

Key Vocabulary...	
Revolution	A complete change from one state of affairs to another, in history this usually means the government.
CIA	The Central Intelligence Agency, the main American foreign spying service.
Communism	A political system in which the government controls everything including all wages and businesses.
Capitalist	Political ideas which are focussed little government intervention, and the right to freely trade to make money.
Reform	Changes made to a system of government in order to make it better.
Doctrine	A stated plan which a government follows and all other policies follow this plan.
Human Rights	The basic things people should have simply because they are human.
Détente	An improvement of relations between two sides and the decrease of tension.

Timeline			
Cuban Revolution	1959	The pro-US government of Cuba is overthrown by Fidel Castro and his group of revolutionaries.	
Bay of Pigs Attack	1961	The CIA launches a failed attack on Cuba using Cuban mercenaries.	
Cuban Missile Crisis	1962	A thirteen-day period in which nuclear war was threatened by both sides over missiles in Cuba.	
Khruschev removed from power	1964	Khruschev loses power in the USSR, partly due to perceived failure in the Cuban Missile Crisis.	
Leonid Brezhnev becomes leader of the USSR	1964	A new leader, Leonid Brezhnev becomes the new leader of the USSR, promises a new doctrine.	
Prague Spring	1968	Reforms by the Czechoslovak government prompted a Soviet Invasion which shocked the world.	
Apollo 11 Moon Landing	1969	The US 'wins' the space race by landing a man on the Moon.	
SALT I Agreement	1972	An agreement between the USA and the Soviet Union is signed between the leaders in Moscow.	

Important People	
Nikita Khruschev	Communist leader of the USSR from 1953 until he was forced out in October 1964.
Leonid Brezhnev	Leader of the Soviet Union from 1964 until his death in 1982. He agreed to SALT I for the USSR.
Fidel Castro	Communist leader of Cuba from 1959 until his death in 2016. He moved Cuba towards a friendship with the USSR.
Richard M. Nixon	President of the USA from 1969 until he was forced to resign in 1974. Ended the Vietnam War and agreed to SALT I.

What changed over the period?	
<p>In the 1950s Cuba had been a capitalist country, largely under the control of big American companies who owned much of the farmland. Initially, Castro's Cuban Revolution was not particularly communist, they wanted to have more control over their own country and be able to use the land to make money for the Cuban people. This sudden revolution scared the American leadership and as a result they pushed them away, right into the arms of the waiting Soviet Union, who traded heavily with Cuba after an American trade embargo. When the USSR placed missiles there in 1962, the Cuban Missile Crisis created a very real threat of nuclear war. Ultimately, war didn't happen, and this fact actually paved the way for the two sides to start interacting with each other, as it became clear that neither really wanted a nuclear war.</p>	

Always Remember...	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cuban Revolution frightened the Americans. It was so close to their borders and by refusing to do business with the new regime they actually pushed the Cubans into the arms of the USSR. The Vietnam War was hotting up in the early 1960s. By 1964, troops who had been sent there as American 'military advisers' to the South Vietnamese were starting to complete combat missions, dragging the Americans into a long, bloody war, which they could not win. Détente, the idea that the relationship between East and West was improving, was partly caused as neither side could continue to spend such huge sums of money on weapons. 	

Exam questions	
	Write a narrative account of how the Bay of Pigs led to an increase in tension between East and West. (8)
	The Cuban Missile Crisis was the main cause of tension in the 1950s. How far do you agree with this statement? (16)

Key Vocabulary...

Feudal System	A hierarchy which medieval kings used in order to control all the land in England.
Medieval Period	A period of English history which we think of as being from around to around 1450.
Royal Authority	The idea that the King or Queen in charge and should be obeyed in all things.
Baron	One of the ranks of lord, the most common rank in medieval England. Above knights, below duke and earl.
Nobility	The group of people who own lots of land and have noble titles such as baron or earl.
Peasant	Over 90% of the population of England in medieval times were poor farmers called peasants.
Villein/Serf	Another name for peasants, who are not free. They must stay on that piece of land and farm.
Revolt	A group of people who gather together and violently rise up against the government.

Timeline

Norman Invasion	1066	William the Conqueror invades England and becomes king.
Magna Carta	1215	A document in which King John agrees to guarantee freemen and nobles some rights.
Provisions of Oxford	1258	A blueprint for an early form of parliament.
Battle of Lewes	1264	Simon de Montfort takes control of England
Battle of Evesham	1265	Simon de Montfort is killed and the king takes back control.
Black Death in England	1348	Between a third and half the population die of the plague in a 3 year period.
Statute of Labourers	1351	A law which forced peasants to be paid the same as they were earning before the Black Death.
Peasants' Revolt	1381	A huge uprising of peasants against the king and the the system of serfdom.

Important People

King John	Remembered as a poor king who lost lots of land in France and was forced to agree to Magna Carta.
Simon de Montfort	The Earl of Leicester who led the barons against Henry III and invited 'commons' to Parliament for the first time.
Wat Tyler	Leader of the Kentish Rebels during the Peasants' Revolt.
John Ball	A radical priest who was freed from prison during the Peasants' Revolt.

What changed over the period?

England had been ruled using the feudal system since 1066 but by 1215 King John was ruling poorly and this started a pattern of rebellions against royal authority through the late medieval period.

The foundations for the modern Parliament were laid in this period with the king sharing some of his power under the Provisions of Oxford and the Peasants' Revolt marks the first popular uprising of the lower-classes.

Always Remember...

- The 8 Key Factors in Power and the People:
- War
 - Religion
 - Chance
 - Government
 - Communication
 - The Economy
 - Ideas like democracy, equality and representation
 - The role of the individual

Exam questions

Explain the significance of the Peasants' Revolt. (8)

In what ways were the Magna Carta and Provisions of Oxford similar? (8)