

Toynbee Curriculum

KS4 Knowledge Maps

HISTORY

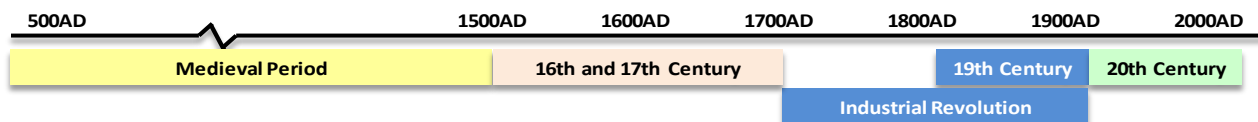
Personal Best

Toynbee School



Knowledge Map: Causes of Illness and Disease

Summary: This section of the medicine topic considers the causes of illness and disease and whether they have changed over time. The time periods examined are the medieval period, the 16th and 17th centuries, the 18th and 19th centuries (Industrial Revolution), and the 20th century.



Medieval Period

Summary

The period is marked by a lack of medical knowledge which means causes of illness and disease are misunderstood. Poverty, famine, warfare and a lack of hygiene are the real causes of poverty, yet medieval people sought alternative explanations such as religion.

Key Knowledge

1	Problem: Poverty	Peasants made up about 80% of the population and most peasants lived on or near the poverty line. Their diet was mainly made up of bread and pottage (a stew made from beans, peas, oats and herbs, and a little meat and fish of available). Most peasants did not own their own land and lived in the most difficult of circumstances, leaving them prone to illness and disease.
2	Problem: Famine	As peasants were dependent upon the land for their livelihood and for food, poor harvests had a disastrous effect. Throughout the medieval period there was a number of particular bad harvests (1082, 1086 and 1087). However, 1315 is perhaps the harshest famine where torrential rains affected not just that year's harvest but the next three years as well. Poor harvests saw food prices rise which many peasants could not afford.
3	Problem: Medieval Warfare	The medieval period is littered with wars; the most famous being the Hundred Years' War. Warfare during this period was brutal and any injury during battle would lead to infection and death. Warfare also affected civilians as well as soldiers, when towns were besieged and starved until they surrendered. Armies also needed provisions to fight so often food was taken from peasants to prioritise feeding the soldiers.
4	Problem: Accidental Death	Accidents were often common in the medieval period and very often, fatal. Evidence from the past show all manner of accidents leading to death such as buildings collapsing on people, people falling into wells and drowning, and people eating poorly stored foods.
5	Impact of Problems	All of the above problems have an impact upon medieval people in that they become very prone to catching illnesses and diseases. Poor diets and poor living conditions mean you are susceptible to illness and once caught you would likely die due to a lack of understanding of how to treat any diseases.
6	Contemporary Causes	Due to a lack of understanding of what actually caused disease, medieval people sought explanations from elsewhere. Primarily, many medieval people believed that disease was sent by God as a punishment for living an unchristian life. Other explanations included disease being spread by bad smells, or the work of magic, elves and witches, and some believed in the ancient Greek Hippocrates' Theory of the Four Humours.
7	Unhygienic Towns	Many medieval towns were crowded and cramped due to a lack of building regulations. A lack of sanitation in both the homes and the streets meant towns were often filthy. A lack of waste disposal saw all sewage just thrown onto the streets. These unhealthy towns became attractive to vermin who brought with them diseases which were easily spread. The best example of this was the Black Death in 1348.

16th and 17th Centuries (Early Modern Period)

Summary

This period is marked by similar things to the medieval. Lack of medical knowledge and science led to little advances in understanding causes. Mortality Bills from 1665 show that the plague was still rampant.

Key Knowledge

8	1665: Return of the Plague	The return of the plague in 1665 demonstrates that the causes of illness and disease had not changed much from medieval times. The reason it was able to return and spread so easily was due to the unhygienic and unsanitary conditions people lived in.
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18th and 19th Centuries (Industrial Revolution)

Summary

This period is marked by the shift to a more urbanised society but the same causes of illness and disease remain: unhygienic cities and a lack of what actually causes disease. Common diseases were all associated with poor living conditions.

Key Knowledge

9	Industrialisation of Britain	The 18th and 19th centuries saw Britain move from an agricultural based economy to an industrial one. With this move, Britain's landscape changed with cities emerging as much of the population sought jobs in urban areas. This coupled with a huge growth in the size of the population meant Britain changed forever but with it came many problems. Fundamentally, living conditions did not improve despite the country becoming more wealthy.
10	Unhygienic Cities	As many people flocked to the cities for work, the cities grew at a phenomenally quick rate. Cheap housing was put up making the cities crowded and cramped. Due to a lack of building regulations, the homes were inadequately built. Often families would share just one room, and whole streets would share communal toilets. These conditions allowed diseases to spread very easily, often with devastating effect.
11	Growth of Infectious Diseases	The diseases that were prevalent in the 18th and 19th centuries have their roots in poverty. People lived in overcrowded housing with little ventilation; they had no clean water supply, and their diet was poor. Widespread and common diseases such as bronchitis, pneumonia, tuberculosis and diphtheria are all linked to poor living conditions.

20th Century

Summary

This period is the most different to all the others. This period is marked by the removal of old killer diseases, better sanitation and cleanliness but the rise of new lifestyle diseases such as AIDS and cancer.

Key Knowledge

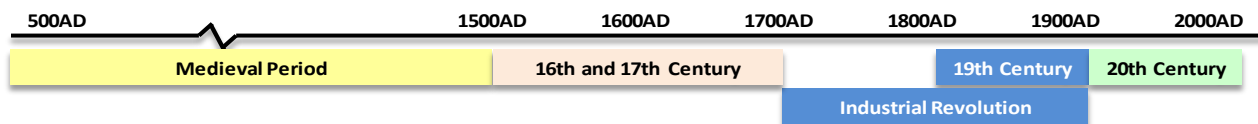
12	Improvements in Living Standards	For various reasons, living standards have improved in the 20th century. This is mainly due to an understanding of that bacteria causes disease and that poor living conditions are linked to illness and disease. There are strict laws about housing, living conditions and how cities are built, and all enforced by the government. Whilst poverty has not been eradicated, the living standards of the vast majority of the population have improved considerably.
13	Increase in Life Expectancy	The impact of improved living conditions has seen a rise in life expectancy. Prior to the 20th century, life expectancy had not changed that much. It was about 35 to 40 in the medieval period and it was about the same by the 20th century. Improved living standards would see life expectancy rise to nearly 80 years.
14	Growth of 'Lifestyle' Diseases	As life expectancy increased and old 'killer' diseases of the 19th century eradicated, new diseases have merged. These new diseases are unlike previous killer diseases as they are not associated with poverty but to lifestyle. Changes in diets and lifestyle choices such as smoking and drinking, have seen diseases such as cancer and heart disease emerge. These diseases are generally, but not exclusively, connected to old age.
15	Case Study 1: Spanish Flu (1918)	Despite huge advances in medical knowledge and living standards, some old diseases still remain and are still fatal. The best example of this is influenza. From 1918 to 1919 a particularly aggressive strain of flu affected large parts of the world, particularly war-torn Europe. Named after its place of origin, Spain, the Spanish Flu killed an estimated 20-40 million people worldwide - more than those that died in the First World War.
16	Case Study 2: AIDS	Another example of a lifestyle disease, other than Cancer and Heart Disease, is the emergence of AIDS. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is a new disease that is still incurable. It is a viral infection that attacks the immune system. It is estimated that 40 million people have died from it and another 40 million are living with it. It is entirely preventable making it very different from previous diseases.

Key Words and Definitions

Poverty	the state of being extremely poor
Famine	extreme scarcity of food
Sanitation	conditions related to public health such as clean water and sewage
Plague	a highly contagious bacterial disease characterised by fever
Disease	an abnormal condition that affects the structure or function of the body
Epidemic	a widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community
Influenza	a highly contagious disease, commonly known as the flu, caused by the influenza virus. Still no known cure

Knowledge Map: Prevention of Illness and Disease

Summary: This section of the medicine topic considers the prevention of illness and disease and whether they have changed over time. The time periods examined are the medieval period, the 18th and 19th centuries (Industrial Revolution), and the 20th century.



Medieval Period

Summary

The period is marked by a lack of medical knowledge which means causes of illness and disease are misunderstood. This means that any attempts to prevent illness and disease failed as they were never able to tackle what actually causes the illness or disease.

Key Knowledge

1	Influence of the Church	The influence of the Church on medieval life was extensive. It suggested that people became ill as a punishment from God and therefore, to prevent catching illnesses or diseases people should pray harder or punish themselves. Often this self-punishment was in the form of self-flagellate themselves.
2	Barber-Surgeons	Otherwise known as medieval doctors; they had little or no training. Would pull teeth, set broken bones, and carry out blood-letting. They could treat physical conditions but were ineffective at preventing illness or disease despite their claims they were.
3	Alchemy	Alchemists not only tried to turn base metals into gold but also were in search for the Elixir of Life - a potion they believed that could prolong life. They made a fortune selling these medicines.
4	Alternative Methods	There were a lot of alternative methods to the above preventions such as killing cats and dogs during times of disease, carrying herbs to ward off the bad smells that carried the disease, or drinking their own urine. All failed as they failed to address the causes of the disease.

16th and 17th Centuries (Early Modern Period)

Summary

This period is one that is very similar to the medieval period. Once again, a failure to understand the causes of illness and disease meant any attempts to prevent it were going to be ineffective.

Key Knowledge

5	Soothsayers	People went to local 'wise women' who tried to build up knowledge of sickness and disease. They used herbs and plants, special stones and special charms to prevent illnesses.
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18th and 19th Centuries (Industrial Revolution)

Summary

This period is one that is characterised by advances in the prevention of illness and diseases such as vaccinations and the discovery of the germ theory. This was due to the advances in science and a growing understanding of what caused disease, making the treatments more effective.

Key Knowledge

6	Science and Technological Advances	There were a number of scientific and technological advances during these centuries. Perhaps the most important were the microscope, stethoscope and kymograph. The microscope allowed scientists to look at organisms at a micro level which would have a profound effect on understanding what caused disease, and therefore, how to prevent it.
7	Edward Jenner and Smallpox Vaccination	Edward Jenner successfully discovered a vaccine for smallpox. He became aware that milkmaids who contracted cowpox never caught smallpox. Using this knowledge he infected a boy called James Phipps with cowpox, and then later smallpox and he showed no symptoms of it. It was the first vaccine but there was no understanding of why it worked.
8	John Snow and Cholera	John Snow discovered how to prevent cholera. After an outbreak of cholera in Broad Street, Snow was able to ascertain the source of the outbreak through observation, interviews and maps. He narrowed it down to a water pump and once the pump was dismantled, the cholera stopped. Again though, there was no understanding of what caused it.
9	Louis Pasteur and Germ Theory	Perhaps the most significant moment in medicine is Pasteur's discovery of the germ theory and that microorganisms caused decay and disease. Initially, his work was with wine and milk but would later be expanded to animal diseases. His germ theory would provide the basis for all future preventions.
10	Robert Koch and Vaccinations	Koch would take Pasteur's work and apply it to human diseases. He was responsible for the development of vaccinations for cholera and tuberculosis, amongst others. He would be awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1905.

20th Century

Summary

This period is one that is characterised by a building on the success of the 18th and 19th centuries, especially with the development of vaccinations as the best form of prevention.

Key Knowledge

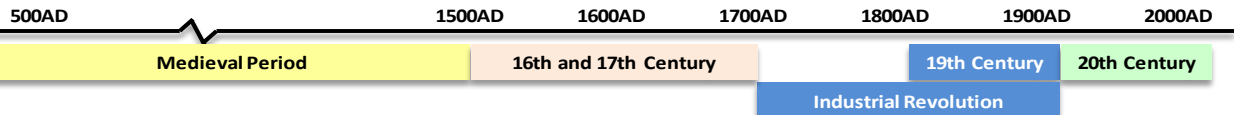
11	Development of Vaccinations	Vaccinations would become a staple of everyday life in the late-20th century. Essentially, they would become 'magic bullets' in preventing diseases. What has also made them hugely successful is that they are government backed and supported with some being compulsory. Vaccinations included: Polio in 1955, Measles in 1963, MMR (Mumps, Measles and Rubella) in 1988, and Hepatitis B in 1994. As a consequence, infant mortality rates have fallen dramatically. However, there is debate about whether a government has the right to impose vaccinations.
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Key Words and Definitions

Flagellant	A person who whips themselves for religious reasons
Elixir of Life	A magical and medicinal potion used to prolong life
Alchemy	Medieval attempts to turn base metals into gold
Soothsayer	A person who can supposedly see into the future
Microscope	A scientific instrument that allows viewing of small objects that are usually at micro level
Stethoscope	A scientific instrument used to listen to someone's heart rate and breathing
Kymograph	A scientific instrument for recording variations in pressure
Immune	Resistant to a particular infection, disease or toxin
Vaccine	A substance prepared from a disease that is used to provide immunity against one or more diseases
Germ	A microorganism, usually one that causes disease

Knowledge Map: Treatment of Illness and Disease

Summary: This section of the medicine topic considers the treatment of illness and disease and whether they have changed over time. The time periods examined are the medieval period, the 18th and 19th centuries (Industrial Revolution), and the 20th and 21st centuries.



Medieval Period

Summary

The period is marked by a lack of medical knowledge which means causes of illness and disease are misunderstood. This means that the treatments failed as they were never able to tackle what causes the disease.

Key Knowledge

1	Herbal Medicines	Used as remedies for various ailments. Ingredients included honey, plants, and herbs. We now know that some of these could actually treat infections but this was down to luck more than anything.
2	Barber-Surgeons	Otherwise known as medieval doctors; they had little or no training. Would pull teeth, set broken bones, and carry out blood-letting. They could treat physical conditions but were ineffective at treating illness or disease.
3	Leeches	Leeches have been used in medicine for over 2500 years. In the medieval period, people believed that leeches could remove impure blood and leave behind good/new blood.

16th and 17th Centuries (Early Modern Period)

Summary

This period is one that is similar to the medieval period in many ways because of a lack of understanding about what actually causes illness and disease. Therefore, attempts at treatment often failed. However, there was a growing belief in science - if only slightly - and a slightly different approach to looking at disease.

Key Knowledge

4	Ladies of the Manor	Ladies of the Manor played a role in healing in this period. Such people as Lady Johanna St John, ran a large household and also compiled 'recipe' books of cures.
5	New Ingredients	New ingredients from around the world were appearing from around the world and being used in cures. This included ingredients such as rhubarb, tobacco, and various new herbs were being used to treat ailments.
6	Growing Scientific Approach	During this period, scientific approaches to medicine such as observation, experimentation and recording results, began to grow. Also new ideas on how to deal with disease grew. There were studies into mental illness, known as 'melancholy' and more understanding of midwifery.

Key Words and Definitions

Leech	An aquatic worm with suckers at both ends. Most species are bloodsuckers.
Anaesthetic	A substance that induces insensitivity to pain.
Antiseptic	Preventing the growth of disease-causing microorganisms.
Sterilise	Make something free from bacteria or other living microorganisms.
Aseptic	Free from contamination
Radiation	Discharge of energy as electromagnetic waves or as moving sub-atomic particles.
Antibiotic	A medicine that inhibits the growth of or destroys microorganisms.
Transplant	Living tissue or organs implanted in another part of the body or in another body.
Cancer	A disease caused by an uncontrolled division of abnormal cells in a part of the body.
Thalidomide	A drug found to cause abnormalities in unborn children (usually loss of limbs).
Holistic	Treatment of the whole person taking into account mental and social factors.

18th and 19th Centuries (Industrial Revolution)

Summary

This period is one that is characterised by advances in the treatment of illness and diseases but also advances in the treatment of physical conditions, particularly in surgery. This was due to the advances in science and a growing understanding of what caused disease, making the treatments more effective.

Key Knowledge

7	James Simpson - Anaesthetics	In 1847, James Simpson used chloroform to reduce pain for women in childbirth. Prior to this, surgery was accompanied by pain. Patients were often subdued using alcohol or opiums.
8	James Simpson - Anaesthetics	However, the introduction of chloroform had a negative side effect. In some areas, surgeons had higher mortality rates as they attempted more complicated operations. Equally, improved anaesthetics did not improve infections which were common in surgery.
9	Joseph Lister - Antiseptics	Joseph Lister had a profound effect on surgery survival rates. He sterilised operating surgeries with carbolic acid, then surgical instruments, and then sterilised surgical dressings. He reduced the mortality rate in his theatre from 46% to 15% in just three years.
10	Aseptic Surgery	Following the development of antiseptics and their success, it soon became apparent that all surgery should be carried out in as sterile a condition as possible. Surgical theatres, equipment and clothing soon became completely sterile; this is aseptic surgery.

20th Century

Summary

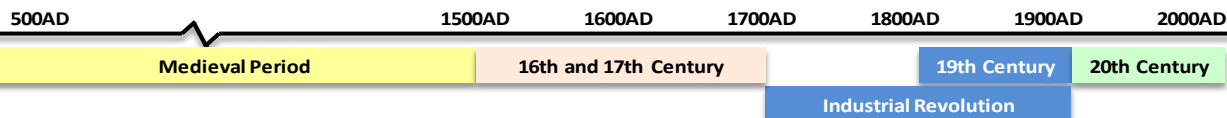
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Key Knowledge

11	Marie Curie - Radiation	Curie discovered radium and polonium which would be used to destroy human tissue which opened a way to treat cancer. She also developed mobile x-ray units in the First World War. She would tragically die from exposure to radiation.
12	Alexander Fleming - Anti-Biotics	In 1928, Fleming discovered penicillin while studying influenza. He noticed that mould had developed on a set of culture dishes whilst trying to grow the staphylococci germ. The mould had created a bacteria-free circle around itself. Further experiments and Fleming named the active substance penicillin.
13	Florey and Chain - Anti-Biotics	Florey and Chain would take up Fleming's discovery and researched how penicillin could be used to stop infection. The drug was further developed during the Second World War where it saved many lives in 1944 and 1945. In 1955, Fleming, Florey and Chain would share the Nobel Prize in medicine.
14	Christian Barnard - Transplant Surgery	Transplants developed rapidly during the 20th century. In 1952, the first kidney transplant; in 1961 the first heart pacemaker was developed. In 1967, the first heart transplant took place. The patient survived only 18 days because the body rejected it - drugs are now used to counter this.
15	Advances in Cancer Treatment	Radiation therapy is still used to treat cancer but other methods have been developed, which includes chemotherapy. As a consequence, more and more cancers are being cured or controlled. Surgery is also used to remove cancerous growths.
16	Alternative Treatments	There are still some controversies regarding medicine. In the 1950s, a drug called Thalidomide was used to cure morning sickness in pregnant women but resulted in abnormalities in the babies such as missing limbs. Due to things like this some people use alternative, natural holistic medicines.

Knowledge Map: Advances in Medical Knowledge

Summary: This section of the medicine topic considers how medical knowledge has advanced over time and to what extent. It also considers what was the most significant event in the advancement of medical knowledge. The time periods examined are the medieval period, the 16th and 17th centuries, the 19th century and the 20th century.



Medieval Period and Before (Greek and Roman)

Summary

The period is marked by a lack of medical knowledge which means there was little advancement. Indeed, the period could be considered one of regression when compared to previous periods such as the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans.

Key Knowledge

1	Hippocrates: Four Humours	Regarded as the Father of Modern Medicine. His "Four Humours" theory is based on the idea that to prevent disease and illness one had to keep the 4 Humours (Blood, Phlegm, Yellow bile & Black Bile) in balance & to do things in moderation. This led to many attempting to keep the Humours in balance & much of the medical knowledge from the Medieval is based on his work.
2	Galen: Anatomy	He followed the ideas of Hippocrates, but took them further. He believed that dissection was the best way to discover the workings of the human body. Despite only dissecting animals, he developed a better practical knowledge of how the body worked. Working at Gladiator school it gave him many opportunities to practise. He was one of the first people to place an emphasis on listening to a patient's pulse.
3	Alchemists	As we have learnt before, alchemy was the search to turn base metals into gold, as well as the search for the 'Elixir of Life'. Whilst never successful their work had a huge impact on science and medical knowledge. Alchemists were the first to produce certain acids (hydrochloric and nitric) and is the very foundation for modern-day chemistry.
4	Influence of the Church	Whilst the Church predominately focused on curing illness through prayer, they did move medical knowledge on in some ways. The Church were the first to set up universities and schools of medicine that trained people in the teachings of Hippocrates and Galen as their ideas never contradicted the Church.

16th and 17th Centuries (Renaissance)

Summary

This period is one where people began to really question what had come before and the 'wisdom' of the Ancient World (Greeks and Romans). Key people such as Vesalius and Pare really changed peoples' understanding of illness.

Key Knowledge

5	The Renaissance Period	Renaissance means 'rebirth' in French and is one of the key periods in the evolution of humans. It is a period that saw the revival of classical art, architecture, literature and learning. Key individuals such as Michelangelo, Da Vinci and Galileo that challenged previous thinkings of art and science. It also is a period where people challenged previous medical thinking.
6	Andreas Vesalius: Anatomy	Born in Brussels in 1514, he studied in France and Italy. He believed anatomy was the key to understanding the how the body worked. He challenged Galen's work and developed more accurate views on the inside of the body by dissecting humans rather than animals. His work gave doctors a more detailed knowledge of Human anatomy.
7	Ambroise Pare: Treating Wounds	Ambroise Pare developed his skills in the French Army. He used a variety of ingredients to create dressings for wounds which numbed the pain and were more effective at healing. However, his biggest breakthrough was the use of ligatures to tie off wounds during amputations. He was pioneering in the development of artificial limbs.
8	William Harvey: Blood Circulation	Harvey challenged the work of Hippocrates and Galen. He discovered that blood was pumped around the body in a circular motion, and that the heart pumped the blood, not the liver which Galen believed. Galen had also claimed that the liver made new blood. Harvey again proved this incorrect, also challenging the idea that 'bleeding' was a cure – it was impossible for the body to have too much blood.

18th and 19th Centuries

Summary

This period is defined by possibly the single biggest advancement in medicine. The work of Louis Pasteur in understanding that bacteria was often the cause of disease meant any previous notion that it was to do with humours or God was dispelled. The work by Robert Koch after would only advance this further.

Key Knowledge

9	Louis Pasteur: Germ Theory	Pasteur is often cited as making the single most important medical discovery. He was the first person to identify a link between germs and disease. He argued that micro-organisms were responsible for disease and that if we could find out more about these micro-organisms then a vaccine could be developed to target that disease. He started to develop effect vaccines, leading to the first rabies vaccine in 1880.
10	Robert Koch: Vaccination	Koch was able to link particular germs to particular diseases, in effect developing the science of bacteriology. He identified the specific bacteria that caused tuberculosis and cholera. He then went on to isolate the cause of many diseases, for example: typhoid, pneumonia, plague – all killer diseases. He also developed a way to stain bacteria to make it easier to study.
11	Paul Ehrlich: Antibiotics	Ehrlich was a student of Koch and epitomises the scientific approach to identifying and treating diseases. He was the first to discover a 'magic bullet' cure (a specifically designed drug to treat a disease) with Salvarsan 606 which cured Syphilis. It proved science was the means to eradicate science.

20th Century

Summary

This period is one that is characterised by improvements in technology that enable doctors to diagnose illness and disease more effectively but also the single most significant discovery: DNA. The development of genetics and how the body is created, constructed and reproduced culminates in the discovery of DNA which is essentially a blueprint for the human body, would change medical knowledge forever.

Key Knowledge

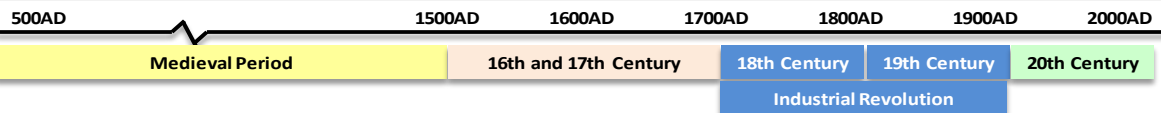
12	Wilhelm Rontgen: X-Rays	X-Rays were discovered by William Rontgen in 1895. He discovered that radiation would pass through the body at different rates, depending on whether it encountered bones or flesh. His discovery would lead to doctors being able to investigate broken bones and this would develop into other areas throughout the century.
13	Floyd Firestone: Ultrasound	Using sonar technology from the Second World War which was used to discover submarines, Firestone created a way to 'see' inside the human body by using high frequency sound waves. This avoided the need to use radiation and it also produced 3D images. It is used to examine the progress of unborn babies and to examine human organs.
14	MRI Scans	MRI (Magnetic Resonance Machines) scanning uses radio waves to build up a detailed picture of organs and tissues within the body. It uses powerful magnets to give a high resolution image. It is used to check how previous medical treatments have worked, as well as helping diagnose diseases in the human body.
15	PET and CT Scans	Positron Emission Tomography (PET) injects a slightly radioactive trace into the bloodstream, allowing 3D colour images of tissues and bones to be seen. It is used to investigate cancers and heart problems. Computed Tomography (CT) uses many x-ray images from different angles to produce a cross-section image of an area. It is used to locate cancerous cells.
16	Francis Crick, James Watson and Rosalind Franklin: DNA	They published a paper about DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) which carries genetic information about hereditary materials in human beings. Nearly every cell contains identical information, it is how humans reproduce themselves. Understanding DNA had significant implications for medical knowledge. By modifying DNA, it became possible to eliminate genetic diseases, stop some cancer cells from multiplying and screen for life-threatening diseases.

Key Words and Definitions

Renaissance	A period in History from the 14th to the 16th century that saw a revival in critical thinking.
Anatomy	Branch of science that focuses on the structure of the human body.
Dissection	Methodically cut up (a body or plant) in order to study its internal parts.
Ligature	A cord or thread used in surgery, especially to tie up a bleeding artery.
Circulation	Continuous motion by which the blood travels through all parts of the body under the action of the heart.
Bacteria	A micro-organism that causes the decay or disease.
Syphilis	A sexually transmitted disease that was very prevalent in the 19th century.
Genetics	The study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics.
Cancer	A disease caused by an uncontrolled division of abnormal cells in a part of the body.
Scanner	A machine that examines the body through radiation, ultrasound, or magnetic resonance imaging.

Knowledge Map: Development of Patient Care

Summary: This section of the medicine topic considers how patient care has developed and changed over time; it focuses particularly on the growth of hospitals and their changing function. The time periods examined are the medieval period, the 16th and 17th centuries, the 18th and 19th centuries, and the 20th century.



Medieval Period		
Summary		
The period is marked by a lack of medical knowledge which means there was little understanding of what caused disease or how to treat it. Therefore, with regards to patient care, the focus of many hospitals was not on the medical treatment of patients but making sure patients had accommodation and basic nursing. The hospitals were often very much linked to Church.		
Key Knowledge		
1	Christian Hospitals	Christian hospitals were set up, paid for and run by the Church. They looked after the poor and the sick. They did not treat sickness but aimed to make the patients as comfortable as possible. The staff were brothers and sisters in religious orders and offered basic nursing but main aim was to pray as the belief was that they were sick because they had sinned.
2	Leper Hospitals	Leprosy was a common incurable and contagious disease from the medieval period. Epidemics in the 12 th and 13 th centuries brought about the growth of specific leprosy hospitals. As it was seen as a punishment from God, victims were given lodging and food but no treatment. Leper hospitals were built outside the outskirts of town.
3	Almshouses	Almshouses are the medieval equivalent of a modern-day care home. They offered sheltered accommodation and basic nursing but no treatment. They did also offer shelter to widows with young children and travellers. Most were small and ran by a Priest.

18th and 19th Centuries		
Summary		
This period is marked by the rise in scientific enquiry and its influence over medicine, illness and disease. It is also a period of growth in terms of industry and the finances of the country. Indeed, the Industrial Revolution saw many people make vast sums of money; many of which decided to put back into society. Many of these wealthy philanthropists chose the establishment of hospitals as a means to do this.		
Key Knowledge		
7	Growth of Privately Funded Hospitals	The 18 th Century saw the advancement of medical knowledge increase but also technology and wealth grow with the Industrial Revolution. This had a huge impact upon hospitals as many wealthy philanthropists wanted to donate money to the establishment of hospitals. Thomas Guy, is the most famous, who founded Guy's Hospital in 1724.
8	Growth of Specialist Hospitals	The 19 th Century saw the establishment of specialist hospitals: maternity care, orthopaedics, eyes, nose and throat (ENT). There was also specialist training centres established: Royal College of Surgeons, Westminster Medical School and Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital.
9	Florence Nightingale	During the Crimean War (1854-56), nursing was changed forever when Nightingale took 38 of the best British nurses to Crimea. They were appalled by what they saw with thousands suffering cholera and typhoid due to the awful ward conditions. They immediately cleaned the wards, patients were washed regularly, given clean clothes and bedding. They separated patients according to their illness to stop diseases spreading. This had an immediate impact. The death rate dropped from 42 in every 100 patients to 2 in every 100. After 6 months, only 100 out of 1700 patients were confined to their bed. Through these reforms, Nightingale had laid the foundations for modern nursing.
10	Birth of Modern Nursing	Upon returning to Britain in 1856, Nightingale raised £50,000. Using this she set up the Nightingale School of Nursing at St Thomas' Hospital in London. She trained nurses to be essential parts of patient care and to work with doctors. This marked a big change in how nurses had been viewed prior to Nightingale's changes.

16th and 17th Centuries		
Summary		
This period is marked by a change in how hospitals were run. Following the Reformation and Henry VIII's decision to close the monasteries, hospitals were no longer under the control of the Church. Many hospitals had to seek funding from alternative means and many hospitals were funded by Royal Charter - funded by the Monarchy. This period is also marked by the growth in hospitals across the country.		
Key Knowledge		
4	The Reformation and the Dissolution of the Monasteries	Henry VIII ordered the dissolution [ending] of the monasteries in the 1530s which had a dramatic impact upon patient care. The Church now ceased to be a supporter of hospitals and that role was now taken on by voluntary charities, town or city councils. They took control of almshouses. London petitioned the crown for money to create hospitals.
5	Growth of Royal Chartered Hospitals	When the crown gave money to London to create five hospitals it is the first time that a body not connected to the Church provided for medical institutions. These include some of London's still most famous and successful hospitals: St Bartholomew's Hospital, St Thomas' Hospital and Christ's Hospital.
6	Growth of Endowed Hospitals	The growth of secular [non-Church] supported hospitals continued outside of London as well. For example, in Norwich, once the monasteries were disbanded, local councillors petitioned the crown who gave funds to establish a hospital. All of these new endowed [given property] hospitals were focused on treating patients in some capacity.

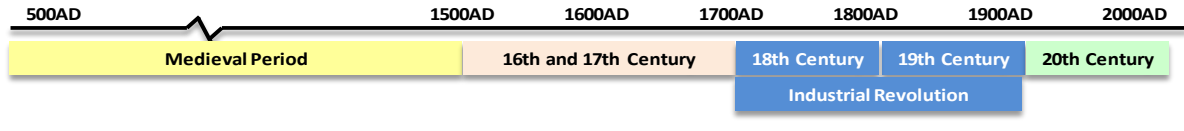
20th Century		
Summary		
This period is perhaps most marked by the government directly intervening in the care of the population. This is perhaps best epitomised by two key events: the establishment of the Welfare State in 1906 and the creation of the NHS in 1946. Both of these have seen patient care radically alter as a result. For the first time, the government took responsibility for the health and well-being of its citizens.		
Key Knowledge		
11	The Creation of the Welfare State	The early 20 th Century saw government attitudes to poverty change as the Liberal Party introduced a series of laws aimed at helping the poor, and in turn, improve their health. This included: Free School Meals Act (1906), the Old Age Pensions Act (1908) and the National Insurance Act (1911). All of these mark the foundations of the Welfare State.
12	The National Insurance Act of 1911	The National Insurance Acts of 1911 and 1912 were laws aimed at providing assistance to anyone who became unemployed or sick. The aim was to provide them with payments so they could continue to support their family during troubled times. It is still in operation today.
13	The Beveridge Report of 1942	The Beveridge Report marks a major moment in patient care. Written during the Second World War by William Beveridge, it identified five problems facing Britain. One of these was a "battle against disease" and advocated a new National Health Service to provide free health care to every citizen of the United Kingdom.
14	The Creation of the NHS in 1946	The National Health Service Act was passed in 1946 by a Labour government led by Clement Atlee. For the first time ever, every British citizen had the right to free medical treatment and all doctors, nurses, dentists, opticians and pharmacists were brought together to work for the NHS. It was to be government run and financed.

Key Words and Definitions

Leper	A person suffering from leprosy (a contagious disease that affects the skin)
Alms	Money or food given to poor people
Reformation	The ending of the Catholic Church in England in the 16th Century and the establishment of the Church of England and Protestantism as the State religion
Dissolution	The action of formally ending or dismissing an assembly, partnership or official body
Royal Charter	A written grant by the monarch (involving money) to establish an official body (e.g. hospital)
Endowed	To give an income or property to (usually in death)
Philanthropist	A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money
Welfare State	A system whereby the state undertakes to protect the health and well-being of its citizens, especially those in financial or social need, by means of grants, pensions, and other benefits

Knowledge Organiser: Development of Public Health

Summary: This section of the medicine topic considers how public health has developed and changed over time; it focuses particularly on who took responsibility for the health of the public. The time periods examined are the medieval period, the 16th and 17th centuries, the 18th and 19th centuries, and the 20th century.



Medieval Period

Summary

The medieval period is one that is characterised by poor public health. This was particularly evident in medieval towns compared to rural areas. Mortality was higher in the towns, people lived closer together and lived alongside their animals and their own filth. However, there were genuine attempts to improve the health of people.

Key Knowledge

1	Case Study of Coventry	Coventry is a good example of a medieval town as it was an unhygienic town but it did also make concerted attempts to improve the health of the town. In 1421, the mayor proclaimed that every man had to clean the street in front of his house. Waste collection services are recorded in 1420. It also records designated waste disposal locations outside the city. The council banned disposal of waste in the River Sherbourne and in 1421, it banned all latrines from being built on rivers.
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16th and 17th Centuries

Summary

The period of the 16th and 17th centuries is still one where the majority of towns were still incredibly dirty and areas where epidemics would often break out. It could be characterised as one that again sees a limited attempt to deal with public health but that would be wrong. The period can also be seen as one where attempts were made to clean up towns but the results were limited.

Key Knowledge

2	Tudor Period (1485 to 1603)	The Tudors attempted to improve public health. Henry VIII passed a law preventing slaughterhouses being built in towns. In 1532, he also passed a law allowing councils to impose taxes to build sewers; few places did. In 1547, people were banned from urinating in courtyards of Royal Palaces. Elizabeth I was said to have had a bath at least once a month.
3	Great Fire of London (1666)	After the Great Fire of London in 1666, an act of Parliament was passed insisting that London will be rebuilt in specific ways. Buildings were to be built from stone and streets were made wider. It is argued as a result, London was a healthier place. However, in 1690, laws were passed about the cleaning of streets in London suggesting they needed it still.

18th and 19th Centuries

Summary

Usually the 18th and 19th century is associated with a period where advancements are made regarding medicine. Yet, regarding Public Health this is a period where it could be argued things deteriorated even further in towns and cities. However, there are some individuals that made concerted attempts to improve the towns in what ways they could.

Key Knowledge

4	Impact of Industrialisation	In the nineteenth century, many people moved to the cities to live and to find employment. The impact was that cities such as Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham grew incredibly quickly to house the growing populations.
5	Government's Laissez-Faire Approach	The government followed a policy of laissez-faire meaning it was not the government's responsibility to regulate things like working conditions, houses, transport. As a result, working class housing in industrial cities were poor. The life expectancy of a labourer in Leeds was just 17.
6	Edwin Chadwick	Edwin Chadwick (EC) was a member of the Poor Law Commission, set up as a consequence of the Poor Law Reform Act 1834. He became convinced people were poor because of ill-health rather than idleness and advocated improvements to public health. He published a report called "Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population" in 1842. He became an influential member of the 'Clean Party' which pushed for government action to improve conditions in towns.
7	Public Health Acts (1848 to 1875)	After the Cholera epidemic of 1848, the Public Health Act was passed. This allowed councils to improve conditions in their own towns if they were prepared to pay for it. Further laws would be passed such as Sanitary Act 1866, the Artisans Dwellings Act 1875, and the Public Health Act of 1875. The government had abandoned laissez-faire as they started taking responsibility for public health.
8	Case Study: Sir Titus Salt	Titus Salt owned many factories in Bradford and was a big employer but Bradford was very poor. He tried to help the unemployed but setting up soup kitchens. He is significant when he took his factories out of Bradford and built them in Saltaire but also housing and amenities for his employers in order that they may live happier, healthier lives.
9	Case Study: Birmingham	Throughout the 1840s and 1850s, the government became more involved in public health. Perhaps the best example of this is Birmingham in the 1870s. In 1873, when Joseph Chamberlain became mayor he enacted a policy called 'municipal socialism'. The council borrowed £2 million to buy the gas and waterworks and then used profits to pay for improvements to the city.

20th Century

Summary

The conditions of the poor would come into sharp focus at the start of the 20th century when not enough volunteers could be found for the army to fight in the Boer War. From this point there is a marked shift in the role of government with regards to public health. The policy of laissez-faire was replaced by an acceptance that it was the role of government to ensure people live healthy lives.

Key Knowledge

10	Social Reformers	The reasons why people were poor were finally exposed in the early 20th century by two key philanthropists. Charles Booth and Seebohm Rowntree studied the poor in London and York, respectively, and found that people were poor due to no fault of their own. Reasons such as unemployment, sickness and old-age put people into poverty.
11	Housing Act (1919)	Following the First World War, the Housing Act of 1919 promised 500,000 homes "Fit for Heroes", but only half were built. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s there were subsidies for building council houses, and acts of parliament demolished slum properties. The rise of the council house had started.
12	New Towns	The next major development in government influencing public health was the creation of new towns. Examples of these include Milton Keynes and Telford. These towns were purposely-built and with better planning of houses, roads and public spaces. The reaction to these has been mixed in that some criticise them for being too false and unorganic in their construction.
13	Campaigns to Improve Health	The emphasis has moved now to prevention with regards to public health and providing information to people on how to live their lives in a healthy way. These government campaigns include fitness and healthy eating campaigns such as "5-a-day".

Key Words and Definitions

Mortality	Death
Industrialisation	The development of industry in a country
Laissez-Faire	The policy of leaving things to take their course, without interfering
Poor Law Commission	The Poor Law Commission was an organisation set up to administer poor relief after the passing of the Poor Law in 1834
Idleness	Laziness
Amenities	A desirable or useful feature or facility of a building or place
Socialism	A political and economic policy that advocates that the means of production should be owned by the community as a whole
Philanthropist	A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money
Social Reformer	Philanthropists in the early 20th century who advocated social reform to help the poor

Knowledge Map: Conflict and Upheaval 1337 – 1381: 1. Life in the 14th Century

Summary: The Norman Conquest of England in 1066 had started a process of change for English society that had a considerable impact upon every aspect of people's lives. Fundamentally, England in the 14th Century [1300s] was an agricultural society based upon the open-field system of farming. The wool trade would come to be a major source of revenue for the country. Society was very structured and rigidly controlled through the feudal system and the Church would have an all-encompassing role to play in people's lives. Women were seen as subordinates of men

English Society in the 14th Century: Structure

Summary

The structure of society was based around the Feudal System and life was very different for the peasants in comparison to the nobility. The country had a prosperous agricultural system and prior to the Black Death the population was increasing.

Key knowledge

1.	Norman Conquest	In 1066 the Normans (from Normandy in France) had successfully invaded England.
2.	The Feudal System	The Feudal system organised land in England. It was a four-tier system involving the monarchy (at the top), the Nobles/Barons/Church, the Knights, and the Peasants. It worked by distributing land to the various classes in return for services and commitment.
3.	The King	At the top of the Feudal system. They gave the nobles land, justice and protection.
4.	Nobility	Below the King at the top of the Feudal System. Between them and the king they owned about 75% of the land in England. Senior churchmen were of equal status to them. There were about 200 of them.
5.	Knights	They were below the nobility in the Feudal system and there were about 1000 of them in the 14 th Century..
6.	Peasants	They made up the rest of the population and were at the bottom of the Feudal System. About 1/6 of the population were freemen but the majority of peasants were not. Peasants who were not free were also known as villeins, cottars and serfs.
7.	The Black Death	Arrived in England in 1348 and had a huge impact on society.
8.	Population	Before the Black Death the population of England was approximately 2.5 – 4 million. Around 90% of the population lived in the countryside.
9.	Agriculture	The vast majority of people worked in agriculture (farming).
10.	Open field system	The most common method of farming.
11.	Towns	They were rare. The only ones with a population of over 10, 000 were York and London.

The role of the Church

Summary

The church played an incredibly important role in life in the 14th Century and dominated every day life. After the Black Death the church began to face some challenges.

Key knowledge

12.	The Pope	The head of the Catholic Church. His authority was rarely challenged in the first part of the 14 th century.
13.	The Church	It was central to village life. Marriages, baptisms, burials, confession and the mass all took place here.

14.	Priests	Looked after the sick and the dying and would play important roles in villages and towns.
15.	Tithes	Taxes that supported the church and clergy. They were about 1/10 of annual produce or earnings.
16.	Education	Due to the need to perform administrative tasks the majority of educated men and women came from the church. There were about 17, 500 monks and nuns.
17.	Challenges to the Church	The Black Death led many to question why God had not stopped the spread of the disease. The Lollardy movement, founded by John Wycliffe challenged the supremacy of the church. They were declared to be heretics.

The Wool Trade

Summary

Many relied financially on the wool trade, and it had grown during the Medieval period to become the main export of England, with around 35,000 bags exported each year.

Key knowledge

18.	Flanders	The place where the majority of the wool trade took place with, especially in the first half of the 14 th century.
19.	Monopoly	This was where English wool merchants were given exclusive control over the trade of wool by Edward III in the 1350s. It allowed Edward to gain more taxes, but did cause some damage to the wool trade.
20.	Revenues	Revenues from the sale of wool financed war, in particular the Hundred Years' War. The industry was also responsible for large scale employment.

The role of women in the 14th century

Summary

The role of women was one of subordination to men, they were either the possession of their fathers or husbands. However they played a key role in everyday life.

Key knowledge

21.	Domestic roles	Most women worked in the fields, or in weaving, in addition to looking after their husbands and children. Women were not usually allowed to work in skilled jobs.
22.	Widows	Able to take control of their late husbands land and businesses so gained some independence.
23.	Wealthy women	Life was easier for rich women and they tended to live longer, however they were still expected to have children. They were often taught to read and write, but no further education.
24.	Nuns and abbesses	These would be the most well educated women, and abbesses held considerable power. However the Catholic Church still considered women to be weak and sinful.

Knowledge Map: Conflict and Upheaval 1337 – 1381: 2. The start of the Hundred Years War

Summary: The Hundred Years War was a series of military campaigns between the English and French kings. The first stage of the conflict began in 1337. Many factors contributed to this outbreak, some of which dated back many years. The main causes of the hostilities were the overseas possessions of the English, relations between France and Scotland, Isabella of France, Edward III's claim to the French throne and the trigger cause was the confiscation of Aquitaine.

Key people

Philip IV of France	King of France from 1285 – 1314. From 1314 – 1328 his three sons Louis X (1314 – 1316), Philip V (1316 – 1322) and Charles IV (1322 – 1328) succeeded him, but neither had a male heir.
Isabella of France	The only daughter of Philip IV of France. Isabella married Edward II of England in 1308.
Edward III	Became King of England in 1327 at the age of 14, after Isabella had Edward II imprisoned. Between 1327 – 1330 Isabella made most of the decisions on how to run the country. Edward III had a claim to the French throne.
Charles of Valois	Philip IV's brother.
Philip VI of France	Charles of Valois' son. Became king of France in 1328 after none of Philip IV's sons had a male heir. He was very popular in France.

Overseas possessions

Summary

Since 1066 the English had controlled a considerable amount of land in France, some of which was of great economic importance. This had long been a source of conflict between the two countries.

Key knowledge

1.	Gascony and Aquitaine	Gascony was a prosperous region in Aquitaine that the English controlled, that the French were unhappy about. France tried to confiscate it in 1294 and 1324.
2.	Treaty of Paris 1259	This confirmed that Gascony was a possession of the English kings. In return for this the English kings had to pay homage to the French king.
3.	Problems with the overseas possessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The English kings found paying homage to the French kings humiliating, especially as they had to do it each time there was a new king of France. The border of Gascony was not well defined. Some people in Gascony had been prosecuted (by the French king) for treason).
4.	Flanders	Both the English and French kings wanted to have influence in Flanders due to its importance in the wool trade. The English had more influence.
5.	The Auld Alliance	Agreed in 1295/6 between the French and the Scottish who were both worried about English expansion. It was a military alliance.
6.	Relations between England and Scotland	During the early 14 th century England and Scotland had fought wars over control of Scotland. From 1330 England became more determined to take control of Scotland which strengthened the Auld Alliance.

Edward III's claim to the throne and Philip VI's role

Summary

Edward III had a strong claim to the throne through his mother, Isabella, but did not try to pursue it in 1328. Philip VI was determined to assert the authority of the French kings which increased tension between England and France.

Key knowledge

7.	The Salic Law	In 1328 Edward III was the closest male blood relative of Charles IV of France when he died. However Isabella was very unpopular in France and it was feared there would a civil war in France so the ancient Salic Law was resurrected.
8.	Edward recognised Philip as king of France.	Edward III accepted this and did not pursue his claim to the French throne. He recognised Philip VI as his overlord for French possessions and paid homage to him in 1329 and 1331.
9.	The Battle of Halidon Hill	Tensions between England and Scotland increased in the 1330s. In 1333 the English won the Battle of Halidon Hill and placed Edward Balliol on the Scottish throne.
10.	King David II of Scotland	After a disagreement with the English, Philip VI offered refuge to King David II of Scotland. Philip viewed supporting Scotland as a way of weakening the English.
11.	French fleet at Normandy	In 1336 the French moved a fleet of assembled ships to the Normandy coast which meant the English felt threatened. France was richer than England and had a larger population.

The confiscation of Aquitaine

Summary

By this stage relations between England and France had seriously deteriorated, and the confiscation of Aquitaine triggered the outbreak of the first phase of the Hundred Years' war.

Key knowledge

12.	Robert, Count of Artois	Robert had been accused of forging documents and was now Philip VI's 'mortal enemy'. Edward offered Robert refuge in England. His return to France was demanded, but not granted.
13.	Confiscation of Aquitaine	In April 1337, Aquitaine was confiscated from the English due to Edward sheltering Robert and his general disobedience.
14.	Edward III's aims	Instead of seeking a diplomatic solution to the confiscation crisis Edward issued a clear challenge to Philip's claim to the French throne. In 1340 Edward formally assumed the title 'King of France'. Some historians believe Edward did want to become king of France, but others suggest that he simply hoped to achieve a military victory to confirm his possession of Aquitaine.

Key words

Homage	To publicly pay respect and acknowledge the feudal position.
Vassal	Someone who is given someone else's land, and is, in effect, a servant to them.
Duchy	An area of land that someone controls, but is owned by someone else.
The Salic Law	An ancient French law that stated that the throne could not descend through a female.

Summary:	The French had significantly more men, and resources than the English however the first phase of the Hundred Years' War was a success for the English. They won major victories at Sluys, Crecy, Calais and Poitiers as a result of the leadership of Edward III, and his son Edward the Black Prince, and their use of tactics including longbows and chevauchees.
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Alliances and tactics

Summary

At the outbreak of the hundred years war England had a financial disadvantage and had far fewer men. Therefore Edward III knew they would need to rely on alliances (which actually did little to help), and effective tactics. The English had an early success at the Battle of Sluys.

Key knowledge

1.	Alliance with the Holy Roman Emperor	The Holy Roman Emperor, Louis IV, indicated he would support the English.
2.	Alliance with Flanders	Recognised Edward as King of France. Did little to defence (ships and weapons) for Flanders in case of a French attack.
3.	The English Channel	Was being ravaged by French pirates which disrupted the bringing of supplies. The English needed to gain control of the Channel to be successful.
4.	The Battle of Sluys	24 th June 1340. This was a battle fought at the harbour of Sluys. The French fleet were stationed at Sluys, and outnumbered the English. However overwhelmed the French killing their generals and almost destroying their fleet.
5.	Consequences of the Battle of Sluys	Few thousand English casualties. 20,000 French casualties. The English captured the remaining French and took control of the English channel.
6.	Longbows	Used by the English (for the first time at the Battle of Sluys), and were far more effective than the crossbow the French favoured as they had a faster reload so twice as many could be used. Used successfully on land too.
7.	Chevauchees	Tactic used by the English on land where forces of mounted soldiers swept across the land, destroying property and pillaging. They enabled the English to gain resources and to destroy the morale of the French enemy. They were an extremely effective tactic for Edward III and his son Edward, the Black Prince.

The Battles of Crecy, Calais and Poitiers

Summary

Following the success at the Battle of Sluys and the subsequent chevauchees the English were also victorious at the Battles of Crecy, Calais and Poitiers. There were often significant gaps between battles as Edward had to return to England for financial reasons.

The Battle of Crecy – 1346 – English Victory			
		England	France
8.	Led by:	Edward III, supported by his son Edward the Black Prince	Philip VI
9.	Number	12000 - 16000 men	

The Battle of Crecy – 1346 – English Victory

		England	France
10.	Tactics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebuilt a bridge at Rouen to reach Crecy quicker than Philip expected. Defensive position on the slope which meant it was impossible for the French to outflank them. Used longbows to attack cavalry as they rode uphill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crossbowmen attacked Calvary tried to attack

The Battle of Calais – 1346 – 1347 – English Victory

		England	France
11.	Led by:	Edward III, and Edward the Black Prince	Philip VI
12.	Tactics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edward needed a secure port in France to receive supplies to reinforce the victory at Crecy, Calais was ideal. Used a siege to take control of Calais. Calais surrendered in August 1347 and Edward replaced inhabitants with English. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the siege attempted to supply Calais by sea but was blocked. Sent a relief force, but withdrew when they saw the strength of the English.

The Battle of Poitiers – 1356 – Massive English Victory

		England	France
13.	Led by	Edward, the Black Prince	John II, and his son Charles
14.	Number	6000 men	20,000 men
15.	Tactics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful chevauchees in southern and central France before. English were followed by the French. Met at Poitiers. Adopt a defensive position. Archers at front; cavalry at the back. Protected by hedgerow. English longbow fire destroyed cavalry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sent cavalry out first. Cavalry were destroyed by English longbow fire. captured.

The end of the first phase of the 100 years' war

Summary

After the Battle of Poitiers the fortune of the French deteriorated further and the sought to bring this phase of the war to an end.

Key knowledge

16.	Edward, the Black Prince	Had proven himself to be a significant English military leader.
17.	Charles, the Dauphin (heir)	
18.	The Treaty of Bretigny	After the peasants rebellion the French opened peace negotiations which ended with the Treaty of Bretigny.

Summary:	The Black Death was an outbreak of the plague that spread rapidly around the country (and Europe), it was characterised by a lack of medical knowledge and understanding of the spread. Approximately 1/3 of the population were killed which led to social, economic and cultural changes, which changed the social structure of the country.
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The arrival of the Black Death	
Summary	
The Black Death arrived in England in 1348, it had arrived from Asia, and was also spreading throughout Europe. At the time of its arrival England was a prosperous country, particularly as France and Scotland were subdued after England's successes in the 100 years' war. At the time there was little understanding of what the disease was caused by due to the lack of medical knowledge.	

Key knowledge		
1.	Melcombe Regis	In Dorset, and widely regarded as the port where a ship first arrived carrying a victim of the plague.
2.	Immediate impact	Created feelings of panic, suspicion, helplessness and outbreaks of violence. The plague was seen as a work of God.
3.	Contemporary views	People at the time had very little understanding of what caused the plague.
4.	Yersinia Pestis	The bacteria carried by rats that is believed today to have caused the plague.
5.	Bubonic plague	The most common strain of the plague during the Black Death. Name comes from buboes which were the swellings on the neck, armpits and groin. Attacked the nervous system. The mortality rate was about 50%.
6.	Pneumonic plague	Developed from the bubonic plague. Unlike the bubonic plague it was airborne. It had a mortality rate of almost 90% within two days.
7.	Septicaemic plague	Much rarer than the bubonic and pneumonic plague; it was even more lethal than the pneumonic plague.

The spread of the Black Death	
Summary	
The plague spread rapidly throughout the country, largely as a result of the lack of understanding of what caused it and the living conditions at the time.	

Key knowledge		
8.	Geographical spread	The plague initially spread through the South West of England, then from west to east, by July 1349 it had spread into the Midlands and north. In some century.
9.	Fleeing	Many tried to flee the plague which resulted in it spreading further.
10.	Ports	The plague spread quickly in coastal towns and villages due to the rats onboard the ships that docked.
11.	Living conditions	People lived in cramped, filthy conditions where little was done to improve conditions. This meant disease spread quickly, rats thrived and it would have been impossible to isolate the sick.
12.	Sewage	The rivers were filthy and were used to dump animal carcasses and other refuse which caused the plague to spread quickly.
13.	Summer of 1349	It was an extremely warm summer which accelerated the spread of the plague.

The Legacy of the Black Death – population decrease	
Summary	
A significant impact of the Black Death was the population decrease it caused, with approximately 1/3 of the population dying. This led to labour shortages which resulted in the peasants demanding higher wages and more rights. Attempts to limit this largely fell and played a role in causing the Peasants' Revolt 30 years later.	

Key knowledge		
14.	Impact on population	Historians estimate that between 25% - 60% of the population were killed by the Black Death. The most appropriate estimate is 1/3 of the population (approx. 1 million) died.
15.	Varied death rate	Some geographical areas were affected more than others. Peasants were affected more than the upper class, and there was a high death amongst the clergy.
16.	Consequences of population decrease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of farm labourers. This meant that the numbers of days worked on the farm decreased. Meant there were less crops produced. Peasants could move from manor to manor seeking the highest wages which undermined the Feudal System.
17.	Ordinance of Labourers	Introduced by the government in 1349 to control wage
18.	Statute of Labourers	Introduced in 1351 to reinforce the Ordinance of Labourers. It introduced punishments (although not strictly enforced) and was unpopular with peasants.

The Legacy of the Black Death – effects on survivors	
Summary	
The Black Death led to social, economic and cultural changes in society for the survivors.	

Key knowledge		
19.	Wages	Wages for peasants had started to increase in the early 1340s and increased rapidly after the Black Death.
20.	Rent	The lack of peasants to farm land increased their bargaining power which meant rents fell and the income of Lords decreased.
21.	Standards of living	Standards of living for peasants improved; they could farm the land for themselves. However the authorities were keen to retain the feudal system.
22.	Architecture	Became more simple.
23.	Art	Became more focused on death and punishment.
24.	Medical knowledge	Impact was limited; although greater attempts were made to understand sickness and improve hygiene.

Key words	
Great pestilence	This is what the Black Death was referred to by many at the time.
Contemporary	Someone/something from the time.
Clergy	People working in religious roles in the church.

Summary:	The Black Death had begun to stir discontent amongst the peasants, this combined with changing attitudes to religion and the unpopular Poll Tax led to peasants revolting and marching to London. Although the revolt failed and the immediate impact was negligible, in the longer term it hastened the decline of serfdom.
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Reasons for peasant discontent	
Summary	
The effects of the Black Death had transformed 14 th century society and left the peasants feeling emboldened and determined that the government should not end their new found freedom. Peasant discontent was also caused by changing attitudes towards religion; the reignition of the 100 Years and the introduction of the, extremely unpopular, Poll Tax.	

Key knowledge		
1.	The Church	The peasants had to work for free on church land which led to their own land being unfarmed. The view was that pre-plague conditions for peasants should be restored. This made the Church extremely unpopular with peasants.
2.	John Ball	Some members of the Church also began to challenge the ideas and believed in ideas of equality. John Ball was the most prominent priest who preached about equality. In 1366 he was removed from his post in Colchester, and travelled around the country delivering sermons that challenged the authority of the church. He was imprisoned a number of times. He was very popular with peasants.
3.	French Wars	the next decade saw England lose many of the gains made in the early stages. Both the Black Prince, and Edward III died, so Richard II became king, he was only 10 years old. The military defeats in the 100 and they were running out of money to fight.
4.	Poll Tax	Introduced to raise money to fund the wars. The first very unpopular. A second Poll Tax was introduced in 1379, and a third in 1380. Many people refused to pay and hid from the tax collectors.
5.	Tax collectors	In 1381 the government sent out collectors to investigate and identify those who refused to pay. This made an already tense situation worse.

Wat Tyler and the events of May – June 1381	
Summary	
The arrival of tax collectors in Essex led to a series of revolts which culminated with the peasants arriving in London on 12 th June 1381.	

Key knowledge		
6.	The villages of Fobbing, Corringham and Stanford.	On May 31 st 1381 Thomas Bampton arrived in Essex to investigate the shortfall of taxes in the villages of Fobbing, Corringham and Standord. When the villagers of Fobbing refused to pay the taxes Bampton riots broke out leading to Bampton fleeing and 3 of his derks being killed.
7.	Spread of revolts	Following events in Fobbing revolts spread across Essex, with peasants planning to march to London to confront the king. Peasants from Norfolk and Suffolk joined, and the actions of notorious tax collector, John Legge, prompted revolts in Kent.

8.	Rochester Castle	On 6 th June peasants from Essex and Kent forced the surrender of Rochester Castle, freeing prisoners.
9.	Wat Tyler	On 7 th June the revolting peasants reached Maidstone, Tyler the peasants marched to Canterbury where they
10.	12 th June	Thousands of peasants had arrived at Mile End, and thousands were in Blackheath, both in London. The king and his advisers had taken refuge in the Tower of London.
11.	13 th June	The peasants crossed London Bridge and attacked Marshalsea prison and destroyed the Savoy Palace. Many Flemish immigrants were murdered.
12.	14 th June	Richard II met the peasants at Mile End and agreed to their demands. However on the same day a different mob of peasants gained access to the Tower of London and murdered the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Chancellor, Simon Sudbury.
13.	15 th June	Richard II met the peasants again, and Wat Tyler spoke to him in a rude manner, making demands in excess of what had been agreed the previous day. Tyler was killed in an argument. With no leader, and general confusion, the peasants surrendered and the revolt ended.

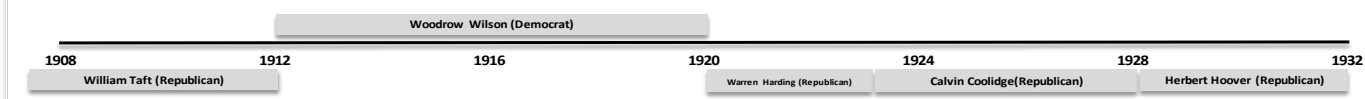
The significance of The Peasants' Revolt	
Summary	
The Peasants' Revolt did not change much in the day to day life of the peasants (bar the abandonment of Poll Tax), but in the longer term contributed to the decline of Serfdom. It had a significant impact on the 100 Years' War.	

Key knowledge		
14.	Richard's broken promises	Richard stated that he did not approve of the rebels, and significant figures were arrested and executed, including revolt. Peasants were ordered to return to work as before, and very little changed, although the government did reflect on the causes and the role of corrupt royal officials.
15.	Poll Tax	Poll Tax was abolished.
16.	Control of wages	Villeins and workmen were worse off as Lords once again sought to control wages.
17.	Decline of Serfdom	more aware of their value and hastened the decline of serfdom. In the longer term the position of peasants did improve.
18.	Effects on the 100	Had a significant impact. The lack of poll tax meant efforts were made to reduce the military involvement. In 1389 a truce was signed at Leulinghen. Most people in England saw the war with France as unwinnable.
19.	Richard II	his authority enhanced, he faced further problems in the 1380s and 1390s and was deposed by Henry Bolingbroke in 1399. Richard died in captivity in 1400.
20.	Success in France	English control.

Key words	
Serfdom	Peasants who were bound to their Lords and had very little freedom.

Knowledge Organiser: USA 1910 - 1929 (The Constitution and the Economic Boom)

Summary: This section of the topic deals with two key factors that have to be understood as they provide the foundations for the entire depth study. An understanding of the American Constitution is important as you need to know how the country is run and by whom. The election results during this period help explain later elements of the course such as immigration and race. The Economic Boom throughout the 1920s is the backdrop to the whole period where on the surface, the US appears to prosper but on closer analysis, it is not everyone.



US Constitution

Summary

The US system of government is a democracy in which the three pillars of the constitution are all voted for by the people. The system operates on a separation of power between the President, the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Key Knowledge

1	The Constitution	The rules and laws by which the American system of government operates. There are three main elements to the system: the office of President, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The system is based on no one aspect able to gain too much power.
2	Political Parties	There are two main political parties in the US: The Republicans and the Democrats. The Republicans tend to have policies considered right-wing; the Democrats are considered more left-wing.
3	President	These are the Executive in the Constitution and are elected by the people every four years. No president can serve more than two-terms. Presidents have always come from the two main political parties.
4	Congress	Congress has to agree all laws. It is made up of two houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Congressmen is the term for a member of the House of Representatives and are elected every two years. Senators are elected every six years. There are two senators from each state.
5	Supreme Court	The Supreme Court sits above both the President and the Congress and is the highest court of the land. The Supreme Court has the power to declare a law unconstitutional. The main job of the Supreme Court is to protect the constitution.

Causes of the Economic Boom

Summary

The Economic Boom of the 1920s is the key feature of this period of American History. The decade of the 1920s is called the "Roaring 20s" because of it. The Economic Boom needs to be understood to understand the whole period and why there is so much conflict and so much contrast in it.

Key Knowledge

12	Natural Resources	The USA had an abundance of natural resources which would provide the foundations for an economy to grow. This included steel, coal, iron and oil; as well as foods such as wheat and maize.
13	Impact of the First World War	The First World War saw the US come out as the world's leading economy because the Allies relied so heavily on them during the conflict for food and supplies. It also saw technology advance during this war.
14	Henry Ford and the Assembly Line	Henry Ford's assembly line would be a key invention that saw the explosion of mass production in the US. The key principle of it was to speed up production of the car by assigning workers to individual roles in the production rather than assembling the whole thing.
15	Mass Production and Consumer Goods	Mass production of consumer goods was the backbone of the US economic boom. It was a new growth market with goods such as cars and radios being made. Mass production made goods cheaper and more affordable for ordinary people.
16	New Technologies	New technologies were also another aspect to the economic boom. The new technologies were generally associated with a new source of power: electricity. Goods such as vacuum cleaners, cookers, refrigerators and washing machines became everyday ordinary goods.
17	Confidence and Credit	What sustained the economic boom was also the availability of cheap credit for ordinary people. It gave people the means to buy usually unobtainable luxuries such as cars through monthly installments.
18	Republican Presidents	The policies of the Republican Presidents throughout the 1920s only encouraged economic growth. Their policies of tax cuts and tariffs on foreign goods were added to an overall laissez-faire approach to business.

US Presidents 1908 to 1932

Summary

From 1908 to 1932 there were seven elections, but only six different Presidents as Woodrow Wilson was elected twice. All presidents were either Republican or Democrat but, importantly, through the key years of the 1920s all the presidents were Republican.

Key Knowledge

6	1908 to 1912	President: William Taft (Republican)
7	1912 to 1920	President: Woodrow Wilson (Democrat)
8	1920 to 1924	President: Warren Harding (Republican)
9	1923 to 1928	President: Calvin Coolidge (Republican)
10	1928 to 1932	President: Herbert Hoover (Republican)
11	1932 to 1945	President: Franklin D. Roosevelt (Democrat)

Keywords

Constitution	The rules by which a country is run
Republican Party	A more right-wing political party in America
Democratic Party	A more left-wing political party in America
Economic Boom	A period of significant and rapid growth in a country's GDP (Gross Domestic Product)
Mass Production	The production of large quantities of a good using automated machinery
Consumer Goods	Goods and products bought and used by consumers for domestic use
Credit	The ability of a customer to obtain goods or services before payment, based on the trust that payment will be made in the future.
Laissez-Faire	In French it means "let them do" and is the policy of leaving things to take their own course, without interfering.
Tariffs	A tax or duty to be paid on a particular class of imports or exports.

Knowledge Map: USA 1910 - 1929 (Intolerance America in the 1920s)

Summary: This section of the subject deals with the intolerance that certain key groups experienced. There are two main critical areas that are both very sensitive: immigration and racial tension. The topic requires us to look closely at how immigrants were treated in America in the 1920s and why they faced such hostility. Equally, we also need to look closely how Black Americans were treated and, again, why they faced such institutionalised racism. These two groups provide a good contrast to the apparent "Roaring 20s" that the economic boom appeared to suggest.

Intolerance of Immigrants

Summary

The USA is a country that has been built on immigration but during the 1920s this attitude seemed to change. Rather than embracing immigrants, many people turned against them and blamed them for many of the problems in American society.

Key Knowledge

1	Open Door Policy	During the 19th Century, the government followed an Open-Door Policy to immigration. They actively encouraged mass immigration in order to populate the country.
2	Mass Immigration	Between 1871 and 1910, over 21 million people fled Europe and emigrated to the US. This mass immigration had an effect on the American people already in the US, especially as 10 million arrived between 1900 and 1910.
3	Changes Attitudes	The growth of mass immigration changed attitudes to immigration in America. Where immigrants moved to cities, ghettos developed based around people's original country of origin. Many people feared that these 'new' immigrants would take jobs and work for low wages.
4	WASPs	For many in America in the 1920s, the ideal citizen was a WASP - white, Anglo-Saxon and Protestant. Immigrants from Asia were not white, while many Europeans were Catholics, Greek Orthodox or Jewish.
5	Government Restrictions	As a consequence of changing attitudes to immigrants, the Republicans introduced various measures to restrict immigration which got increasingly stricter throughout the 1920s. Many Republican politicians campaigned successfully using anti-immigrant rhetoric.
6	Americanisation	Along with government restrictions on immigration, the government introduced measures to Americanise immigrants with such events as 'Americanisation Day' which required immigrants to re-affirm their loyalty to the USA.

The Red Scare: the Fear of Communism

Summary

The changing attitude towards immigrants was greatly fuelled by a fear of communism. Communism is an extreme political view that had established itself in Russia and was potentially taken route in Eastern Europe and many Americans feared its influence arriving in America.

Key Knowledge

6	Xenophobia	Xenophobia is a dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries. This attitude was displayed towards 'new' immigrants and manifested itself in a number of ways.
7	Communism	Communism is a political theory created by Karl Marx in the 19th Century where all property is owned by the state and all work for the state and for the good of the state. This theory became reality in 1917 in Russia following the Bolshevik revolution of 1917.
8	The Red Scare	The Red Scare was an almost hysterical reaction by Americans to the events surrounding the Russian Revolution of 1917. The communist government removed the Russian royal family by revolution and many Americans felt that immigrants brought with them extreme political views such as anarchism and radicalism.
9	Increase in Strikes	From 1919, there were an increasing number of strikes that took place across America that fuelled peoples' fears of communism. The most famous of these was in Seattle in 1919 by a group called the IWW - Industrial Workers of the World - a name that had a suggestion of communism.
10	Anarchist Activities	In 1919 there was a series of bombings by extreme anarchist groups who were anti-government. The bombings were an attempt to prevent the government from functioning properly.
11	Palmer Raids	The Attorney-General of the US, Mitchell Palmer, believed that communists were plotting a revolution and had even infiltrated government. In May 1920, he sanctioned a series of raids against suspected communists. They were illegal, and 6000 suspected communists were arrested and several hundred Russian immigrants were sent back to Russia.
12	Sacco and Vanzetti	The trial of Sacco and Vanzetti in May 1920 is an example of the prejudice and injustice many immigrants in America faced. They were charged with, and found guilty, of murder despite the evidence suggesting otherwise.

Intolerance of Race

Summary

Slavery had been made illegal in the United States in 1863 during the Civil War. Yet, in some Southern States in the US, tension between the different communities remained with white people trying to enforce their views and power on black Americans. This intolerance stems from these institutionalised racist attitudes.

Key Knowledge

13	The Southern States and Slavery	The Southern States of the US were once slave states. They had used slaves to farm crops such as tobacco and cotton. In 1863, slavery was made illegal and many black Americans settled in these states. Despite this, many of the old attitudes towards black Americans remained and life was intolerable.
14	Jim Crow Laws	The most obvious attempt by white Americans to reassert their dominance were the Jim Crow Laws. These laws segregated white and black Americans in schools, hospitals, parks, swimming pools, libraries and many other areas of society. They were based on the principle 'equal but segregated' but this was never the case.
15	Ku Klux Klan (KKK)	Following the end of slavery in the 1860s, a group called the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) was formed. Its aim was to terrorise black people. This group saw a sharp rise in its membership from 1915.
16	Black Reaction: Migration	Many black people reacted to the intolerance they faced by choosing to move away from the Southern States by migrating north. In the years following 1910, many moved to find a better life in a more tolerant north. This was called the 'Great Migration'.
17	Black Reaction: the NAACP and UNIA	Another way black Americans fought the intolerance was to form organisations that campaigned for equality. The two main groups were the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) and the UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association).

Intolerance of Religion

Summary

Along with racial intolerance existing in the southern States of the US, there was widespread religious intolerance. The Southern States were very religious and did not tolerate views that questioned their Christian beliefs. In the 1920s, these were beginning to be challenged.

Key Knowledge

18	The Bible Belt	The Southern States that had once been slave states also form an area of America known as the Bible Belt. These states were very religious and viewed themselves as righteousness and God-fearing Christians. These states include Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee.
19	The Monkey Trial	In the 1920s, these Bible Belt states saw many challenges to their fundamentalist Christian beliefs but none more obvious than when John Scopes challenged the law in Tennessee that did not allow the teaching of evolution. This would become known as the Monkey Trial.

Keywords

Immigration	The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.
Ghettos	Communities in America in the 1920s that formed around immigrants' countries of origin.
WASPs	"White, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant" Americans who feared immigration would undermine American life.
Xenophobia	The dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.
Communism	A political theory where property is owned by the state and all members of the state work for the good of the state.
Bolshevism	Another word for communism. Named after the Russian Revolutionary party of 1917, the Bolsheviks.
Anarchism	A belief in the abolition [removal] of government and the organisation of society on a voluntary basis.
Segregation	The enforced separation of different racial groups in a country.
Fundamentalism	A form of a religion that upholds belief in the strict, literal interpretation of the Bible.

Knowledge Map: USA 1910 – 1929 3. Crime and Corruption

Summary:	This section of the subject continues to deal with the idea that the 1920s were not ‘roaring’ for all. It explores the period of Prohibition (where alcohol was illegal), it requires us to look at the reasons Prohibition was introduced and how far the aims of it were achieved. It shows prohibition leading to corruption and violence in the cities of the USA, at the hands of gangsters; in some cases whole cities were controlled by them. However not only did people see cases of corruption in the cities, they also saw it in the federal government under the presidency of Warren Harding. The feeling grew that morals had deteriorated in the USA and that many people were prepared to break the law.
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Reasons for Prohibition

Summary

During the 19th Century there had been many groups in the USA who had supported the idea of prohibiting the sale of alcohol. Momentum had been building up with the issue and in 1919 the manufacture, sale and transportation of alcohol was banned.

Key knowledge

1.	The Volstead Act	The 18 th Amendment of the American Constitution which was the complete ban on the manufacture, sale and transportation of alcohol. Passed in Congress in 1919 and in place from 1920.
2.	1906 - 1929	Between these years 26 states in the USA passed laws to limit the sale of alcohol. These were mainly in the South and West. In addition to this many other states were divided into ‘wet’ and ‘dry’ districts.
3.	The Women’s Christian Temperance Union	Temperance is an anti – alcohol movement. They believed that alcohol was the root of sin and evil; they argued there were clear links between the consumption of alcohol and domestic abuse.
4.	The Anti – Saloon League	Also saw alcohol as the root of sin and evil. Believed Prohibition would strengthen the traditional values of the American people. Printed anti drinking leaflets, lobbied businessmen and Congressmen.
5.	First World War	Many brewers were of German origin and when the USA declared war on Germany in 1917 many argued the sale and consumption of alcohol was unpatriotic.

Life under Prohibition

Summary

Prohibition had been intended to bring about “a new era of clear thinking and clean living”; increase worker’s productivity; reduce crime and violence; and improve people’s health. However it simply drove drinkers and drinking underground leading to a huge increase in organised crime.

Key knowledge

6.	Smuggling	People could smuggle alcohol in from Europe, Mexico, Canada and the Caribbean. The USA had more than 30,000 km of coastline and land borders to guard, and so it was difficult to stop.
7.	Bootlegging	Bootleggers were people who illegally made and sold alcohol. The illegal alcohol they made and sold was known as moonshine and was often poorly made.
8.	Speakeasies	Speakeasies were illegal bars where people could go to get alcohol.
9.	Health	Deaths from alcoholism fell by 80% however by about 1926 about 50,000 people had died from poisoned alcohol.

10.	Enforcement	Prohibition was enforced by prohibition agents . However there were never more than 2,500 agents for the whole country making it impossible. Many prohibition agents were corrupt and accepted bribes from gangsters. Most Americans were prepared to break the prohibition law.
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Organised Crime

Summary

There were criminal gangs before Prohibition but the 1920s saw a growth in their power.

Key knowledge

11.	Gangsters	Organised gangs of criminals established themselves to supply and distribute alcohol. When faced with competition they would violently ‘takeover’ their rivals.
12.	Al Capone	His links to the crook Johnny Torrio led him to work his way up to become the Mob boss for the whole of Chicago. He had more than 200 of his rivals killed from 1925 – 1929.
13.	St. Valentine’s Day Massacre	On 14 February 1929 Capone’s gang (dressed as policemen) gunned down 7 members of the rival Moran gang. This horrified the people of Chicago and made them realise gangsters weren’t glamorous.

Corruption

Summary

Just as there were examples of corruption in towns and cities there were examples of corruption in the government.

Key knowledge

14.	Warren Harding	Republican. Elected president in 1920 after promising a return to ‘normalcy’
15.	The Ohio Gang	Harding’s cabinet, made up of his friends and colleagues, many of whom were from Ohio. Number of them used their position for their own financial gain.
16.	Tea Pot Dome Scandal	Albert Fall (a key member of Harding’s cabinet) leased government oil fields (which were supposed to be specifically for the navy) to his wealthy friends in exchange for huge bribes.

Key words

Prohibition	Making the manufacture, sale and transportation of alcohol illegal.
Wet	Areas where alcohol was legal.
Dry	Prohibiting the sale or consumption of alcohol.
Corruption	Abuse of a government position for personal gain.

Knowledge Map: USA 1910 – 1929 4. Popular entertainment

Summary:	There were rapid social changes in the USA and this corresponded with huge changes and developments in popular entertainment. It was revolutionised by radio and cinema. Music went through a transformation with the development of Jazz which in turn led to new styles of dance. Dancing and dance clubs thrived in the speakeasy culture. The advances in the role of women meant there was an increase in female stars.
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Cinema	
Summary	
Cinema was already well established in America in 1910 and the popularity increased hugely between 1910 – and 1929. Cinema was the fourth largest industry in the country.	

Key knowledge		
1.	Number of cinemas	By 1910 there were more than 8,000 cinemas. This figure rose to 17,000 in 1926 and 303,000 by 1930.
2.	Reasons for the increase in popularity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People had more leisure time and disposable income. • Cheap ticket prices. • Films were a form of escapism. • Improved transport meant cinemas were more accessible. • People wanted to go and see their favourite 'stars' in movies.
3.	Silent movies	Until 1927 movies were silent, although they were often accompanied by live musicians, and sometimes sound effects. Films would range from comedies to romances to Westerns and biblical stories.
4.	The Jazz Singer	Released in 1927, this was the first 'talkie'. It was made using the Warner Bros' Vitaphone system with a disc with a sound recording that played alongside the movie. It starred Al Jolson. The success of this quickly caused other film companies to do the same.
5.	Hollywood	By 1915 the majority of films were made in the Los Angeles area. Paramount, Warner Bros, RKO and Columbia all had studios in Hollywood. It was the ideal location as it had deserts and mountains and a warm, dry climate most of the year.
6.	The Hays Code	Some people were shocked by the morality of some films so Hollywood set up the Hays Code. It banned screen nudity, limited the length of screen kisses and stated murder and arson must be shown as evil.

Movie stars	
Summary	
As a result of the popularity of cinema film stars became celebrities and demanded more money. The Oscars were introduced in 1928 to highlight achievement in the film industry.	

Key knowledge		
7.	Rudolph Valentino	Most famous film was the Sheik. He died suddenly in 1926 – 50,000 people attended his funeral and several women committed suicide.
8.	Clara Bow	Was given the nickname 'The It Girl', and was seen as a sex symbol. Women would want to copy her hair, make up and fashion.
9.	Charlie Chaplin	British immigrant famous for his physical comedies. He starred in silent movies and was one of the most famous people in the world in the 1920s.
10.	Buster Keaton	Wrote, directed and acted in his own films as well as performing his own stunts.

Changes in popular music	
Summary	
The 1920s is often known as the Jazz Age because the popular music at the time. It was originally performed by black artists. Throughout the decade Jazz music was played in clubs and on the radio and gramophone	

Key knowledge		
11.	Jazz music	Originated from black slaves. They used washboards, cans and percussion. By changing the beat and creating particular rhythms, it became Jazz. Musicians often made it up as they went along.
12.	Popularity of Jazz	Jazz became popular with young middle class white Americans, in particular flappers. As black Americans migrated North Jazz music spread around the country.
13.	The Cotton Club	Special clubs devoted to Jazz were started in cities such as Chicago and New York. Many were used as covers for speakeasies. The most famous was the Cotton Club in Harlem, New York.
14.	Attitudes towards Jazz music	Some conservatives were anti Jazz music and some venues prohibited the public performance of it. It was described as 'harmful and dangerous and its influences are wholly bad.'
15.	Jazz Artists	The most famous was Louis Armstrong. He was born in New Orleans and moved to Chicago in 1922. Duke Ellington's orchestra were the 'house band' at the Cotton Club. Bessie Smith was a famous female jazz performer.
16.	Radio	Radio replaced the gramophone as the way to hear music. KDKA in Pittsburgh was the first radio station in 1920. NBC was the first national radio station in 1926. There were 60,000 radios in US homes in 1910 and 10 million by 1929, reaching an audience of 50 million people.

Dancing	
Summary	
There were a number of Jazz inspired new dances. They were less formal and more carefree.	

Key knowledge.		
17.	New dances	The Charleston was one of the most well known. Other new ones were the Black Bottom, Lindy Hop, and Monkey Glide.
18.	Attitudes to new dances	These new dances scandalised the older generation and many people viewed them as immoral.
19.	Dance Marathons	Dancers danced non stop for as long as possible and the last couple left standing claimed the prize money.

Key words	
Nickelodeons	Cheap cinemas (tickets cost a nickel).
Talkies	Films with sound recordings.
Speakeasies	Illegal bars people could go to for alcohol.

Knowledge Map: USA 1910 – 1929 5. The role of women

Summary:	During the early 20 th century, attitudes towards the role and status of women changed. The First World War played a key role in accelerating this, and women were able to adopt a new social and political position. Some women, known as flappers, embraced new fashions, and new social life and adopted a more independent lifestyle. However for many women there was little change in their status or employment opportunities.
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Women in the pre – war years

Summary

The lives of women in this role were very restricted and few women were independent from men.

Key knowledge

1.	Political role	Women were not allowed to play a part in politics and were only allowed to vote in a few states.
2.	Social role	It was thought to be unladylike for a woman to smoke, drink or play sports in public. A woman would be accompanied by a chaperone if she went out during the day or evening. Divorce and sex before marriage were very rare.
3.	Employment	Most middle and upper class women did not go out to work as they were expected to be mothers and housewives. The few who did work would be teachers or nurses. The few working class women who worked did low paid jobs like dress making or cleaning.
4.	Appearance	Women were expected to wear restrictive clothing consisting of tight – waisted, ankle – length dresses. They were discouraged from wearing make – up.

The changing role of women

Summary

The American entry into the First World War in 1917 provided greater opportunities for women in terms of employment. This then led to greater freedom for women and advances in politics.

Key knowledge

5.	The impact of the First World War	During the war 90,000 women enlisted into the US military serving in supporting roles such as clerks, radio operators, chemists, accountants and nurses. They also served in the Red Cross and Salvation Army, and worked as farm labourers. They did jobs traditionally done by men, such as heavy industry and transport. The war also encouraged greater freedom and women could smoke and drink in public and go out un-chaperoned.
6.	Female suffrage	Women's suffrage groups such as the North American Women Suffrage Association (formed in 1890) and the Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage (formed in 1913) had been campaigning for the vote, but had been unsuccessful. The First World War was a turning point and made their demands for political equality hard to resist.
7.	The 19 th Amendment	Became law in 1920. It was a federal law so gave women in all states the right to vote in national elections. However many women had little interest in politics.
8.	Women in political positions	In 1920 Jeanette Rankin represented Montana to be the first female Congressman. In 1924 Nellie Tayloe Rose of Wyoming became the first woman to be elected Governor of a state. In 1926 Bertha Knight Landes became the first female mayor of an American city, Seattle.

9.	Employment	More skilled and educated women were hired. 30% of employees in clerical office or sales positions were women. However women were paid less than men for the same job.
10.	Education	By 1928 women earned 39% of college degrees in America, up from 19% in 1900. However they still faced limited access to higher education in subjects like law and medicine.
11.	Other advances	The use of birth control was promoted for the first time in the 1920s. Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic in 1928. Pilots were traditionally men.

The Flapper lifestyle

Summary

Flappers were middle and upper class, young women who had more freedom than ever before. However they were seen as too extreme by many traditional groups.

Key knowledge

12.	Behaviour	Flappers would drive motor cars which gave them more freedom. They would behave in a more masculine way and smoke and drink in public, without chaperones. They would dance to Jazz music. They did not feel pressure to find a man, settle down, marry or have children.
13.	Appearance	They cut their hair short and wore make up. They wore short skirts and bright colours – sometimes their clothes would be more masculine, other times provocative. They wore revealing swimwear on public beaches.
14.	Joan Crawford	The most famous flapper. She kissed, drank, smoked and danced the Charleston in films. Women loved it and tried to copy her.
15.	Other flapper icons	Louise Brooks was a silent film star. She played flappers in a number of films. Clara Bow was seen as the leading 'sex symbol in the 1920s.
16.	Opposition to the flapper lifestyle	In many areas, especially rural areas where the Church still shaped people's attitudes, attitudes towards women did not change and flappers were not welcome. The President of Florida University said the low cut gowns and short skirts 'are born of the devil, they are carrying the present generation to destruction'. In some states women were arrested for wearing bathing costumes that were too revealing.

Key words

Chaperone	Being accompanied in public by an older man or woman.
Suffrage	The right to vote.
Enlisted	Joining up to the armed forces.
Anti – Flirt League	Formed by mothers to protest against the actions of their flapper daughters.

Knowledge Map: USA 1910 – 1929 6. The end of prosperity

Summary:	In October 1929, the American Stock Market on Wall Street crashed. This was due to long term problems with the US economy, together with over – speculation on the stock market which led to panic selling of shares, the collapse in share prices and the crash of the stock market. The effects were disastrous leading to a depression and high unemployment. The Roaring Twenties had come to an abrupt end.
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Long term problems with the US economy	
Summary	
Many Americans didn't actually benefit from the economic boom which meant that over time the numbers who could afford the goods decreased which led to overproduction and a falling demand for consumer goods. The policies of the Republicans meant that it was very difficult to sell these products abroad. The government and bankers ignored any warnings of difficulties within the economy.	

Key knowledge		
1.	Groups living in poverty: Black Americans	Black Americans faced discrimination so were often poor. They were the last to get jobs and the first to be sacked. They were also paid comparatively lower wages. In rural areas they worked as sharecroppers.
2.	Groups living in poverty: Immigrant	Immigrants often did the lowest paid jobs. They faced a lot of discrimination and could take years to work their way into better paid jobs.
3.	Groups living in poverty: Rural communities	Farming families were often large. Many lived in basic accommodation. Food prices fell during the 1920s which meant farmers were making less and less money so could not afford to pay their rent and lost their farms.
4.	Low wages	During the 1920s wages barely rose despite the fact that prices had increased during the First World War. It was difficult for workers to increase their pay.
5.	Unequal distribution of wealth	The richest 1% of Americans received a 75% increase in their disposable income, while the other 99% only saw a 9% increase. 80% of Americans had no savings at all and 50% lived below the poverty line. The richest 5% of Americans earned 33% of all the money.
6.	Over-production	Too many goods were being produced (especially in farming). This meant they couldn't be sold therefore became worth less.
7.	Inability to sell to Europe	The solution to over-production would have been to sell the goods abroad. However European countries owed the USA over \$10 billion dollars in loans which the USA insisted on them paying back so couldn't afford the products. The Fordney McCumber Act had led to foreign countries doing the same on American products.
8.	Fall in property prices	In Florida property owners had seen a huge increase in the value of property as speculators bought property to sell on for a huge profit. Many borrowed money to do this. In 1926 property prices fell sharply leaving many owners in negative equity.

Short term reasons	
Summary	
Over-speculation (where more and more Americans bought shares on the stock market as share prices kept rising) and the ability to buy shares using credit 'on the margin' were short term causes of the Wall Street Crash.	

Key knowledge		
9.	Over-speculation	In 1928 share prices didn't rise as much as in previous years which led to a (temporary) lack of confidence. When they began to rise again over speculation returned. By October 1929 the value of stocks had reached \$87 billion (compared to \$27 billion in 1925).

10.	Buying shares 'on the margin'	Many people bought shares using credit – this was called 'on the margin'. 75% of the purchase price of shares was borrowed which created artificially high prices. When prices began to fall problems set in.
11.	Panic selling	In the Autumn of 1929 some experts predicted the crash and started to sell shares. This caused share prices to fall and others rush to sell their shares.

The events of the Wall Street Crash		
Summary		
In October 1929 there was a complete collapse in prices of shares. This is known as the Wall Street Crash. These are main events of October 1929.		
Key knowledge		
12.	Sat. 19 th	3.5 million shares sold; prices fall.
13.	Monday 21 st	6 million shares changed hands; prices fell in the morning and rose in the afternoon.
14.	Tues 22 nd	Share prices rise slightly.
15.	Weds 23 rd	3 million shares are sold in the last hour of trading; more and more people are panic selling shares.
16.	Thurs 24 th	'Black Thursday'. 13 million shares are sold but there are no buyers. There is widespread panic.
17.	Friday 25 th	Top bankers decided to support the market and buy millions of shares for more than they are worth. Prices steady.
18.	Saturday 26 th	President Hoover assures people there is nothing to worry about.
19.	Monday 28 th	3 million shares sold in the last hour of trading. The banks stop supporting prices.
20.	Tuesday 29 th	'Black Tuesday'. The worst ever day on the stock market. Nearly 16.5 million shares have been traded. Shares have lost all value.

The effects of the Wall Street Crash.		
Summary		
There were severe consequences for the economy. It was followed by the Great Depression.		
Key knowledge		
21.	Unemployment	By the end of 1929 there were about 2.5 million unemployed. This continued to rise and within a few years there were 12 million unemployed.
22.	GNP	The Gross National Product fell by almost 50%.
	The Depression	Many banks went out of business; workforces were laid off; credit collapsed and loans were taken in. Farmers were hit terribly. Demand continued to fall and the economic problems got worse.

Key words	
Sharecroppers	Earning very small amounts working on others farms.
Poverty line	The amount of money needed to survive without charity/government support.
Fordney McCumber Act	In 1922 it placed tariffs (similar to taxes) on goods coming in from Europe to encourage Americans to buy American goods.
Negative equity	Owing more than the property is worth.

Knowledge Map: Germany 1919-1933 (Weimar)

Summary: This period of German history is a very turbulent and chaotic one as Germany struggles to come to terms with the impact of defeat in the First World War. It sees a series of political and financial instability both at the beginning of the period, and at the end. By 1933, the situation would be so dire in Germany you would see the rise of the extreme right-wing party: the Nazis. In January 1933, Hitler would become Chancellor of Germany, ending the Weimar Republic.

1918-23: Years of Crisis				1924-28: Years of Recovery				1928-33: Economic Depression							
Treaty of Versailles (1919); Spartacist Revolution (1919); Kapp Putsch (1920); Invasion of the Ruhr (1923); Hyperinflation (1923); Munich				Stresemann as Chancellor (1924); Rentenmark (1923/24); Dawes Plan (1924); Locarno Treaty (1925); League of Nations (1926)				1929 Wall Street Crash; Economic Depression (1929-33);							
1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
End of the First World War		1919-1933: Rise of the Nazi Party: Creation of Nazi Party; Munich Putsch (1923); Hitler in prison (1923-24); Mein Kampf (1924); Reorganisation of the Party (1924-28); Nazi Propaganda (1928-33); Election Gains (1928-32); Von Papen and Hindenburg deal (1933); Hitler becomes Chancellor (1933)													

1918-23: Years of Crisis

Summary

Following defeat in the First World War, Germany experiences years of political and economic turbulence, culminating in the French invading the Ruhr due to Germany not paying the reparations agreed at the Treaty of Versailles. The impact of the First World War cannot be underestimated. Perhaps the biggest impact is financial but the decision to make Germany a Republic caused huge political upheaval.

Key Knowledge

1	1914-1918: The Impact of the First World War	The First World War had a disastrous effect on Germany both politically and financially. Politically it saw Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicate his throne and Germany without a recognisable way of running the country. It would see the establishment of a democracy in Germany. Financially, the war destroyed the German economy and Germany would struggle financially in the upcoming years.
2	Treaty of Versailles (1919)	The Treaty of Versailles was the peace agreement between the Allies and Germany. It only increased Germany's problems after the war, especially financially. They agreed to pay £6600 million in reparations (compensation), agreed to the war guilt clause, lost various territories, and had its military devastated. It was simply an attempt to keep Germany weak politically, financially and militarily.
3	Weimar Republic created	Following the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II, Germany chose to remove its monarchy and replace it with a democracy. It established a parliament, a Chancellor and President and universal suffrage. The democracy was built on Proportional Representation which saw the number of seats assigned to a party according to their share of the vote nationally. This would often cause problems as no party ever had a majority.
4	Political Revolutions: Spartacists, Kapp and Munich	Due to establishment of a new democracy, many extreme parties took the opportunity to try and seize power by revolution [putsch]. The Spartacists were left-wing communists. The Kapp Putsch was a right-wing military attempt to seize power. The Munich Putsch was a right-wing revolution by the Nazis. All failed for different reasons.
5	Invasion of the Ruhr (1923)	In 1922, Germany failed to pay its reparations payments and France invaded the Ruhr to seize the equivalent value of the reparations but in raw materials such as coal and steel. Germany responded by going on strike meaning France could not take the materials as they were not being produced. 100 000 workers would be exiled by the Germans, and over 100 workers would be killed. It had huge economic consequences for Germany.
6	Economic Crisis and Hyperinflation	In order to end the crisis and get the economy going again, Germany took the decision to print money. The scale of the printing would get out of control and the country would enter a period of hyperinflation where the currency becomes devalued. At one point in November 1923, £1 would be worth 220 000 000 000 marks in Germany. It would be in this economic environment that the Nazis would attempt to seize power.

1923-28: Years of Recovery (Golden Years)

Summary

This period sees Germany recover from the turbulent years of 1918-23. Under the leadership of Gustav Stresemann, Germany recovered from the economic crisis of 1923 with the introduction of the Rentenmark. Most significantly though, the Dawes Plan enabled Germany's economy to start recovering. The reliance on American loans though would prove costly in 1929 when the US economy collapses following the Wall Street Crash. It is also a period where Germany's international reputation begins to recover.

Key Knowledge

7	Gustav Stresemann	Gustav Stresemann (GS) is credited with directing the recovery of the German economy. His willingness to accept Germany's circumstances, particularly the Treaty of Versailles, and his willingness to work collaboratively with other parties saw political stability return to Germany. Pre-1924 there had been 4 elections but between 1925 and 1928 there were none. This enabled him to change Germany's financial fortunes and restore their international reputation.
8	Rentenmark Introduced (1923-24)	GS would solve the problem of hyperinflation by restoring balance to the German economy. The introduction of a new currency, the Rentenmark, saw inflation reduce to normal levels.
9	Dawes Plan (1924)	Perhaps GS's most significant contribution to the recovery. The Dawes Plan borrowed large sums of money from the US which was then put into creating German businesses and kick-start the German economy by providing jobs and money. It worked as the German economy recovered well. By 1927 it was producing more steel than it had been pre-1914.
10	Locarno Treaty and League of Nations (1925-26)	The Locarno Treaty was signed by GS and was an international agreement that Germany would accept the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, particularly the loss of land. By doing this Germany would prove itself to be a peaceful nation and would be allowed to join the League of Nations suggesting equality once again with fellow countries such as Britain and France.

1928-33: Economic Depression

Summary

The collapse of the US economy following the Wall Street Crash in 1929 would have disastrous consequences for Germany. Due to the economic recovery being reliant on American loans, when they were recalled by the US the German economy collapsed. This saw huge unemployment (6 million by 1933) and would see the population begin to lose faith in democracy and the Weimar Republic. The political 'experiment' appeared to be a failure in Germany and many of the population turned to the more extreme left and right-wing parties to solve the economic crisis.

Key Knowledge

11	Wall Street Crash (1929)	The Wall Street Crash of 1929 is a major moment in world history because of the effect it had globally. The collapse of the US stock market would speak a global economic depression. The collapse of the US economy affected Germany more than any other country because of its reliance on US loans.
12	Economic Collapse (1929-33)	Due to its reliance on US loans and the US recalling those loans, saw the German economy collapse. Stresemann's warning that Germany was "dancing on a volcano" came true. The collapse in the economy saw unemployment rise in Germany from half a million in 1928 to 6 million in 1933. This was 25% of the German workforce.
13	Consequences of Collapse	The major consequence of the economic depression in Germany was that many people sought solutions to the problems they faced in extreme political parties. Parties such as the Nazis and Communists saw rises in the number of people who would vote for them because of their disillusionment with the Weimar Republic which had experienced a difficult 15 years. Eventually, it would be destroyed by the Nazi Party who found themselves the biggest party in the Reichstag in 1932.

1919-33: Rise of the Nazi Party

Summary

The Nazi Party was formed in 1918 after the First World War. It campaigned on far-right issues such as race, militarism and reversing the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler would come to dominate this party but it would be a stormy beginning it would become the largest political party in Germany in 1932. The early phases of the party are characterised by revolutionary tendencies but this would all change after 1924 and they would seek power legally.

Key Knowledge

14	Origins of the Party	The origins of the Nazi Party are in the German Workers Party (DAP). A right-wing party established by Anton Drexler after the war it advocated the reversal of the Treaty of Versailles, policies based around racism and military expansion. In 1920, Hitler would become its leader. In 1921, it was influential in the establishment of the SA.
15	Beliefs of the Party	In 1921, Hitler wrote the party's 25-point programme which outlined its political beliefs and would form the basis of its election campaigns right up until they achieved power in 1933. Examples of points: Point 1 - The uniting together of all Germans in a greater Germany.; Point 2 - Abolish of the Treaty of Versailles; Point 4 - Only fellow Germans to have right to be citizens [i.e. not Jews].
16	1924-28: Change of Direction	Originally, the Nazi Party wanted to achieve power by revolution but when that failed in 1923, Hitler, whilst in prison, considered a new direction. In his book, Mein Kampf, Hitler felt the Nazis would have a better opportunity to achieve power by being elected. It meant reorganising the party into a national party that used propaganda as a means to target specific areas of the country with their policies.
17	Nazi Propaganda and Election Gains	Nazi Propaganda was unlike other parties propaganda in that it targeted emotional messages to people rather than logical ones. Under the guidance of Joseph Goebbels, they targeted the unemployed and promised them "Bread and Work". This combined with Hitler's charismatic leadership saw millions of Germans vote for them over any of the other parties. By 1932 they had 230 seats in the Reichstag, more than any other party.
18	Von Papen and Hindenburg Deal	As a consequence of the election gains and the Nazis being the biggest party in the Reichstag, Hitler should have been offered the Chancellorship but due to his commitment to ending democracy, President Hindenburg was understandably reluctant. However, democracy could not work without the cooperation of the Nazis so they had to make him Chancellor but tried to limit his powers in doing so.

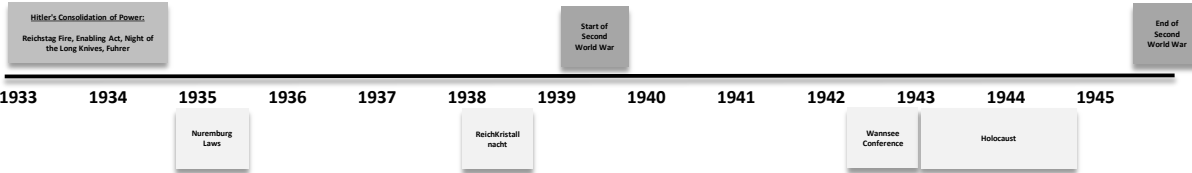
Keywords

Republic	A state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives; no monarchy.
Reparations	Payments to be made by Germany for their part in the First World War. Set at £6600 million.
Putsch	A violent attempt to overthrow a government.
Proportional Representation	An electoral system in which parties gain seats in proportion to the number of votes cast for them.
Reichstag	House in German Parliament.
Chancellor	Elected leader of German Reichstag. Usually leader of largest political party.
President	Elected Head of German Republic. Can dismiss Chancellor.
Communism	A political system of government in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.

Knowledge Map: Germany 1933-1945 (Nazi Germany)

Summary:

This part of the course looks at what life was like in Nazi Germany following Hitler becoming Chancellor in January 1933. It would be a turbulent 12 years in power which would see Hitler turn Germany from a democracy to a dictatorship, rule Germany by fear and terror, and eventually take Germany into an unsuccessful war.



Consolidation of Power (Jan 1933 to August 1934)

Summary
This period is one where Hitler turns Germany from a **democracy** to a **dictatorship**. To do this he must bring key organisations and institutions under his control. This will include the Reichstag, the President, the army and his own SA. He must also do this all legally so as not to have his authority questioned. The period from January 1933 to August 1934 sees him establish complete authority over Germany.

Key Knowledge	
1	Reichstag Fire and Law for the Protection of People and State On the 27th February 1933, the Reichstag was set on fire. Hitler took the opportunity to blame the communists and persuaded Hindenburg to declare a state of emergency. Using Article 48, Hindenburg passed a law called the <i>Law for the Protection of People and State</i> which Hitler used to arrest known communists. This was done two weeks prior to the March Election.
2	March Election (Mar 1933) Hitler had hoped that the Reichstag Fire would see the communist share of the vote be reduced and the Nazis share of the vote grow and give them a majority in the Reichstag. Whilst the Nazis increased their vote to 42% (288 seats) it was still short of a majority. Hitler still relied on the Reichstag to pass laws.
3	The Enabling Act (Mar 1933) As a consequence of a failed majority, Hitler resorted to a different tactic. He persuaded the Reichstag through incentives and fear to pass a law that gave the Chancellor the ability to pass laws without consulting the Reichstag but for it to be temporary for four years. The law was passed and Hitler had effectively removed the problem of the Reichstag.
4	Laws passed using the Enabling Act Hitler used the Enabling Law to pass a series of laws that took power away from various groups and into the hands of the Nazis. A law was passed banning Trade Unions in May 1933. In July 1933, a law was passed banning the formation of parties (making the Nazis the only legal party). In January 1934, local governments were banned.
5	Night of the Long Knives (June 1934) On the 30th June 1934, Hitler took the decision to remove the growing threat of the SA. The SA had become restless at not being made into the army after the Nazis achieved power. Rather than disappoint them and face rebellion, Hitler chose to kill the leadership. In doing so he also indicated to the army that they were his preferred choice going forward.
6	Hitler becomes Fuhrer (Aug 1934) In August 1934, Hindenburg died. Rather than replace the President, Hitler chose to remove the position of President and create the position of Fuhrer, which means supreme leader. At this point, he makes the Army swear an oath of loyalty to him, securing their loyalty. At this point, Hitler has created a complete dictatorship where all political and military institutions are under his control.

Life in Nazi Germany (1933 to 1939)

Summary
This section of Nazi Germany considers what it was like to live in Germany under the control of the Nazis and the establishment of a *Volkgemeinschaft*. This section will be themed and look at groups affected by the Nazis such as women and the youth of Germany. It will also consider other themes such as the economy and opposition to the Nazis. One key area will be how the Nazis controlled the people through a combination of terror and propaganda.

Key Knowledge	
7	Control (Terror Network and Propaganda) Hitler used two methods to control the German people: Propaganda and Terror. Propaganda was run by Joseph Goebbels through the Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment. However, the most effective form of control was the terror network, particularly the Gestapo (the secret police).
8	The Economy (1933 to 1939) Hitler quickly reduced unemployment in Germany from 6 million in 1933 to just half a million in 1939. He did this through Job Creation Schemes which were big building projects across Germany. The best example of this is the Autobahns. Rearmament would be another source of jobs. However, the Nazis often manipulating figures by not including Jews or women in the official unemployed lists.
9	Role of Women Under the Nazis, women had a particular role to play on Germany. They were to be mothers and to be homemakers for their husbands. Women were encouraged to give up their jobs through incentive schemes such as marriage loans and medals for giving birth. This saw the birth rate in Germany rise for the first time in decades.
10	Role of Youth Social clubs such as the Hitler Youth and League of German Maidens reinforced the stereotypical view of the roles on men and women. Boys were expected to train to become soldiers and women were taught homemaking skills. In 1934, it was made compulsory to join one of these social clubs.
11	Education The young in Germany were indoctrinated from an early age through education. The Nazis used education to create future Nazis with the introduction of lessons such as Racial Studies and Party Beliefs. Textbooks were changed to include questions that reinforced Nazi beliefs. For example, they contained images of stereotypical Jews and Maths questions that calculated such issues as bomb flights.
12	Opposition Due to the overwhelmingly effective terror network, there was not much opposition to the Nazis. Certainly, no opposition that was effective. Main examples of opposition were small but included youth groups such as Edelweiss Pirates and the White Rose Movement, the Church and the Army. It is the last group who are the only ones to try to remove Hitler from power in the July 1944 Bomb Plot. It failed but all opposition did in Nazi Germany.

Persecution of the Jews (1933 to 1945)

Summary
This section looks at the group most affected by the Nazi regime: the Jews. This section attempts to look at the causes of anti-Semitism across Germany, a timeline of persecution and how it gradually accelerates towards and through the Second World War. This section can be divided into three key time periods: 1933 to 1938, 1938 to 1942, and 1942 to 1945.

Key Knowledge	
13	Anti-Semitism (Background) Anti-Semitism means hostility or hatred against Jews and is not something exclusive to Germany. Jewish people have been persecuted throughout history - for example, in England in the Middle Ages. This was because they had a different religion with different customs which people resented. Christians blamed Jews for the execution of Christ and argued Jews should be punished forever. Whatever the reasons, anti-Semitism was not a new thing.
14	Hitler's Beliefs Hitler developed his anti-Semitic beliefs through his formative years. He lived in Vienna, Austria which has a long tradition of anti-Semitism. He resented the wealth of Viennese Jews. He scapegoated all Germany's problems and failures on the Jews. He blamed them for defeat in the First World War, hyperinflation in 1923 and the depression of 1929.
15	1933 to 1938 - Removal of the Jews from society Central to Nazi policy was the creation of a pure German state. This meant treating all non-Germans, especially Jews, as non-citizens. The period of 1933 to 1938 was about the removal of Jews from German society. Series of laws pushed Jews to the edges of society. The most famous of these laws were the Nuremberg Laws of 1935 which stated that only those of German blood could be German citizens. Jews lost their citizenship.
16	1938 to 1942 - Acceleration of Jewish Policy (Violence) From 1938, Nazi policy towards Jews accelerated rapidly. This was after the Night of Broken Glass (Reichkristallnacht) which was an organised night of violence by the German government against Jews (9-10 Nov). This persecution continued into 1939 and beyond into the Second World War where policy included Jews being housed in ghettos.
17	Wannsee Conference (1942) The Wannsee Conference is where the 'final solution' was decided upon. Nazi policy up to this point had seen millions of Jews throughout Europe housed in ghettos which were becoming intolerable and unworkable. The solution was to systematically murder these Jews in specially constructed extermination camps. Whilst it was made official here, it was in fact already happening on the Eastern Front in Russia when the German army were already mass-killing Jews.
18	1942 to 1945 - The Final Solution The final solution saw the systematic murder of 6 million European Jews by the Nazis in Extermination Camps in Eastern Europe. The most famous of these camps was Auschwitz.

Germany in the Second World War (1939 to 1945)

Summary
This section looks at how the war changed Germany. The start of the war was very successful for the Germans with victories across Europe but by 1941 this slowed and then by 1943, it was reversed. The impact of all this on the home front was disastrous and many Germans faced huge food shortages and the threat of being bombed. By 1944, Germany was desperate and by 1945, it was defeated.

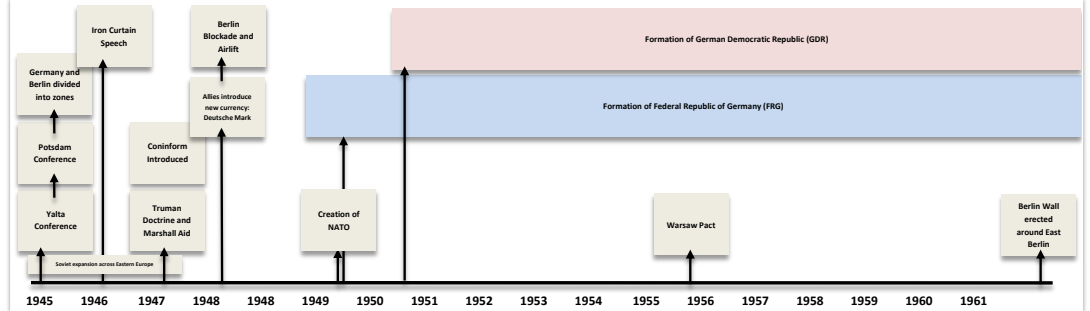
Key Knowledge	
19	Course of the War When Germany invaded Poland in 1939, the Allies declared war on them. Initially, the Germans were very successful: 1939 defeat of Poland, 1940 defeat of Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands and France using a tactic of Blitzkrieg. By 1940, only Britain stood against Germany. However, it all turned in 1941 when Germany invaded its 'ally', the USSR, and further setbacks in north Africa it saw the Third Reich begin to retreat.
20	Changes on the Home Front Hitler wanted to avoid the suffering experienced by Germans in the First World War. However, rationing was introduced as early as 1939 and only extended as the war progressed. By the summer of 1940, 50% of German workers were involved in war production but this was slow and only improved towards the end of the war when it was too late. The Nazis had to also reverse key policies and allow women to work in factories.
21	Bombings From 1940, the Allies began a bombing campaign on industrial areas in the north and west of Germany. In August 1940, they bombed Berlin for the first time. As a consequence, the government introduced a massive programme of air defence and evacuation (this included to camps run by the Hitler Youth). The bombings were increased during the war on cities such as Berlin and Dresden.
22	Movement to "Total War" From 1943, the Germans started suffering defeats on the battlefield (e.g. Stalingrad). Therefore, a new plan was sought and Germany could only win if ordinary Germans were willing to sacrifice everything (Total War). Women were mobilised into the war effort, anything that was not contributing to the war was eliminated (e.g. professional sport), shortages became worse, and an increase in propaganda.
23	Impact of Defeat In May 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies. It meant forced expulsion for 11 million Germans from occupied territories. Life after the war was harsh with bombed cities in appalling conditions, diets were poor with food shortages, and the economy was facing huge inflation. There were trials for Nazi war criminals (the Nuremberg Trials) and this continued for many years. A process of denazification was then begun to remove any Nazis from key positions.

Keywords	
Volkgemeinschaft	National Community - What Hitler wanted to create in Germany
Reichkristallnacht	Night of the Broken Glass - Organised night of violence against Jews
Holocaust	Systematic killing of 6 million Jews by the Nazis

Knowledge Map: Germany Cold War 1945 - 1961 (Division of Europe)

Summary:

This part of the course looks at what happens post-Nazi Germany and the Second World War. The situation sees the Grand Alliance of the Allies collapse and Europe become divided by a metaphorical "Iron Curtain". This split between a USSR led Eastern Europe and a US and British backed Western Europe would see the provide the origins of the Cold War that would accelerate and maintain the division of Europe for the next fifty years, particularly the division of Germany.



End of the Grand Alliance

Summary

The Second World War saw the countries of the USA, the USSR (Soviet Union) and Britain come together to fight a common enemy: Nazi Germany. This alliance though was fragile and only held together by the one common cause of defeating Hitler. Once the war ended, so did the alliance and you see the key differences between the 'allies' come to the fore.

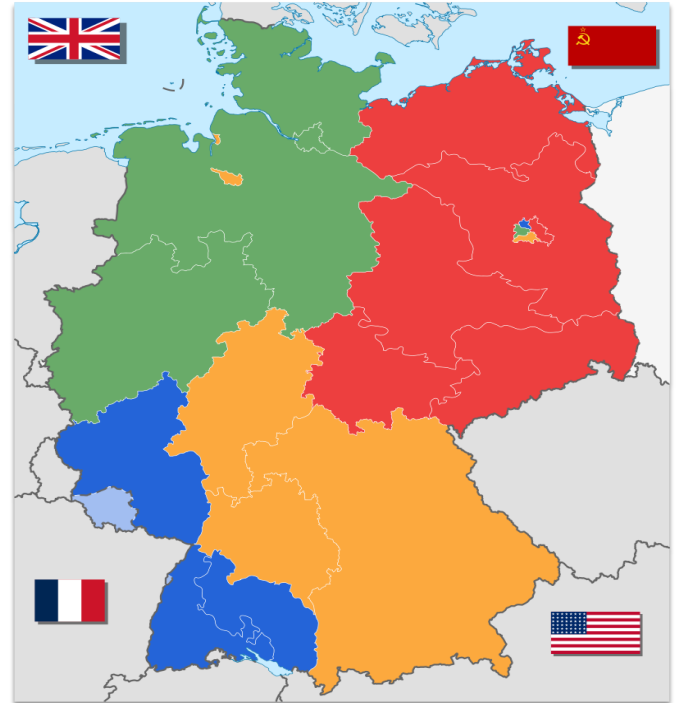
Key Knowledge

1	Grand Alliance	The Alliance the US, USSR and Britain formed during the Second World War was referred to as the Grand Alliance. Whilst these countries came together to fight the common enemy in Nazi Germany, the reality was they had very little in common and were in fact very different in how they believed countries should be governed.
2	Yalta Conference (Feb 1945)	With a successful outcome to the war looking inevitable for the Allies, the leaders of the US, the USSR and Britain met to decide what should happen post-war. The leaders were Winston Churchill (GB), Franklin D. Roosevelt (US) and Joseph Stalin (USSR). They agreed that Germany (and Berlin) would be divided into four occupied zones run by the US, the British and French (the West), and the East to be run by USSR (see map). They also agreed to create new borders for Poland but could not agree the details.
3	End of the Second World War (May 1945)	In May 1945, Soviet troops entered Berlin marking the end of Nazi Germany and the Second World War.
4	Development of the Atomic Bomb (July 1945)	Throughout the Second World War, the US had been developing various new, more powerful weapons. In July 1945, they successfully tested the Atomic Bomb - the most powerful weapon the world had yet seen. The testing is said to have been planned to coincide with the upcoming Potsdam Conference as a show of force against the USSR.
5	Potsdam Conference (Jul-Aug 1945)	The Potsdam Conference was very different to the Yalta Conference for a number of reasons: the threat of atomic weapons, the USSR's reluctance to hold free elections in Eastern Europe, and a western fear of Communism meant there was a lack of trust between leaders. The western leaders had also changed from Yalta: Clement Attlee (GB), Harry Truman (US), whilst Joseph Stalin remained. They fundamentally disagreed over reparations from Germany, how Germany should recover and what to do with Eastern Europe. The Allies were now very much divided.
6	Division of Germany and Berlin	The outcome of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences was a divided Germany. Divided into zones, each of Britain, France, the US and the USSR would have responsibility for one zone. Special arrangements were made for the capital, Berlin. It was divided into four zones similar to the rest of Germany but access had to be agreed due to Berlin being situated in the Soviet zone in the East.

Map of Germany and Berlin, 1945

Summary

Below is a map of how Germany, and Berlin, were divided into occupied zones at the Yalta Conference of February 1945.



Start of the Cold War: Division of Europe (1945-61)

Summary

The collapse of the Grand Alliance, and the mistrust of each other at Yalta, saw Europe become divided into two sides. The Eastern side was dominated by the Soviet Union, under Stalin's rule, and was predominately communist in its outlook. The Western side was much more democratic and supported by the US and Britain in retaining its capitalist outlook. Nowhere would the open hostility between the US and the USSR become more symbolic than in Germany which became, at first, divided and then ultimately, separated into two distinct countries: East and West Germany. All this open hostility and division is the Cold War and provides the background to what happens to Germany for the next 45 years.

Key Knowledge

7	Soviet Expansion in Eastern Europe	In order to defeat Nazi Germany, the USSR had to 'liberate' eastern European countries between itself and Germany such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. This meant that these countries had a Soviet army presence even before the end of the war. It would come to be that these countries would come under Soviet control through either annexation (forced), rigged elections or murder of key political opponents. There was little the US and Britain could do to prevent it at the time.
8	Iron Curtain Speech (1946)	Winston Churchill referred to Europe being divided into East and West by a metaphorical "Iron Curtain". What he meant was that Europe was divided into an East controlled by the Soviets and a democratic, free West. The Iron Curtain refers to the idea that a curtain had been drawn across Europe in which it was hard to see into the Soviet controlled areas.
9	Truman Doctrine and Marshall Aid (Mar 1947)	To combat the growing threat of Communism spreading from Eastern European into Western Countries such as Britain, France, and more immediate threats such as Greece, Truman announced that the US would not allow the spread of Communism, no matter the cost. His policy of containment (containing Communism to just Eastern Europe) would become the US policy in dealing with the USSR. It signalled that the countries were fully opposed to each other. Marshall Aid was the US to prevent communism spreading by providing countries recovering from war with US money.
10	Cominform introduced (Sept 1947)	As a direct response to Marshall Aid, the USSR collectivised the Eastern European countries they controlled and created a group called Cominform that would coordinate all communist activity across the countries. Its first act would be for all the Soviet controlled countries to refuse Marshall Aid.
11	Deutsche Mark introduced (June 1948)	In June 1948, the US and British decided to combine their two zones of Germany to create Bizonia. They also introduced a new currency called the Deutsche Mark in an attempt to revive the German economy. Stalin saw this as a direct threat to the USSR and as breaking the agreements made at Potsdam.
12	Berlin Blockade (June 1948 - Jan 1949)	Stalin's response to the creation of Bizonia was to blockade Berlin which was situated in the Soviet occupied zone of Germany. He ordered the closure of all access routes in a bid to starve West Berlin and force the US and Britain to give up their control of Berlin. This is a significant moment as it arguably the first potential direct conflict between the US and the USSR.

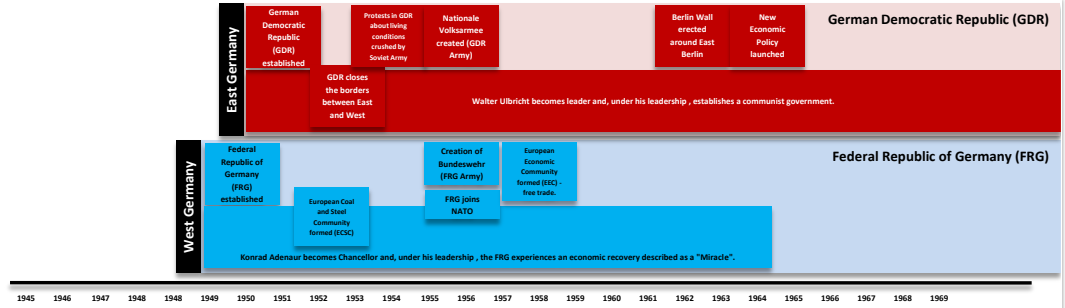
Key Knowledge

13	Berlin Airlift (June 1948 - Jan 1949)	The US and British response to the Berlin Blockade was not to give up on West Berlin which had quickly become a symbol of containing Communism. They flew supplies in for months in a bid to keep West Berliners alive. The whole operation cost over \$200 million. Stalin was unable and unwilling to shoot down any planes because of the threat of the US using the atomic bomb on them. Eventually, Stalin would have to concede and reopen the access routes.
14	Creation of Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) (1949)	In 1949, following the Berlin Blockade, the US, Britain and France decided to create a country out of their combined zones. In 1949, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) was created. It was felt that a strong, economically revived Germany would be a good barrier against the spread of communism. More details about the FRG can be found on the West and East Germany Knowledge Map.
15	Creation of NATO (1949)	Following the Berlin Blockade, the decision was made to form a military alliance amongst the western powers in a bid to protect each other from potential Soviet/Communist invasion. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was the result and all nations agreed to come to each other's aid should one be attacked.
16	Creation of German Democratic Republic (GDR) (1950)	Following the creation of the FRG, Stalin formally created the German Democratic Republic (GDR) out of its zone. It was set up as a one-party communist state. More details about the GDR can be found on the West and East Germany Knowledge Map.
17	Warsaw Pact (1955)	In response to the creation of NATO, the USSR and all Soviet controlled countries in Eastern Europe formed a military alliance called the Warsaw Pact.
18	Berlin Wall erected (Aug 1961)	From 1945, West Berlin had become a symbol of opposition to communism. Throughout the 1950s, the US had spent a lot of money making West Berlin a symbol of the success of capitalism. Its higher living standards and the "economic miracle" experienced by West Germany had seen many East Berliners defect to West Berlin. In a bid to stop this, the GDR made crossing to West Germany illegal, yet it had no real effect. The solution was the Berlin Wall, a wall built by the Soviets stopping their citizens escaping to the West. This would be the most obvious symbol of the Cold War the division of Germany. It would last until 1989 when it would be torn down by Berliners.

Knowledge Map: Germany 1945 - 1969

Summary:

This part of the course looks at the division of Germany into two separate countries: East and West Germany. It looks at the key personalities in this period as well as the key events but most importantly, it looks at the key differences between the two countries in terms of political outlook, living standards and control.



Federal Republic of Germany (FRG): West Germany

Established in 1949

Below is an outline of the principles on which the Federal Republic of Germany was created.

Key Knowledge

1	Allied Attitudes to Germany	The Allies of the US, France and Britain wanted to stop Germany plunging into another political crisis by restoring its economy. Learning the lessons from the Treaty of Versailles, they felt rebuilding the economy would lead to a more stable Germany in the future.
2	1949	Year in which the Federal Republic of Germany was created.
3	Government	The FRG was a democracy based on a federal structure. The new country was divided into eleven Lander (regions) which would be represented in a new Federal government in Bonn (its new capital). The government would have two houses: Bundestag (lower house) and a Bundesrat (upper house), and a President. The President could not declare a state of emergency or pass laws which was a significant change from the Weimar Constitution. The main political leader would be the Chancellor who would be elected by the Bundestag.
4	Main Political Parties	There were two main political parties in West Germany: the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, the main political force would be the Christian Democrats.
5	Leader	From 1949 to 1963 the Chancellor of West Germany was Konrad Adenauer from the Christian Democrats.

Division of Germany in 1945



Two Germanies: West and East



German Democratic Republic (GDR): East Germany

Summary

Below is an outline of the principles on which the German Democratic Republic was created.

Key Knowledge

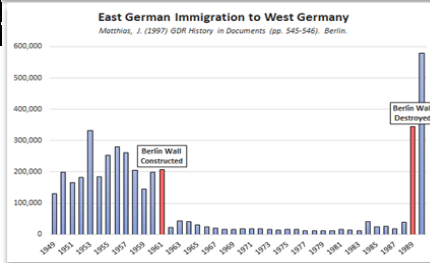
6	Soviet Attitudes to Germany	The Soviets took a very different view to the Allies on what to do with Germany. They wanted to punish Germany for all the deaths and destruction the USSR had experienced in the Second World War. Stalin's attitude was to extract as much from Germany as possible.
7	1950	The year in which the German Democratic Republic was created. This was against Stalin's original vision for Germany but events in the West had forced his hand.
8	Government	The GDR was a one-party communist state led by the Socialist Unity Party (SED). This party was made up of German communists of the previous German Communist Party imprisoned by the Nazis and released by the Allies. There was an East German Parliament called the Volkskammer, and regular elections were held but all won by the SED.
9	Main Political Parties	There was only one political party: the Socialist Unity Party (SED).
10	Leader	The first leader of East Germany was Walter Ulbricht, who would be leader from 1950 to 1971.

Key Differences Between West and East Germany

Summary

Below is a summary of the differences between West and East Germany in four key areas: Political, Economic, Social and International Status.

	West Germany	East Germany	
11	Political	West Germany was a free democracy. It held regular elections for two houses of Parliament: The Bundestag and the Bundesrat. It also allowed for the election of the President and the President could serve no longer than one term. The Chancellor was elected by the Bundesrat.	East Germany was a one-party communist state that was essentially a satellite of the Soviet Union. Elections took place but people could only vote for one party.
12	Economic	West Germany experienced an "Economic Miracle" between the 1949 and 1969. It was the fastest growing economy in Western Europe during this period for a number of reasons. Firstly, it embraced Marshall Aid from the US and used it to support their economy. Secondly, the introduction of a new currency (Deutsche Mark) brought stability to the economy by ending inflation. During this period they experienced full employment and had very low inflation. Adenauer's economic policies had a huge impact on the revival of West Germany's economy.	The economy in East Germany struggled due to a number of reasons. Firstly, it had only one-third of the population of West Germany, and only 20% of the industrial output. Secondly, there were huge skills shortages due to the many people leaving the East for the more prosperous West. The government, led by Ulbricht, wanted rapid industrialisation and collectivisation of farms (like the USSR) but this was all very unpopular.
13	Social	Living standards in the West were far higher than in the East. Due to the economic miracle experienced by the West, they were able to introduce a huge social welfare programme that gave support to the unemployed, sick, the young, and pensions for the old. Excellent relations with trade unions ensured a cooperative workforce and there were incredibly few strikes. High taxation of the wealthy enabled the government to build over 2 million needed homes. West Berlin was seen as a symbol of the success of capitalism.	Living conditions in the East were quite poor, especially compared to what was happening in the West. Ultimately, this led to huge protests from people and in 1953 these were heavily put down by Soviet forces. In fact, East Germany was a state which oppressed its people. Its Secret Police (the Stasi) had one on four people informing on its own citizens by the 1980s. The poor living conditions in the East saw many flee to West Berlin as a means to get to West Germany. The numbers reached such epidemic proportions that the GDR resorted to putting up a wall around its section of Berlin: the Berlin Wall.
14	International Status	Much of West Germany's success was also down to its willingness and openness to cooperation with countries all over the world. By 1955, West Germany was part of NATO. The creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the EEC (European Economic Community) saw West Germany play a prominent part in the creation of free trade across Europe.	East Germany was very restricted with whom it could cooperate with internationally. It was restricted to working with fellow Cominform countries. Essentially, its lack of cooperation with non-Soviet states meant its growth economically and politically was limited. In 1955, it became part of the Warsaw Pact.



Berlin Wall: 1961

Summary

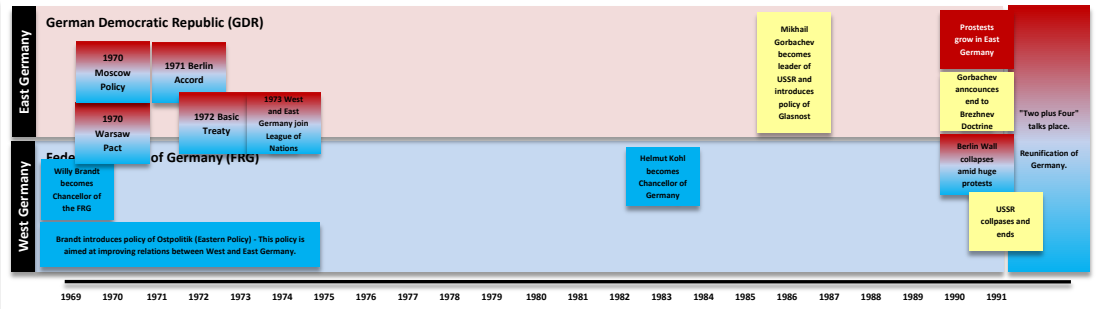
Below is a summary of the reasons why the Berlin Wall was constructed by the German Democratic Republic in 1961. It would become the most obvious symbol of a divided Germany.

15	Berlin Wall (1961)	In 1961, Berlin became physically divided when the Soviets erected a wooden fence around the Western section of Berlin. This would eventually be turned into a brick wall with a further interior wall that enclosed West Berlin. It would be manned and armed with lookout towers and areas that were even covered in land mines. The reason it was erected was to stop the migration of East Germans to West Germany through West Berlin.
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Knowledge Map: Germany 1969 - 1991 (Reunification of Germany)

Summary:

This part of the topic looks at how such a divided country, and such diametrically opposed countries politically and economically, came to become united again. The reunification of Germany takes two stages: 1969 to 1974 called Ostpolitik, and then during the 1980s to the eventual collapse of the wall in 1989. Following this there would be talks that would eventually lead to unification in 1990. This last part would take place, and could only have happened, against the backdrop of the collapse of the USSR.



Ostpolitik (1969 - 1974)

Summary

This period is one of key significance. It is the first attempt following the division of Germany to improve relations between the countries. The policy was called Ostpolitik and was introduced by the new Chancellor of West Germany, Willy Brandt. Having seen the Berlin Wall erected in 1961 by the East Germans and the rise in tensions, he felt a new policy of improved relations should be introduced. Ostpolitik translates as Eastern Policy.

Key Knowledge

1	Ostpolitik	Ostpolitik translates as "Eastern Policy" and, in reality, this was series of treaties and pacts signed between West Germany and East Germany, the USSR or other communist countries that allowed for better relations with each other.
2	1970 Moscow Treaty	No progress could be made with Ostpolitik without the agreement of the USSR. The 1970 Moscow Pact signed with the USSR, as well as being a non-aggression pact, increased technological and economic links with the USSR. In another part of the treaty, the FRG committed itself to opening up diplomatic relations with other communist countries such as Poland.
3	1970 Warsaw Pact	This was an agreement with Poland that recognised Poland's acquisition of territory that had once belonged to Germany and allowed Germans remaining in Poland to return to West Germany.
4	1970 Brandt pays homage to murdered Jews of Poland	During his visit to Poland, Brandt famously knelt in homage at the memorial to the Polish Jews killed by the Nazis in the Warsaw ghetto during the Second World War. This represented a huge moment in West and East relations.
5	1971 Berlin Accord	Another treaty signed with the USSR that accepted the division of Berlin as permanent.
6	1972 Basic Treaty	This Treaty was signed by West and East Germany and is a significant moment in the thawing of their relationship. They agree to exchange diplomatic missions, increase cross-border contacts and trade, as well as respecting each other's independence.
7	Evaluation of Ostpolitik	Ostpolitik was hugely successful and saw relations between West Germany improve enormously with the USSR, other communist countries, and most importantly, with East Germany. Both countries entered into the United Nations in 1973.

Key Individuals in Reunification of Germany

Summary

There are several key individuals involved in the reunification of Germany and not just from West and East Germany.

Key Knowledge

8	Willy Brandt	Chancellor of West Germany (1969 to 1974). Architect of the successful "Ostpolitik" policy.	
9	Helmut Kohl	Chancellor of West Germany (1982 to 1998). Was Chancellor of West Germany during the reconciliation process of 1990. He would become Chancellor of the new unified Germany.	
10	Mikhail Gorbachev	Leader of the Soviet Union (USSR) during the reconciliation process. His policy of Glasnost was instrumental in breaking down Soviet control of Eastern Europe.	
11	Ronald Reagan	President of the United States of America during the reconciliation process.	

Collapse of the USSR

Summary

Despite continually improving relations between West and East Germany, any plans for reunification would need the support of the USSR. Fortunately, throughout the 1980s the USSR experienced a decline and could no longer support its Communist satellite countries. The collapse of the USSR's power would pave a way for the reunification of Germany.

Key Knowledge

12	The collapse of the USSR	Despite the work of Willy Brandt in improving relations between East and West Germany, the division of Germany looked permanent following the signing of the Berlin Accord in 1971. Yet, by the 1980s, the USSR's status as a superpower was coming under strain. Its economy was facing ruin due to an expensive arms race with the US, a failed war in Afghanistan and industry that was not advanced enough.
13	Mikhail Gorbachev	Gorbachev became leader of the USSR in 1985 and realised that if the USSR was to survive it would need to reform economically and politically. He realised it could not afford to keep its stranglehold on Eastern Europe. He set about reforming the USSR immediately and one key aim was to end the Cold War which it could no longer sustain.
14	Policies	Gorbachev introduced two key policies: Perestroika (Political Reform) and Glasnost (Economic Reform). Both policies were controversial as they gave much more freedom to European countries under the USSR's control.
15	Impact of policies on Europe	The impact of Perestroika and Glasnost on Eastern Europe was profound and hurried in the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe. Quite simply, the policies gave much more power to countries and allowed previously banned political parties to now be able to campaign in elections. Effectively, Gorbachev had given these communist countries freedom to explore other ways of running the country.
16	Impact on Cold War	The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe would act as a catalyst for the end of the Cold War. A nuclear disarmament agreement was signed between the USA and the USSR in 1987 which effectively ended hostilities.

Reunification of Germany

Summary

The process of reunification happened as a result of spontaneous actions of the people of East Germany. The collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989 meant that Germany was 'reunified' in Berlin despite there being no official agreements or talks. These talks would effectively happen after the event and despite some difficult issues to resolve, Germany was united again in 1990.

Key Knowledge

17	Growth of Opposition Groups in East Germany	Towards the end of the 1980s there was a growing number of protest groups emerging in East Germany. Whilst not officially recognised they were gaining popularity. "The New Forum" and the "East German Social Democratic Party" are two such examples and wanted reform and change.
18	Growing Protest Movement in East Germany	Alongside the new political groups, there was more open protests in 1989 against communist rule. These demonstrations took place in Dresden, Leipzig and Berlin, with the Berlin protest attended by more than 1 million people. The Stasi did nothing to stop these protests due to a lack of support from the USSR.
19	Collapse of the Berlin Wall	On the 9th November 1989, the East German government fearing a violent uprising, opened its border between East and West Germany. As a consequence, Berliners were able to move freely across the border without fear of reprisal, for the first time in 40 years. On this night, the Berlin Wall would be physically dismantled by East and West Berliners. Unofficially, Berlin had become reunified.
20	Problems facing reunification	As a consequence of the collapse of the wall, talks proceeded quickly to reunify Germany. However, it was not a simple process due to the following reasons: the USSR and USA would have to agree to it, the economy of East Germany was very poor and the two countries were very different politically (one capitalist, one communist).
21	Overcoming the problems of reunification	These problems were overcome by: huge loans were given to East Germany by West Germany, the USSR would not oppose reunification if West Germany gave it money to stabilise its own economy (see point 12), and the USA, Britain, France and the USSR would give up all claim to Germany.
22	Reunification Talks	The "Two Plus Four" talks took place on the 2nd October 1990 and the USSR, USA, Britain and France gave up all claim to Germany, and as a consequence, East and West Germany were reunified.