




SARACENS
HIGH SCHOOL

HISTORY A LEVEL

Bridging Work

You need to complete all of the tasks within this booklet over the summer and submit it your first A Level History lesson in September.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| EXAM BOARD |  |
| TOPICS | 1C: The Tudors 1485 - 1603 2R: The Cold War 1945 – 1991 Coursework: 19 th and 20 th Century Africa |
| ASSESSMENT | 2x written exams (80%) 1x coursework essay (20%) |

NAME:

2R THE COLD WAR

'The Cold War locked America and the Soviet Union in a deadly stalemate, dangerously close to nuclear catastrophe. It is a story of crisis talks and subterfuge, tyrants and power struggles – and of ordinary people changing the course of history across the globe.'

Adapted from John Lewis Gaddis, 2005.

This unit provides for the study in depth of the evolving course of international relations during an era of tension between communist and capitalist powers which threatened nuclear Armageddon. You will explore concepts such as communism and anti-communism, aggression and détente and will encourage you to reflect on the power of modern military technology, what hastens confrontation and what forces promote peace in the modern world.

The Cold War is an incredibly complex narrative with ideological rivalry played out across the world. Its causes, themes and events have caused controversy, and scholarly debate has been enriched further by the release of previously secret documentary archives. The historiography of the Cold War continues to evolve, which makes this already fascinating period even more exciting to study. The following **TASKS IN BOLD** are designed to introduce you to the very important context of international relations in the early 20th century, and the emerging ideologies which came to dominate the post- World War Two world. This context lays the foundation for the Cold War conflict.

1. LONG TERM CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Cold War, a period of international tension between the USA and the USSR, developed at the end of the Second World War in 1945. It dominated international relations for over forty years. Although the tensions between the superpowers came to the fore after 1945, the seeds of conflict were in existence before 1939. The Second World War may have smoothed over the causes of the tensions, but it was only a temporary development. Far from removing the factors which produced tension, the Second World War ultimately created an environment which generated far more tension, hostility and rivalry between the USA and the USSR than had seen before 1939.

TASK A

- **Read the timeline (next page) of international relations carefully.**
- **Create a key and highlight events that specifically involved:**

| | |
|--|---|
| | The United States of America |
| | Russia / The Soviet Union |
| | European nations (such as Britain, France, Germany) |
| | Asian nations (such as China, Japan) |

- 1815 Victory at the Battle of Waterloo by a British-led coalition against Napoleonic France brings the French revolutionary wars that had raged since 1793 to a close. It also ushers in the onset of Pax Britannica, a century-long period in which British commercial and naval dominance would be reflected in Europe by the maintenance of a balance of power, and in the wider world by a massive expansion of the British empire.
- 1823 The Monroe Doctrine is adopted as a lynchpin of US foreign policy. Under the terms of the policy, any European interventions in the Americas would be viewed as an act of aggression.
- 1845 'Manifest destiny' - the belief in the moral superiority of the American way of life, and in the duty to spread this way of life – becomes a guiding principle of US foreign policy.
- 1839-42, 1856-60 The Opium Wars subordinate Chinese commerce to British interests, and open up the country to Western influence more generally.
- 1853 American Commodore Matthew Perry leads his four ships into the harbour at Tokyo Bay, using force to re-establish for the first time in over 200 years regular trade and discourse between Japan and the West. This humiliation sparks the beginning of a drive on the part of Japan to modernise, and thereby avoid the fate of China.
- 1853-56 The Crimean War is fought between Tsarist Russia (which was seeking to expand at the expense of Turkey), and Britain, France and Turkey. Russia suffers a humiliating defeat, whilst the further collapse of Turkey is merely postponed for a few decades.
- 1860s A series of wars between Prussia and Austria-Hungary result in the establishment of Prussian hegemony in Central Europe, and the ousting of Austria from German affairs.
- 1870-71 The Franco-Prussian War ends with the defeat of France, and the creation by Prussia of a new state – Germany.
- 1873 The onset of the Great Depression creates new economic antagonisms, and gives rise to a race between Europe's Powers to carve up Africa and South-eastern Asia.
- 1882 The Triple Alliance, an alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, is formed. It would be renewed periodically until it expired in 1915 during World War I.
- 1890-1914 In the wake of the Scramble for Africa a ferocious arms race between Europe's Powers gathers place.
- 1894 A rival alliance, animated by a desire to contain Germany - the Dual Entente, between France and Russia - is created.
- 1898 The Spanish-American War 'liberates' the territories of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines from Spanish influence, and opens them up to American domination.
- 1901 The Platt Amendment gives the USA the right to intervene in Cuba's political affairs.
- 1904-07 The Triple Entente is formed as Britain, fearful of Germany's expansionism, resolves longstanding issues and joins with its old enemies, France and Russia.
- 1905-06 The Russo-Japanese War, fought over access to Korea and Manchuria, brings about Russia's humiliation and makes possible a subjugation of Korea by Japan that will last for four decades.
- 1914-18 World War I – which pits the Triple Entente against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey – ends with a victory for Britain and France (in large part because of the USA's entry into the war on their side in 1917). At the end of WWI the political geography of Europe changed radically. The three largest empires – Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary – fell apart amid the chaos of revolution and foreign occupation, whilst new states came into existence across central and eastern Europe. These would lead a precarious existence!
- 1917 In Russia in November the Bolsheviks seize power in what was to be the most significant political event of the 20th century, establishing the Soviet Union. V.I. Lenin promised workers and peasants 'Bread, peace and land!' and democratic governance through granting 'All power to the soviets!'. However, the October revolution quickly degenerated into an appalling mix of civil war, terror, foreign intervention and famine, and also made possible the rise of Josef Stalin. When the Western powers tried to crush the Communist government of the USSR, it fought back and tried to break out of its international isolation by spreading revolution westwards.
- 1918 Bolshevik Russia was forced by Germany to submit to humiliating territorial losses with the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Germany remained a threat to the new regime up until November of this year, when the outbreak of revolution and mutiny at home knocked it out of the war.
- 1919 The Treaty of Versailles was ratified. Of the many provisions in the treaty, one of the most important and controversial required "Germany [to] accept the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage" during the war (the other members of the Central Powers signed treaties containing similar articles). The treaty also required Germany to disarm, make ample territorial concessions, and pay reparations to certain countries that had formed the Entente powers. The Treaty helped to make the development of a radical, revanchist right in Germany a certainty. The League of Nations, the first worldwide intergovernmental organisation whose principal mission was to maintain world peace, was created. It was immediately rendered ineffective by the USA's decision not to seek membership.

- 1920 The Russo-Polish War, which was engineered by the new state of Poland, resulted in the loss of a great deal of territory by Russia. The Treaty of Riga (1921) which followed it established the border between Soviet Russia and Poland which would last up until September 1939.
- 1922 Led by Benito Mussolini, the Fascists – a radical right-wing group – entered the government, from which position they began to construct a repressive, one-party police state and build up the military force needed to create an Italian empire. The USSR, playing off the western powers against each other, in order to minimise the chances of a united anti-Soviet front developing, signed the Treaty of Rapallo with Germany. The era of cooperation this heralded would last until Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933.
- 1929 The Wall Street Crash decimated first the American economy, then the European economies, and finally the rest of the world's economies. The Soviet Union was the only substantive state which remained unaffected by this Great Depression.
- 1931 Japan responds to the depression by invading resource-rich Manchuria, creating a puppet state, Manchukuo, that will last until 1945.
- 1933 In Germany, Adolf Hitler's Nazis - a radical right-wing group – entered the government, from which position they began to construct a repressive, one-party police state and build up the military force needed to obtain a German empire.
- 1934 Terrified by Hitler's Germany, Stalin re-orientes Soviet foreign policy, seeking to create an alliance with the imperialist powers that were most threatened by Germany – Britain and France - in order to ensure the encirclement of Hitler.
- 1935 The Stresa Front – a coalition comprised of France, Britain, and Fascist Italy – was formed to oppose Adolf Hitler's announced intention to rearm Germany, which violated terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The Stresa Front began to collapse after Britain signed the Anglo-German Naval Agreement, which gave Germany permission to increase the size of its navy. It broke down completely within two to three months of the initial agreement, just after the Italian invasion of Abyssinia. Hitler began attempts to woo Italy and Britain. By late-1935, Italy was onside - Mussolini gave the green light to Hitler's remilitarisation of the Rhineland and eventual absorption of Austria. Hitler's wooing of Britain was somewhat less successful – after 1936 Hitler gave up on the idea of making Britain an ally, and worked instead to secure its neutrality.
- 1936 Whilst Britain and France were focused on Abyssinia, where Italy was waging a war of aggression, Hitler brought about the remilitarisation of the Rhineland. Hitler and Mussolini intervened in the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) on the side of the Spanish right.
- 1937 Japan responded to continuing economic difficulties and evidence that the League of Nations was essentially toothless with an invasion of China.
- 1938 Hitler brought about the absorption of Austria into Germany (the Anschluss), and then embarked upon the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. At the Munich Conference, Britain and France allowed Hitler to occupy the Sudetenland.
- 1939 In March Hitler occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia, signed the Pact of Steel with Mussolini in May, and, thinking that the way had been cleared for a short war against Poland, began to make his plans.
- In August Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. The onset in September of World War II, following numerous acts of aggression by Germany, Italy and Japan during the course of the 1930s, showed that the League of Nations had failed its primary purpose, which was to prevent any future world war.

2. IDEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

At the heart of the Cold War conflict were two superpowers, governed by diametrically opposing ideologies. Both were willing to defend their political culture and sought to spread their ideological influence and power by building alliances with other countries.

TASK A

Read the following table as a starting point in defining the opposing ideologies that characterised the Cold War conflict.

| Capitalism | Communism |
|--|---|
| <p><i>Upheld as the guiding principles of the United States and West:</i></p> <p>Economic principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private enterprise: businesses, factories and land owned by individuals or groups of individuals with the minimum of government interference. • Adam Smith: Scottish economist and philosopher • <i>The Wealth of Nations</i> (1776) • Economic system that helped to advance the Industrial Revolution • Based on ideas of 'laissez faire', the 'invisible hand', and free market economics. • Private ownership of resources (land, labour capital), for private profit <p>Political principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal democracy: a political system where each person has the freedom to vote, freedom to stand for elections, freedom of speech, freedom of religion and freedom of the press. • Free and fair regular elections which allow people to choose a government from competing parties. • Individual rights are protected by law. • Freedom of the media. • World vision: peace and prosperity are created through free trade between nations. | <p><i>Upheld as the guiding principles of the Soviet Union:</i></p> <p>Economic principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-owned economy: an economy where all businesses, industries and agriculture are owned by the government on behalf of the people. • Karl Marx: German economist, historian, philosopher, revolutionary • <i>Communist Manifesto</i> (1848) and <i>Das Kapital</i> (1867) • Economic system developed in response to the abuses of the Industrial Revolution • Based on ideas of socialism • Public ownership of resources for the benefit of all <p>Political principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-party state: a political system where there is only one political party to represent the people. In the Soviet Union all political parties other than the Communist Party were banned. Elections were contested between individuals who had to be members of this party. • The Communist Party is the only legal party and dominates government. • Political freedom is restricted; citizens only have limited rights to express themselves. • Censorship, the press was government controlled. • World vision: freedom and equality can only be achieved through a world revolution which replaces capitalism with communism. |

TASK B

Use the following website to help with this task:

<https://keydifferences.com/difference-between-capitalism-and-communism.html>

Research these ideologies and add your findings to the table on the next page. You should include details about:

- The government structure;
- Distribution of power;
- Role of media;
- Surveillance of citizens;
- Organisation of the economy;
- Productivity of the economy;
- View on relations with other countries.

3. WORLD WAR TWO CONTEXT

Read the following extract very carefully which explains the relationship between the USA and the USSR during World War II.

The Second World War provided a danger to the security of both the USA and the USSR. In June 1941, Hitler broke the Nazi-Soviet Pact and invaded the Soviet Union, leaving them no choice but to look for allies. The USSR found themselves on the same side as Britain. In December 1941 the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor brought the USA into the war against the combined Axis alliance of fascist powers Germany, Japan and Italy. Previous hostility between East and West was subordinated to the need for wartime cooperation, and the eventual defeat of the fascist powers was secured by the formation of what became known as the Grand Alliance.

Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, immediately offered help to the Soviet Union when the Germans invaded. The US President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was to do the same. Churchill recognised that the war could not be won without an agreement from the Soviet Union. Relations between Churchill and Stalin were helped by mutual respect, although they certainly did not trust each other. Roosevelt was a realist who wished to concentrate on winning the war, rather than arguing about what would happen afterwards. Thus, the three leaders were to establish a working relationship in order to secure a victory against fascism. The 'Big Three' met in Teheran in November 1943 to agree on several issues concerning Poland. Yet, despite this level of cooperation, divisions remained between the three leaders and continued to be a source of tension in the relationship.

One key strain in the Alliance was over the timing of opening up a Second Front against Germany. Stalin was first and foremost concerned with the security of the Soviet Union. Since June 1941 the Soviet Union had borne the brunt of the fighting against Germany and had suffered several losses both in human and material resources. To Stalin, the need to open up a second front in western Europe against Germany to relieve pressure on the USSR in the east was a pressing necessity. Yet the refusal of Britain and the USA to do so until the time was right led Stalin to be suspicious of their motives. Did they wish to see a Nazi Germany defeat Soviet Russia before the defeat of Germany? Although there is no evidence that this was ever seriously considered by the British and US governments, Stalin's suspicions remained. Even when told of the decision to launch the D-Day landings to open a second front in June 1944, Stalin appeared to be sceptical: 'Yes, there'll be a landing; if there is no fog. Until now there has always been something else. Maybe they'll meet with some Germans! What if they meet with some Germans? Maybe there won't be a landing then, but just promises as usual'.

Strains also developed when discussion of post-war arrangements got down to specific details. As the tide was turned against Germany these issues came to the fore. One of the most prominent issues was that of Poland. Britain had officially gone to war against Germany in 1939 to uphold the independence of Poland. Its fate was therefore a question of utmost significance for the British. Due to its geographical position, Poland was of immense importance for the security of the Soviet Union.

- Poland had been the route of two invasions of Russia in the 20th century.
- The Soviet Union was not prepared to see an unfriendly government in Poland.
- A provisional Polish government had been set up in exile in London by those who had fled the country in 1939, but there was also the Union of Polish Patriots, a prospective government based in the Soviet Union.

To complicate matters further, there was the traditional hostility between Poles and Soviets. This came to the fore in April 1943 when German troops discovered a mass grave in the Katyn Forest near Smolensk. The grave contained the bodies of over 10,000 Polish officers murdered when captured by the Soviets in 1939. The Soviets claimed the atrocity was the result of German actions and although the truth could not be established at the time, many Poles suspected that Soviet troops were responsible.

The disagreement over the future of Poland caused increased tension in 1944 when the Warsaw Rising took place. On 1 August Poles in the city who had links with the government in exile in London rose up against the German forces occupying the city. With the German army retreating in the east, the Poles saw an opportunity to liberate the city before the arrival of Soviet troops. The Soviet army, which had reached the River Vistula outside Warsaw, halted its advances against the Germans. Despite heroic efforts, the Poles were crushed by the Germans as the Soviet forces stood by and refused to help. Stalin claimed that increased opposition from the German forces delayed the Soviet advance into Poland, but in the West, this refusal to help the Poles was seen as heartless. By the time the Soviet army captured Warsaw in January 1945 the Poles were in no position to offer resistance to any outside power. Stalin's ability to impose a settlement on Poland that was more to his liking was greatly enhanced and the West could do little more than offer verbal protests.

These events added voices to the critics of the Grand Alliance. In the USA there were those, such as Vice-President Harry S. Truman, who hated communism and were uncomfortable with the idea of working so closely with the Soviet Union. In 1941 Truman stated, 'If we see that Germany is winning the war, we ought to help Russia, and if Russia is winning, we ought to help Germany, and in that way let him kill as many as possible'. This was not a view shared by President Roosevelt, but it did represent the viewpoint of a sizeable part of the American public.

Despite the appearance of the Grand Alliance as a union of states fighting together against common foes, the mistrust and tension that had been evident before the Second World War remained. The Alliance was a temporary arrangement whereby disagreement and hostility was disguised rather than swept away. As the war drew to an end in 1945 the strains in this relationship came to the fore. When discussion of the details of a post-war settlement could not be avoided any longer these strains stretched to breaking point.

Thus, by early 1945 the seeds of the Cold War had been firmly planted. Long-term causes of conflict had existed since 1917: two superpowers had emerged that represented directly opposed ideologies and the defeat of Nazi Germany had created a power vacuum in Europe into which both countries were drawn to protect their own interests. Nonetheless, despite the existence of these factors, the Cold War was not yet inevitable. It was the attitudes and policies that both the USA and the USSR developed towards each other during and after 1945 that led to the final breakdown in relations.

Taken from PHILLIPS Stephen, *Cold War in Europe and Asia* (Heinemann 2001).

TASK B

The historian Isaac Deutscher wrote in his book *Stalin: A Political Biography* (1953: 2nd edition) that, **‘in this “marriage of convenience”, the thought that a divorce was inevitable had been in the mind of each partner since the beginning.’**

The Odd Couple



Source: Bill Mauldin, *Chicago Sun-Times*, 1973 (adapted)

1. Explain what Deutscher meant by a “marriage of convenience”.

2. Do you agree with his view? Explain your reasoning.

4. KEYWORDS

- **Research and define as many of the keywords on the following sheets as you can.**
- This will become your glossary for the course and will really help you throughout the A Level.

Example

| KEYWORD | | DEFINITION / WHAT IT IS / EXAMPLE |
|---------|----------------------------|---|
| | Allied Control Commissions | <i>Teams that were set up in enemy countries occupied by the Allies in 1945. They acted as de facto governments in those countries.</i> |

2R THE COLD WAR

| KEYWORD | | DEFINITION / WHAT IT IS / EXAMPLE |
|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A | Allied Control Commissions | |
| | ANZUS | |
| | Arms Race | |
| | | |
| | | |
| B | Baghdad Pact | |
| | Bay of Pigs | |
| | Berlin Airlift | |
| | Berlin blockade | |
| | Berlin Wall | |
| | Bizonia | |
| | Blockade | |
| | Bretton Woods Agreement | |
| | Brezhnev Doctrine | |
| | Brinkmanship | |
| | | |
| | | |
| C | Cambridge Five (spy ring) | |
| | Capitalism | |
| | Carter Doctrine | |
| | CIA | |
| | Checkpoint Charlie | |
| | civil defence | |
| | COMECON | |
| | COMINTERN | |
| | Communism | |
| | conscription | |
| | containment | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

| KEYWORD | | DEFINITION / WHAT IT IS / EXAMPLE |
|----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| D | DEFCON | |
| | Détente | |
| | Domino Theory | |
| | "Duck and cover" | |
| | | |
| | | |
| E | espionage | |
| | EXCOMM | |
| | | |
| | | |
| F | fallout | |
| | FBI | |
| | Federal Republic of Germany (FRG or BRD) | |
| | foreign policy | |
| | | |
| | | |
| G | German Democratic Republic (GDR or DDR) | |
| | glasnost | |
| | Grepo | |
| | Gulags | |
| | | |
| | | |
| H | Hallstein Doctrine | |
| | Helsinki Accords | |
| | hotline | |
| | HUAC | |
| | | |
| | | |
| I | imperialism | |
| | ICBM (intercontinental ballistic missile) | |
| | Iron Curtain | |
| | isolationism | |
| | | |
| | | |

| KEYWORD | DEFINITION / WHAT IT IS / EXAMPLE |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| J | |
| | |
| | |
| K | KGB |
| | The 'Kitchen Debate' |
| | Korean War |
| | Kremlin |
| | |
| | |
| L | Lavender Scare |
| | Long Telegram |
| | |
| | |
| M | Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) |
| | Madman Theory |
| | Marshall Plan |
| | Marxism |
| | McCarthyism |
| | MI5 |
| | The 'missile gap' |
| | Morgenthau Plan |
| | mujahideen |
| | Mutual Defence Assistance Act |
| | |
| | |
| N | nationalization |
| | National Security Agency (NSA) |
| | National Security Council (NSC) |
| | NATO |
| | neutron bomb |
| | nuclear deterrence |
| | nuclear fallout |
| | nuclear football |
| | nuclear sharing |
| | nuclear weapons |
| | nuclear winter |
| | |
| | |

| KEYWORD | DEFINITION / WHAT IT IS / EXAMPLE | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| O | Oil Crisis 1973 | |
| | Olympic Boycott | |
| | Orthodox Historians | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| P | perestroika | |
| | ping pong diplomacy | |
| | Politburo | |
| | Post-colonialism | |
| | Prague Spring | |
| | proxy war | |
| | | |
| | | |
| R | rapprochement | |
| | Reagan Doctrine | |
| | Red Scare | |
| | Revisionist Historians | |
| | revolution | |
| | rollback | |
| | Russification | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| S | SALT | |
| | satellite nation | |
| | Second Cold War | |
| | The 'Secret Speech' | |
| | secret police | |
| | self-determination | |
| | Sino-Soviet split | |
| | socialism | |
| | Solidarnosc (Solidarity) | |
| | SEATO | |
| | Soviet bloc | |
| | Sovietisation | |
| | Space Race | |
| | sphere of influence | |

| KEYWORD | | DEFINITION / WHAT IT IS / EXAMPLE |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| S | Sputnik | |
| | Stalinist | |
| | Stasi | |
| | START | |
| | Strategic Air Command | |
| | SDI ('Star Wars Program') | |
| | strategic nuclear weapon | |
| | superpower | |
| | | |
| | | |
| T | tactical nuclear weapon | |
| | Tet Offensive | |
| | thermonuclear weapon | |
| | Tiananmen Square | |
| | Treaty of Brussels | |
| | Truman Doctrine | |
| | Tsar Bomba | |
| | | |
| | | |
| U | U-2 | |
| | United Nations (UN) | |
| | USSR | |
| | | |
| | | |
| V | The Velvet Revolution | |
| | Viet Cong | |
| | Viet Minh | |
| | Vietnam War | |
| | | |
| | | |
| W | Warsaw Pact | |
| | Wind of change | |
| | | |
| | | |

5. WATCH / READ / LISTEN

- If you wish you, you can watch / read / listen to the following to deepen your knowledge further.

WATCH

The Cold War – CNN series

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22KIQ1QNnhE&list=PL3H6z037pboGWTxs3xGP7HRGrQ5dOQdGc>

The Vietnam War – PBS series by Ken Burns

FILMS

- Bridge of Spies (2015)
- Argo (2013)
- Charlie Wilson's War (2010)
- Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy (2011)
- The Lives of Others (2006)
- Goodbye Lenin! (2003)
- Thirteen Days (2001)
- Platoon (1987)

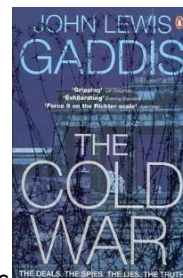
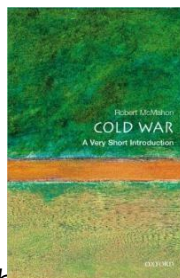
READ

As we did not study the Cold War as part of your GCSE syllabus, we strongly recommend that you familiarise yourself with the basic ideas, chronology, personalities and countries involved. The following websites will help you with this:

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z8qnsbk/revision/1>
- <https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/cold-war-history>
- <https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/modern-world-history-1918-to-1980/the-cold-war/>

BOOKS

- McMAHON, Robert, *The Cold War: A Very Short Introduction*
- GADDIS, John Lewis, *The Cold War*



If you can, we would recommend trying to buy both of these books second hand / used on Amazon as they will really help during the course.

HISTORICAL FICTION

- GREENE, Graham, *The Quiet American*
- JONASSON, Jonas, *The Hundred-Year Old Man Who Climbed Out of the Window and Disappeared*
- Le CARRE, John, *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold*
- MACINTYRE, Ben, *The Spy and the Traitor*
- MAWER, Simon, *Prague Spring* (Little Brown Book Group, 2018)
- SMITH, Tom Rob, *Child 44*
- WEBB, James, *Fields of Fire*
- ORWELL, George, *1984*

LISTEN: <https://coldwarconversations.com/>

1C THE TUDORS



Early Tudors

1485-1558



Task One: - Create a brief timeline of the War of the Roses (1453-1525) using both the notes provided and your own research.

Task Two: - Create a list of all the possible causes of the War of the Roses.

Task Three: - Draw a family tree for the Yorkists, Lancastrians, and Tudors using research, which then can be supplemented with notes provided.

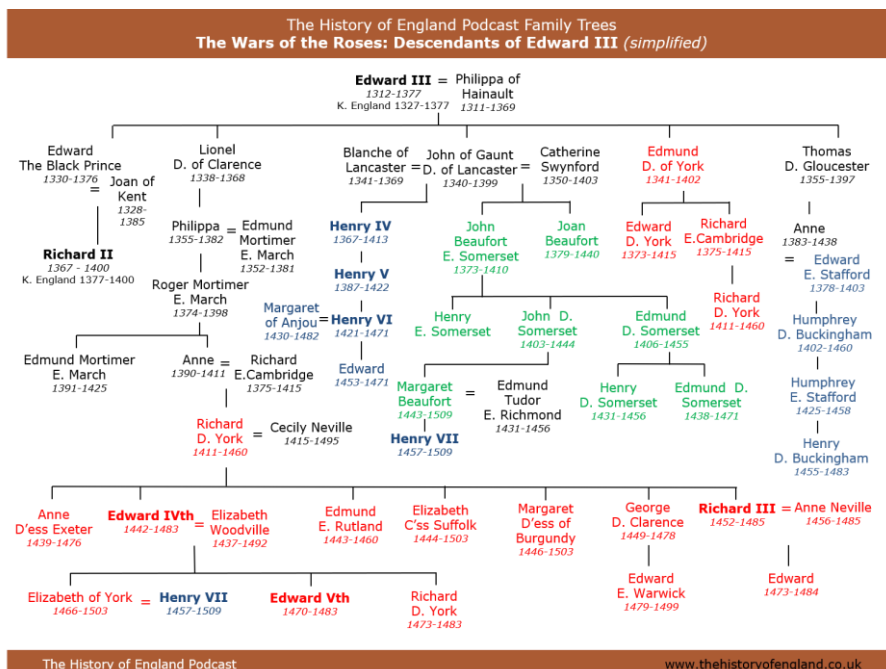
Task Four: - Watch the 'Winter King' documentary (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-5FsriGn300>) - As you watch the documentary, create a list of all the possible causes of instability during the reign of Henry VII

Task Five: - Find the definitions for the glossary terms

Early Tudors Extract from M. Hicks' 'War of the Roses'

The Wars of the Roses were the longest period of civil war in English History. They followed immediately after the final English defeat in the Hundred Years' War (1337– 1453) and commenced under the Lancastrian Henry VI (1422–61), a weak and ineffective king, who was briefly mad (1453–54). The wars did not end in 1485 at the battle of Bosworth, as so many historians since the Tudors have claimed, and they did not actually cause the strong rule of the Tudors, although they may have made it easier to achieve. The Tudor dynasty managed to keep the throne and endured for more than a century. The last serious challenge was in 1497, with the defeat and capture of the pretender Perkin Warbeck, but the potential threat supposedly posed by the White Rose of York continued at least until 1525.

This book surveys these wars as a group and investigates them in detail. It treats the international scene and the contexts of particular battles, and considers the impact of the wars on English society as a whole and on particular individuals. It deals not with a single war or campaign, but with a series of conflicts spread over thirty years. Some of the same issues are therefore examined separately for each war. It concerns itself with what the wars have in common—the underlying causes and systems—and what is distinct about each. The Wars of the Roses cannot simply be lumped together as a single conflict with common objectives, sides and personnel. The book looks at the causes, course, and the results of each war.



General summary

The Wars of the Roses were a series of wars. Besides the minor clashes and also the lesser disorders that occurred in every reign, there were three periods of sustained conflict: 1459–61, 1469–71, and 1483–87. The loss of English occupied France made it difficult for Henry VI's government to resist its critics. Calls for reform by Richard Duke of York (d. 1460) and the emergence of two sides, Lancaster and York, several times overflowed into violence before sustained conflict began in 1459. Defeated and exiled, the Yorkists under Warwick the Kingmaker returned triumphantly in 1460 to present York's claim to the Crown and thereby provoked the most violent phase, from which there emerged York's son Edward IV (1461–83) as the first Yorkist king; Towton (1461) was the deciding battle.

Edward's new regime took until 1468 to achieve recognition and to eliminate lingering Lancastrian resistance in Northumberland, north-west Wales and Jersey. Yorkist divisions led to a coup in 1469 and the Lincolnshire Rebellion of 1470, both led by Warwick and Edward's next brother, George Duke of Clarence (d. 1478). Defeated and exiled, as in 1459, the rebels allied later in 1470 with Lancastrian exiles and swept Edward away. Henry VI reigned again: his Readeption (1470–71). With foreign support, Edward exploited divisions amongst his enemies, decisively defeating first Warwick at Barnet and then the Lancastrians at Tewkesbury (1471); his triumph was complete.

Edward IV was succeeded in 1483 by his eldest son Edward V, aged 12, but 11 weeks later Edward IV's youngest brother Richard III seized the throne. He alienated many of the Yorkist establishment, who rebelled, apparently initially on behalf of Edward V, who disappeared, and then Henry Tudor. Buckingham's Rebellion in 1483 failed, but the Bosworth campaign of 1485 did defeat and kill Richard. Opposition to the new regime and a plethora of Yorkist claimants and pretenders led to further rebellions, invasions, and plots. The battle of Stoke in 1487 did not end the Yorkist conspiracies against Henry VII (1485–1509) and even his son Henry VIII (1509–47).

Concise summary

The first war was from 1459 to 1461, when King Henry VI was replaced by the Yorkist Edward IV (1461–83). Originating in the call for reform and personal animosities, it became irreconcilable when Richard Duke of York laid claim to the throne. The Lords in London agreed that York should succeed Henry VI on his death, thereby disinheriting Henry's son Edward (the Accord). Lancastrian supporters of Prince Edward rejected the deal, led by Queen Margaret of Anjou and Henry Duke of Somerset. Richard and Edward Dukes of York were backed by Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the Kingmaker (d.1471).

The second war was in 1469–71, beginning with Warwick's attempts to control Edward IV through imprisoning him (1469) and then to replace him by Clarence (March 1470). Exiled in France, the rebels allied with representatives of Henry VI—notably Queen Margaret, her son Edward, another Duke of Somerset and Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke—invaded and replaced Henry on his throne (October 1470). Next year Edward returned and exterminated his opponents.

The third war was in 1483–87. Almost bloodlessly Edward IV's brother Richard III (1483–85) deposed his son Edward V (1483). A full-scale rebellion of southern England in 1483 led by Henry Duke of Buckingham (d. 1483) and the family of Edward IV's queen, the Wydevilles, was followed in 1485 by a successful invasion. Richard lost his throne to the Tudor King Henry VII (1485–1509), repeated attempts to reverse the process being defeated.

Extract from D.Seward, 'War of the Roses'

The War of the Roses constituted the logical conclusion of the Hundred Years War. As such it remains in memory as something romantic, a tale of Medieval chivalry and barbarity, on the border between myth and reality. The mind conjures up images of faceless armored cavalry and slender infantries of soldiers with long-bows, all made striking to the eye by colorful standards and gaudy dresses with the commanders decked out as jewels. What was the difference between a battle and a joust? All for show, but the former with blood and disembowelment as a consequence. Two Royal dynasties intertwined by marriages and recklessly inbred. The Lancaster branch, headed by the ineffectual son Henry VI of the hero Henry V of Agincourt, as a child crowned the King of France and with a French Queen Margarete Anjou, was on the decline, the loss of French possessions (save the Calais and the Channel Islands) being attributed to their lucklustre stewardship. The head of the York branch, the Duke of York, was to see to the deposition of the Lancaster king, however, he was prematurely killed, so this task was accomplished by his son - Edward IV, who, for but one year of being ousted, while Henry VI was momentarily reinstated, served as the King for twenty years. He died, his issue was confiscated and destroyed (the legend of the two princes in the Tower) by his younger brother, who would seize the crown as Richard III, and whose ill gotten reign would only last for two years before he was killed at the battle of Bosworth by the emerging Henry VII whose stepfather tipped the balance by eventually actively joining the inferior forces of his step-son. The battle of Bosworth marks the end of the civil strife, but only in the eyes of posterity, at the time, ultimate success was not assured but further challenges had to be fought. With the ascendancy of Henry VII, whose legitimacy ultimately stemmed from that pivotal John of Gaunt third son of Edward III, the Platagenet dynasty came to an end, to be replaced by the Tudor for the next hundred odd years. Richard III was the last English king to die in battle, and one of the very last to take part in one.

1C THE TUDORS

| KEYWORD | | DEFINITION / WHAT IT IS / EXAMPLE |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A | Act of Attainder | |
| | Amicable Grant | |
| | Annates | |
| | Anticlericalism | |
| | | |
| | | |
| B | Benefactor | |
| | Bond | |
| | Bourgeoisie | |
| | Bull | |
| | Bureaucrat | |
| | | |
| | | |
| C | Calvinism | |
| | Caste | |
| | Catholic reformation | |
| | Chamber | |
| | Chancery | |
| | Chantries | |
| | Chivalrous | |
| | Common rights | |
| | Corpus Christi | |
| | Courtier | |
| | | |
| | | |
| D | diocese | |
| | Duchy of Lancaster | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

| | KEYWORD | DEFINITION / WHAT IT IS / EXAMPLE |
|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| E | Elites | |
| | Erasmianism | |
| | Erastian | |
| | extort | |
| | Extraordinary revenue | |
| | | |
| | | |
| F | Feudal aid | |
| | Feudal system | |
| | Fifteenths and tenths | |
| | | |
| | | |
| G | Gothic | |
| | Grace | |
| | Grazing rights | |
| | Groom of the Stool | |
| | Guilds and confraternities | |
| | | |
| | | |
| H | Hanseatic League | |
| | Heir presumptive | |
| | Heresy | |
| | Homily | |
| | Household government | |
| | Huguenot | |
| | Hundred Year War | |
| | | |
| | | |
| I | Iconoclasm | |
| | Imperial jurisdiction | |
| | Intercession | |
| | Intercursus Malus | |
| | Intercursus Magnus | |
| | | |
| | | |

| KEYWORD | | DEFINITION / WHAT IT IS / EXAMPLE |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| J | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| K | King's Great Matter | |
| | | |
| | | |
| L | Laity | |
| | Letters patent | |
| | Lord Chamberlain | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| M | Magnate | |
| | Marriage-by-proxy | |
| | Martial law | |
| | Mercenaries | |
| | Merchants of the staple | |
| | Mixed farming | |
| | | |
| | | |
| N | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| O | Oxford reformers | |
| | | |
| | | |

| KEYWORD | DEFINITION / WHAT IT IS / EXAMPLE | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|--|
| P | Papal dispensation | |
| | Papal legate | |
| | Parliamentary sanction | |
| | Pastoral farming | |
| | Patronage | |
| | Peasant | |
| | Peerage | |
| | Perpendicular style | |
| | <i>praemunire</i> | |
| | <i>Prerogative rights</i> | |
| | <i>Privy chamber</i> | |
| | <i>Protectorate</i> | |
| | <i>Purgatory</i> | |
| | <i>Puritanism</i> | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| R | Real wages | |
| | Recognizance | |
| | Recusant | |
| | Reformation | |
| | Regicide | |
| | Renaissance | |
| | | |
| | | |
| S | Scholasticism | |
| | Sectaries | |
| | Sectional interests | |
| | Secular | |
| | Statute of uses | |
| | Submission of the clergy | |
| | Subsidy | |
| | Substance crisis | |
| | Sumptuary laws | |
| | Supplication against the ordinaries | |

| KEYWORD | | DEFINITION / WHAT IT IS / EXAMPLE |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| S | Suzerainty | |
| | Synod | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| T | Tonnage and poundage | |
| | Transubstantiation | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| U | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| V | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| W | Wardship | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

6. WATCH / READ / LISTEN

- If you wish you, you can watch / read / listen to the following to deepen your knowledge further.

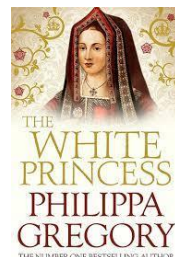
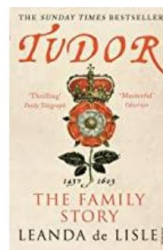
WATCH

- Henry VII in 10 minutes - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4TlrgZ6taD4>
- **Britain's Bloody Crown** - a series that tells the story of the Wars of the Roses - this is the period of history before the Tudors - watch it and create a detailed timeline of events and characters. This will really help you to understand the context of the Tudor period. <https://www.channel5.com/show/britain-s-bloody-crown>
- **Video podcasts - three revision programs - they give a focused overview of the start of the course - listen and take notes.**
- <https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=henry+vii&&view=detail&mid=8E036F43677C65ADCA458E036F43677C65ADCA45&&FORM=VDRVRV>
- <https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=henry+vii&&view=detail&mid=A0E8923BF6E5FA7FB774A0E8923BF6E5FA7FB774&&FORM=VDRVRV>
- <https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=henry+vii&&view=detail&mid=A8DDB6C057B4F421D810A8DDB6C057B4F421D810&rvmid=A0E8923BF6E5FA7FB774A0E8923BF6E5FA7FB774&FORM=VDRVRV>
- Henry VII: The Winter King – a BBC documentary on YouTube
- The series – The White Queen (based on Philippa Gregory's books – this series is excellent background for the course and goes up to Henry VII and his early years on the throne)
- The series - The Tudors – Set in the reign of Henry VIII - it's brilliant!
- The series – Wolf Hall – based on Hilary Mantell's books – this is also brilliant
- The series – The Virgin Queen – Elizabeth I
- Simon Schama – A History of Britain 'Burning Convictions' and 'The Body of the Queen'
- Elizabeth I – a two part series with Helen Mirram

READ

BOOKS

- Leanda de Lisle, Tudor The Family Story
- Philippa Gregory, The White Princess (Fiction and TV series)



If you can, we would recommend trying to buy these books second hand / used on Amazon as they will really help during the course.

LISTEN:

In our time – The War of the roses - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00546sp>

In our time - the Tudor State - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00546xd>

Great Lives - Henry VII - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/b00d6zwt>