

History

No.	Question	Answer
Crime and Punishment through time 1000-Present day		
1.	What are crimes against a person?	These are crimes that hurt or could hurt a person for example murder, assault and public disorder.
2.	What are crimes against property?	These are crimes that could damage or take away a person's belongings. For example, theft and arson.
3.	What are crimes against authority?	These are crimes against people above you in the social hierarchy or against god. For example, treason, heresy or betraying your lord.
4.	What are tithings?	Groups of ten men who were responsible for each other's behaviour. If one member of the group broke the law then the others had to bring him to justice.
5.	What was Hue and Cry?	Raising the alarm (by means of loud shouts or cries) when a crime has been committed. Everyone within hearing distance was expected to join the hunt for the suspect.
6.	What was a Parish Constable?	Men from the village or town who were appointed to uphold the law. It was part time and unpaid. They led the hue and cry.
7.	What was Trial by Ordeal?	A trial held in or near a church where God judges the accused with a sign of guilt or innocence. Examples are trial by hot iron, trial by hot water, trial by cold water and trial by blessed bread.
8.	What was Trial by Combat?	This was introduced by the Normans to trial by ordeal. It was a fight to the death which god would decide the winner. This showed the importance of being a warrior in Norman society.
9.	When did trial by ordeal end?	1215 Pope Innocent III ended it as he thought it made the church look bad when judgements were unreliable. The 1215 magna carta said all people should be tried by their peers.
10.	What is capital punishment?	The death penalty
11.	What is corporal punishment?	A range of punishments that caused harm or pain to the body- including being beaten or having body parts removed.
12.	What is retribution?	A severe punishment that is meant to match the severity of the crime.
13.	What is a deterrent?	A punishment that is frightening or painful, and designed to put other people off committing the same crime.
14.	What were the pillory and stocks?	Pillory – A wooden frame with hole in it that held the head and the hands of a convicted offender. Stocks held the feet of a criminal. Both were intended to publically humiliate the criminal.
15.	What was mutilation?	This is a physical punishment where your body is affected permanently by the punishment. This could have been fingers being chopped off or eyes removed for breaking the Forest Laws, being branded or ears being mutilated for being a vagabond.
16.	What was wergild?	A fine paid directly to a victim or their family. Fines payable depended on the social status.
17.	What was the murdrum fine?	A fine created by the Normans, where a Saxon village would pay a fine if a Norman was killed and no individual was convicted and executed.
18.	What is/was poaching?	The illegal hunting of animals. Normally done by poor people on the land of the rich. Often was seen as a social crime.
19.	What were the Forest Laws?	The banning of hunting, collecting firewood or grazing animals or carrying the equipment to do so in the Royal Forest.
20.	What are social crimes?	These are actions which are against the law but most people in society don't disapprove of. Examples of these in the past have been breaking the Forest Laws, poaching and smuggling.
21.	What was a sheriff?	The chief law officer in each county. They would create a posse if the hue and cry failed to catch a suspect.
22.	What was a Justice of the Peace?	These were local magistrates appointed by the king or his representatives to keep the peace. They heard minor legal cases, they were often local landowners and were harsh on poachers. Their appointment was the start of crime and punishment being controlled by central government.
23.	What was sanctuary?	A safe place within a church or a cathedral with a sanctuary knocker. Once a person claimed sanctuary they could not be removed for 40 days and nights. At the end they had to decide to fact trial of be exiled.

24.	What was benefit of the clergy?	The right to be judged in a church court.
25.	What was a church court?	A court to deal with moral crimes such as adultery. The clergy could be tried in a church court for any crime. Punishments should make people reflect on their crimes and therefore they didn't use the death penalty.
26.	What was Psalm 51?	The section of the bible that the clergy had to read to prove they should be tried in a church court. People started to memorise it. It was known as the neck verse as it could save your neck.
27.	What was the Bloody Code?	Harsh laws that were introduced in the late 17 th and early 18 th centuries that made even minor crimes punishable by death
28.	What was vagabondage?	The crime of being a wandering beggar. Also known as vagrancy.
29.	What was witchcraft?	The crime of using magic to harm a person or their property.
30.	What were town watchmen?	Town watchmen were people employed in larger towns to patrol the streets during the day or the night. They were badly paid and poor at their job.
31.	What was transportation?	Sending of convicted criminals overseas, often to the United States and then to Australia.
32.	Who were the Gunpowder Plotters?	A group of Catholics led by Robert Catesby who tried to kill James I. They were severely punished as a deterrent to others.
33.	Who was Matthew Hopkins?	The Witchfinder General who used interrogation to get witches to confess to their crimes operated between 1645-47.
34.	What was highway robbery?	The robbing of people while they were travelling on the highway (roads).
35.	What was/is smuggling?	Bringing goods into the country illegally. This could be to avoid paying duty (tax) or because the goods are illegal to import into the UK such as drugs, guns or people without documentation.
36.	Who were the Tolpuddle Martyrs	A group of people who formed a group to campaign for better wages for farm labourers. They were convicted for swearing a secret oath and transported to Australia. They were later pardoned after a public outcry.
37.	Who were the Bow Street Runners?	A group that was set up by the Fielding Brothers to improve policing in London. They created a newspaper with information about criminals called the Hue and Cry. Horse patrols were successful at stopping highway robbery.
38.	What is the Metropolitan Police?	Police force that was set up by Robert Peel in London in 1829. Paid for out of taxation. Officers were uniformed and CID was set up in 1842.
39.	Who were Elizabeth Fry and John Howard?	Two prison reformers who wanted better and safer conditions in prisons.
40.	Who was Robert Peel?	Home Secretary. Set up the Met police in 1829 and campaigned for improvements in prisons.
41.	What was the silent system?	Prisoners were expected to be silent at all times. Hard wooden bunks, food was the same every day, prisoners took part in hard labour. It was designed to deter criminals.
42.	What was Pentonville Prison?	The first prison to be built for the separate system. It was a model for others, prisoners are kept on wings. Designed not only to deter criminals but also reform them
43.	What was the separate system?	A prison system where prisoners spent most of the time on their own. They would spend time with religious instruction thinking about the crimes they committed.
44.	What were new crimes of the 20 th Century?	Computer and car-based crimes didn't exist before the 20 th Century due to the technology having not been invented. Smuggling changed as drugs became illegal and hate crimes were introduced as attitudes in society changed.
45.	What is neighbourhood watch?	An organisation of local people set up to prevent crime and keep an eye on each other's property.
46.	What is police specialisation?	Specialist police divisions where officers can become an expert in certain areas of policing such as traffic officers, armed police, bomb detection and criminal investigation.
47.	What is DNA matching and ANPR	DNA matching is using DNA to help trace victims and criminals. ANPR is Automatic Number Plate Recognition this is tracking motor vehicles and linking them to the national computer.

48	What are open prisons	These are prisons where rules are more relaxed and inmates can leave the grounds to work. It is designed to prepare them for life when they are released.
49	Who was Derek Bentley	He was convicted of murder and hanged. Many people saw it as a miscarriage of justice and put pressure on the government to end the death penalty.
50	What were contentious objectors?	These were people that refused to go to war during a time of conscription. They often refused on moral and religious grounds.
Anglo Saxon and Norman Britain		
1.	Who was Edward the Confessor?	Died in 1066 without a successor. Was a religious man and left running the country to others.
2.	What are the roles of the king?	Defend the county from attack, pass good laws and fair taxes, defend the church, be the chief judge and control the minting of money.
3.	What was The Witan?	A group of advisers to the king made up of leading nobles and bishops. They had a role in appointing the next king if there was no clear heir.
4.	What were earls?	The most powerful lords, they controlled large amounts of land and collected taxes on behalf of the king.
5.	What was the house of Godwin?	The Godwin family were the most powerful earls in England. Earl Godwin and then Harold Godwinson were earl of Wessex, Tostig was earl of Northumbria and Edith Godwindottir was married to King Edward the Confessor.
6.	Who was Harold Godwinson?	Huge wealth and military success. Most powerful person in the country under Edward the Confessor. He won the Battle of Stamford Bridge and lost the Battle of Hastings.
7.	Who was Tostig Godwinson?	Brother of Harold Godwinson. Was earl of Northumbria but his people rebelled against him due to his harsh rule. Joined with Harold Hardrada to try and overthrow Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
8.	What was Harold's Embassy to Normandy?	Harold went to Normandy, was shipwrecked and saved by troops loyal to William of Normandy. He is said to have sworn an oath to support William in his claim to the English throne.
9.	What was the uprising against Tostig?	Tostig was an unpopular Earl of Northumbria. The people rebelled against him, Harold Godwinson was told to put down the rebellion and didn't. Morcar became the Earl of Northumbria and Tostig was exiled never to forgive Harold.
10.	Why was the death of Edward the Confessor important?	Edward had no children and no heir. He had promised the throne to both William of Normandy and Harold Godwinson.
11.	Why was Harold Godwinson crowned so quickly?	Harold Godwinson was crowned the day after Edward the Confessor's funeral. This was to try and secure the kingdom and please the Witan as an invasion was expected.
12.	Who was Edgar Aethling?	Closest blood relation to Edward the Confessor but a young boy. Didn't have the support to be given the throne in 1066.
13.	Who was Harald Hardrada?	Harold Hardrada: Viking King who invaded in 1066 to try and take the throne. Supported by Tostig Godwinson. Won the Battle of Gate Fulford but lost at Stamford Bridge.
14.	Who was William of Normandy?	Duke of Normandy, had been promised the throne by Edward the Confessor in 1051. Was the winner of the Battle of Hastings.
15.	What were the Battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge?	Battle of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge. Battles in the North of England, at Fulford (20 th September 1066) Hardrada and Tostig defeated Edwin and Morcar. Stamford Bridge (25 th September 1066) Harold Godwinson defeated Hardrada and Tostig using the shield wall tactic after quickly marching up from the south.
16.	What was the Battle of Hastings?	14 th October 1066- Battle between William of Normandy and Harold Godwinson. Won by William of Normandy due to feigned retreat tactics, William's great leadership and the fact Harold's men had just fought at Stamford Bridge and had to march south.
17.	What was the submission of the Earls?	After the Battle of Hastings and harrying in the south the Saxon earls including Edwin, Morcar and Edgar the Atheling submitted to William at Berkhamsted. William promised to rule like the finest Saxon Kings

18.	What were the Marcher earldoms?	These were small earldoms on the boarder with Wales. Loyal Normans were put in control and given extra powers to build castles and raise taxes in the areas.
19.	Why were castles built?	Motte and Bailey castles were built in important places such as coastal locations and river crossings. They intimidated the locals and upset them because Saxons homes were destroyed and they were forced to build them.
20.	Who were Edwin and Morcar?	Anglo-Saxon earls. Supported Harold Godwinson and fought Hardrada at Gate Fulford. Revolted against William in 1068.
21.	What was the revolt of Edwin and Morcar?	They were upset as Edwin had been promised to be allowed to marry William's daughter (which didn't happen also they had much of their land taken away. They were quickly defeated and submitted to William.
22.	What was the revolt in the North?	Rebellion in the North after Robert Cumin was attacked. York was sieged and Edgar came down from Scotland. William attacked and rebels fled and then used guerrilla tactics. William built a new castle in York and celebrated Christmas in York.
23.	What was the Harrying of the North?	William's attack on the North of England as he was unhappy about rebellions.
24.	What were the effects of the Harrying of the North.	Houses were burnt and salt was ploughed into the ground to stop crops growing.
25.	Who was Hereward the Wake?	Hereward the Wake was a thegn who had lost land while he was away fighting on Europe.
26.	What was the rebellion at Ely?	Hareward came back and rebelled against the Normans. Fled to Ely and fought the Normans, eventually he lost and fled.
27.	How did landownership change from Anglo Saxon and Normans?	Almost all land was taken off the Saxons and given to the Normans. Of the 1000 tenants in chief in 1085 only 13 were Saxon.
28.	What were regents?	They are people that rule on behalf of the king when he is away. Odo, Lanfranc and William FitzOsbern all acted as regents while William was in Normandy.
29.	What caused the Revolt of the Earls?	The leaders had land and power taken away from them compared to their fathers. Waltheof was a Saxon and much less wealthy than Norman Tenants in Chief.
30.	What happened during the Revolt of the Earls?	Waltheof wrote a letter and told Lanfranc what was going to happen. Saxons and armies that Lanfranc sent stopped Roger getting out of Hereford and Ralph out of East Anglia.
31.	What happened as a consequence of the Revolt of the Earls?	The Danish didn't turn up as expected. Ralph fled overseas, Roger was imprisoned for life and died after 1087. Waltheof was executed.
32.	Who owned all the land in England under the Normans?	The monarch (William and then William Rufus)
33.	What was the feudal system?	A system where the king grants land to those below him in the hierarchy and they provide service for the king, normally as knights.
34.	What was homage?	Homage is the promise to be loyal to the king.
35.	What was knight service?	This is the promise by a knight to serve a lord or the king for 40 days each year.
36.	What is labour service?	Labour service was the peasants working on the land of their lord for two or three days a week. They could work on the land they received for the rest of their time.
37.	What is forfeiture?	Forfeiture is the process of a Tenant in Chief or a knight having their land taken away because they have not preformed the duties that were expected of them.
38.	Who was Stigand?	Stigand was the Archbishop of Canterbury under the Saxons. He crowned Harold Godwinson in January 1066.
39.	Who was Lanfranc?	Lanfranc was the Archbishop of Canterbury under William, he was loyal acted as a regent and reformed the church.

40.	What was Normanisation of the church?	This was the changes that made the English church the same as the church in Normandy. It involved leading bishops being replaced with Normans, organisations put in place so that Lanfranc's and Williams rules were enforced.
41.	What was the rebuilding progress?	Cathedrals and many churches were rebuilt mostly in stone. These were intimidating buildings that showed the power of both the Normans and the church.
42.	What were church courts?	A court to deal with moral crimes such as adultery. The clergy could be tried in a church court for any crime. Punishments should make people reflect on their crimes and therefore they didn't use the death penalty.
43.	How did the economy change under the Normans?	Some towns grew especially around new castles, trade was easier because England was safe to travel. Southern ports grew because of trade with Normandy, eastern ports had less trade with Scandinavia.
44.	What was the role of Sheriffs?	Sheriffs made people follow the king's laws, collected taxes and fines on behalf of the king, ran the kings court and punished criminals. They also had a role to raise troops for the royal army from the king's land.
45.	What was the forest?	This was an area of land that was normally used for hunting. New laws were brought in called Forest Laws, fines were really high and it went straight to the king. Any rebels that hid in these areas could be hunted down by the king's foresters.
46.	What was the Domesday Book?	The Domesday Book was created from a survey of all the people and land in England, it showed the wealth, how many people could be called into the army and it also stopped land disputes.
47.	What languages were used by the Normans?	Norman French was used most of the time; some people spoke Old English and Latin was used in official documents.
48.	Who was Bishop Odo?	Bishop Odo was William's half-brother. He was the bishop of Bayeux and at times acted as a regent. He was a leading Tenant in Chief and controlled huge amounts of land. He fell out of favour with William when he went to Rome to try and be made pope after William had refused to let him. He was also involved in the rebellion against William Rufus.
49.	Who was Robert of Normandy?	Robert was William's oldest son, he rebelled against William in Normandy 1077-80. William thought he was arrogant, spoiled and foolish. He was made Duke of Normandy when William died.
50.	What was the rebellion of 1088?	This was a rebellion against William Rufus organised by Odo. Odo was quickly defeated which was made easier by the fact Robert didn't invade from Normandy.

The Cold War		
1.	What is communism?	An economic and political system under which the government controls the economy and politicians and not businesses decide how goods are made and distributed.
2.	What is a superpower?	A country that is significantly more powerful than others, either politically, economically or militarily. It is able to dominate the world.
3.	What was the Teheran Conference of 1943?	Britain and the USA agree to open a second front in western Europe. The USSR promised to fight Japan once Germany were defeated. They all agree a United Nations would be set up after the war.
4.	What was the Yalta Conference of February 1945?	The Soviet Union promise free elections in Europe. It is decided to divide Germany and Berlin into four sections controlled by USA, UK France and the USSR.
5.	What was the Potsdam Conference of July-August 1945?	New leaders as Roosevelt has died and the Churchill is defeated in an election while conference is ongoing. USA have the Atom bomb and tell Stalin about it at the conference. Stalin has not given free elections. Germany is to be denazified, demilitarised and people put on trial for war crimes.
6.	What is a sphere of influence?	A region of the world in which one state (country) is dominant.
7.	What was the Long telegram?	Long telegram said that the USA should have a strong policy against the USSR and started the policy of containment.
8.	What was the Novikov telegram?	Novikov telegram said Stalin should be strong against the USA and the USA wanted to take over the world with military bases.

9.	What were the Satellite States?	These are countries that are under the control of the USSR but not a part of the USSR. They were taken over using salami tactics and provided a buffer zone between the USSR and western Europe.
10.	What is containment?	Using US influence and military resources to stop the spread of communism.
11.	What was the Truman Doctrine of 1947?	US policy of containment, using US economic and military strength to stop communism expanding. USA support any country that was under threat from communism. Stalin saw it as a threat.
12.	What was the Marshall Plan of 1947?	USA would fund any country that was under threat from communism, in return for trade.
13.	What was Cominform?	Communist Information Bureau. This was created in 1947 as a way for the USSR to control the communist parties around Europe.
14.	What was Comecon?	Communist economies. This was set up in 1949 and allowed the USSR to control the economies of communist satellite states.
15.	What was the Berlin Crisis of 1947-48?	Stalin and the USSR blockade routes into West Berlin. Stalin wanted the West to withdraw from Berlin.
16.	What was the Berlin Airlift?	USA, GB and Canada flew in supplies to feed and support West Berliners during the time Berlin was blockaded.
17.	What was NATO set up in 1949?	The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, an alliance of American allies set up in reaction to the Berlin Blockade, they were protected with the USA atomic bomb
18.	What was The Warsaw Pact set up in 1955?	Alliance of allies to the USSR mostly from Eastern Europe, set up in reaction to West Germany joining NATO.
19.	What was the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)	West Germany set up in 1949. This was the unification of the three Western sectors of Germany.
20.	What was the German Democratic Republic (GDR)	This was East Germany made from the Soviet zone of the Germany. It became a soviet satellite state.
21.	What was the Arms Race?	Race for bigger and bigger nuclear weapons. USSR get atomic bomb in 1949 and both the USA and USSR get hydrogen bombs in 1953.
22.	What caused the Hungarian uprising?	People were upset with the harsh rule of Rakosi and his use of the secret police. The economy was doing badly due to COMECON making Hungary produce raw materials.
23.	What was the Hungarian uprising of 1956?	Uprising of Hungarians against Soviet rule led by Nagy. Looking for reforms including freedom of speech, religion and leaving the Warsaw Pact. Put down using tanks by other Warsaw Pact countries Nagy was eventually hanged and replaced by a hardline communist called Kadar.
24.	What was the reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary.	Britain and the USA did little fear of nuclear weapons was big. Also, Britain was involved in Suez crisis. Lots of public sympathy with 200,000 Hungarians leaving.
25.	What was the refugee problem?	Many East Germans were leaving East Germany via East Berlin. These were East Germany's most educated. This was known as the brain drain.
26.	What was the Berlin ultimatum	The Berlin ultimatum was Khrushchev telling the allies to leave Berlin and saying that the USA was breaking the Potsdam agreement.
27.	What were the Paris and Vienna summits?	These were talks between the USA and the USSR. Paris was cancelled due to the U2 spy plane crisis. At Vienna Kennedy refused to be pushed around and decided to increase military spending.
28.	What was the Berlin Crisis and the building of the Berlin Wall in August 1961?	East Germany and the USSR build a wall around West Berlin to stop East Germans from leaving for the West. Many are killed trying to cross it.
29.	What was the impact of the Berlin Wall?	Kennedy visited Berlin to show his support and was treated like a star. Families were split up. Other than the crisis at Checkpoint Charlie it solved much of the tension in Berlin in the medium and long term.
30.	What was the Cuban Revolution	Castro took over Cuba in a revolution defeating Batista. Trade with USA stopped after nationalising industries. Cuba's relations with USSR developed and Castro became a communist.
31.	What was the Bay of Pigs incident.	US backed Cuban exiles called La Brigada 2506 attempted to take Cuba back. They were easily defeated, but relations between the USA and Cuba worsened.

32.	What was the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962?	Photographs of nuclear missiles taken by US spy plane in Cuba. America is really worried and massive tension after an American blockade for 13 days before Khrushchev removes them.
33.	What were the consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis?	Both sides scared themselves and each other in Cuba. Better communications were sorted with the hotline established. Attempts to control arms with the limited test ban treaty, outer space treaty and the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.
34.	What caused the Czechoslovakian uprising?	Declining economy under Novotny with raw materials being the focus rather than consumer goods. A lack of de-Stalinisation and use of the secret police.
35.	What was the Prague Spring?	Reforms by Czechoslovakian leader Dubcek, including freedom of speech, religion and the press. Also, a promise for future free elections and trade with West Germany. Warsaw Pact invaded as they feared reforms would spread in Eastern Europe.
36.	What was the reaction to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia?	Brezhnev put in place the Brezhnev Doctrine, which said the Warsaw Pact could invade any country where communism is under threat. The west did very little to help, USA was involved in Vietnam. China, Albania and Romania condemned the USSR.
37.	What is meant by Détente?	An improving in relations between the USSR and USA. Agreements include Helsinki accords, SALT I and SALT II. Leaders of the USA and USSR visit each other's countries.
38.	What was SALT I?	Agreements made between the superpowers that defensive missiles would be limited and a freeze on developing ICBMs and SLBMs
39.	What were the Helsinki accords?	Agreements between the USA, USSR and 33 other nations that they would recognise Europe's borders, co-operate with science and technology and recognise human rights.
40.	What was the War in Afghanistan in 1979	USSR invades and replaces the leader of Afghanistan. USA support a guerrilla war against the USSR.
41.	What was the Carter Doctrine?	The Carter doctrine promised support to all countries boarding Afghanistan and in the Persian Gulf. Also, a rapid deployment force was set up and congress failed to ratify SALT II.
42.	What was the New Cold War of the early 1980s?	End of détente. Ronald Reagan called the USSR an "Evil Empire" Massive investment in the American military, boycotts of the Olympic games by both sides.
43.	What were the Olympic Boycotts	The USA boycotted the Moscow Olympics in 1980 as a reaction to the invasion of Afghanistan. The USSR boycotted the Los-Angeles Olympics of 1984 as a reaction to the USA's boycott of 1980.
44.	What was the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI)?	SDI also known as Star Wars was a space-based laser system that could destroy ICBM's while they are on the edge of the earth's atmosphere. It was never fully developed but intimidated the USSR.
45.	What was Gorbachev's new thinking?	Gorbachev knew that the USSR couldn't compete with the USA economically or militarily. His two main policies to improve relations with the USA were Perestroika (restructuring) and Glasnost (openness)
46.	What was the Sinatra Doctrine?	This was Gorbachev's policy in Eastern Europe. This allowed countries to develop in their own way. It said that the USSR would not interfere with satellite states.
47.	What was the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces treaty (1987)?	This eliminated missiles with a range between 300 and 3400 miles. Also, both countries were allowed to inspect each other to make sure they were getting rid of the missiles.
48.	Why was the fall of the Berlin wall significant?	It showed people around the world that the USSR would not stop counties changing. It inspired the velvet revolution in Czechoslovakia and the Romanian revolution where Romanian dictator Ceausescu was killed on television.
49.	What was the collapse of the USSR?	Areas within the USSR looked for independence in the same way satellite states had. The USSR ended on Christmas day 1991.
50.	Why did the Warsaw Pact end?	Without the Soviet control of Eastern Europe. As the countries of Eastern Europe rejected communism the pact served no purpose. The USSR could no longer afford to pay soldiers to control Eastern Europe.

Germany 1919-1939		
1.	Who was the Kaiser?	The Kaiser is the German word for king. The last Kaiser abdicated on the 9 th November 1918. He moved away to Holland.
2.	What is an armistice?	This is the official end to fighting. The armistice of the First World War happened on the 11 th of November 1918.
3.	What was the German revolution?	This was the German government under the Kaiser losing control of the country. This involved strikes and sailors refusing to follow orders.
4.	What was the Weimar constitution?	This is the rules by which Weimar Republic was run. This included proportional representation in elections, a president being elected every 7 years who would appoint a chancellor and article 48 whereby the President could make laws without the Reichstag in an emergency.
5.	What was the Treaty of Versailles (1919)?	The treaty that ended the First World War. Seen as very harsh by many Germans including Hitler. It involved loss of land, restrictions to the army, £6.6billion in reparations and taking the blame for the war.
6.	Who were the November Criminals and what was the “stab in the back”?	The November criminals was a nickname given to the Weimar Political leaders which signed the armistice. The “stab in the back” is the idea that the Germany army was not losing the war but was betrayed by Weimar political leaders.
7.	What was the Weimar Republic	Unofficial name of the German state from 1918-1933.
8.	What was the Spartacist uprising?	An uprising by communists against the Weimar Republic. Led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. 100,000 strikers were on the streets. It was put down by the Freikorps.
9.	What was the Kapp Putsch?	An uprising in Berlin by the Freikorps, the army would not stop it. It was ended by a general strike organised by socialist groups.
10.	What was the French invasion of the Ruhr?	France invaded the Ruhr in 1923 after Germany failed to pay their reparations payment. Weimar republic responded by calling the workers to use passive resistance.
11.	What was hyperinflation?	This was massive inflation where the value of the German mark tumbled. A loaf of bread went from 1 mark in 1919 to 200,000 billion marks in 1923. This was a huge problem for people on fixed incomes and those with savings.
12.	Who was Stresemann?	Stresemann was a German political leader who helped the Germany recover in the years 1924-29. He started as chancellor but spent most of his time as foreign minister. He died in 1929.
13.	What were Stresemann’s policies to improve the economy?	He created a new currency called the Rentenmark, negotiated a 800 million mark loan from the USA called the Dawes Plan. He also organised a reduction in reparations and longer to pay them off with the Young Plan.
14.	What were Stresemann’s policies to improve foreign relations?	He signed the Locarno Pact (1925) to show that he agreed with Germany’s borders in the west. He joined the League of Nations (1926), and signed the Kellogg Briand Pact (1920) which said Germany would not used force to try and achieve their political goals.
15.	How did the standard of living change in the Weimar Republic?	Pay increased especially in the big cities. Homelessness was reduced, and art and culture became more relaxed and architecture became more modern. People paid unemployment insurance that would take care of them if they lost their job.
16.	How did the lives of women change in the Weimar Republic?	Women got more rights with pay and political involvement, as well as social changes with dress and entertainment.
17.	What was the DAP	This was the German Workers Party that would become the Nazi party. It was led by Anton Drexler and Hitler would become leader in July 1921.
18.	What was the 25-point programme?	This was policies of the DAP which focused the party being both nationalist and socialist as well as anti-Jewish.
19.	What were the SA and the SS?	SA - Stormtroopers, the force of thugs set up by Hitler in 1921 to intimidate his political opponents. SS - ‘Protection squad’. Originally the private bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders, the SS later became the main instrument of terror in Nazi Germany.
20.	What was the Munich Putsch?	Armed Nazi uprising in Munich during November 1923 centred around a Nazi gathering in a beer hall. Hitler was supported by Ludendorff who the Nazis hoped would get the backing of the army. Hitler was arrested and spent 9 months in jail.

21.	What was Mein Kampf (my struggle)	This is Hitler's book. It explains the main ideas of the Nazi party and how they would try and take power.
22.	What was the Bamberg Conference?	After Hitler's time in prison the party split apart. At the conference Hitler re-established himself as leader and reunited the party.
23.	What was the Great Depression?	Worldwide economic crash following the Wall Street Crash that led to widespread unemployment in Germany. The major contributory factor for Hitler's rise to power.
24.	Who were the Chancellor's between 1929-1933?	Brüning was known as the hunger Chancellor as he increased tax and lowered benefits payments. Von Papen couldn't get enough support in the Reichstag, he offered Hitler the Vice Chancellor position which he refused. Von Schleicher had little political support and was soon sacked. Von Papen agreed that he would be Vice Chancellor and try and control Hitler.
25.	When was Hitler made Chancellor?	Hitler became chancellor on the 30 th January 1933.
26.	How was the Reichstag fire used by the Nazis?	The Nazis blamed the fire on the communists. Hindenburg passed the Decree for the Protection of the People and the State, this allowed the police to put people in protective custody without trial and banned assembly (big group get together).
27.	How was the Enabling Act used?	The Enabling act allowed Hitler to pass laws without the Reichstag for four years. He banned trade unions and other political parties in May 1933.
28.	What was the Night of the Long Knives?	A purge of Nazi leaders by Adolf Hitler on June 30, 1934. Hitler ordered his elite SS guards to murder the organization's leaders, including Ernst Röhm. Also killed that night were hundreds of other perceived opponents of Hitler.
29.	How did Hitler become Führer?	Hindenburg died in August 1934. Hitler joined the roles of Chancellor and President and became Führer. The army swore an oath of loyalty to him.
30.	What were the Gestapo?	The secret police of Nazi Germany. The Gestapo ruthlessly eliminated opposition to the Nazis within Germany and its occupied territories. It had the power to send people to concentration camps (big prison camps) without trial.
31.	What were the SS?	The SS were the Schutzstaffel. They started as Hitler's personal bodyguard. They were led by Heinrich Himmler and famous for their black uniforms. They killed the leaders of the SA in the Night of the Long Knives and then became the most important Nazi group.
32.	How did the Nazis control the legal system?	All judges became members of the Nazi organisations and they would be kicked out if they displeased the Nazis losing their jobs. The Peoples Court was set up where loyal Nazis were the judges and Hitler could interfere with sentences.
33.	What was the Concordant?	An agreement between Hitler and the catholic church that Hitler wouldn't get involved in catholic schools and the church if the pope didn't get involved in politics. This was broken by the Nazis.
34.	What was the Reich Church?	This was a protestant church that supported the Nazis.
35.	What was the Pastors Emergency League?	This was a group of protestants that didn't support the Nazis. It was led by Martin Niemöller who was sent to a concentration camp and the group was banned.
36.	Who was Joseph Goebbels and what did he do?	Goebbels was the Minister of Propaganda, he used newspapers, radio, rallies and the cinema to project an image of the Nazi party. He made all messages simple to understand.
37.	What is censorship?	Censorship was the control of what people could see and hear in Nazi Germany. Goebbels controlled what the media said. It also controlled, film art, music and literature.
38.	How did the Nazis use sport?	Sports was Nazified with symbols over sports grounds, making all teams even those from overseas giving the Nazi salute. The Berlin Olympics was a huge propaganda opportunity, the Nazis spent lots of money to show how successful Germany was.
39.	Who were the Edelweiss pirates and the Swing Youth?	These were youth opposition groups to the Nazis. They were young people who wouldn't join and often fought with the Hitler Youth. They played banned music and didn't conform with Nazi ideas.
40.	What were the Nazi Policies towards women?	Women were expected to provide a traditional role of home makers and bring up lots of children. They were expected to dress in a traditional way, and not partake in activities that would stop them being able to get pregnant.

41.	What was Lebensborn?	This was a policy to encourage childbirth. It provided nurseries and aid for people that had children with SS officers. Later it encouraged single women to breed with SS officers.
42.	What was the Hitler youth?	The Hitler youth was an organisation for boys. It pushed Nazi ideas and physical and military training. The Nazis banned other youth groups and made it compulsory in 1936.
43.	What was the League of German Maidens (BDM)?	This was the girl's version of the Hitler youth. The focus was on having and raising children, and taking care of a husband and family.
44.	How did the Nazis control children's education?	Teachers had to be members of Nazi organisations, children were taught Nazi ideas and the lessons taught and books used reflected Nazi ideas.
45.	Why was unemployment so important to the Nazis?	The Nazis had promised to reduce unemployment when they came to power. They used the Labour Service (RAD) big building projects, rearmament and taking some groups off the unemployment statistics to reduce the levels.
46.	How were standards of living effected by the Nazis?	Peoples wages could rise if they had longer days or did overtime but standard pay fell. The German Labour Front controlled conditions for workers and Strength Through Joy (KdF) gave workers benefits like cinema tickets. Beauty of Labour gave workers better facilities.
47.	What minority groups did the Nazis persecute?	Slavs (people from Eastern Europe) gypsies, homosexuals and those with disabilities were all persecuted from being put in concentration camps, to serialised, or even killed through euthanasia.
48.	What was the boycott of Jewish shops?	Their businesses were boycotted in 1933. The SA stood outside Jewish stores to advise people not to go in. This was to attack the Jewish ability to make money.
49.	What were the Nuremburg Laws?	The Nuremburg laws (1935) were passed to stop Jews marrying Germans and to take their citizenship away from them, this stopped Jews getting any benefits.
50.	What was Kristallnacht?	Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues were destroyed during Kristallnacht in 1938. Just under 100 Jews were killed and 20,000 were sent to concentration camps and they were fined a billion marks for the damage caused.