

History A Level Induction Work

Welcome to History! We are delighted to have you join us on the course, and as part of the start of the course we would like you to complete some induction work. This is more closely linked to the course specification, and will allow you to make a great start when we begin teaching in September!

The course covers the Tudors and the Cold War.

The Tudors, 1485-1603.

The key questions and themes that are involved in this course are:

- How effectively did the Tudors restore and develop the powers of the monarchy?
- In what ways and how effectively was England governed during this period?
- How did relations with foreign powers change and how was the succession secured?
- How did English society and economy change and with what effects?
- How far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?
- How important was the role of key individuals and groups and how were they affected by developments?

To enable you to start the course with confidence, we would like you to complete the following tasks:

1. Provide a detailed account (written paragraph, timeline, storyboard etc) to show the Battle of Bosworth.
2. Create a detailed factfile about the monarchs Henry VII and Henry VIII. This should include: marriages, children, years of reign, any notable events that take place during their reigns.
3. Study the following interpretations (viewpoints). What do they suggest about Henry VII as a king?

[John Edward Bowle](#), the author of [Henry VIII](#) (1964)

'Henry Tudor... had learnt in exile and diplomacy to keep his own council and to handle men: he could hold aloof and inspire fear, and became the greatest architect of the Tudor fortunes. Without the sheer blood lust of his contemporaries, he had a sardonic wit'

The Cold War

The Cold War - Glossary

38 th Parallel	The border between North and South Korea agreed in 1945	Nuclear disarmament	The efforts to abandon nuclear weapons.
Apartheid	A policy of segregation or discrimination on the grounds of race. This was introduced by the nationalist government of South Africa in 1948.	Rapprochement	To establish or seek more cordial relations.
Appeasement	Maintaining peace by offering concessions or agreeing with	Roll Back	Advocated by the Eisenhower administration

	demands.		although not used in practice. This strategy ought to remove communism rather than simply enclose it.
Containment	A policy aimed at controlling or halting the spread of communism around the world.	Solidarity	A Polish independent trade union movement established in 1980. It played a significant role in ending communist rule in Poland.
Détente	The relaxation of hostilities between countries, in this case the USSR and USA.	Spheres of influence	An area in which a country has a dominant power or influence even though it has no formal authority.
Domino Theory	The belief held by President Eisenhower and others that if the United States let one country fall to communism, then many others would follow suit.	War of attrition	Gradually wearing down the opponent with a series of small scale actions.
Mutually Assured Destruction	A military strategy in which full scale use of nuclear weapons by two opposing sides would case the complete annihilation of both participants.	Viet Cong	The communist guerrilla fighters that fought the South Vietnamese army and the Americans during the Vietnam War.
NATO	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization	United Nations	A peacekeeping organisation.

The Cold War - Timeline

International relations between from 1944 until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 were dominated by superpower rivalry. During this period the cold war developed. The two sides attacked each other through propaganda, non-cooperation and economic measures. The Cold War was however very dangerous due to the development of nuclear weapons and resources to support the conflict. The destructive weapons were a very real threat to the planet and its people.

The two key historical controversies surrounding this period for us are:

1. The debate over the cause of the Cold War from 1944 to 1953
2. The debate over the sudden end of the Cold War in the 1980s

The Cold War emerged out of the Second World War. Both the USA and USSR tried to fill the power vacuum left after the defeat of Nazi Germany in 1945. The USSR largely controlled Eastern Europe as a safeguard from attack and the USA saw a need to protect Europe from falling to communism. This was a threat to the freedoms of capitalist societies in their view. This misunderstanding and lack of trust developed into growing hostility. In the 1950s and 1960s the Cold War affected other parts of the world, notably Korea and Vietnam and the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 posed dangers of a nuclear conflict.

By the 1950s there was a 'thaw'. This developed into Détente by the late 1960s. Superpower relations were to become complicated by the emergence of China as a third superpower. The superficial nature of Détente was revealed after the Soviet Union invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. This showed little trust between the USA and the USSR. When Mikhail Gorbachev became the Soviet leader in 1985 his foreign policy promoted a friendlier relationship with the West. He made it clear that Soviet troops would not support unpopular governments and stripped of support communist regimes across Eastern Europe collapsed. The fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked an end to the Cold War and the ideological differences that had given the conflict its distinctiveness.

Timeline

1945 February 8 th May 17 July - 2 August 6 th August 2 September	Yalta Conference VE Day Potsdam Conference Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima VJ Day (End of war in Japan)
1946 5 March 10 th September	Churchill gives Iron Curtain speech Greek Communist launch civil war against royalists
1947 March June	Launch of the Truman Doctrine Marshall Plan established
1948 February June	Communist coup in Czechoslovakia Berlin Blockade begins
1949 April May September	NATO established Berlin Blockade lifted Communist take over China
1950 February 25 th June	Sino-Soviet Alliance signed Start of Korean War
1953 5 th March 27 th July	Death of Stalin Ceasefire agreed in Korea
1954 July September	Geneva Agreement on Indochina Taiwan Straits crisis develops
1955 May July	Warsaw Pact established Geneva Summit (Khrushchev and Eisenhower)
1956 November	Soviet troops invade Hungary
1958 August	Crisis develops in Taiwan Straits
1960 May	U-2 spy plane shot down over USSR
1961 12 April 17-20 April June August	Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man in space Bay of Pigs invasion Vienna Summit (Kennedy and Khrushchev) Berlin Wall erected
1962 October	Cuban Missile Crisis
1964 August	Gulf Of Tonkin resolution leads to increased US involvement in Vietnam
1968 August	Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia
1969 March August	Sino-Soviet border clash at Damansky island on the Ussuri River Sino-Soviet clashes at Xinjiang
1972 May	SALT 1 signed
1975 August	Helsinki Accords signed
1979 December	Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
1980 December	Martial law introduced in Poland in response to Solidarity
1983 1 ST September	South Korean airliner KAL 007 shot down by

	Soviet air force
1985 11 th March	Gorbachev becomes Soviet leader
1987 December	Washington Summit (Reagan and Gorbachev)
1989 January- December	Collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe
9 th November	Berlin Wall opened
1991 25 th December	End of USSR