

GCSE History

Core knowledge booklet

Instructions: Each week you will be directed to one core knowledge page to learn as part of your homework. This will be tested in class the following week.

Remember: All knowledge comes from your knowledge organisers.

Core knowledge booklet



Medicine in Britain
M1-5

M1 Cause through time: Core knowledge

1.	What were the four humours?	Blood, black bile, yellow bile, phlegm.
2.	What is the name for bad air?	Miasma
3.	Misalignment of which two planets was believed to cause disease?	Saturn and Jupiter
4.	What was the main religious belief about the cause of illness during the Medieval period?	Punishment for sin
5.	Which disease arrived in England in 1348?	Black Death
6.	Who theorised that disease was caused by external factors in <i>Observations Medicae</i> 1676?	Thomas Sydenham
7.	Who proved that Cholera was spread through dirty water in 1854?	John Snow
8.	What idea did the Germ Theory disprove?	Spontaneous generation
9.	When was the Germ Theory?	1861
10.	Who published the Germ Theory?	Louis Pasteur
11.	How did Robert Koch identify specific bacteria?	Agar jelly, petri dish and coloured dye.
12.	When did Robert Koch identify the bacteria that caused Anthrax?	1876
13.	Who discovered the structure of DNA in 1953?	Crick and Watson
14.	What is the cause of lung cancer and heart disease?	Lifestyle
15.	When was the Human Genome Project completed?	2001

Use the information sheet to revise core knowledge.

M2 Treatment through time: Core knowledge

1.	What was the name for a Medieval chemist	Apothecary
2.	What treatments were recommended to balance the 4 humours?	Bleeding and purging
3.	What was Galen's theory?	Theory of the opposites
4.	Which organisation supported Galen's theories?	Catholic Church
5.	What was the main religious treatment for illness during the Medieval period?	Prayer
6.	What was the main natural treatment for illness during the Medieval period?	Herbal remedies
7.	Where were herbs brought from during the Renaissance?	New World
8.	Strapping a chicken to a buboes was known as what?	Transference
9.	What new method of treatment was popular during the Renaissance?	Chemical cures
10.	What was the first magic bullet?	Salvarsan 606
11.	Who discovered penicillin in 1928?	Alexander Fleming
12.	Who developed penicillin?	Florey and Chain
13.	How many doses of penicillin were given on D-Day?	2.3 million
14.	Which country invested in penicillin and funded 21 companies to produce it?	America
15.	Transplants, radiotherapy and chemotherapy are treatments for what disease?	Lung Cancer

Use the information sheet to revise core knowledge.

M3 Prevention through time: Core knowledge

1.	Pilgrimage, prayer and self-flagellation are all examples of what kind of Medieval prevention?	Religious/ supernatural
2.	What was the name for the set of instructions about how to lead a healthy life?	Regimen Sanitatis
3.	What was drawn on doors during the 1665 Great Plague to prevent the spread of the disease?	Red Cross
4.	What did the King order people to do during the Great Plague?	Sweet the streets
5.	When did Jenner discover the vaccination for Smallpox?	1796
6.	What was the first disease that Pasteur created a vaccine for?	Chicken Cholera
7.	What was the name for the governments approach to public health before the Industrial period?	Laissez faire
8.	Who proved the importance of clean water in 1854?	John Snow
9.	When was the first Public Health Act?	1848
10.	How was the Second Public Health Act- 1875- different to the first?	Compulsory
11.	What did the 1875 Public Health Act require towns to do?	Provide clean water and dispose of sewage
12.	How many miles of sewers had been built in London by 1865?	1300
13.	In what year did vaccination for measles become compulsory?	1968
14.	Which lifestyle campaign encouraged exercise and a healthy lifestyle?	Change4life
15.	When did the British government ban smoking in public places?	2007

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M4 Care through time: Core knowledge

1.	What is the name for a Medieval doctor?	Physician
2.	Which Medieval carer carries out amputations and bleeding?	Barber surgeons
3.	Which Medieval carers trained at university and studied the works of Galen?	Physicians
4.	Where were the majority of people cared for during the Medieval period and the Renaissance?	Home by women
5.	What percentage of hospitals in Medieval England were owned and run by the Catholic Church?	30%
6.	What new kind of hospitals opened during the Renaissance to deal with infectious diseases?	Pest houses
7.	Who wore masks with herbs in their noses in 1665?	Plague doctors
8.	Where did Florence Nightingale treat wounded soldiers?	Crimea
9.	As a result of Nightingale's work, what happened to the death rate?	Fell from 40% to 2%
10.	When did Florence Nightingale set up her school for nurses?	1860
11.	What was the name of Nightingale's book?	Notes on Nursing
12.	What was Nightingale's preferred layout for hospitals called?	The Pavillion Plan
13.	When was the NHS launched?	1948
14.	The NHS offers care from...	Cradle to grave
15.	Who can access care from the NHS?	Everybody

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M5 Surgery through time: Core knowledge

1.	Which medieval carer carried out amputations and bleedings?	Barber Surgeons
2.	What medical practice did the Catholic Church forbid?	Dissection
3.	What animals did Galen dissect?	Pigs and apes
4.	Which 1536 event led to a decline in the power of the Catholic Church?	Dissolution of the monasteries
5.	How many of Galen's theories did Vesalius disprove?	Over 300
6.	What was the name of Vesalius's book?	On the Fabric of the Human Body
7.	Who proved that blood circulates?	William Harvey
8.	What did he dissect to prove that blood circulates?	Cold blooded animals
9.	What was the first anaesthetic?	Nitrous oxide
10.	Who discovered chloroform?	James Simpson
11.	Who used chloroform during the birth of her 8 th child?	Queen Victoria
12.	What antiseptic was discovered by Joseph Lister?	Carbolic acid
13.	When were x-rays discovered?	1895
14.	Microsurgery, keyhole surgery and transplants are all examples of what modern treatment?	High tech surgery
15.	Steam sterilising equipment so no germs enter the operating theatre is known as what?	Aseptic surgery

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Core knowledge booklet



Medicine on the Western Front
MW1-3

WF1 Western front and battles: Core knowledge

1.	When was WW1?	1914-18
2.	How deep were the trenches dug along the Western Front?	2.5 metres
3.	What shape were trenches dug in?	Zig-zag
4.	What was the area between allied and enemy trenches known as?	No Mans Land
5.	What was the name of the British army?	BEF
6.	When was the first battle of Ypres?	Oct-Nov 1914
7.	How many British troops died at the first Battle of Ypres?	50,000
8.	When was the Second Battle of Ypres?	April-May 1915
9.	Which new weapon was used at the Second Battle of Ypres?	Chlorine Gas
10.	In which battle did 20,000 British soldiers die on the first day?	Somme
11.	How many British casualties were there on the first day of the Somme?	60,000
12.	Which battle involved mines being used?	Hill 60
13.	During which battle had soldiers been hiding in tunnels?	Arras
14.	The third Battle of Ypres is also known as what?	Passchendaele
15.	Which battle saw the first large scale successful use of tanks?	Cambrai

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WF2 Medical problems and care: Core knowledge

1.	Which organisation was responsible for medical care in the army?	RAMC
2.	Which women's organisation provided support such as driving ambulances and providing emergency first aid?	FANY
3.	How many horses pulled the ambulance wagon in difficult terrain?	6
4.	Where was there an underground hospital?	Arras
5.	What was the main method of prevention for trench foot?	Whale oil
6.	Which trench illness included fly like symptoms with a high temperature?	Trench fever
7.	How many British troops experienced shellshock?	80,000
8.	How many British soldiers died from gas attacks?	6000
9.	By 1918 how many men had lost limbs through amputation?	240,000
10.	Which trench illness had symptoms of tiredness, headaches, nightmares and uncontrollable shaking?	Shellshock
11.	What was the method of preventing trench fever?	Delousing stations
12.	How many men were affected by trench fever?	500,000
13.	High explosive shells and shrapnel were responsible for what percentage of wounds?	58%
14.	What three types of gas were used during WW1?	Chlorine, Phosgene and Mustard
15.	Regimental aid posts, dressing stations, casualty clearing stations and base hospitals were all part of what?	Chain of evacuation

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WF3 New treatments: Core knowledge

1.	Who discovered X-rays in 1895?	Wilhelm Rontgen
2.	When did Karl Landsteiner discover blood groups?	1901
3.	During what kind of surgery was all equipment steam sterilised?	Aseptic surgery
4.	When were all British soldiers given gas masks?	July 1915
5.	What was the name for the procedure of cutting away infected flesh from a wound?	Wound excision
6.	What new type of X-ray machines were used on the Western front?	Mobile x-rays
7.	What new treatment aimed to stop infection through using a sterilised salt solution in a wound?	Carrel-Dakin method
8.	The Thomas Splint was a new treatment for what kind of injury?	Compound fracture
9.	The Thomas Splint increased the survival rate from 20% to what?	82%
10.	By how much did the Brodie helmet reduce fatal head wounds?	80%
11.	Where was a blood bank stored in WW1?	Cambrai
12.	Which surgeon used magnets to remove metal from the brain?	Harvey Cushing
13.	Which surgeon worked with plastic surgery to reconstruct the faces of wounded soldiers?	Harold Gillies
14.	By 1918 how many men had lost limbs through amputation?	240,000
15.	What was the name of the hospital in Edinburgh that treated soldiers with shellshock?	Craig Lockhart

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Core knowledge booklet



Weimar and Nazi Germany
G1-5

G1 Weimar challenges: Core knowledge

1.	In what year did the Kaiser abdicate?	1918
2.	Who was the new leader of the Weimar republic?	Ebert
3.	What element of the constitution allowed the President to pass laws without the Reichstag in an emergency?	Article 48
4.	What was the system of voting in Weimar Germany?	Proportional representation
5.	Which element of the Treaty of Versailles made Germany accept blame for WW1?	Article 231/ War guilt clause
6.	What was the German army limited to by the Treaty of Versailles?	100,000 men, no submarines, no airforce
7.	How much were reparations set at by the Treaty of Versailles?	\$6.6 bn
8.	What was the name of the left-wing uprising of 1919?	Spartacist revolt
9.	How many people took part in the uprising?	50,000
10.	The Freikorps rebelled in which 1920 right wing uprising?	Kapp Putsch
11.	How was this uprising ended?	Workers went on strike
12.	Where did French and Belgian troops invade in 1923?	Ruhr
13.	What percentage of German coal, iron and steel reserves were in this area?	80%
14.	How much did a loaf of bread cost by the end of 1923?	200,000 million marks
15.	Who was hardest hit by hyperinflation?	Middle classes

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G2 Weimar recovery: Core knowledge

1.	Who was the German Chancellor and Foreign Secretary 1923-29?	Gustav Stresemann
2.	What new currency was introduced to end hyperinflation?	Rentenmark
3.	Which 1925 agreement accepted the borders established in the Treaty of Versailles?	Locarno Pact
4.	Which organisation were Germany allowed to join in 1926?	League of Nations
5.	How many countries signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact, agreeing to avoid war?	Germany and 61 others.
6.	How much did the USA loan Germany as part of the Dawes plan?	\$25 million or 800 million marks.
7.	What act gave Germany an extra 59 years to pay reparations?	Young Plan
8.	How much did the USA loan Germany as part of the Dawes plan?	\$25 million or 800 million marks.
9.	How many new homes were built 1924-31?	2 million
10.	What was the name for the new style of architecture in Weimar Germany?	Bauhaus
11.	By 1932 what percentage of the Reichstag were female?	10%
12.	By 1925 what percentage of women were in work?	36%
13.	By how much did wages increase 1925-28?	25%
14.	What was Stresemann's famous statement about German recovery?	Dancing on a volcano
15.	Why was German recovery unstable?	Reliant on US loans

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G3 Early Nazi party: Core knowledge

1.	What did the Nazi party publish in 1920 outlining their views?	25 point programme
2.	How did Hitler quickly appeal to people as leader of the NSDAP?	Strong orator and speeches
3.	Where did the NSDAP set up their party headquarters?	Munich
4.	Which organisation allowed the NSDAP to control opposition through intimidation?	SA
5.	When was the Munich Putsch?	November 1923
6.	Which WW1 commander did Hitler have the support of?	Ludendorff
7.	How many people were killed in the Munich Putsch?	14 Nazis and 4 police
8.	How long was Hitler sentenced to serve in prison and how long did he serve?	5 years/ 9 months
9.	What did Hitler write whilst in prison?	Mein Kampf
10.	How did the Munich Putsch help the Nazi party?	Gained publicity
11.	What was the name of Hitler's private security force?	SS
12.	At which event did Hitler address a split in the Nazi party?	Bamberg conference
13.	For how long did Hitler speak at this event?	5 hours
14.	Who did Hitler appoint as Minister for Enlightenment and Propaganda?	Joseph Goebbels
15.	In the May 1928 elections how many seats did the Nazi party win?	12

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G4 Hitler Chancellor and consolidation: Core knowledge

1.	What event of 1929 led to the Great Depression?	Wall Street Crash
2.	Why did the Great Depression have an impact on Germany?	USA called in loans
3.	How many people were unemployed by 1933?	6 million
4.	By how much had wages been cut during the depression?	30%
5.	Who were the three chancellors before Hitler?	Bruning, Von Papen, Von Schleicher
6.	Which Chancellor raised taxes and cut benefits during the depression?	Bruning
7.	How many seats did the Nazi party win in the July 1932 election?	230
8.	Who was the President of Germany from 1925-34?	Hindenburg
9.	When did Hitler become Chancellor?	January 1933
10.	What event happened on 27 th February 1933 ?	Reichstag fire
11.	Following this event, how many Communists were arrested?	4000
12.	Which law allowed Hitler to pass laws for 4 years without the Reichstag?	Enabling Act
13.	During which event were Rohm and 100 SA leaders murdered?	Night of the long knives
14.	What did Hitler declare himself following the President's death?	Fuhrer
15.	What did the army do in August 1934?	Oath of allegiance to Hitler

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G5 Life in Nazi Germany: Core knowledge

1.	In 1939 how many people were arrested by the Gestapo?	160,000
2.	When was the first concentration camp opened in 1933?	Dachau
3.	What percentage of homes in Nazi Germany owned a radio by 1939?	70%
4.	Where was an annual rally held every year?	Nuremburg
5.	When were the Berlin Olympics used as a propaganda campaign?	1936
6.	What was the name for the ideal German race?	Aryan
7.	During which event were Jewish homes, shops and Synagogues destroyed?	Kristallnacht
8.	What laws removed the rights of Jewish Germans?	Nuremburg Laws
9.	What were the three K's that guided Nazi women's lives?	Kinder Kuche and Kirche- Children, Kitchen and Church.
10.	Which two youth organisations opposed the Nazi party?	Swing Youth and Edelweiss pirates
11.	Which Protestant minister formed the PEL and Confessional Church?	Martin Neimoller
12.	Which organisation provided rewards and leisure activities for workers?	Strength through Joy
13.	How many miles of autobahns were built to create jobs in Nazi Germany?	7000
14.	By 1938 how many members of the Hitler Youth were weapon trained?	1.2 million
15.	Which groups were not included in Nazi unemployment statistics?	Women, Jews, part time workers

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Core knowledge booklet



Cold War
C1-5

C1 End of the Grand Alliance and Early tension: Core knowledge

1.	Which three countries were in the Grand Alliance?	Britain, USA, USSR
2.	Who was the leader of the USSR at the end of WW2?	Stalin
3.	At which WW2 conference was it agreed the USA and Britain would launch a second front?	Tehran
4.	At which WW2 conference was it agreed that the USSR would invade Japan three months after the defeat of Germany?	Yalta
5.	At which WW2 conference was Roosevelt replaced by Truman?	Potsdam
6.	What policy was Truman committed to?	Containment
7.	Which country was divided into four zones after the Potsdam conference?	Germany
8.	When the USA use the first atomic bombs?	1945
9.	Which country did the USA and USSR disagree over at the WW2 conferences?	Poland
10.	What was the political ideology of the USSR?	Communism
11.	What did George Kennan send in February 1946?	Long telegram
12.	Name three countries established as satellite states.	Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia
13.	An area giving protection around a country. This is the definition for what phrase.	Buffer zone
14.	What famous speech did Churchill give against the USSR?	Iron Curtain
15.	How much money was given to Greece and Turkey was part of the Truman Doctrine?	\$400m

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C2 Berlin blockade/ airlift, Arms race and Hungary: Core knowledge

1.	What was formed in 1948, leading to the Berlin blockade?	Trizonia
2.	In January 1949 how many tonnes of supplies were flown into Berlin by allied aircraft?	170,000 tonnes
3.	At its peak, how many tonnes of supplies were flown into Berlin every day?	1000 tonnes
4.	In what month and year did the Berlin blockade end?	May 1949
5.	When did West Germany join NATO?	May 1955
6.	What was set up in response to West Germany joining NATO?	Warsaw Pact
7.	Who was the leader of the USSR after 1953?	Khrushchev
8.	What weapon did the USSR test in 1953?	H bomb
9.	What weapon did the USA create in 1957?	ICBM
10.	Who was the hard-line ruler of Hungary during the early 1950s?	Rakosi
11.	Who was the leader of Hungary that introduced reforms?	Imre Nagy
12.	What reform led to the Soviet invasion of Hungary?	Leaving the Warsaw pact
13.	How many troops invaded Hungary on 4 th November 1956?	20,000
14.	How many Hungarians were killed during the invasion?	20,000
15.	Who was the leader of the USA during the Hungarian uprising?	Eisenhower

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C3 Berlin Crisis and Cuba: Core knowledge

1.	How many skilled workers left East Germany during the refugee crisis?	3 million
2.	When did Khrushchev issue the Berlin ultimatum?	1958
3.	At which summit did Khrushchev agree to remove the Berlin ultimatum?	Camp David
4.	At which summit was a US spy plane shot down?	Paris
5.	Who replaced Eisenhower at the Vienna summit in 1961?	Kennedy
6.	What month and year was the Berlin wall built?	August 1961
7.	What famous speech did Kennedy give following the building of the wall?	Ich Bin Ein Berliner
8.	Who took power in Cuba in 1959?	Castro
9.	What product did Eisenhower refuse to buy from Cuba?	Sugar
10.	How many Cuban exiles attempted to invade Cuba in the Bay of Pigs invasion?	1400
11.	How many soldiers were the exiles met by?	20,000
12.	When was the Cuban Missile Crisis?	October 1962
13.	What did Kennedy install around Cuba to prevent the arrival of missiles?	Naval blockade
14.	As part of the deal to end the crisis, where did the USA remove missiles from?	Turkey
15.	What was set up between Moscow and Washington following the crisis?	Hotline

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C4 Détente, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan: Core knowledge

1.	What 1963 treaty banned the testing of nuclear weapons in space, under water or in the atmosphere?	Limited Test Ban Treaty
2.	Which treaty prevented the sharing of nuclear technology?	Nuclear non-proliferation treaty
3.	Who was the leader of Czechoslovakia?	Dubcek
4.	What was the name of the reforms introduced into Czechoslovakia?	Prague Spring
5.	In what way were the reforms in Czechoslovakia different to Hungary?	Not leaving the Warsaw Pact
6.	Who was the leader of the USSR during the Hungarian uprising?	Brezhnev
7.	How many Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968?	500,000
8.	What policy said that no country would be allowed to challenge the security of other communist states?	Brezhnev Doctrine
9.	What domestic issues in the USSR led to the need for détente?	Low living standards
10.	Which policy reduced the number of missiles to a maximum of 100 at two sites?	SALT I
11.	What policy said that borders could not be violated by force?	Helsinki Accords
12.	What was the name for the US and USSR joint space mission?	Appollo Soyuz
13.	When did the USSR invade Afghanistan?	1979
14.	Which group did the USA fund and arm against the USSR	Mujahideen
15.	How much did the war in Afghanistan cost the USSR every year?	\$8 billion

Use the information sheet to revise core knowledge.

C5 Second Cold War and the end of the Cold War: Core knowledge

1.	What US policy stated the USA would use military force to protect their interests in the Middle East?	Carter Doctrine
2.	Who became the leader of the USA in 1980, giving his evil empire speech?	Ronald Reagan
3.	What did the USA announce in 1983 that effectively ended the arms race?	SDI
4.	When did Gorbachev become the leader of the USSR?	1985
5.	Which policy introduced capitalism into the economy?	Perestroika
6.	Which policy introduced freedom of speech and criticism of the government?	Glasnost
7.	Which policy did Gorbachev abandon in 1988?	Brezhnev Doctrine
8.	Where was the first meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in November 1985?	Geneva
9.	What did Reagan refuse to do at Reykjavik in October 1986?	Abandon SDI
10.	What treaty destroyed all land and cruise missiles with a range of 500-5500 km?	INF treaty
11.	Which country elected a non communist and opened its borders in June 1989?	Hungary
12.	When did the Berlin wall fall?	November 1989
13.	What did Gorbachev announce in July 1991?	End of the Warsaw Pact
14.	Who blamed Gorbachev for losing control of the USSR?	Hardline communists
15.	When did Gorbachev resign?	25 th December 1991

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Core knowledge booklet



Elizabethan England
E1-5

E1 Challenges and Religious Settlement: Core knowledge

1.	In what year did Elizabeth become queen of England?	1558
2.	What religion was Elizabeth?	Protestant
3.	Who was Elizabeth's sister?	Mary I
4.	What religion was her sister?	Catholic
5.	Which part of England was majority Catholic?	North
6.	Which group of 19 men helped Elizabeth to run the country?	Privy Council
7.	Who was the head of the Catholic Church?	Pope
8.	Who was the Catholic preference for Queen?	Mary Queen of Scots
9.	By how much Was England in debt when Elizabeth became queen?	£300,000
10.	What was Elizabeth's title under the Religious Settlement?	Supreme Governor
11.	When did Elizabeth pass the Religious Settlement?	1559
12.	Which religious group believed that Elizabeth was illegitimate?	Catholics
13.	Which element of the Religious Settlement controlled the decoration of churches and language of the Bible?	Act of Uniformity
14.	What language was the Bible in because of the Religious Settlement?	English
15.	After the first visitations, how many members of the clergy were dismissed for not following the Religious Settlement?	400

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E2 Plots and Mary Queen of Scots : Core knowledge

1.	When did Mary Queen of Scots arrive in England?	1568
2.	Which two earls revolted in 1569?	Westmoreland and Northumberland
3.	Who had lost control of copper mines, reducing his wealth?	Northumberland
4.	How many soldiers took part in the revolt of the Northern Earls?	6000
5.	Where did the rebels hold a Catholic mass?	Durham
6.	How many Catholics were killed following the revolt of the Northern Earls?	800
7.	What happened to Elizabeth in 1570?	Excommunicated
8.	When was the Ridolfi Plot?	1571
9.	When was the Throckmorton Plot?	1583
10.	What was passed after the Throckmorton Plot that meant Mary Queen of Scots would be held responsible for any plots against Elizabeth?	Bond of Association
11.	When was the Babington Plot?	1586
12.	In which plot would Mary Queen of Scots marry the Duke of Norfolk?	Ridolfi
13.	Who discovered the plots against Elizabeth?	Francis Walsingham
14.	Which two plots planned to include a French invasion?	Throckmorton and Babington
15.	When was Mary Queen of Scots executed?	1587

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E3 Spain and Netherlands: Core knowledge

1.	Who was the King of Spain?	Phillip II
2.	Where were England and Spain competing for influence?	New World
3.	What crops were available in this area?	Sugar and tobacco
4.	What religion was Spain?	Catholic
5.	During which event did Spanish troops raid Dutch homes and businesses?	Spanish Fury
6.	What agreement said that Spanish troops would leave the Netherlands?	Pacification of Ghent
7.	What did Elizabeth send to enforce this?	£100,000
8.	Who did Elizabeth send to the Netherlands in 1577?	John Casimir and 6000 mercenaries
9.	What did France and Spain sign in 1584?	Treaty of Joinville
10.	What did Elizabeth sign in 1585?	Treaty of Nonsuch
11.	What did Elizabeth send to the Netherlands in 1585?	Robert Dudley and 7400 troops
12.	What did Spain fail to capture in the Netherlands?	Port of Ostend
13.	When was the Spanish Armada?	1588
14.	How many fire ships were used against Spain?	8
15.	What was the key battle of the Armada?	Gravelines

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E4 Drake, Exploration and Virginia: Core knowledge

1.	What did Drake return from Panama with in 1572?	£40,000 Spanish silver
2.	When did Drake circumnavigate the globe?	1577-80
3.	What did Drake return from the circumnavigation with?	£400,000 Spanish treasure
4.	What did Elizabeth do to Drake when he returned from the circumnavigation?	Knighted on the deck of the Golden Hind
5.	What did Drake do in 1587?	Raid on Cadiz
6.	What new inventions made exploration easier?	Astrolabe and quadrant
7.	Who first brought slaves from Africa in 1562?	John Hawkins
8.	What was the name of the first map using longitude and latitude?	Mercator map
9.	Who planned the colonisation of Virginia?	Walter Raleigh
10.	Where did they attempt to colonise?	Roanoke
11.	How many colonists went on the first expedition?	108
12.	What mistake was made with planning?	Set off too late to plant crops
13.	Why was there a shortage of supplies?	All on one damaged ship
14.	Who was the Native American leader that opposed the settlement?	Wingina
15.	What was the problem with the skills of the colonists?	Lots of stonemasons. No stone.

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E5 Leisure, Poverty and Education: Core knowledge

1.	What was the name for the belief that learning is important?	Humanism
2.	Where were wealthy boys educated?	Grammar schools
3.	Where were poor boys educated?	Petty schools
4.	Where were poor girls educated?	Dame schools
5.	Which two new universities opened in Elizabethan England?	Oxford and Cambridge
6.	How many new grammar schools opened between 1560 and 1580?	72
7.	What was the name of Shakespeare's theatre?	The Globe
8.	How many plays did Shakespeare write?	28
9.	When was football played?	Ascension day and shrove Tuesday
10.	Which leisure activity involved a dog attacking a bear?	Bear baiting
11.	What was the criteria for poverty?	80% of income on bread
12.	Who were the two groups of poor people?	Deserving and undeserving
13.	By how much did the population grow in Elizabethan England?	35%
14.	What percentage of English exports was wool?	81.6%
15.	Which poor law stated that vagrants would be punished?	1572 Vagrant Act

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