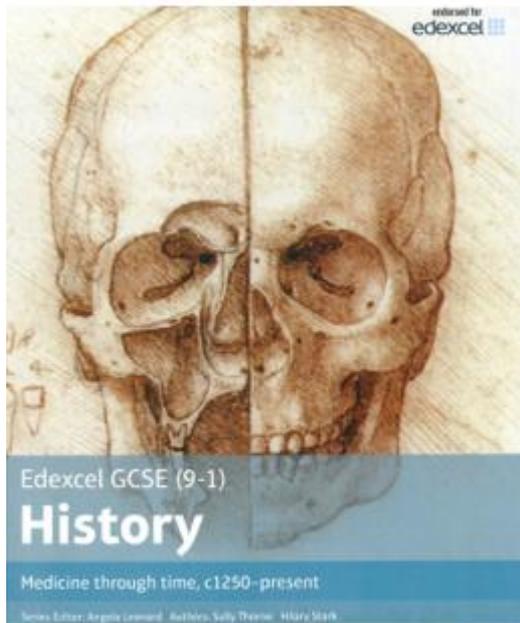
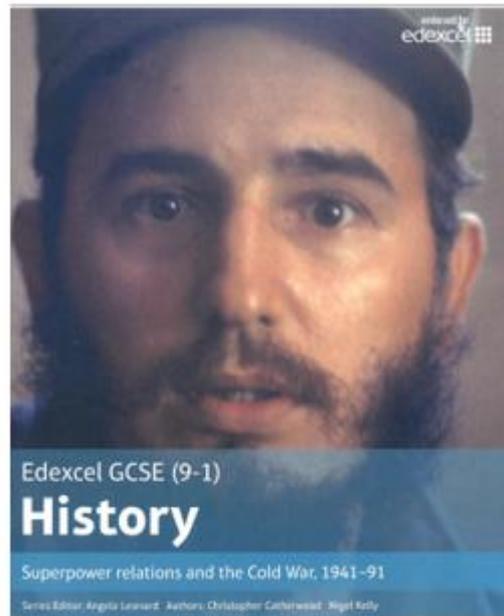


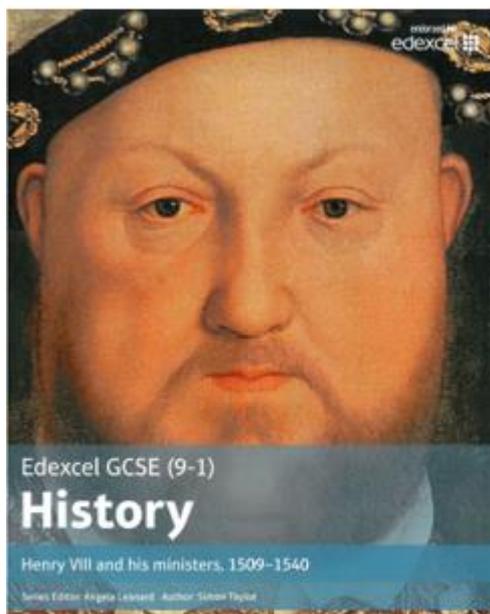
GCSE HISTORY REVISION Q&A



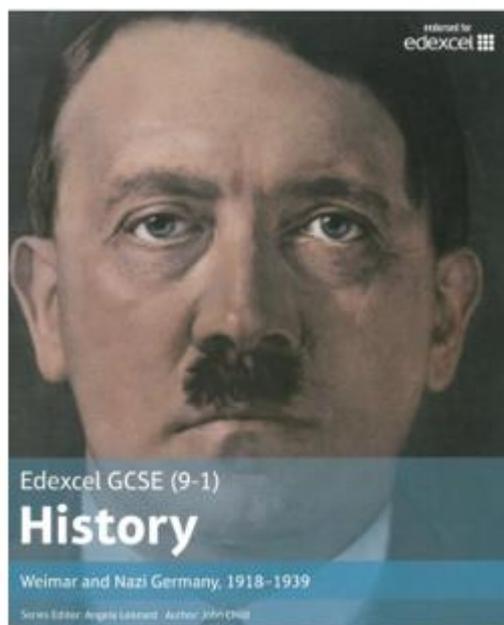
Paper 1: Medicine through time, c1250-present



Paper 2: Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-91



Paper 2: Henry VIII and his ministers, 1509-1540



Paper 3: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39

“A century of research has shown that repeated testing works”

Professor Dunlovsky, Kent State University

(who carried out 1000 scientific studies looking at revision techniques)

PAPER 1: MEDICINE THROUGH TIME, C1250-PRESENT

Medicine in medieval England

1. How did the church explain illness? (God had sent it as a punishment for sin)
2. What were Lazar houses more commonly known as? (Leper colonies)
3. Why did they believe that astrology might explain illness and disease? (alignment of the planets)
4. Who created the theory of the four humours? (Hippocrates)
5. What were the four humours? (Blood, phlegm, black bile and choler)
6. The humours were linked with personality traits and what else? (Seasons)
7. Who created the Theory of Opposites? (Galen)
8. Why did the Church's support of Hippocrates and Galen influence medical thinking? (Books were produced in monasteries and libraries maintained by the church)
9. Why were dissections illegal? (The Church taught that the body needed to be buried whole in order for the soul to go to heaven).
10. What term was used to describe bad air that was believed to be filled with harmful fumes? (Miasma)
11. Which place employed a full-time physician to examine urine? (Norwich Cathedral Priory).
12. What was the name of the 13th Century military surgeon who questioned the old ways of practising medicine? (Henri de Mondeville)
13. Name four medieval religious treatments for illness or disease. 9Prayers, paying for a special mass, fasting, pilgrimages).
14. What is another term for phlebotomy? (Blood-letting / bleeding).
15. Apart from cutting a vein, what two other methods were there for blood-letting? (Leeches and Cupping)
16. What is the name of something given to a person to make them sick? (Emetic)
17. What else was given to patients to purge the body? (laxatives or enema)
18. What was aloe vera prescribed for? (to improve digestion)
19. What was the name of the common spice-based mixture remedy? (Theriaca)
20. What was the name of the dish made from chicken and almonds and recommended for invalids because it was warm and moist? (Blanc mangier)
21. What was prescribed to help the body draw in heat to dissolve blockages in the humours? (Warm baths)
22. What was the name of a loose set of instructions provided by physicians to help a patient maintain good health? (Regimen Sanitatis)
23. What sweet smelling herb was spread in the home to keep the air free of miasmata? (Lavendar)
24. What were medieval doctors known as? (Physicians)
25. How long did a medieval medical degree take? (Between 7-10 years)
26. What was the role of a medieval physician? (Diagnose and recommend a course of treatment)
27. What two things did Apothecaries create? (Herbal remedies and poison)
28. Who were the least qualified medical professionals in England? (Barber surgeons)
29. How many hospitals were there estimated to have been in England by 1500? (1,100)
30. What was the role of many hospitals who did not treat the sick? *(Offered hospitality to travellers and pilgrims).
31. What percentage of the hospitals in England were owned and run by the Church? (30%)
32. How were the rest of the hospitals in England funded? 9By an endowment)
33. In what year did the Black Death reach England? (1348)
34. At the height of the Black Death, how many people were buried in London each day? (200)
35. How many days did people new to an area have to stay away from everyone else for? (40 days)
36. What happened in 1345 that was interpreted as a sign something wonderful or terrible was about to happen? (Unusual positioning of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn).

The Medical Renaissance in England

1. What new stance taken during the Renaissance led to a break with the old medieval traditions? (Humanism)
2. What was the name of the English doctor who believed that diseases could be organised into different groups which challenged the Four Humours theory? (Thomas Sydenham)
3. Who created the printing press in 1440 that allowed new medical ideas to spread quickly? (Johannes Gutenberg)
4. In what year did the Royal Society first meet? (1660)
5. Who provided the Royal Society with its royal charter? (Charles II)
6. What is the name of the Royal Society's scientific journal that is still published today? (Philosophical Transactions)
7. What popular theory of the time claimed that an illness or a disease could be transferred to something else? (Transference)
8. What two things determined the types of herbal remedies used for treatment? (Colour and shape).
9. New herbal remedies started to appear from the 'New World'. What did Thomas Sydenham use to treat malaria? (Cinchona bark from Peru).
10. What was the other term for medical chemistry? (Iatrochemistry)
11. What chemical causes patients to sweat and vomit if used in larger doses? (Antimony)
12. What disease, also known as the Great Pox, arrived in Europe with sailors who had travelled to the New World? (Syphilis)
13. Why could homeowners be fined to the continued belief in miasmata? (For not cleaning the street outside their house).
14. What were apothecaries organised into from 1250-1500? (Guilds)
15. What was the term used for individual copies of detailed medical drawings who couldn't afford new medical textbooks? (Fugitive sheets)
16. In what year did Andreas Vesalius publish his first book, *Six Anatomical Tables*? (1537)
17. What was the name of Vesalius' most famous book? (*On the Fabric of the Human body*)
18. How many mistakes did Vesalius find in Galen's original work on anatomy? (300)
19. What event in the reign of Henry VIII led a reduction in the availability of hospital care in England? (The dissolution of the monasteries)
20. What was the name for a hospital that catered only for people suffering from plague or pox? (pest houses, plague houses or poxhouses)
21. What was the name of the woman who kept detailed notes of the healing and treatment she carried out? (Lady Grace Midmay)
22. In what Italian city did William Harvey study medicine? (Padua)
23. Whose idea on veins containing valves did Harvey use to disprove Galen's theory of blood being made in the liver? (Vesalius)
24. How many litres of blood did Harvey work out that the liver would need to make per day to prove Galen's theory correct? (1,800)
25. What new invention influenced Harvey's idea on how the heart worked? (Mechanical pumps in fire engines)
26. What two things did Harvey prove were linked together in one system? (Arteries and veins).
27. Who employed William Harvey as his personal physician? (Charles I)
28. What book did Harvey produce that is considered by many to be the beginning of modern physiology? (*An Anatomical Account of the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals*)
29. In what year did English medical textbooks stop providing Galen's account? (1651)

30. In what year did Harvey's ideas begin to appear in universities? (1673)
31. In what year did the Great Plague hit London? (1665)
32. How many Londoners died in the outbreak? (100,000)
33. In what Derbyshire village did the plague kill 273 people out of 350 and prove the effectiveness of quarantine? (Eyam)
34. What was the most popular theory about the cause of the Great Plague? (Miasma)
35. What is the term for somebody who does not have any medical qualifications but sells their services as a doctor or apothecary? (Quack doctor)
36. What is the name for a ball containing perfumed substances whose use was recommended by the College of Physicians during the Great Plague? (Pomendar)
37. What type of animal was it believed attracted the plague? (birds)
38. What sexually transmitted disease was thought to prevent a person catching the Great Plague? (Syphilis)
39. How many dogs were slaughtered during the Great Plague because people thought they were helping to spread the disease? (40,000)
40. How many cats were slaughtered during the Great Plague because people thought they were helping to spread the disease? (200,000)
41. Who made a list of actions to stop the plague from spreading? (Charles II)
42. If a household was infected by the Great Plague, the inhabitants were either taken to a pest house or quarantined inside the house for how many days? (28)

Medicine in 18th and 19th century Britain

1. What 18th Century European movement promoted the idea that people could think for themselves and that traditional authorities should not be able to control everyday life? (The Enlightenment)
2. When did the 'second half' of the Scientific Revolution begin? (1700)
3. What theory did scientists develop in the early 18th Century? (Spontaneous generation)
4. Whose experiments led to the discovery of germ theory? (Louis Pasteur)
5. In what year did Pasteur publish the results of his experiments? 1861
6. Pasteur theorised that as germs were causing decay they might also be causing disease in the human body. In what year did he publish this germ theory of infection? (1878)
7. Who continued to promote the theory of spontaneous generation until the 1870s in England? (Dr Henry Bastian)
8. Which scientist discovered that there were small organic particles in the air? (John Tyndall)
9. Which German scientist successfully identified that different germs cause many common diseases? (Robert Koch)
10. This scientist discovered a bacteria in 182 that caused what disease? (Tuberculosis)
11. What is the term for the study of bacteria? (Bacteriology)
12. In 1883 the microbe that caused what disease that mostly affected children? (Diphtheria)
13. In what city in 1884 did Koch prove that cholera was caused by microbes in the drinking water only for his advice to be ignored by the British government? (Calcutta)
14. What did Koch use to make it easier to see microbes? (Dye)
15. What role did Florence Nightingale take on in 1853? (Superintendent of nurses at King's College Hospital, London)
16. In which war was Britain fighting when Florence Nightingale went to treat the injured soldiers? (The Crimean War)
17. Nightingale's efforts treating the injured soldiers meant that the mortality rate dropped to only 2%. What was it before she arrived? (40%)
18. How many scrubbing brushes did Nightingale and her nurses demand to get rid of any dirt near patients being treated? (300)
19. What type of plan did Nightingale prefer hospitals to be built to? (The pavilion plan)
20. In which hospital was the Nightingale School for Nurses established in 1860? (St Thomas' Hospital, London)

21. What was the name of the book Florence Nightingale wrote in 1859 setting out the key role of a nurse and the importance of thorough training? (Notes on Nursing)
22. What was the name of the young Edinburgh surgeon who discovered chloroform? (James Simpson)
23. In what year was chloroform discovered? (1847)
24. In what year did Queen Victoria use chloroform during the birth of her son? (1853)
25. Which English surgeon theorised that microbes caused flesh to rot? (Joseph Lister)
26. What type of acid was used by this surgeon to clear bacteria from wounds? (Carbolic acid)
27. What was the name of the doctor who noticed the link between cowpox and smallpox? (Edward Jenner)
28. What was the name of the boy who was infected with cowpox and then attempted to be infected with smallpox? (James Phipps)
29. In what year did the government make smallpox vaccinations compulsory? (1852)
30. How many British people were vaccinated against smallpox between 1803-5? (12,000)
31. Pasteur's work on vaccines involved producing a weaker version of the culture and then treating patients with it. What disease was his first effort at creating a vaccine? (Chicken cholera)
32. Who developed a vaccine against tetanus and diphtheria in 1890? (Emil von Behring)
33. What term is used to describe governments who do not get involved in the day-to-day lives of their population? (Laissez-faire)
34. In which city during the 1860s did a local business obtain a court order to prevent sewage from being drained into the river from which they got their water? (Leeds)
35. In what year was the second Public Health Act which put rules in place to improve sanitary conditions that were compulsory? (1875)
36. What was the nickname for cholera? (The blue death)
37. In what year did cholera first arrive in Britain? (1831)
38. Which British surgeon concluded that cholera was transmitted by dirty drinking water? (John Snow)
39. On what street in Soho was the water pump with infected water that led to 93 deaths? (Broad Street)

Medicine in modern Britain

1. Which German scientist theorised that genes come in pairs, one from each parent in 1900? (Mendel)
2. In what year was DNA discovered? (1953)
3. Which two scientists working at Cambridge University were able to solve the puzzle of the structure of DNA? (James Watson and Francis Crick)
4. What did Watson and Crick discover about the shape of DNA? (It was shaped as a double helix)
5. What initiative to create a blueprint of DNA was launched in 1990? (The Human Genome Project)
6. Which German physicist first developed the electron microscope in 1931? (Ernst Ruska)
7. What is the biggest cause of preventable diseases in the world? (smoking)
8. What condition can too much sugar lead to? (Type 2 diabetes)
9. What are ECGs an abbreviation of? (Electro cardiograms)
10. Which drug, used to cure syphilis, was the first 'magic bullet' in attacking microbes but leaving the body unharmed? (Salvarsan 606)
11. What is the name of the bright red dye that Gerhard Domagk discovered killed bacterial infections in 1932 and was then forced to successfully try it out on his own daughter who had developed blood poisoning? (Prontosil)
12. Which antibiotic, discovered in 1943, was so powerful that it was even effective against tuberculosis? (Streptomycin)
13. Which drug, used to treat morning sickness in pregnant women, led to birth defects? (Thalidomide)
14. When was the NHS launched? (1948)
15. What is the name of the treatment that uses x-rays to target and shrink tumours growing inside the body? (Radiotherapy)
16. In what year was the first successful kidney transplant performed between identical twins in the USA? (1956)

17. What is another term for keyhole surgery? (Laparoscopic)
18. In 1900, 25% of deaths were caused by infectious diseases. What was the figure in 1990? (Less than 1%)
19. What is the term used to describe a strain of drug-resistant bacteria that is particularly hardy and resistant to antibiotics? (MRSA)
20. In 1942 a national vaccination campaign was organised against which disease? (Diphtheria)
21. In what year was the last known case of a person contracting Polio in the UK? (1984)
22. Which disease, for which there is now a vaccination, can harm unborn children? (Rubella)
23. What is the term used to describe a very heavy fog caused by air pollution? (Smog)
24. Who discovered penicillin? (Alexander Fleming)
25. In what year did he make this discovery? (1928)
26. Who were the two scientists who proved the effectiveness of penicillin in fighting infection in the human body? (Howard Florey and Ernst Chain)
27. When did US pharmaceutical companies begin penicillin production? (July 1941)
28. In what year did British pharmaceutical companies start to mass produce penicillin? (1943)
29. What type of cancer is the second most common in the UK? (lung)
30. How many men died of lung cancer in 1973? (26,000)
31. What percentage of lung cancer cases are from people who or have smoked? (85%)
32. How much money per year did smoking-related deaths cost the NHS by 1985? (£165 m)
33. How much money did the government earn from tobacco tax in 1985? (£4 billion)
34. In what year was the ban on cigarette television advertising introduced? (1965)
35. In what year did the government ban smoking in all workplaces? (2007)
36. How old do you have to be to buy tobacco? (18)

The British sector of the Western Front, 1914-18

1. Who discovered x-rays in 1895? (Wilhelm Roentgen)
2. Who did the first experiments in human blood transfusion to help women who had lost blood when they gave birth? (James Blundell)
3. What was the name of the Austrian doctor who discovered the existence of blood groups in 1901? (Karl Landsteiner)
4. What does BEF stand for? (British Expeditionary Force)
5. What is the term to describe an area of a battlefield that extends into enemy territory so that it is surrounded on three sides by the enemy and is therefore in a vulnerable position? (Salient)
6. In what battle did the Germans first use chlorine gas? (Second battle of Ypres, 22 April – 25 May 1915)
7. On what date was the first day of the Battle of the Somme? (1 July 1916)
8. How many casualties had the British suffered by the end of the Battle of the Somme? (400,000)
9. In what year was the Battle of Arras? (1917)
10. How many miles did the Third Battle of Ypres move the salient back by? (7)
11. How many British casualties did this advance cost? (245,000)
12. What was found to have caused 58% of wounds in a case study of 200,000 wounded men at Casualty Clearing Stations? (Sharpnel)
13. The soil in the area of fighting during the First World war contained the bacteria for tetanus and which other infection? (Gas gangrene)
14. What percentage was it estimated that the introduction of the Brodie helmet in 1915 reduced fatal head wounds by? (80%)
15. How many British soldiers died as a result of gas attacks? (6,000)
16. What does RAP stand for? (Regimental Aid Post)
17. What does ADS stand for? (Advanced Dressing Station)
18. What does CCS stand for? (Casualty Clearing Station)

19. Wounded soldiers were divided into walking wounded, in need of hospital treatment and the severely wounded at CCS. What was this procedure known as? (Triage)
20. How many CCS were there in the Ypres Salient? (24)
21. How many First Aid Nursing Yeomanry's were there in France? (450)
22. What types of hospitals were located near the French and Belgium coast? (Base Hospitals)
23. Under which town was the underground hospital, also known as Thompson's Cave? (Arras)
24. What was the method known as which involved using a sterilised salt solution in the wound through a tube/ (Carrel-Dakin)
25. How many men had had limbs amputated by 1918? (240,000)
26. What was the name of the splint that increased survival rates from 20% to 82% for men with gunshot or shrapnel wounds to the leg? (Thomas splint)
27. What was the name of the leading Polish-French scientist who equipped 20 mobile x-ray vans to work in the French sector of the Western Front? (Marie Currie)
28. How many mobile x-ray machines were there in the British sector? (6)
29. Who pioneered the use of blood transfusions in the British sector of the Western Front? (Lawrence Bruce Robertson)
30. Who designed a portable blood transfusion kit to be used close to the front line? (Geoffrey Keynes)
31. Which blood type can be given to everyone? (O)
32. Which American doctor discovered in 1915 that by adding sodium citrate to blood, the need for donor-to-donor transfusion was removed? (Richard Lewisohn)
33. Who discovered in 1915 that blood with sodium citrate could be refrigerated and stored for up to two days? (Richard Weil)
34. What did Francis Rous and James Turner add to blood in 1916 to enable it to be stored for up to four weeks? (Citrate glucose)
35. At what battle did Oswald Hope Robertson use stored blood to treat soldiers in shock? (Battle of Cambrai)
36. What percentage of wounds in the British sector of the Western Front? (20%)
37. Which American neurosurgeon developed new techniques in brain surgery on the Western Front? (Harvey Cushing)
38. Which doctor was responsible for developments in plastic surgery? (Harold Gillies)
39. Men in need of plastic surgery were operated on at which hospital? (Queen's Hospital, Sidcup)

PAPER 2: SUPERPOWER RELATIONS AND THE COLD WAR, 1941-91

Origins of the Cold War

1. By what phrase were Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin often referred to as during the Second World War? (The Big Three)
2. What does the USSR stand for? (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
3. What was the name of the alliance between the USA, USSR and Britain during World War Two? (The Grand Alliance)
4. What year was the Teheran Conference? (1943)
5. What was the name of the American President at Teheran? (Roosevelt)
6. Churchill wanted to open a second front at Teheran by invading which area of Europe? (The Balkans)
7. When was the Yalta conference? (February 1945)
8. At the Yalta conference, it was agreed that a United Nations would be set up. Stalin wanted all 16 Soviet republics to have individual membership. Instead, Russia, the Ukraine and which other Soviet state were admitted? (Belarus)
9. At Yalta, Stalin agreed to join the war against Japan after the defeat of Germany. How many months was it agreed would lapse from the defeat of Germany until the Soviet entry into the war against Japan? (3 months)
10. At the Yalta conference there was disagreement over... (Democracy in Poland)
11. When did Germany surrender in the Second World War? (May 1945)
12. Roosevelt died before the Potsdam conference. Who replaced him? (Truman)
13. Who replaced Churchill at the Potsdam conference following the Conservatives electoral defeat? (Attlee)
14. At the Potsdam conference the Allies disagreed on what issue? (The government of Eastern Europe)
15. On what date was the atom bomb dropped over Hiroshima? (6 August 1945)
16. On what date did the Soviet Union successfully test their own atom bomb? (29 August 1949)
17. The US ambassador Kennan warned of Stalin's aims in what report? (The Long Telegram)
18. What was the name of Soviet ambassador who sent Stalin a telegram warning of America's aims? (Novikov)
19. What did Churchill refer to the divide between East and West as in March 1946? (The Iron Curtain)
20. Which policy committed America to defend the world against Communism? (The Truman Doctrine)
21. In which country where a civil war was taking place between royalists and communists did Truman decide to intervene when Britain pulled out? (Greece)
22. What did the Marshall Plan commit America to sending to countries threatened by Communism? (Financial aid)
23. How much money did the USA give in economic aid between 1948-52? (\$12.7 billion)
24. Which British foreign secretary called the Marshall Plan 'a lifeline to stinking men, giving hope where there was none'? (Ernest Bevin)
25. Stalin argued that the Marshall Plan was a way of using economic might to divide Europe in two and establish an American economic empire in Europe. What did the Soviets refer to this as? ('Dollar imperialism')
26. What was the name for a country controlled by the USSR? (Satellite state)
27. What was the name of the organisation that Stalin used to control Communist parties abroad? (Cominform)
28. What was the Soviet equivalent of the Marshall Plan? (Comecon)
29. Which two countries controlled Bizonia in post-war Germany? (USA and Britain)
30. When was Trizonia created? (March 1948)
31. What was the name of the currency created by the Allies for Trizonia in June 1948? (Deutschmark)
32. When did the Berlin blockade start? (June 1948)
33. How did the allies get around the blockade of West Berlin? (Airlift)
34. What was the operational name for the Berlin Airlift? (Operation Vittles)
35. In the peak month of January 1949, how many tons of supplies were sent to West Berlin by air? (170,000)
36. What were the initials given to West Germany which was created after the end of the blockade? (FRG)
37. Where was the capital of West Germany? (Bonn)

38. What was the name of the West German parliament? (Bundestag)
39. What were the initials given to East Germany which was created in October 1949? (GDR)
40. The Western military alliance, NATO, was set up in 1949. What does it stand for? (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)
41. What was the Soviet equivalent of NATO known as? (The Warsaw Pact)
42. In what year did the USSR test its own nuclear bomb? (1949)
43. By 1953 both sides had a new type of nuclear bomb 1000 times more powerful than the atom bomb known as... (A Hydrogen Bomb)
44. In 1957 the USA developed the ICBM. What does ICBM stand for? (Inter-continental ballistic missile)
45. What was the name of Hungary's dictator from 1949-56? (Matyas Rakosi)
46. Who replaced Stalin as leader of the USSR following his death in 1953? (Khrushchev)
47. What was the USSR's new policy known as which promised a more liberal approach? (De-Stalinisation)
48. Why was Imre Nagy excluded from the Communist Party in 1949? (Concern for peasants over the State)
49. On 31 October 1956 Nagy announced his proposed reforms. What did these call for Hungary to do? (Leave the Warsaw Pact and hold free elections.)
50. Khrushchev responded by sending how many tanks into Hungary on 4 November 1956? (1000)
51. How many Hungarians were killed during the Hungarian rising? (Up to 20,000)
52. What was the name of Hungary's leader during the Hungarian uprising? (Imre Nagy)
53. What was the name of the US government-funded radio station that broadcast messages urging Eastern Europeans to rise up against Communism? (Radio Free Europe)
54. What was the name of the US President during the Hungarian rising? (Eisenhower)

Cold War crises

1. How many East Germans fled to West Germany between 1949-58? (3 million)
2. In November 1958 Khrushchev gave American troops how long to leave Berlin? (6 months)
3. What was Khrushchev's demand known as? (The Berlin Ultimatum)
4. What was the name of the West German chancellor who was not prepared to go to war over Berlin? (Adenauer)
5. Where was the first summit meeting about Berlin in May 1959? (Geneva)
6. At what summit meeting did Khrushchev agree to withdraw his ultimatum? (Camp David)
7. Why did Khrushchev walk out of the Paris conference in May 1960? (The USSR had shot down a US spy plane)
8. At what conference did Khrushchev again give the US a 6 month ultimatum to leave? (Vienna)
9. When did the USSR start building the Berlin wall? (12 August 1961)
10. What was the name of the East German leader who urged Khrushchev to close the border with the West? (Walter Ulbricht)
11. How long did the Berlin Wall stretch? (165 km)
12. How many people are estimated to have died trying to cross the Berlin Wall? (130)
13. Name the man who was shot trying to cross the Berlin Wall and fell back into East Berlin where he lay dying for 45 minutes? (Peter Fechter)
14. Who toured West Berlin in 1963? (Kennedy)
15. Who was the leader of Cuba following the revolution in 1959? (Fidel Castro)
16. What was the disastrous April 1961 US led invasion of Cuba known as? (Bay of Pigs)
17. When was the Cuban Missile Crisis? (October 1962)
18. How many days did the Cuban missile crisis last? (13)
19. From which location did Kennedy secretly agree to remove American missiles when negotiating an end to the Cuban missile crisis? (Turkey)
20. After the Cuban Missile Crisis, the USA and USSR agreed to set up a 'hotline' and sign what treaty in August 1963? (The Limited Test Ban Treaty)

21. Name the 1968 treaty that was signed to stop the spread of nuclear weapons? (The Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty)
22. In what year was Khrushchev dismissed from his position as leader of the USSR? (1964)
23. Who replaced Khrushchev as leader of the USSR? (Brezhnev)
24. Who became leader of Czechoslovakia on 5 January 1968? (Alexander Dubcek)
25. What is the term used to describe Dubcek's liberal changes to Czechoslovakia? (Prague Spring)
26. *On 26 September 1968, Pravda* set out Brezhnev's policy that all communist countries would be prevented from introducing reforms to make their country more liberal. What did this become known as? (The Brezhnev Doctrine)
27. On what date did Warsaw Pact troops invade Czechoslovakia to end the Prague Spring? (20 August 1968)
28. What was Dubcek forced to sign? (The Moscow Protocol)
29. Following the Czechoslovakian invasion, Yugoslavia and which other communist country condemned the invasion? (Romania)

End of the Cold War

1. What was the term to describe the easing of relations between the USA and USSR? (détente)
2. Which Chancellor of West Germany followed a policy of 'Ostpolitik' which involved building better relations between East and West Germany? (Willy Brandt)
3. When was SALT I signed? (May 1972)
4. What does SALT stand for? (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty)
5. SALT I placed a limit of two sites where Anti-Ballistic Missiles were allowed. How many missiles were allowed at each site? (100)
6. Which part of SALT I laid down rules for the conduct of nuclear warfare? (The Basic Principles Agreement)
7. Which American president Visited Moscow after the signing of SALT I? (Nixon)
8. The Helsinki Agreements of 1975 reached agreements on security, co-operation and... (Human Rights)
9. Which American president signed SALT 2? (Carter)
10. In December 1979 which country did the Soviet Union invade? (Afghanistan)
11. Who was the Afghan leader put in place by the Soviets following the assassination of Hafizullah Amin? (Babrak Kamal)
12. What US policy aimed to stop the USSR gaining territory in the oil-rich Middle East? (The Carter Doctrine)
13. In response to the invasion, the US refused to ratify SALT 2, increased defence spending and.. (Boycotted the Moscow Olympic Games)
14. In what speech made in March 1983 did Reagan make his views of the Soviet Union clear? (Evil Empire)
15. Regan's plan for winning the Cold War became known as 'Star Wars'. What was its real name? (Strategic Defence Initiative)
16. Who was the last leader of the Soviet Union? (Gorbachev)
17. What event became an international symbol of the crisis in Soviet communism in 1986? (The Chernobyl disaster)
18. Which reform of Gorbachev was designed to make the Soviet economy more efficient? (Perestroika)
19. Which reform of Gorbachev was designed to create more openness and less corruption in government? (Glasnost)
20. Which reform of Gorbachev's relaxed the censorship of the press? (Perestroika)
21. In what year did Ronald Reagan start his term as president? (1981)
22. At what conference was the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty signed in 1987? (Washington)
23. What agreement of 1991 set limits to the number of nuclear weapons? (START)
24. In what date did the Berlin wall fall? (9 November 1989)
25. What was dissolved in July 1991? (The Warsaw Pact)
26. Which politician played a crucial role in defeating the coup against Gorbachev of 19 August 1991? (Boris Yeltsin)
27. When did Gorbachev officially announce the dissolution of the Soviet Union? (25th December 1991)
28. Which ideology does the USA follow? (Capitalism)

PAPER 2: HENRY VIII AND HIS MINISTERS, 1509-40

Henry VIII and Wolsey, 1509-29

1. How old was Henry when he became king in 1509? (18)
2. Henry's brother should have been king but died in 1502? (Arthur)
3. What was the young Henry banned from doing? (jousting)
4. Where was Henry's wife, Catherine of Aragon from? (1509)
5. Henry believed he had been appointed directly by God. What was this known as? (divine right)
6. Which feature of Henry VIII's government does this describe ... Part of the Royal Household with both domestic and political responsibilities? (Privy Chamber).
7. In what year was Wolsey appointed Lord Chancellor? (1515)
8. As well as being Lord Chancellor, what four other roles did Wolsey have? (Bishop of Lincoln, Archbishop of York, Cardinal and Papal Legate).
9. At what age did Wolsey go to Oxford University? (15)
10. What job did Henry give Wolsey in 1509? (Royal Almoner)
11. What did people refer to Wolsey as to show his great power? (Alter Rex)
12. What did Wolsey create at Oxford University? (Cardinal College)
13. What two palaces did Wolsey build? *Hampton Court and York Place)
14. What did Wolsey strengthen to improve justice? (The court of Star Chamber)
15. Who did Wolsey summon to the Star Chamber on a made-up charge to gain revenge for being put in the stocks as a young man? (Sir Amyas Paulet)
16. What was the practice of individual landowners fencing off land for profitable sheep rearing? (Enclosure)
17. Wolsey set up an inquiry in 1517 to investigate where land had been enclosed without proper permission. How many court cases did this lead to? (260).
18. In what year was Wolsey forced to call a halt to any further investigations into enclosed land by angry landowners? (1523)
19. Henry's normal average income was £110,000 which was raised by direct taxation. Direct taxation traditionally demanded that, when called upon by parliament, each community had to pay the Crown a percentage of their moveable goods. What was this known as? (fifteenths and tenths).
20. Wolsey came up with an additional tax based on an up-to-date assessment of a person's income. What was this known as (Subsidy).
21. How much money did Henry spend fighting wars between 1511 and 1525? (1.4 million).
22. In order to take advantage of the king of France being captured by Charles V in 1525, Henry wanted to invade. Wolsey tried to impose a new direct tax without parliament's approval. What was this known as? (The Amicable Grant).
23. How much money did priests pay under this tax? (one sixth)
24. How long were people given to find the money? (ten weeks)
25. In what town did a rebellion break out over this in May 1525? (Lavenham, Suffolk)
26. What was Wolsey's list of rules to reform Henry's household known as? (Eltham Ordinances)
27. There were 12 members of Gentleman of the bedchamber. What did Wolsey reduce it to? (6)
28. In what year was the Battle of the Spurs? (1513)
29. Who was the King of France? (Francis I)
30. Who was the King of Spain and Holy Roman Emperor? (Charles V)
31. What was the name of the treaty Wolsey devised in 1518 to put England at the centre of European diplomacy? (The Treaty of London)
32. In what year was the Field of the Cloth of Gold? (1520)
33. Which English and French Dukes were let down by Charles V in 1523? (Dukes of Suffolk and Bourbon).
34. In which battle was Francis captured by Charles in 1525? (Battle of Pavia)
35. In 1525 Henry sided with France and agreed to give up his claims to the French throne in return for an annual payment. What was this treaty? (The Treaty of More).
36. What was the name of the alliance organised by Wolsey between France, the pope, Venice and Florence signed in 1526? (The League of Cognac)

37. What treaty were England not invited to when France and Spain made peace in August 1529? (The Treaty of Cambrai)
38. Catherine and Henry had one child, Mary. How many miscarriages did Catherine of Aragon have? (5)
39. What book in the bible supported Henry's belief that God disapproved of the marriage between himself and Catherine? (Leviticus)
40. What book in the bible contradicted this claim? (Deuteronomy)
41. Who did the Pope send to England to rule on an annulment decision with Wolsey? (Cardinal Campeggio)
42. Where was the annulment hearing held? (Blackfriars court)
43. Name two of Catherine's powerful supporters. (John Fisher, Thomas More)
44. In November 1530, Wolsey was summoned to London for charges of treason for working in the interests of the pope and not the king. What was this known as (Praemunire).

Cromwell's early life

1. Where in London was Thomas Cromwell born? (Putney)
2. In what year did Cromwell decide to leave England? (1503)
3. After serving in the French army, Cromwell moved to Florence and served in the household of which person? (Francesco Frescobaldi)
4. Where did Cromwell become a cloth merchant? (Antwerp, Belgium)
5. Cromwell's wife died in 1528. What was her name? (Elizabeth Wyckes)
6. Who did Cromwell work for from 1519? (Wolsey)
7. What feature of government was Cromwell appointed to? (The Royal Council)
8. What was Cromwell's solution to getting Henry an annulment? (the power to grant an annulment should be removed from the pope and given to Henry instead).
9. What role did Parliament have in granting the annulment? (they would pass a law transferring the power)
10. Who performed the secret marriage between Henry and Anne Boleyn on 25 January 1533? (Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury).
11. What act, passed in March 1533 was the basis for granting Henry a divorce? (Act in Restraint of Appeals).
12. On what date was the divorce between Henry and Catherine confirmed? (23 May 1533)
13. What was the name of Anne Boleyn's daughter? (Elizabeth)
14. Catherine of Aragon's funeral was the same date as Anne Boleyn supposedly miscarried. What was the date? (29 January 1536)
15. Name the court musician accused of having an affair with Anne Boleyn and later confessed? (Mark Smeaton)
16. How many men was Anne Boleyn accused of committing adultery with? (5)
17. On what two matters did Anne Boleyn and Cromwell disagree with? (How the money from the Dissolution of the Monasteries should be used and foreign policy).
18. Who was the presiding judge at the trial of Anne Boleyn? (Her uncle, the Duke of Norfolk).
19. On what date was Anne Boleyn executed? (19 May 1536)
20. On what date did Henry marry Jane Seymour? (30 May 1536)
21. What did Cromwell create to replace the Royal Council? (The Privy Council)
22. What royal body, set up in 1472 to improve how the north of England was governed, was strengthened by Cromwell? (The Council of the North)
23. What Act formally made Wales part of England? (Act of Union)
24. Which government department did Cromwell create to deal with property and income gained from the dissolution of the monasteries? (The Court of Augmentations)
25. Which government department did Cromwell create to collect a tax from the clergy that had previously been sent to Rome? (Court of First Fruits and Tithes)
26. Cromwell used Parliament to pass an increasing amount of laws. Between 1509 and 1531 Parliament passed only 203 Acts. How many were passed between 1532 and 1540? (333)
27. In what year was there a scare that England was about to be invaded by France and Spain? (1539)

28. Cromwell encouraged Henry to marry Anne of Cleves for three reasons. What were these? (Provide England with an ally; Cromwell could make more religious reforms without opposition from a Catholic queen; A foreign princess would also lack connections to the great English noble families, and so as less likely to be used to attack him).
29. When Henry first saw Anne of Cleves in 1539 what did he supposedly shout at Cromwell? ('I like her not! I like her not!')
30. On what date were Henry and Anne of Cleves married? (6 January 1540)
31. Who did Henry start pursuing to be his next wife by spring 1540? (Catherine Howard)
32. What title was Anne of Cleves awarded after accepting an annulment in her marriage to Henry? (The King's sister)
33. What title was Cromwell awarded in April 1540? (The Earl of Essex)
34. Who plotted Cromwell's downfall (The Duke of Norfolk)
35. What accusations were made against Cromwell? (That he was not putting in enough effort to get the divorce from Anne of Cleves and that he intended to introduce Protestantism fully to England)
36. On the day Cromwell was executed Henry married Catherine Howard. What was the date? (28 July 1540)

The Reformation

1. What was the name of the pro-Catholic book that Henry wrote in 1521? (In Defence of the Seven Sacraments)
2. What title did the Pope give Henry for writing this book? ('Defender of the Faith')
3. What was the name of the new religious movement that attacked the Catholic church? (Protestantism)
4. What language did Catholics think church services should be held in? (Latin)
5. What was the name of the service which involved bread and wine? (Eucharist)
6. In 1528 William Tyndale published a book arguing that God had always intended the Church to be ruled by kings, rather than the pope. What was the book called? (Obedience of the Christian Man).
7. What is the term used to describe opposition to the clergy? (Anti-clericalism)
8. A London merchant suspiciously died following his arrest for owning Protestant literature. He had refused to pay the high funeral fees for his dead baby son and was found dead in his cell. What was his name? (Richard Hunne)
9. What was the name and year of the act that declared Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon as invalid and Princess Mary illegitimate? (The Act of Succession, 1534)
10. Name the act and year which was a formal acknowledgement that England was no longer under the pope's control? (The Act of Supremacy, 1534)
11. Which clause in the Act of Succession required individuals, when asked, to take an oath supporting Anne Boleyn as Henry's queen? (Oath of Succession)
12. How was the Treason Act updated by Cromwell in 1534? (Promised death to anyone denying the royal supremacy)
13. What was the name of the nun who told Henry of her visions that if he married Anne Boleyn he would die within a month? (Elizabeth Barton)
14. What was the name of the only Bishop to be executed for treason for opposing the Royal Supremacy? (John Fisher)
15. Which former chancellor became a martyr for the Catholic cause following execution after refusing to take the Oath of Succession? (Sir Thomas More)
16. What was the name of the Act, introduced in July 1536, that stated people should only believe three of the seven sacraments; baptism, the Eucharist and penance? (Act of Ten Articles).
17. What was the name of the Archbishop of Canterbury who acted as the supporting figure to Cromwell during the Reformation? (Thomas Cranmer)
18. When was it ordered by Cromwell that an English translation of the Bible should be in all churches within two years? (September 1538)
19. What did Henry publish in 1539 that signalled a return to traditional Catholic values? (Six Articles)
20. At the start of Henry's reign how many religious houses were there in England? (over 800)

21. How many nuns and monks were there at the start of Henry's reign? (10,000)
22. What were the series of official inspections carried out in 1535 by six of Cromwell's servants, including Richard Layton and Thomas Leigh known as? (Visitations)
23. The findings from these inspections were very damning regarding the sexual behaviour of monks and nuns who were supposedly celibate. They were listed in a document. What was this document called? (Compendium Compertorum)
24. Name the leading opponent of the monasteries who described monks as 'counterfeit holy and idle beggars.' (Erasmus)
25. Name the two monasteries that Henry re-founded in 1537 to provide frequent prayers for him, his wife Jane Seymour and their heirs and ancestors? (Bisham Abbey and nunnery of Stixwold)
26. What was the name of the survey Henry commissioned into the wealth of the monasteries? (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*)
27. What was the total income of the monasteries a year? (£160,000)
28. How many monks were executed for refusing to swear an oath accepting the Act of Succession? (18)
29. How many smaller monasteries did the first Act of Dissolution close in March 1536? (300)
30. In what year did parliament pass a second Act of Dissolution confirming the 'voluntary' surrenders of the larger monasteries? (1539)
31. Who was the leader of the Pilgrimage of Grace? (Robert Aske)
32. What did the participants in the Pilgrimage of Grace wear? (Badges depicting the five wounds Christ had received on the cross)
33. What was the nickname of Nicholas Melton, the leader of the Lincolnshire rebellion? (Captain Cobbler)
34. When did the Lincolnshire rebellion take place? (2 – 11th October 1536)
35. How many men organised themselves into armies in the Yorkshire rebellion? (40,000)
36. What castle fell to the Pilgrims on 21st October 1536? (Pontefract)
37. Which member of the nobility joined the Pilgrimage of Grace? (Lord Darcy)
38. Where did Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, meet the leaders of the Pilgrimage of Grace to negotiate? (Doncaster Bridge)
39. What were the 24 demands made by Robert Aske and the other Pilgrim Captains known as? (The Pontefract Articles)
40. On what date did Aske accept Henry's offer of a pardon and a parliament to discuss the demands? (96 December 1536)
41. By January 1537 the lack of news on a promised parliament was causing growing concern among the pilgrims and two small, un-coordinated uprisings took place. Henry used this as the excuse he needed to execute how many Pilgrim ringleaders? (178)
42. Where was Robert Aske executed? (York)

PAPER 3: WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY, 1918-1939

The Weimar Republic 1918-29

1. What percentage of German troops became casualties in the First World War? (55%)
2. How much was the German government in debt by the end of the First World War? (150 billion)
3. What was the name of the German Kaiser who abdicated on 9th November 1918? (Wilhelm)
4. Which Social Democratic Party (SPD) politician proclaimed to the crowds in Berlin that there was a new German Republic? (Philipp Scheidemann)
5. Who became the first leader of the new German republic? (Friedrich Ebert)
6. Which German politician signed the armistice on 11 November 1918? (Matthias Erzberger)
7. Which General in the German army did Ebert make a deal that there would be no army reform in return for their support? (Groener)
8. Which body took control of Germany in November 1919? (The Council of People's Representatives)
9. On what date were there national elections to select a National Assembly that would create a new constitution for Germany? (19 January 1919)
10. In which town did the National Assembly have to meet due to violence in Berlin? (Weimar)
11. How many hours per day did Ebert promise the trade union leader Carl Legian that the new Republic would try to achieve? (8)
12. Which article of the constitution confirmed that Germany was to be a democracy? (8)
13. What was the new voting age in the Weimar Republic? (21)
14. What was the election system in the Weimar Republic? (Proportional Representation)
15. Which house of the German parliament controlled taxation? (Reichstag)
16. Which house could delay laws? (Reichsrat)
17. How many coalitions were there between 1919 and 1923? (9)
18. Which Article of the constitution said that in a crisis, the chancellor could ask the president to pass a necessary law by decree, without the support of the Reichstag? (48)
19. The Treaty of Versailles was unpopular because they thought the German army had been stabbed in the back by the politicians. What was the German term for this? (Dolchstoß)
20. What was the Treaty of Versailles referred to as in Germany? (a diktat)
21. Germany had to pay £6600 million to the Allies. What were these payments known as? (Reparations)
22. How big was the German army allowed to be as a result of the Treaty of Versailles? (100,000)
23. Which area of Germany was de-militarised? (Rhineland)
24. What were the German politicians who signed the treaty known as? (November Criminals)
25. What percentage of the seats in the Reichstag did the three main moderate parties have after the elections of 6 June 1920? (45 per cent)
26. Which popular police chief was sacked on 4 January 1919? (Emil Eichhorn)
27. What is the German for armed forces? (Reichswehr)
28. How large were the Freikorps estimated to be by March 1919? (250,000)
29. When did the Spartacists try to take over power from the Weimar Government? (6 January 1919)
30. Who were the leaders of the Spartacist uprising? (Luxembourg and Liebknecht)
31. What was the 1920 attempted right-wing coup known as? (Kapp Putsch)
32. At the start of the Kapp Putsch, which German General refused to fire on the Freikorps, saying 'Reichswehr does not fire upon Reichswehr'? (General Seeckt)
33. How many political murders were there between 1919-1922? (376)
34. What was the name of the KPD's private army? (Rotfrontkämpfer / Red Front Fighters)
35. Which area of Germany did France invade in 1923? (Ruhr)
36. What type of action did the German government urge during the French occupation? (passive resistance)
37. What percentage of Germany's coal, iron and steel reserves did the Ruhr possess? (80 per cent)
38. How many printing shops did the government have dedicated to printing more bank notes? (2,000)
39. In 1923 Germany's currency crashed as prices rose. What is this type of inflation known as? (Hyperinflation)

40. In 1918, buying £1 worth of foreign goods cost 20 marks. How much did it cost by November 1923? (20 billion marks)
41. What new currency did Gustav Stresemann introduce in Germany? (Rentenmark. Later became Reichsmark)
42. When was the newly independent national bank, the Reichsbank, set up? (August 1924)
43. In what year was the Unemployment Insurance Act introduced in Germany? (1927)
44. What percentage did real wages rise from 1925 to 1928? (25%)
45. New building associations built 64,000 homes between 1925-29. How many homes did private companies build? (37,000)
46. How many students were in higher education by 1928? (110,000)
47. Which article of the new constitution strengthened the rights of women? (109)
48. On average and as a percentage figure, how much less were women paid compared to men? (33%)
49. In 1913 there were 128 live births each year per 1000 women. What was the figure by 1925? (80)
50. In 1913 there were 27 divorces each year per 100,000 people. What was the figure by the 1920s? (60)
51. What term describes the idea that the Arts should not show a romantic view of the world, but should show life as it really is, including poverty and squalor? (New Objectivism)
52. What was the name of the architectural movement that stressed the beauty in technology, simple lines and careful craftsmanship? (Bauhaus)
53. Which architect designed the Einstein Tower in Potsdam? (Erich Mendelsohn)
54. Which expressionist artist painted 'Grey Day'? (George Grosz)
55. Who wrote *All Quiet on the Western Front*? (Erich Remarque)
56. Who directed the film, *Metropolis*? (Fritz Lang)
57. Which plan agreed by Stresemann agreed to for the USA to lend money to Germany? (The Dawes Plan)
58. How much money was loaned by German industry between 1924-30? (\$25 billion)
59. How much money per year were reparations reduced to? (350 million)
60. How much were total reparations payments reduced to by the Young Plan of 1929? (£2 billion)
61. According to the Young Plan, when did annual reparation payments stretch out until? (1988)
62. Which pact agreed Europe's borders in 1925 and showed that Germany was being treated as an equal again in negotiations? (The Locarno Pact)
63. What prize was Stresemann given in 1926 for making war in Europe less likely? (The Nobel Peace Prize)
64. When was Germany allowed to join the League of Nations? (September 1926)
65. Which pact, agreed in August 1928 by Germany and 61 other countries agree that states would not use war to achieve foreign policy aims? (Kellogg-Briand Pact)
66. Who became the president of the Weimar Republic following Ebert's death in 1925? (Paul von Hindenburg)
67. When did Stresemann die? (3 October 1929)

Hitler's rise to power, 1919-33

1. Who founded the German Worker's Party which later became the Nazi party? (Anton Drexler)
2. What initials was the term 'Nazi' an abbreviation for? (NSDAP)
3. On what date did Hitler attend his first German Worker's Party meeting? (12 September 1919)
4. On what date did Hitler join the DAP? (19 September 1919)
5. Which newspaper did the Nazi party buy in December 1920? (Völkischer Beobachter or 'People's Observer')
6. When did Hitler become leader of the Nazi party? (July 1921)
7. When did Hitler become head of party propaganda? (January 1920)
8. Which paramilitary force were formed in August 1921? (The SA)
9. Who was in charge of the SA? (Ernst Rohm)
10. When did the Munich Beer Hall Putsch take place? (8-9 November 1923)
11. Whose 'march on Rome' in 1922 inspired the Munich Putsch? (Mussolini)
12. Which leader of the Bavarian state government was the main speaker at the Beer Hall which Hitler interrupted with the Munich Putsch? (Gustav von Kahr)
13. How many of Hitler's supporters were killed during the Munich Putsch? (14)
14. On what date was Hitler arrested following the Munich Putsch? (11th November 1923)

15. How long was Hitler sentenced to? (5 years)
16. Where did Hitler serve his sentence? (Landsberg Prison)
17. How long of his sentence did Hitler serve? (9 months)
18. Hitler wrote his memoir, Mein Kampf, whilst he was in prison. What does this mean in English? (My Struggle)
19. Which race did Hitler believe was destined to rule the world? (Aryan race)
20. What term describes a political system where one leader organises everything? (Totalitarianism)
21. When was the ban lifted on the Nazi party? (16th February 1925)
22. Which person did Hitler appoint as party secretary? (Phillipp Bouhler)
23. SS stands for Schutzstaffel. What does this mean in English? (Protection Squad)
24. In which place did Hitler call a conference to address the split in the Nazi party in 1926? (Bamberg)
25. Hitler wanted to get more living space for Germans. What was this policy known as? (Lebensraum)
26. Who led the SS for the majority of its existence? (Heinrich Himmler)
27. Who was in charge of propaganda for the Nazi party? (Joseph Goebbels)
28. What percentage of the national vote did the Nazi's win in May 1928? (2.6%)
29. The Great Depression resulted from the Wall St Crash. When was the Wall St Crash? (October 1929)
30. How many workers were unemployed by January 1933? (6 million)
31. The Chancellor could only run Germany through decree between 1930-32. Who was he? (Bruning)
32. Which was the largest communist party in Germany with 15% of the vote in 1932? (KPD)
33. How many stormtroopers did the SA have by 1930? (400,000)
34. What was the name of the KPD's military force? (Red Front Fighters)
35. Who was the National Party leader and newspaper tycoon who allowed Goebbels to use his newspapers for Nazi propaganda? (Alfred Hugenberg)
36. When did Hitler come second in the presidential elections to Hindenburg? (April 1932)
37. On what date did Bruning resign? (30 May 1932)
38. Who persuaded Hindenburg to appoint and then sack Papen? (Schleicher)
39. On what date did Hindenburg appoint Schleicher as Chancellor? (2 December 1932)
40. Papen persuaded Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor. What was the date? (30 January 1933)

Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39

1. Who was accused of setting the Reichstag on fire on 27th February 1933? (Marinus van der Lubbe)
2. What law gave Hitler the right to suspend the civil rights of Germans? (Decree for the Protection of the People and State)
3. The Communists won how many seats in the March elections before being banned? (81)
4. Which types of party did Hitler join forces with to get a two-thirds majority? (Nationalist Parties)
5. Which law gave Hitler the right to change laws for 4 years with the Reichstag's consent? (The Enabling Act)
6. Amid SA intimidation, where did the vote for the Enabling Act take place? (Kroll Opera House)
7. When were Trade Unions made illegal? (May 1933)
8. When did Hitler ban all other political parties? (July 1933)
9. In what event of June 1934 did Hitler break the power of the SA? (The Night of the Long Knives)
10. Name the head of the SA who was shot? (Ernst Roehm)
11. When did Hindenburg die? (2 August 1934)
12. What percentage of people voted in favour of Hitler becoming Fuhrer in the plebiscite? (90%)
13. Who led the Gestapo from 1936? (Reinhard Heydrich)
14. Who led the SS? (Heinrich Himmler)
15. In 1939 how many people were arrested for political offences? (160,000)
16. Where was the Nazi's first concentration camp set up in 1933? (Dachau)
17. Between 1930 and 1932, only eight people had been sentenced to death for political offences. How many people were sentenced to death between 1934-39? (534)
18. What was the name for the agreement with the Catholic Church in July 1933? (Concordat)
19. Pope Pius XI issued a stinging criticism of the Nazi regime in a statement known as what? ("With Burning Anxiety")
20. Who was the leader of the Nazi approved Protestant Reich Church? (Ludwig Muller)

21. Which Protestant pastor was sent to a concentration camp in 1937? (Martin Niemoller)
22. Who did Hitler make the Minister of People's Enlightenment and Propaganda in 1933? (Joseph Goebbels)
23. In which city did the Nazi party hold a mass rally each year? (Nuremberg)
24. In which city did student supporting Nazi's burn 20,000 books by censored authors in May 1933? (Berlin)
25. In what year was the Berlin Olympics held? (1936)
26. Which department was set up to make sure that cultural activities in Germany were consistent with Nazi ideas? (Reich Chamber of Culture)
27. Who was the architect who designed many of Nazi Germany's major buildings? (Albert Speer)
28. What was the name of the propaganda cartoon character who was based on Mickey Mouse? (Hansi)

Life in Nazi Germany

1. Who was made Education Minister in 1934? (Bernhard Rust)
2. Which new subject was added to the school curriculum by the Nazi's? (Race Studies)
3. At what age could boys join the Hitler Youth? (14)
4. Which of these groups opposed the Hitler Youth? (Edelweiss Pirates)
5. What organisation did girls aged between 14-21 join? (The League of German Maidens)
6. Which group of society was the 3K's aimed at? (Women)
7. Which award encouraged child birth, giving gold awards for eight or more children? (The Mother's Cross)
8. What policy to encourage childbirth that started in 1935 was linked to the SS? (Lebensborn)
9. Which Nazi organisation replaced Trade Unions? (DAF)
10. Which organisation set up in 1933 provided manual work for the unemployed? (RAD)
11. How many men were employed building motorways by 1935? (125,000)
12. The Nazi's wanted to achieve self-sufficiency in plastic, oil and rubber. What was this called? (Autarky)
13. The Nazi's supported the production of a new car for the masses. Who ran this scheme? (Volkswagen)
14. Government spending on arms in 1933 was 3.5 billion marks. What figure had this grown to by 1939? (26 billion marks)
15. How many men were in the armed forces by 1939? (1.3 million)
16. What was the average working week in hours by 1939? (49)
17. What was the name of the organisation that provided leisure activities for workers? (Strength through Joy)
18. Which organisation campaigned to get employers to provide better facilities for workers? (Beauty of Labour)
19. Which laws took away Jewish rights to German citizenship and forbade marriage with non-Jews? (Nuremberg Laws)
20. When was Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass)? (9-10 Nov 1938)
21. Who killed Ernst von Rath in Paris to spark Kristallnacht? (Hershel Grynszpan)