

Early Elizabethan England 1558-88 (B4)		R	A	G
Knowledge				
Unit 1: Queen, government and religion ,1558-69	What was Elizabethan society like in 1558?			
	What problems did Elizabeth have? Legitimacy, gender, marriage, character and strength			
	What challenges did Elizabeth face? French threat and financial weaknesses			
	How religiously divided was England? Religious settlement and the role of The Church of England.			
	How extensive were religious threats? Puritan and Catholic threat			
	How much of a threat was Mary Queen of Scots?			
Unit 2: Challenges at Home and Abroad 1569- 88	How did the Northern Earls challenge Elizabeth? Causes and consequence			
	How successful were the plots up to 1588? Ridolfi, Throckmorton, Babington, Walsingham and spies			
	Why was Mary Queen of Scots executed? Causes and consequence			
	How good were English relations with Spain? Political and religious rivalry, commercial and exploratory rivalry, role in The Netherlands, Raid of Cadiz and The Armada			
Unit 3: Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration , 1558-88	How did society change? Home, school, university, sport, leisure, hobbies			
	How were attitudes towards to poor changing? Vagabondage			
	How successful was the exploratory commission? Drake and new technology			
	How successful were attempts to colonise Virginia? Raleigh			

Superpower Relations 1941-91		R	A	G
Knowledge				
Unit 1: Breakdown of alliance	What were the Ideological differences between East and West before and during WWII? Nazi Soviet Pact, Communism, Capitalism, Stalin, VE Day			
	Why did the Allies disagree post WWII? Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam, Hiroshima			
	How did suspicion increase in 1945-6? A-bomb, Long and Novikov telegrams, iron curtain speech			
	How did the Soviets create a buffer zone? The Warsaw uprising and Czechoslovakia			
	How did The USA respond to Soviet Expansion? Truman Doctrine, Marshall Aid			
	How did the Soviets respond to Marshall aid? Comecon, Cominform			
	Why did Berlin become a source of tension? Blockade, airlift			
	How did Berlin increase tensions? NATO, Federal Republic of Germany, DDR, A-bomb			

Unit 2: Development of tension	How did the arms race create increased tension? Eisenhower, Kruschchev, Hydrogen bomb, ICBM's, Warsaw Pact			
	What happened in the Hungarian uprising?			
	What was the response to the uprising?			
	Why was Berlin in crisis in 1958? refugee problem, Berlin Ultimatum, summit meetings of 1959-61			
	Why was the construction of Berlin Wall a significant event?			
	How important was the Wall for US-Soviet relations? JFK visits Berlin 1963			
	Why did Czechoslovakia oppose Soviet control? Prague Spring			
	How did The Soviets handle the uprising? Brezhnev Doctrine			
	How did the World react to the uprising?			
	What was The USA role in Cuba pre-revolution?			
	How did the Soviets develop relations with Cuba? Cuban Revolution and refusal of USA to recognise Castro's government			
	How did The Bay of Pigs create increased tension between USA-USSR?			
	How was a nuclear war avoided in 1962?			
Unit 3 : The end of The Cold War	What were the consequences of The CMC? Hotline, Limited Test Ban Treaty, Outer Space Treaty and Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty			
	How was tension reduced in The 1970s? Détente, SALT 1, Helsinki and SALT 2			
	How effective was the period of Détente in reducing tension?			
	What was Raegan's approach to The Soviet Union? Strategic Defence Programme, 2nd Cold War			
	How did Gorbachev change the relationship between USSR-USA? New thinking, INF treaty, peaceful coexistence			
	Why did Afghanistan become a flashpoint of the Cold War?			
	Why was the Olympic games a flashpoint of The Cold War? Moscow and LA			
	What was Carter's view on the Cold War?			
	How did Gorbachev bring an end to The Cold War?			
How significant was the collapse of The Berlin Wall?				
How did the Soviet bloc collapse? Warsaw Pact breakdown				