

Year 12 Induction Day – History Home Learning

Russia

Part A – Soviet Leaders

Give yourself a narrative understanding of communist rule in Russia, by creating a timeline of leaders of Russia. Include images, dates and any other key events you can discover during this period.

Part B –The Russian Revolution:

Research and then write a brief explanation (200 words max) of how Russia was ruled before the 1917 Revolution.

- Identify three causes of the Russian Revolution and describe how and why they caused the fall of the previous regime.
- Identify three key individuals involved in the Revolution and write a 100 -200 word description of them and their involvement.

China

Part A – The Long March (500 words)

- What was the Long March?
- Why did it take place?
- Who were the leader(s) and what did they believe?
- What was the significance of the Long March?
- What did this do for Communism in China?

Part B – China and WW2 (500 words)

Looking at 1931-45, you must read about, and then complete, an essay about China during WW2. Look at the invasion of Manchuria (in 1931) through to the defeat of Japan in 1945.

You need to identify significant events (and why they were significant), as well as consequences of the conflict.

1000 words (total for both China pieces)

Tudors

1. Create an A4 *general* fact file about life in **England** in the late 1400s/early 1500s. It should include:
 - A timeline of monarchs
 - What was Henry VII's claim to the throne?
 - The general hierarchy within society
 - How did people worship?
 - What was the justice system like?
 - Any wars that England fought in/alliances of England

This fact file is designed to give you an *overview* of the topic and help you understand the changes that will occur in Tudor England during the reign of Henry VIII.

2. Research the events of the Battle of Bosworth 1485.
Explain what happened in both the lead up to August 22nd 1485 and on the day.
What role in Richard III Henry Tudor, Lord Stanley and Sir William Stanley play?
3. Answer this question using the source below.

Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons why Henry Tudor won at Bosworth and why Henry had to think carefully about Noble support after the Battle. 20 marks.

From Polydore Vergil's Anglica Historia (English History). Vergil was an Italian scholar of European renown. He wrote his history at Henry VII's request between 1503 and 1513. He was able to talk to many people who had been at Bosworth including some, like the Earl of Surrey, who had fought for Richard III.

'King Richard drew his whole army out of their encampments and arrayed his battle line. In the front he placed the archers appointing as their leader the Duke of Norfolk.

Meanwhile Henry Tudor commanded his soldiery to set arms and sent to Thomas Stanley to come in with his forces. He answered that he would be at hand with his army. Since this was not the reply expected Henry became anxious and began to lose heart. Nevertheless he arranged his men in battle line taking account of the fewness of his men. In front were his archers lead by Earl of Oxford. Henry relied on the aid of Thomas Stanley. All in all the number of Henry's soldiers was less than 5,000 not counting those of William Stanley (3,000). The King's forces were at least twice as many.

While the battle raged Richard learnt that Henry was some way off with a few armed men and as he drew nearer Richard recognised him from his standards. Inflamed with anger, he spurred his horse and rode against him. Henry saw Richard come upon him and since all hope of safety lay in arms he eagerly offered himself for the contest. At the first charge Richard killed several men. Nevertheless Henry held out against the attack longer than his troops who now despaired of victory had thought likely. Then William Stanley came in support with 3,000 men. At this point with his men taking to their heels Richard was slain.

There was a huge number of captives for when Richard was killed all men threw down their weapons and freely submitted themselves to Henry's obedience. Amongst them were Henry Earl of Northumberland and Thomas Earl of Surrey.

Immediately after gaining victory Henry gave thanks to God. He took himself to the nearest hill where he congratulated his soldiers. In the mean time the soldiers saluted him as king applauding him with most willing hearts. Seeing this Thomas Stanley placed Richard's crown on Henry's head as though he had become king by the command of the people acclaimed in the ancestral manner.'