

History

No.	Question	Answer
Crime and Punishment through time 1000-Present day		
1	What are tithings?	Groups of ten men who were responsible for each other's behaviour. If one member of the group broke the law then the others had to bring him to justice.
2	What was Hue and cry?	Raising the alarm (by means of loud shouts or cries) when a crime has been committed. Everyone within hearing distance was expected to join the hunt for the suspect.
3	What was Trial by ordeal?	A trial held in or near a church where God judges the accused with a sign of guilt or innocence. Examples are trial by hot iron, trial by hot water, trial by cold water and trial by blessed bread.
4	What were the pillory and stocks?	Pillory – A wooden frame with hole in it that held the head and the hands of a convicted offender. Stocks held the feet of a criminal. Both were intended to publically humiliate the criminal.
5	What is/was poaching?	The illegal hunting of animals. Normally done by poor people on the land of the rich. Often was seen as a social crime.
6	What was the Bloody Code?	Harsh laws that were introduced in the late 17 th and early 18 th centuries that made even minor crimes punishable by death
7	What was transportation?	Sending of convicted criminals overseas, often to the United States and then to Australia.
8	Who were the Bow Street Runners?	Bow Street Runners – Group that was set up by the Fielding Brothers to improve policing in London. Had a newspaper with information about criminals called the Hue and Cry. Horse patrols were successful at stopping highway robbery.
9	What was the Silent System?	Prisoners were expected to be silent at all times. Hard wooden bunks, food was the same every day, prisoners took part in hard labour. It was designed to deter criminals.
10	What was Pentonville Prison?	The first prison to be built for the separate system. It was a model for others, prisoners are kept on wings. Designed not only to deter criminals but also reform them
11	What is the Metropolitan Police?	Police force that was set up by Robert Peel in London in 1829. Paid for out of taxation. Officers were uniformed and CID was set up in 1842.
Anglo Saxon and Norman Britain		
12	Who was Edward the Confessor?	Died in 1066 without a successor. Was a religious man and left running the country to others.
13	Who was Harold Godwinson?	Leading member of the Godwin family. Huge wealth and military success. Most powerful person in the country under Edward the Confessor. Won the Battle of Stamford Bridge and lost the Battle of Hastings.
14	Who was Edgar Aethling?	Closest blood relation to Edward the Confessor but a young boy. Didn't have the support to be given the throne in 1066.
15	Who was Harald Hardrada?	Harold Hardrada: Viking King who invaded in 1066 to try and take the throne. Supported by Tostig. Won the Battle of Gate Fulford but lost at Stamford Bridge.

16	What were the Battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge?	Battle of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge. Battles in the North of England, at Fulford (20 th September 1066) Hardrada and Tostig defeated Edwin and Morcar. Stamford Bridge (25 th September 1066) Harold Godwinson defeated Hardrada and Tostig.
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17	What was the Battle of Hastings?	14 th October 1066- Battle between William of Normandy and Harold Godwinson. Won by William of Normandy due to tactics and the fact Harold's men had just fought at Stamford Bridge and had to march south.
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18	Who was Tostig Godwinson?	Brother of Harold Godwinson. Was Earl of Northumbria but his people rebelled against him due to his harsh rule. Joined with Harold Hardrada to try and overthrow Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
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19	What was the Harrying of the North?	Williams attack on the North of England as he was unhappy about rebellions. Houses were burnt and salt was ploughed into the ground to stop crops growing.
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20	What were the Witan?	Powerful lords and bishops who were the advisers to Anglo-Saxon kings. Could recommend who would become the next king.
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21	Who were Edwin and Morcar?	Anglo-Saxon Earls. Supported Harold Godwinson and fought Hardrada at Gate Fulford. Revolted against William in 1068.
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The Cold War

22	What was the Teheran Conference of 1943?	Britain and the USA agree to open a second front in western Europe. The USSR promised to fight Japan once Germany were defeated. They all agree a United Nations would be set up after the war.
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23	What was the Yalta Conference of February 1945?	The Soviet Union promise free elections in Europe. It is decided to divide Germany and Berlin into four sections controlled by USA, UK France and the USSR.
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24	What was the Potsdam Conference of July-August 1945?	New leaders as Roosevelt has died and the Churchill is defeated in an election while conference is ongoing. USA have the Atom bomb and tell Stalin about it at the conference. Stalin has not given free elections. Germany is to be denazified, demilitarised and people put on trial for war crimes.
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25	What were the Long and Novikov telegrams?	Long telegram said that the USA should have a strong policy against the USSR and started the policy of containment. Novikov telegram said Stalin should be strong against the USA
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26	What was the Truman Doctrine of 1947?	US policy of containment, using US economic and military strength to stop communism expanding. USA support any country that was under threat from communism.
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27	What was the Marshall Plan of 1947?	USA would fund and country that was under threat from communism, in return for trade.
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28	What was the Berlin Crisis of 1947-48?	Stalin and the USSR blockade routes into West Berlin. Stalin wanted the West to withdraw from Berlin. USA and GB flew in supplies to feed and support West Berliners.
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29	What was the NATO set up in 1949?	The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, an alliance of American allies set up in reaction to the Berlin Blockade.
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30	What was The Warsaw Pact set up in 1955?	Alliance of allies to the USSR mostly from Eastern Europe, in reaction to West Germany joining NATO
31	What was the Arms Race?	Race for bigger and bigger nuclear weapons. USSR get atomic bomb in 1949 and both the USA and USSR get hydrogen bombs in 1953.
32	What was the Hungarian uprising of 1956?	Uprising of Hungarians against Soviet rule led by Nagy. Put down using tanks by other Warsaw Pact countries Nagy was eventually hanged.
33	What was the Berlin Crisis and the building of the Berlin Wall in August 1961?	East Germany and the USSR build a wall around West Berlin to stop East Germans from leaving for the West. Many are killed trying to cross it.

34	What was the Bay of Pigs fiasco in April 1961?	American trained Cuban exiles attempt to overthrow Castro, the Cuban military easily defeats them. Disaster for Kennedy.
35	What was the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962?	Photographs of nuclear missiles taken by US spy plane in Cuba. America is really worried and massive tension before Khrushchev removes them.
36	What was the Czechoslovakian uprising of 1968?	Uprising of Czechs led by Dubcek. Wants reforms to communism, Warsaw Pact countries invade and Dubcek is replaced as leader.
37	What is meant by Détente?	An improving in relations between the USSR and USA. Agreements include Helsinki accords, SALT I and SALT II. Leaders of the USA and USSR visit each other's countries.
38	What was the War in Afghanistan in 1979	USSR invades and replaces the leader of Afghanistan. USA support a guerrilla war against the USSR.
39	What was the New Cold War of the early 1980s?	End of détente. Massive investment in the American military including SDI (Star Wars), boycotts of the Olympic games by both sides.
40	What was the end of the Cold War?	Better relations between Reagan and Gorbachev. Restrictions on nuclear weapons signed. Communism in Eastern Europe collapses when Gorbachev will not support it. Berlin Wall is pulled down by the German people.

Germany 1919-1939

41	What was the Treaty of Versailles (1919)?	The treaty that ended the First World War. Seen as very harsh by many Germans including Hitler. It involved loss of land, restrictions to the army, £6.6billion in reparations and taking the blame for the war.
42	What was the Weimar Republic	Unofficial name of the German state from 1918-1933. Problems during this period included the invasion of the Ruhr, Spartacist uprising, hyperinflation and the Kapp Putsch. Solutions included The Dawe's Plan, Young Plan, Kellogg-Briand Pact and The Lacarno Pact.
43	What was the Munich Putsch?	Armed Nazi uprising in Munich during November 1923 centred around a Nazi gathering in a beer hall. Hitler was supported by Ludendorff who the Nazis hoped would get the backing of the army.
44	What was the Great Depression?	Worldwide economic crash that led to widespread unemployment in Germany. Major contributory factor for Hitler's rise to power.

45	What were the SA and the SS?	SA - Stormtroopers, the force of thugs set up by Hitler in 1921 to intimidate his political opponents. SS - 'Protection squad'. Originally the private bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders, the SS later became the main instrument of terror in Nazi Germany.
46	What were the Gestapo?	The secret police of Nazi Germany. The Gestapo ruthlessly eliminated opposition to the Nazis within Germany and its occupied territories.
47	What was the Reichstag fire?	Reichstag Fire - burning of the Reichstag (parliament) building in Berlin, on the night of February 27, 1933, widely believed to have been contrived by the newly formed Nazi government itself to turn public opinion against its opponents and to assume emergency powers.
48	What was the Enabling Act?	A law passed by the Reichstag in 1933 that enabled Adolf Hitler to assume dictatorial powers. It "enabled" Hitler's government to issue laws independently of the Reichstag and the presidency. It gave Hitler the ability to become a dictator.
49	What was the Night of the Long Knives?	A purge of Nazi leaders by Adolf Hitler on June 30, 1934. Hitler ordered his elite SS guards to murder the organization's leaders, including Ernst Röhm. Also killed that night were hundreds of other perceived opponents of Hitler.
50	How were the Jews treated in Nazi Germany?	Their businesses were boycotted in 1933. They had the Nuremberg laws passed against them to stop marrying Germans and to take their citizenship away from them in 1935. Their homes, businesses and synagogues were destroyed during Kristallnacht in 1938.