden's (Girls) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was the girls branch of the Hitler Youth. Girls wore uniforms, but learnt cookery, housework, caring for babies and small children, looking after their future husband.
2	1933	the Sterilisation Law			
3	1934	Jews banned from public spaces e.g. parks and swimming pools			
4	1936	Hitler Youth Compulsory			
5	1933	Boycott of Jewish shops led by SA			
6	1935	Nuremburg Laws – Reich Citizenship Law and Law for the Protection of German Blood			
7	1936	Membership of Hitler Youth compulsory			
8	1936	Jews banned from professions e.g. doctors teachers, lawyers			
9	1938	Kristallnacht			
10	1935	Reich Labour Service			
11	1936	Rearmament starts			
12	1938	Strength through Joy KdF created			
13	1938	Volkswagen 'sold' to workers			
16	Policies to minorities	<p>Anyone who did not conform to the Nazi ideal of Aryan race or having a large family was persecuted e.g. Jews, gypsies, mentally and physically disabled and homosexuals.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1933: Boycott of Jewish shops by SA removed economic rights 1934 : Jews were banned from public spaces such as parks and swimming pools, removed social rights 1935: Nuremburg Laws –Reich Citizenship Law: meant that only Aryans could be German citizens. Jews lost all their rights, including the right to vote, removed political rights. Law to protect German Blood: made marriage or sexual relationships between Aryans and Jews illegal removed social rights 1936: Jews banned from professions, doctor, lawyer, teacher, removed economic rights 1938 9 November, Kristallnacht Goebbels organised attacks across Germany on Jewish shops, homes and synagogues. 100 Jews were killed and 20,000 were arrested and sent to concentration camps. 7500 Jewish businesses and 191 synagogues were destroyed. Economic and social rights removed 1939: Jews banned from Aryan schools. Jews forced to live in ghettos. Removed social rights. 			
17	Policies for employment	<p>The Nazis were successful at reducing unemployment. In 1932 6 million were unemployed. By 1939 it was 300,000.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reich Labour Service: 1935 it was compulsory for all men aged 18-25 to serve in the Reich Labour Service for 6 months, clearing leaves from parks, working on farms Public buildings: billions spent on public buildings e.g. autobahn (motorways) which employed 125,000. Rearmament: Hitler reintroduced conscription. The army grew from 100,000 men in 1933, to 1.4 million men by 1939. Millions of men were employed producing goods the for the army. Billions were spent on making weapons; tanks, aircraft and ships. Invisible unemployment: Official figures did not include the following. Jews, housewives not counted in statistics 			
18	Policies for living standards	<p>Nazi Policies to raise living standards 1933-1939 – The German Workers Front (DAF)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strength Through Joy set up trips, for example, concerts, theatre, museum, sporting events, camping holidays and cruises to other countries. St In 1938 10 million Germans went on trips organised by Strength Through Joy . Few workers could afford the cruises Beauty of Labour A department of Strength through Joy that improved working conditions. Building better canteens, swimming pools and sports facilities. However, few workers wanted to use their spare time to build these Volkswagen the 'People's Car' (Volkswagen) scheme. Workers could pay 5 marks a month, eventually allowing them to own their own car – a luxury usually only available to the very rich. However, no worker ever received a Volkswagen 			