responsible for the deaths of 300 women between the years 1644 and 1646. It has been estimated that all of the English witch trials between the early 15th and late 18th centuries resulted in fewer than 500 executions for witchcraft. Therefore, presuming the number executed as a result of "investigations" by Hopkins and his colleague John Stearne is at the lower end of the various estimates,[8][9][10] their efforts accounted for about 60 per cent of the total; in the 14 months of their crusade Hopkins and Stearne sent to the gallows more people than all the other witch-hunters in England of the previous 160 years.

Topic 3
Nature of a changing definition of criminal activity

1. Poaching was becoming a larger crime towards the property, however, a new crime, smuggling was become popular, yet people did not dislike it due to the high taxes people needed to pay on non smuggled things
2. These words mean
   a. Highway robbery - robbery committed on a public road.
   b. Poaching - the illegal practice of trespassing on another's property to hunt or steal game without the landowner's permission.
   c. Smuggling - move (goods) illegally into or out of a country.
3. The Tolpuddle Martyrs were a group of 19th-century Dorset agricultural labourers who were arrested for and convicted of swearing a secret oath as members of the Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers. The rules of the society show it was clearly structured as a friendly society and operated as a trade-specific benefit society. At the time, friendly societies had strong elements of what are now considered to be the predominant role of trade unions. On 18 March 1834 the Tolpuddle Martyrs were sentenced to penal transportation to Australia. However, they were sent back due to the amount of people agreeing with them.

The nature of law enforcement and punishment

a. Sir John Fielding, half-brother of Henry Fielding, was also involved in reforms of the criminal justice system in England. He helped his brother found the Bow Street Runners and a "pioneer in the treatment of juvenile offenders." Although he was blind from the age of 19, he was appointed as a magistrate in London in the middle 1700's, and was said to be able to recognize 3,000 criminals by the sound of their voice.
2. By the mid-19th century, however, opinion was turning against transportation. The "Bloody Code" had ended. It seemed wrong to offer convicts a free passage to build a new life in Australia when some people were paying to go. Removing criminals to another land did not seem to have had any effect on the crime-rate. Prisons were now considered a better method of punishing and/or reforming criminals.
chief was known as a manor and tended to be dispersed across the country rather than being one big area. The tenant-in-chief had to provide for himself and his family and to support a number of knights. To do this the lord sub-let his land to other lords lower on the social ladder. At the bottom the common people worked on the land growing crops and raising animals. The tenants-in-chief did not get the land for free, they rented it from the king in exchange for services. If the services were not provided the tenant-in-chief would be removed, by force if necessary. This was an important change to the older Anglo-Saxon form of feudalism as it meant William could keep control of his land as bad tenants could be removed.

2. Lanfranc was born in Italy and had been a lawyer before becoming a Benedictine monk (monk's following the strict rule of St. Benedict) in Normandy. He was the first abbot of the Abbey at Caen in 1066. Lanfranc was a very strict leader of the Church and introduced a lot of reforms in the English church. Two particular issues that he wanted to deal with were simony and celibacy.

3. The Norman Conquest broke England's links with Denmark and Norway, and connected the country to Normandy and Europe. William got rid of all the Saxon nobles and imposed the feudal system on England. He new Norman landowners built castles to defend themselves against the Saxons they had conquered. This gave them great power, and enabled them to rebel against the king. William reorganised the church in England. He brought men from France to be bishops and abbots. Great cathedrals and huge monasteries were built. The Normans treated women much worse than the Saxons had. Norman-French and Anglo-Saxon words make up the English language we use today. For example, royal, law and pork come from Norman-French words, but king, rules and pig come from Saxon ones. Tensions between the English and their new French rulers lasted for at least three centuries.

Norman Government

1. In England, Norman nobles and bishops had influence before the Norman Conquest of 1066, and Norman influences affected late Anglo-Saxon architecture. Edward the Confessor was brought up in Normandy, and in 1042 brought masons to work on Westminster Abbey, the first Romanesque building in England. In 1051 he brought in Norman knights who built "motte" castles as a defence against the Welsh. Following the invasion Normans rapidly constructed motte-and-bailey castles, and in a burst of building activity built churches and abbeys, as well as more elaborate fortifications including Norman stone keeps. The buildings show massive proportions in simple geometries, the masonry with small bands of sculpture, perhaps as blind arcading, and concentrated spaces of capitals and round doorways and in the tympanum under an arch.
1989, the organization largely lost its purpose and power, and changes in policies and name in 1990–91 reflected the disintegration.

| NATO | Angered the soviets and therefore they created the Warsaw pact, essentially their version of NATO | NATO stands for ‘North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. In 1949, the Communist expansion prompted the United States and 11 other Western nations to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Soviet Union and its ally Communist nations in Eastern Europe founded a rival alliance, the Warsaw Pact, in 1955. The alignment of nearly every European nation into one of the two opposing camps formalized the political division of the European continent that had taken place since World War II (1939-45). This alignment provided the framework for the military standoff that continued throughout the Cold War (1945-91). |
### The arms race

By the 1950s, the Cold War had become very serious as both sides focused on the development of the Hydrogen Bomb (H Bomb), 2500 times stronger than the Hiroshima bomb. Mutual Assured Destruction (known as M.A.D.) has become increasingly more likely, e.g. in the event of nuclear war, both sides would be wiped out. Both USSR and USA began development on missile technology that could put rockets in space. This opened up possibilities for the delivery of nuclear weapons. By the 1950’s, US intelligence estimated that in a Russian missile attack, 20 million Americans would die and 22 million would be injured. The Americans increased their expenditure on weapons massively as a result of the ‘Missile Gap’ - the belief that the Russians were far ahead.

By the 1960s, both USSR and USA could deliver nuclear weapons across continents at high speeds. Eventually the USA had 8,000 ICBM’s and USSR 7,000 ICBM’s. By the end of the 60s both sides had developed Anti Ballistic Missile systems (ABM) to counteract the ICBMs.

### The Warsaw Pact

In 1955 West Germany was allowed to join NATO and have an army and air force. The USSR saw this as a threat that could lead to a new, strong and threatening Germany. It retaliated by forming the Warsaw Pact. It was an Eastern European version of NATO made up of most of the communist states in that area and...
The speech is considered one of Kennedy's best, both a notable moment of the Cold War and a high point of the New Frontier. It was a great morale boost for West Berliners, who lived in an enclave deep inside East Germany and feared a possible East German occupation. Speaking from a platform erected on the steps of Rathaus Schöneberg for an audience of 450,000, Kennedy said,

Two thousand years ago, the proudest boast was civis romanus sum. Today, in the world of freedom, the proudest boast is "Ich bin ein Berliner!"... All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words "Ich bin ein Berliner!"

Kennedy used the phrase twice in his speech, pronouncing at the end, pronouncing the sentence with his Boston accent and reading from his note "ish bin ein Bearleener", which he had written out using English orthography to approximate the German pronunciation. He also used classical Latin pronunciation of civis romanus sum, with the c pronounced /k/ and the v as /w/.

There is a widespread misconception (outside German-speaking countries) that the phrase is incorrect German and in fact means "I'm a doughnut". It has even been embellished into an urban legend including equally incorrect claims about the audience laughing at this phrase.
of emigration swept the nation. A spirited non-violent resistance was mounted throughout the country, involving attempted fraternization, painting over and turning street signs (on one occasion an entire invasion force from Poland was routed back out of the country after a day's wandering), defiance of various curfews, etc. While the Soviet military had predicted that it would take four days to subdue the country the resistance held out for eight months, and was only circumvented by diplomatic stratagems (see below). There were sporadic acts of violence and several suicides by self-immolation (such as that of Jan Palach), but there was no military resistance. Czechoslovakia remained Soviet-controlled until 1989, when the Velvet Revolution ended pro-Soviet control peacefully, undoubtedly drawing upon the successes of the non-violent resistance twenty years earlier. The resistance also became an iconic example of civilian-based defense, which, along with unarmed civilian peacekeeping constitute the two ways that nonviolence can be and occasionally has been applied directly to military or paramilitary threats. After the invasion, Czechoslovakia entered a period known as "normalization": subsequent leaders attempted to restore the political and economic values that had prevailed before Dubček gained control of the KSČ. Gustáv Husák, who replaced Dubček and also became president, reversed almost all of Dubček's reforms.
At the end of December 1979, the Soviet Union sent thousands of troops into Afghanistan and immediately assumed complete military and political control of Kabul and large portions of the country. This event began a brutal, decade-long attempt by Moscow to subdue the Afghan civil war and maintain a friendly and socialist government on its border. It was a watershed event of the Cold War, marking the only time the Soviet Union invaded a country outside the Eastern Bloc—a strategic decision met by nearly worldwide condemnation. While the massive, lightning-fast military maneuvers and brazenness of Soviet political objectives constituted an “invasion” of Afghanistan, the word “intervention” more accurately describes these events as the culmination of growing Soviet domination going back to 1973. Undoubtedly, leaders in the Kremlin had hoped that a rapid and complete military takeover would secure Afghanistan’s place as an exemplar of the Brezhnev Doctrine, which held that once a country became socialist Moscow would never permit it to return to the capitalist camp. The United States and its European allies, guided by their own doctrine of containment, sharply criticized the Soviet move into Afghanistan and devised numerous measures to compel Moscow to withdraw.
it primarily served the objective of stemming mass defections from East to West. The Berlin Wall stood until November 9, 1989, when the head of the East German Communist Party announced that citizens of the GDR could cross the border whenever they pleased. That night, ecstatic crowds swarmed the wall. Some crossed freely into West Berlin, while others brought hammers and picks and began to chip away at the wall itself. To this day, the Berlin Wall remains one of the most powerful and enduring symbols of the Cold War.
The Succession Crisis

- The main rivals for the throne were Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada and William of Normandy.
- When Edward the Confessor died, Harold Godwinson, Earl of Wessex, was immediately crowned king and became Harold II. The royal council the Witan supported him. He gathered an army to defend the kingdom.
- Harald Hardrada was king of Norway. He invaded Yorkshire with a fleet of ships, but was defeated and killed by Harold's army at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- While Harold II was in the north of England fighting Hardrada, William, Duke of Normandy invaded Sussex. Harold rushed back south to fight him.
- On 14 October 1066, Harold II fought William's army at the Battle of Hastings and lost. Harold was killed, perhaps with an arrow in his eye - although this is disputed by some historians.
- William was crowned king of England on Christmas Day 1066, but it took years more fighting to conquer the whole country. His cruellest campaign was the 'Harrying of the North' in 1069, where he slaughtered the inhabitants of the north-east and destroyed their food stores so that even the survivors starved to death.
captured the isle after a methodical assault, but Hereward managed to escape. He is the hero of Charles Kingsley’s last novel, Hereward the Wake (1866).

- The harrying of the north told other people that William was not to be messed with, people should not do this. It was a warning more than anything

Land ownership

- The Normans were the first to initiate a structure of land ownership in any traditional sense. Before the Normans there were the Anglo-Saxons who worked around a system of loose fiefdoms in which a lord would hold land around his home. These were never marked out or structured and there were regular fights between landowners to decide who would own portions of land. When the Normans came they instituted a feudal system similar to fiefdoms except with regulated sizes of land, strict taxation dependant on land size and finally wrote everything down in the first Domesday book.

- The Earls concerned are Roger of Montgomery (Marcher lord, Welsh border) and Ralph de Gael, earl of East Anglia. They talked Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria, into joining them - but he then got cold feet, and split the beans to William. He would have expected forgiveness - he didn’t get any. He was slung into prison and next year had his head cut off. So died the last English Earl. The revolt fell apart. Ralph de Gael was met and by Odo of Bayeux and he fled, leaving his wife to face the music. They both end up in their Breton lands at Dol, where William tries to capture them, but is fought off. Roger Montgomeri is met by Bishop Wulfstan (1008-1095) and Walter de Lacy and he surrendered and was put in prison. So the English have made a choice - they’d rather a Norman king than anarchy.

Timeline

September 1066

Hardicanute, King of Denmark, had also been king of England in 1042. His short reign gave his descendents, who included Harald Hardrada, King of Norway, a claim to the English throne. When Harold Godwinson became king of England on the death of Edward the Confessor, Hardrada joined forces with Tostig, Harold’s brother, and took an invasion fleet of approximately 300 ships to England to press his own claim. He raided the east coast, burning Scarborough, then sailed up the Humber river.

20th September 1066

The invasion force under Harald Hardrada, King of Norway, and Tostig (brother of Harold II of England) met an English army at Fulford and defeated it. The invaders then marched on York and took it four days later. This was a major crisis for Harold II, who marched north with his army to meet the threat.
• Edward chose him as the future king.
• He was Edward’s brother-in-law and right hand man.
• He had the support of the Earls and the Thegns

2. What were the claims of Edgar to the throne?
• He was Edward’s Nephew (Royal Blood)

3. What were the claims of Hardrada to the throne?
• King Cnut (Viking King) ruled England 1016-35 – Hardraada felt he was in a strong enough position to do the same as King of Norway.

4. What were the claims of William to the throne?
• Backed by the Pope.
• William and Edward made an agreement in 1051 – whereby Edward promised William the throne.

5. Why did Harold Godwinson become King?
• The Witan made him king because they needed a strong king who was supported by the Thegns and could deal with invasions.

6. What were the early challenges for Harold and how did he respond?
• Challenges from other Earls.
• Would Northumbria except him (Tostig’s old Earldom)
• Tostig was trying to gather support in Europe against Harold.
• William of Normandy possible invasion.

7. What disadvantages did Harold have before the Battle of Stamford Bridge?
• Had to travel 185 miles in 5 days.
• Gather his armies as he went.

8. Why did Harold win at Stamford Bridge?
• He launched a surprise attack when Hardraada’s men were not prepared and their weapons were on their ships.
• A third of the Vikings were on their ships – so not up to full force.
• Hardraada’s army had fought a battle at Gate Fulford 5 days previous – were tired and recovering, not expecting to fight again so soon.
• The Vikings felt misled by Tostig as he had told them Harold was not popular.
• Harold’d Housecarls were great in battle.
• Anglosaxon aristocracy kept their earldoms if they swore loyalty e.g. Edwin and Morcar
• Offered rewards for Anglosaxon loyalty
• His daughter was married to Edwin
• He paid his mercenaries from the ‘geld tax’ he imposed
• Took land from his English enemies (e.g. Godwinsons) and gave much to his Norman supporters
• Inherited all of Edward’s land and kept 20% for himself

5. What were the key features of the Marcher earldoms?

• Marcher earldoms were the three areas of Hereford, Shrewsbury and Chester which were on the borders of Wales to defend the English borders against the Welsh
• The Earls in this area were William’s Norman trusted advisers. They were given special privileges e.g. the right to build castles, did not have to pay tax to the King, power over the legal system.

6. Why were castles built?

• Base for the Lord of the area
• Built to control the Anglosaxons
• They were a symbol of Norman power and dominated the towns and villages in the local area. SHOWED NORMAN AUTHORITY - a sign of their presence and their awesome power.
• They were strategically important e.g. river crossings (Rochester castle)

7. How much protection did castles provide? What were their key features?

• Quick and easy to build
13. Why did the Revolt of the (Norman) Earls fail?

- The church was against the revolt and supported William – including providing troops e.g. Lanfranc
- Normans and Anglo-Saxon joined together to stop the rebels in East Anglia
- The Danes decided not to fight
- William returned to England

14. What were the effects of the revolt?

- William now had to be careful of his own earls
- Some Anglo-Saxons had supported William – showing he was supported by some of them
- This was the last attempt by the Danes to invade
- William saw the events of 1075 as very threatening and he tightened his grip on the country

15. Conclusion: How did William secure his power by 1087?

- By defeating the Anglo-Saxon earls in 1066
- By rewarding followers
- Establishing the Marcher earldoms
- Construction of castles
- Defeating the Anglo-Saxon revolts of 1068-1071
- Harryng of the North
- Changes in land ownership (from the Saxons to the Normans
- Maintaining royal power
- Defeating the Norman earl revolt

NORMAN ENGLAND 1066-1088

The feudal system and the Church (Key topic 3.1)

1. How was the Feudal system organised?
2. Why were the tenants-in-chief and the knights important? What was their role? What did they do?

- Feudal system developed as a way of ensuring the king had enough troops without having to pay them.
- Tenants-in-chief were given land in return for providing troops when the king needed them. They gave land to their followers to reward them. They had military, social, political and economic roles
  - Political: Royal council, provided accommodation for the king on visits
  - Military: Expected to fight with the king and lead knights, put down opposition
  - Social: Provide knights for the king - centre of land distribution
  - Economic: Owed the king a share of all the revenue produced by their fiefs and were often very wealthy
  - There was also a religious element – some were church leaders

- Knights worked 40 days a year unpaid but lords had to provide them with money to live on during their time serving the king
- An example - If a tenant-in-chief had to provide the king with ten knights he could grant ten parcels of land for his knights to live on – when the king needed the knights they would fight for him
  - Some knights only granted a small amount of land, some were very powerful
  - Around 6000 knights in Norman England
  - They were used to suppress (put down) opposition in England
  - Castles housed garrisons of knights
  - They replaced thegns – many were the local lord of the manor

3. How did the feudal system actually work?

- It was a hierarchy system – William made sure the king had ultimate power. The tenants-in-chief were powerful but answered to the king
- Under-tenants (or sub-tenants) less powerful
- They both swore loyalty to the king
- The peasants did the farming and had very little power

4. How was land distributed? What was the relief system and why was it important?

- The king owned all of the land. When a landowner died the heir had to swear loyalty to the king before being able to reclaim it. They also had to pay the king a tax
- This was called relief – it encouraged loyalty to the king as he could reward people with small reliefs
  - He could threaten difficult landholders with high reliefs
- Relief was a key part of reducing power of his challengers for the throne
- Relief was a major source of discontent

5. What was labour service (with examples) and forfeiture?
The Young Plan

The Young Plan was a program for settling German reparations debts after World War I written in August 1929 and formally adopted in 1930. The Young Plan divided the annual payment into two components: one unconditional part, equal to one third of the sum, and a postponable part, equal to the remaining two-thirds, which would incur interest and be financed by a consortium of American investment banks coordinated by J.P. Morgan & Co.

The League of Nations

The League of Nations was an intergovernmental organisation founded on 10 January 1920 as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended the First World War. It was the first international organisation whose principal mission was to maintain world peace. Its primary goals, as stated in its Covenant, included preventing wars through collective security and disarmament and settling international disputes through negotiation and arbitration. Other issues in this and related treaties included labour conditions, just treatment of native inhabitants, human and drug trafficking, the arms trade, global health, prisoners of war, and protection of minorities in Europe. At its greatest extent from 28 September 1934 to 23 February 1935, it had 58 members.

Kellogg Briand Pact

The Kellogg–Briand Pact is a 1928 international agreement in which treaty states promised not to use war to resolve disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them. Parties failing to abide by this promise “should be denied of the benefits furnished by treaty” . It was signed by the United States on 27 August 1928, and by most other nations soon after. Sponsored by France and the U.S., the Pact renounces the use of war and calls for the peaceful settlement of disputes. Eleven years later after the Paris signing, World War II had begun. Similar provisions were incorporated into the Charter of the United Nations and other treaties and it became a stepping-stone to a more activist American policy. It is named after its authors, United States Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg and French foreign minister Aristide Briand. The pact was concluded outside the League of Nations, and remains in effect.

Munich Putsh

At first, the Nazis were a terrorist group. Hitler assembled a group of unemployed men and former soldiers, the SA, which attacked other political groups. Hitler hoped to take power by starting a revolution. During the crisis of 1923, therefore, Hitler plotted with two nationalist politicians - Kahr and Lossow - to take over Munich in a revolution. Hitler collected his stormtroopers and told them to be ready to rebel. But then, on 4 October 1923, Kahr and Lossow called off the rebellion. This was an impossible situation for Hitler, who had 3,000 troops ready to fight. On the night of 8 November 1923, Hitler and 600 stormtroopers burst into a meeting that Kahr and Lossow were holding at the local Beer Hall. Waving a gun at them, Hitler forced them to agree to rebel - and then let them go home. The SA took over the
The Law for the Encouragement of Marriage gave newly wed couples a loan of 1,000 marks, and allowed them to keep 250 marks for each child they had. Mothers who had more than eight children were given a gold medal. Unmarried women could volunteer to have a baby for an Aryan member of the SS.

Women were supposed to emulate traditional German peasant fashions - plain peasant costumes, hair in plaits or buns and flat shoes. They were not expected to wear make-up or trousers, dye their hair or smoke in public.

The Nazis and their youth wings placed great importance on the division between the sexes.

Boys were raised as political soldiers and girls were taught to be wives and mothers, breeding the next generation.

Girls were not encouraged to have ambitions beyond the home. In the girls’ League they were taught cooking, cleaning and childcare.

Their clothes and hair were based on very traditional peasant styles. Summer camps were a highlight of the youth wings’ calendar.

They brought children of different backgrounds together, introduced city children to the countryside and gave some the first holidays they had ever had. However, their main function was military training.

Exam style questions

Study source A on pg 100, give one thing you can infer from source A about how Hitler kept un power.

What I can infer: Germany had suffered many large problems, that Hitler helped get rid of.

Details in the source that tells me this: “A national Hero that helped save his country”

Explain why unemployment fell in Germany between 1933 and 1939.

The national labour service (RAD) paid people for doing public work such as planting trees, and draining marshes. At first the RAD was voluntary, however, from 1935 onwards, it was mandatory for most people. Workers wore uniforms, lived in camps and did military drills, parades and worked.

Work on autobahns also made unemployment fall. Hitler introduced conscription in Germany in 1935. His armed forces needed armament, vehicles and uniforms so this was a boost to the German economy, like the arms industry coal, iron and textiles began to rise as well.