

YEAR 11 EASTER MOCKS

GETTING THE BEST OUT OF YOUR HISTORY  
REVISION



NAME:

## UNIT 1 THE COLD WAR

### THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE, 1947

What was it?

What did it say?

Why was it significant?

Effect on relationship between USA and USSR?

### REAGAN AND THE SECOND COLD WAR, 1979-1985

What was Reagan's attitude toward the USSR?

Why did he have this attitude?

What do you understand by 'SDI'?

Why did 'SDI' trouble the USSR?

| <u>EVENT</u>                 | <u>DETAILS</u>            | <u>IMPORTANCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</u> | <u>MOST IMPORTANT?</u> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| The Potsdam Conference, 1945 | Agreements/disagreements? |                                              |                        |
| Establishment of NATO, 1949  | Who was included?         |                                              |                        |
| SALT 1 Treaty                | What did it agree?        |                                              |                        |
| The INF Treaty, 1987         | What did it agree?        |                                              |                        |

**EXPLAIN WHY THE COLD WAR ENDED IN 1991**

Gorbachev's new thinking

The fall of the Berlin Wall, 1989

**GIVE AT LEAST ONE OTHER REASON TO GET FULL MARKS**

UNIT 2 GERMANY

THE OCCUPATION OF THE RUHR, 1923

CAUSE (S)

EVENT (S)

CONSEQUENCE (S)

EFFECTS OF STRESEMANN'S FOREIGN POLICY 1924-29

POLICY

EFFECT

Policy L

Policy L

Policy K

|                | <u>CULTURE AND THE ARTS</u> | <u>CHURCHES IN GERMANY</u> |
|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Before<br>1933 |                             |                            |
| Examples       |                             |                            |
| After<br>1933  |                             |                            |

| <u>PROBLEMS FACED BY THE WEIMAR PROBLEM, 1919-23</u> | <u>DETAILS</u> | <u>MOST IMPORTANT</u> |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Spartacist Revolt, 1919</u>                       |                |                       |
| <u>Kapp Putsch, 1920</u>                             |                |                       |
| <u>Munich Putsch, 1923</u>                           |                |                       |
| <u>ANYTHING ELSE?</u>                                |                |                       |

| <u>WHY DID HITLER<br/>BECOME CHANCELLOR<br/>IN 1933?</u> | <u>DETAILS</u> | <u>MOST<br/>IMPORTANT</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| <u>THE GREAT<br/>DEPRESSION</u>                          |                |                           |
| <u>THE ROLE OF THE SA</u>                                |                |                           |
| <u>OTHER REASON</u>                                      |                |                           |
| <u>AND ANOTHER<br/>REASON</u>                            |                |                           |

## UNIT 3 BRITAIN

### GCSE UNIT 3- BRITAIN, 1931-51

#### EXAM SUPPORT- Aide memoire

#### QUESTION 1- INFERENCE

'Source A suggests that .....

I know this because ..... '(Use detail from the source to support)

(2 SUPPORTED INFERENCES FOR 6 MARKS)

#### QUESTION 2- PURPOSE OF A SOURCE

Purpose- (What does the source want you to do/think/feel/say/act)?

Message- What does it tell you?

How is the message put across? Look at the text, size, shape, picture

Context- What was going on at the time? (Look at the date)

#### QUESTION 3- EXPLANATION OF A SOURCE AND OWN KNOWLEDGE

'The source suggests that one reason for ..... I know this because.....

(support from the source).

However, I also know that .....

(own knowledge to develop the answer).

'Another reason.....' (Repeat the above)

At least **TWO** explained factors (reasons etc- whatever the question asks for)

#### QUESTION 4- RELIABILITY

You must address (write about):

Useful (What does the source tell you)

Reliable (Can you trust what the source tells you?)

Add own knowledge for full marks

Repeat for both sources

#### QUESTION 5- JUDGEMENT

Use the 3 sources you are given.

What do they tell you?

Is there anything missing?

Are they reliable? Can you trust what they tell you?

Add your own knowledge

Use the other sources if you wish to support your conclusion- overall do the sources agree with the hypothesis (statement)

## BATTLE OF BRITAIN

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The Battle of France is over. The Battle of Britain is about to begin. Upon this battle depends the survival of Christian civilization... The whole fury and might of the enemy must very soon be turned on us. Hitler knows that he will have to break us in this island or lose the war... Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duty, and so bear ourselves that, if the British Empire and its Commonwealth lasts for a thousand years, men will still say, 'This was their finest hour'.

Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of Common (11 June 1940).

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Hitler wanted to invade Britain. He called his plan '[Operation Sealion](#)'. He had detailed plans of who would rule Britain after it was conquered. His propaganda machine had already made a newsreel of the 'victorious' German soldiers and the British they had 'captured'.

But Britain was defended by the Royal Navy, which was much stronger than the German Navy. If Hitler was going to mount an invasion of Britain, he would have to find a way to defend his invasion barges from attack. The German airforce - the *Luftwaffe* - could defend the invasion, but, to do that, Hitler would first have to knock out the Royal Air Force (RAF). That is how the Battle of Britain came about. The Battle of Britain was really the first part of Hitler's invasion of Britain.

### Four developments laid the foundations of Britain's survival:

1. Firstly, Britain had built a series of radar stations (July 1935). British radar was superior because, not only could it tell where the enemy planes were coming from, but it had a way to telling the fighters so that they could go and attack them.
2. Secondly, in July 1937, Air Chief Marshall Dowding was appointed Commander-in-Chief of Fighter Command. He was a brilliant commander who - on a small budget - was able to reorganise the RAF into four Groups, each divided into a number of sectors (each with a main sector airfield with a number of supporting airfields).
3. Thirdly, the British developed two brilliant planes - the Hurricane (Nov 1935) which was reliable and was used to shoot down the *Luftwaffe* bombers; and the Spitfire (March 1936), the fastest plane in the world, which was used to destroy the Nazi fighters which protected the bombers.
4. Fourthly, in May 1940, Churchill put Lord Beaverbrook (owner of the *Daily Express*) in charge of aircraft production. He ran one appeal for aluminium - 'We will turn your pots and pans into Spitfires and Hurricanes' - and another scheme where towns, groups or individuals could 'buy' a Spitfire (for £5000) and send it off the fight the Nazis. He also set up a Civilian Repair Organisation, which made new planes from the left-over pieces of planes which had been shot down. Beaverbrook cut through government red tape, and increased the production by 250%; in 1940, British factories produced 4,283 fighters, compared to Germany's 3,000.

## The Battle of Britain

The Battle of Britain started officially on 10 June 1940, when the *Luftwaffe* attacked a convoy of ships off Dover. But the real air war started on 12 August (when the *Luftwaffe* attacked the RAF), and lasted until 31 October.

At first the *Luftwaffe* attacked radar stations and airfields. Although the *Luftwaffe* lost more planes than the RAF, by the 31 August the RAF was at its last gasp - in the previous fortnight the RAF had lost 295 planes destroyed and 170 damaged, 103 pilots killed and 128 wounded. Flying five or more 'sorties' a day, the young British fighter pilots (nicknamed 'Dowding's chicks') were becoming exhausted; more importantly, the RAF was not training new pilots as fast as the pilots were being killed. The weekend 30-31 August was the worst weekend of the battle for the RAF, with 65 fighters destroyed and 6 of the seven sector stations in the vital south-east Group out of action.

Just as Fighter Command was about to collapse, however, a miracle happened. On 24 August, by accident, some *Luftwaffe* bombers had dropped their bombs on London. The next few nights, the RAF replied by bombing Berlin. Hitler was angry. On 2 September he ordered his bombers to attack London. On 7 September the Nazi bombing raid was so huge that a false alarm went round the south-east of England: code-word 'Cromwell' - invasion imminent. Church bells rang and the Home Guard mobilised. It was not known at the time but one section of coast identified by the Nazis as a landing ground was defended by a Home Guard platoon with just one machine-gun!

Hitler's decision to stop attacking the RAF gave it time to recover. On 15 September, the *Luftwaffe* came by day in huge numbers. It expected to sweep the RAF from the skies. But the RAF fought them off. At one point every British plane was in the sky - soon, some would have to come in to refuel and there were no reserves to protect them. But the *Luftwaffe*, too, was at the limit and - just in time - it turned back.

15 September is celebrated as 'Battle of Britain day'.



Headline from 16 Sept. In fact, only about 69 enemy planes were destroyed. Does this mean that this newspaper is a useless source to historians?

In the meantime, the RAF had been bombing the Nazi invasion fleet. On 17 September, Hitler ordered the postponement of Operation Sealion. Instead, the *Luftwaffe* concentrated on night-bombing London (the 'blitz').

In all, the RAF lost 1,173 planes and 510 pilots and gunners killed in the Battle of Britain. The *Luftwaffe* lost 1,733 planes and 3,368 airmen killed or captured. If the *Luftwaffe* had succeeded, Britain would have been invaded and conquered. But the RAF held out, and Britain survived.

## The NHS

**This account, describing medical treatment before and after the creation of the NHS was written by a doctor who joined the NHS in 1948.**

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People always managed to find money to bring in their children. But mothers would go without. When the NHS came along all of that changed. Within six months I had 30 to 40 women come in who had been suffering from gynaecological problems, many of them for years - women with a complete prolapse of the uterus who'd been wearing nappies and towels to hide the problem.

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**This account was written in the 1980s by a woman who had experienced medical treatment both before and after the setting up of the NHS. Her story must have been typical of many in the 1930s and 1940s.**

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Dad had a small wage and thought that with a family of four children to bring up, it was too much for him to be able to go to the doctor. He used to buy some concoction from the chemist at sixpence a bottle. That eased the pain in his stomach. But when he went on the National Health Service, this was thoroughly investigated, and they found that Dad hadn't a stomach upset, Dad had cancer. Had it been treated earlier, it could have been cured but unfortunately, due to the expensive doctors, Dad had not had this looked into before, and we lost Dad, Dad died of cancer.

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Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health, was responsible for improving the nation's health. In 1946 he introduced the National Health Act. Bevan's NHS Bill contained four proposals that had not been included before. Firstly, all hospitals would be taken over and put under thirteen regional health boards. These in turn would be controlled by the Ministry of Health. Secondly, all doctors would be paid a salary, instead of receiving fees for each of their patients. Thirdly, doctors would not be allowed to set up new practices in areas where there were already enough doctors. Instead they would be encouraged to move to areas where there were insufficient doctors. Lastly, doctors would not be allowed to buy and sell practices and with them lists of patients.

### **Opposition to the NHS Bill**

These proposals were the subject of ferocious attacks from the medical professions. The BMA, which represented 51,000 GPs and hospital doctors, threatened to boycott the NHS if Bevan's plans went through unchanged. The BMA set up a campaign to fight the NHS Bill. It was led by two doctors, Guy Dain and Charles Hill. The latter was well known as the 'Radio Doctor'. He had made many broadcasts answering questions on the BBC. Hill was also used by the Conservative Party in its campaign against the NHS.

**Two letters to the BMJ in 1946 show how strongly many doctors felt.**

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I have examined the National Health Service Bill and it looks uncommonly like the first step, and a big one, towards National Socialism as practised in Germany. The medical services there were put under the dictatorship of a 'Medical Führer'. This Bill will establish the Minister of Health in that capacity.

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The Bill can be written in two lines: I hereby take whatever powers to do whatever I like about the medical services of the country - signed Nye Bevan, Führer

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Bevan, a left-winger in the Labour Party, was likened to Adolf Hitler because of the way he was attempting to enforce changes without consultation. Two letters to the BMJ in 1946 show how strongly many doctors felt. Bevan's response was to take a more moderate line. He knew that without the support of doctors the NHS would not work and so attempted to undermine the opposition by compromises. He started with the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, Physicians and Obstetricians. These bodies represented the consultants, most important figures in the medical professions. Bevan made two important concessions. Consultants would be able to work part-time for the NHS and so continue with their private patients. They would also be able to use private beds in NHS hospitals to treat their private patients.

These concessions won over the consultants, but Bevan was still faced with the opposition of the BMA and its 51,000 members. In 1947 a poll organised by the BMA showed that 40,814 doctors were against joining the NHS, while only 4,735 were in favour. Somehow or other, Bevan had to overcome that majority by the 'Appointed Day'. Bevan also won over the BMA. Firstly, he agreed that doctors would not be paid solely by a salary; they would also receive a fee for every patient on their list.

Bevan also agreed that doctors who joined the NHS would be able to retain private patients and the fees that they received for treating them. He did not, however, compromise on the right of doctors to sell their practices. Instead he set up a compensation fund, which provided them with a cash sum when they retired.

Finally Bevan also began a publicity campaign and it soon became obvious that the British public was giving overwhelming support to the NHS. Doctors who opposed the NHS were, therefore, faced with a simple choice. If they refused to join, they could well lose large numbers of patients to doctors who had joined.

### **Launching the NHS, 1948**

From the Appointed day, everyone in Britain was entitled to completely free medical care. This included visits to doctors, prescriptions, hospital treatment and operations, emergency services, dental treatment and false teeth, opticians and free spectacles and vaccinations and clinics. All the hospitals in the country (about 3,000) were taken over by the government and doctors were paid by the state. General Practitioners (GPs) were paid a fee for every patient that they had, no matter how many visits he or she made to the surgery.

Suddenly people's lives began to change. They could now go to the doctor whenever they were ill without worrying about having to pay. It made a huge difference to their lives. In 1948 there was a big rush for these services for the first time. Many people had put off going for treatment because of the cost.

### **The impact of the NHS**

In October 1949, the Minister for Health, Aneurin Bevan announced what had happened since July 1948: 187,000,000 prescriptions had been provided; 5,250,000 pairs of glasses had been prescribed and 8,500,000 people had been treated at dentists

The GP soon became the 'Family Doctor'. Not somebody remote and austere, which people had

been frightened to visit because of the likely cost, but somebody who could be called on in adversity. Some elderly people began to make regular visits to their GPs for reassurance and inevitably costs rose. The first charges to be introduced were for dental and optical treatment in 1951. These had proved to be the most costly items in the NHS budget. Nye Bevan resigned in protest.

The most important change after July 1948 was that people no longer had to worry about whether they could afford treatment. In the 1930s many families had saved for their children to be treated and sometimes for the father as he would have to work, but often the mother would go without. The Welfare State put an end to all that. As one writer put it, 'the Welfare State was an enormous sigh of relief'. The impact on serious diseases was also dramatic. By 1961, cases of diphtheria had almost disappeared and cases of tuberculosis had fallen by two-thirds.

In 1951, Seebohm Rowntree carried out a third survey into poverty. He wanted to find out just how difference the Welfare State had made. Despite the failure to put Beveridge's principle of a basic standard of living into practice, Rowntree found that only 1.5% of the people of Britain were living in poverty. However, this figure subsequently rose in the 1950s as benefits lagged behind the rise in the cost of living. By 1953 a quarter of widows and pensioners were applying for extra payments from the National Assistance Board.

There were other criticisms of the NHS. On the one hand some said it encouraged people who wanted something for nothing and that taxpayers' money was being needlessly squandered. Some disliked the fact that there was still private practice. This would lead to twin standards - better care for those that could afford to pay.

Checkpoint: The NHS

| Successes | Failures |
|-----------|----------|
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## **BLITZKRIEG**

### **The BEF, Dunkirk and Churchill**

Britain had declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939. The BEF had set off for France almost immediately and many air-raid precautions were put in place; children were evacuated. But nothing happened; for more than six months, during the 'Phoney War', Hitler finished off Poland and then prepared to strike in the west. The German armies had great success in the first year of the war, mainly because they used a new method of warfare known as Blitzkrieg or 'lightning war'.

Hitler had remembered the lessons of the First World War and was determined to avoid trench warfare. Therefore he devised this new method which involved speed and surprise. It was based on two weapons - the aeroplane and the tank. Bombers attacked enemy airfields and communication centres. This was to prevent any resistance from enemy aircraft and slow down enemy reinforcements.

Parachutists were dropped behind enemy lines to capture bridges and other important targets and further disrupt communications. Dive bombers moved ahead of the tanks and attacked enemy strong points. Tanks broke through weak points in the enemy lines and travelled fast across country and outflanked the enemy front lines. Motorised infantry followed up to mop up resistance. It was very successful against Poland in September 1939 because it was a new and unexpected tactic. It was carried out very quickly and did not give the enemy the opportunity to recover.

### **Checkpoint: Blitzkrieg**

**How is it different from the fighting in the First World War?**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |

## **German invasion of the Low Countries and France May 1940**

On 13 May 1940, the *Germans* launched a Blitzkrieg attack on Belgium and Holland. It was an outstanding success. *German* attacks rolled swiftly across Holland and Belgium. Dutch attempts to delay the *German* advance by opening the dykes and flooding the land were ineffective. The *Germans* used glider planes to land behind the Belgian line of defences and outflank their defenders. Holland surrendered in five days after a huge bombing of Rotterdam. Thirteen days later the Belgians surrendered.

Other *German* armies attacked France. This caught the French unawares. The French High Command was sure that the expensive line of underground forts on the Maginot Line would stop any *German* attack. The *Germans*, however, decided not to attack this line. Instead they attacked the weakest part of the French defences, the Ardennes. This was a heavily wooded area that seemed unsuitable for tanks. The French had assumed it was unsuitable for tanks because it was a hilly and wooded area.

French resistance crumbled as the *German* tanks raced to the Channel coast, where the *Germans* planned to cut off the retreat of the 150,000 strong British Expeditionary Force (BEF). By the tenth day the *Germans* had reached the Channel.

## UNIT 1 COLD WAR