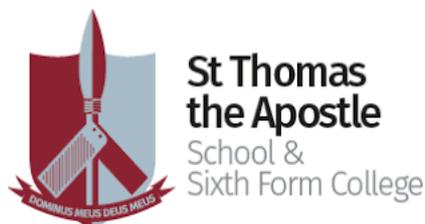


# 6<sup>th</sup> Form Transition: Bridging the Gap KS4 – KS5

## A Level History



Week	Guidance / Instructions	Submitted assessed task	Submission date
1	Task 1: The Cold War Using the provided material complete the Cold War timeline.	Cold War Timeline. Send to the teacher.	5 <sup>th</sup> July
2	Task 2: Engage with the provided CNN link and answer all provided questions (1-10).	Answers to questions 1-10.	12 <sup>th</sup> July
3	Task 3: Via research, produce a Tudor family tree  Task 4: Especially considering the information/resources provided, consider the reasons why Elizabeth I did not marry and highlight each within a sentence.	Send in a picture of your completed family tree.  Write a paragraph explaining the different reasons why Elizabeth I didn't marry.	19 <sup>th</sup> July
4: Over the summer	Select and watch some of the lectures, films and documentaries suggested by your future Sixth Form teachers.	Optional	Over the summer - optional

Current STAC student offer holders: Assessed work must be submitted to: **Ms. Scott** at [v.scott@stac.southwark.sch.uk](mailto:v.scott@stac.southwark.sch.uk)

External student offer holders: Assessed work must be submitted to: [SixthForm@stac.southwark.sch.uk](mailto:SixthForm@stac.southwark.sch.uk)

# A-Level History



## Preparation Work

Whilst we are away from school here is a pack of tasks, documentaries and readings that you should complete to prepare yourself for the study of History at A-Level.  
Knowledge is power!

# Introduction: Why study History?

'It's all in the past isn't it? Focus on the future!'

There is not a history teacher or history graduate who has not been told at least once that the study of history is 'all in the past' or that it would be best to 'focus on the future'. Yet you may have noticed in the context of recent months history has been used again and again to explain and understand the new situation the world finds itself in. The BBC has published articles on the Plague and how quarantine was used to deal with it in the seventeenth century. Our government's response is being compared against reactions to the 1918 Spanish Flu epidemic. History has always been a tool to help us understand our past as well as our present.

Before you come to study History, you need to understand its importance:

1. Visit the website Success @ School (<https://successatschool.org/advisedetails/210/Why-Study-History%3F>) watch the video and read the information.
2. Read the American Historical Association's explanation of why the study of history is so important ([https://www.historians.org/about-aha-and-membership/aha-history-and-archives/historical-archives/why-study-history-\(1998\)](https://www.historians.org/about-aha-and-membership/aha-history-and-archives/historical-archives/why-study-history-(1998)))
3. Using the evidence that you have read and watched explain in your own words in a paragraph why the study of history is important today. Extra credit for evidence of extra research!

What we will study?

At St Thomas Apostle College we study the OCR A-Level specification. As part of the OCR specification you will study different topics in year 12 and year 13. These are alongside their weighting:

- Year 12: The Mid-Tudor Crisis and Elizabeth I, 25%
- Year 12: The Cold War in Europe, 15%
- Year 13: Coursework – independently researched essay, 20%
- Year 13: Civil Rights in the USA (African Americans, Native Americans, Women and Workers' Rights), 40%

What is it like to study A-Level History?

In the past A-Level history was considered a 'facilitating' subject to enter onto prestigious degrees such as law. Whilst that is starting to change history is known for its academic rigour. In choosing to study history you are choosing a subject in which you will be expected to read, research independently and write essays. As such history A-Level is a *really* good preparation for whatever subject you might decide to study at university as you will learn the skills to write and research extended essays, build arguments and reference the work of academics (specialists) in your own writing.

# Week One: The Cold War in Europe

What will you cover?

- **The origins of the Cold War:** Capitalism and Communism, WWII and tensions in the Grand Alliance, the post-War Conferences, relations between Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt and later Stalin, Truman and Attlee.
- **The Development of the Cold War:** The Iron Curtain speech, Soviet control of Eastern Europe, the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, Cominform and Comecon, conflicts over Germany including the Berlin Blockade and Airlift, NATO, Warsaw Pact and atomic weapons.
- **The Cold War:** Impact of the Hungarian Uprising, the Czech crisis, events in Poland 1956 and 1980 – 81, developments in Germany, including rearmament, the Berlin Wall, the arms race, Space Race, Détente, Salt talks, Brezhnev Doctrine, the 'New' Cold War.
- **The end of the Cold War:** Economic and social problems in the USSR and Eastern Europe, Western influence, the pressure of the Arms Race, Gorbachev, glasnost and perestroika, Afghanistan, events in Eastern Europe in 1989, the coup of 1991 and Russia under Yeltsin, German re-unification, civil war and the break-up of Yugoslavia.



Firstly – you can't appreciate the Cold War *without* getting to grips with the horrific power of the Atom Bomb. Have a play with Atom Bombs on <https://nuclearsecrecy.com/nukemap/> investigate the devastation caused by different bombs.

You can watch an explanation of the evolution of their power over time here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xLRSmzGRLUk>

Preparation work:

You already know *some* of the main parts of the Cold War in Europe through our study of America. However, the point of A-Level history is to give you a more detailed and a more complex understanding

of the story of the Cold War. The best way that you can prepare for this is by taking the time to create yourself a good framework of the Cold War.

Use history.com's Cold War interactive timeline (<https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war>) to create yourself a timeline of these key events (you will need to click **see all**):

Key Event:	Brief Summary:
Berlin Blockade	
Berlin Airlift	
The Arms Race	
NATO	
Berlin Wall	
The Space Race	
Détente	
Perestroika	
Collapse of the Soviet Union	

Send your completed timeline (or a picture of to Summarise what you did to Ms Scott v.scott@stac.southwark.sch.uk)

## Week Two: The Cold War in Europe

### Watch:

CNN's landmark series on the Cold War – covers *everything* you need to understand! Watch the first episode:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22KIQ1QNhE&list=PL3H6z037pboGWTxs3xGP7HRGrO5d0QdGc>

Answer the following questions:

1. What terrible impact could the weaponry of the Cold War have had on the world?
2. What was hidden under a hotel in Washington DC? What was it's purpose?
3. How would order be kept if emotions frayed?
4. Heading back to 1919, following the Russian Revolution a Civil War broke out in Russia. How did America and Britain try to make sure the 'Bolsheviks' (the Communists) lost?
5. During the discussions of the Treaty of Versailles Churchill said "killy the Bolshy (Bolshevik) and kiss the Hun (German)" what do you think he meant by this? Think back to what you know about the TOV.
6. What impacts did WWII have on Russia? What did Hitler's forces do?
7. How did Stalin and Churchill use percentages after the war?
8. Name a location of one of the post-war conferences?
9. What was agreed upon?
10. What was disagreed upon?

Looking for a further challenge?

The first chapter 'The Return of Fear' in *The Cold War* by John Lewis Gaddis

<http://images.pcmac.org/SiSFiles/Schools/AL/SaralandCitySchools/SaralandHigh/Uploads/Forms/Th e%20Cold%20War.pdf>

Or investigate the Cold War via illustrated maps:

<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=b7b7cdd3cdf8404b92df935d5ee61599>

## Week Three: The Mid-Tudor Crisis and Elizabeth I

What will you cover?

- **The stability of the Monarchy:** Edward VI's age and Mary I's gender, the marriage of Mary I and Phillip, the Devise and the Succession of 1553, faction and its impacts during the rule of Somerset and Northumberland, factional conflict under Mary I.
- **Religious changes:** Religious changes 1547 – 1558, legislation including the Prayer Books and results of religious change under Edward and Mary, support and opposition, attitudes to Protestantism under Edward and Catholicism under Mary.
- **Rebellion and unrest:** Popular rebellions under Edward – Kett and the Prayer Book Rebellion, Lady Jane Grey and the Succession crisis, causes of rebellion – religion, enclosure, inflation.
- **Elizabeth I:** Religion, Monarchy Government and Parliament, Elizabeth's finances including trade and exploration, Elizabeth's later years disorder and poverty.



Preparation work:

The Tudors are one of the most famous dynasties in history. In the century they were in power they oversaw seismic changes in society and religion that still are having an effect both negative and positive on us to this day. They pioneered payments from government to the poor, increased education,

sewed the seeds for the British Empire, broke England from Catholicism and therefore the isolated Britain from rest of Europe and inadvertently increased the power of parliament.

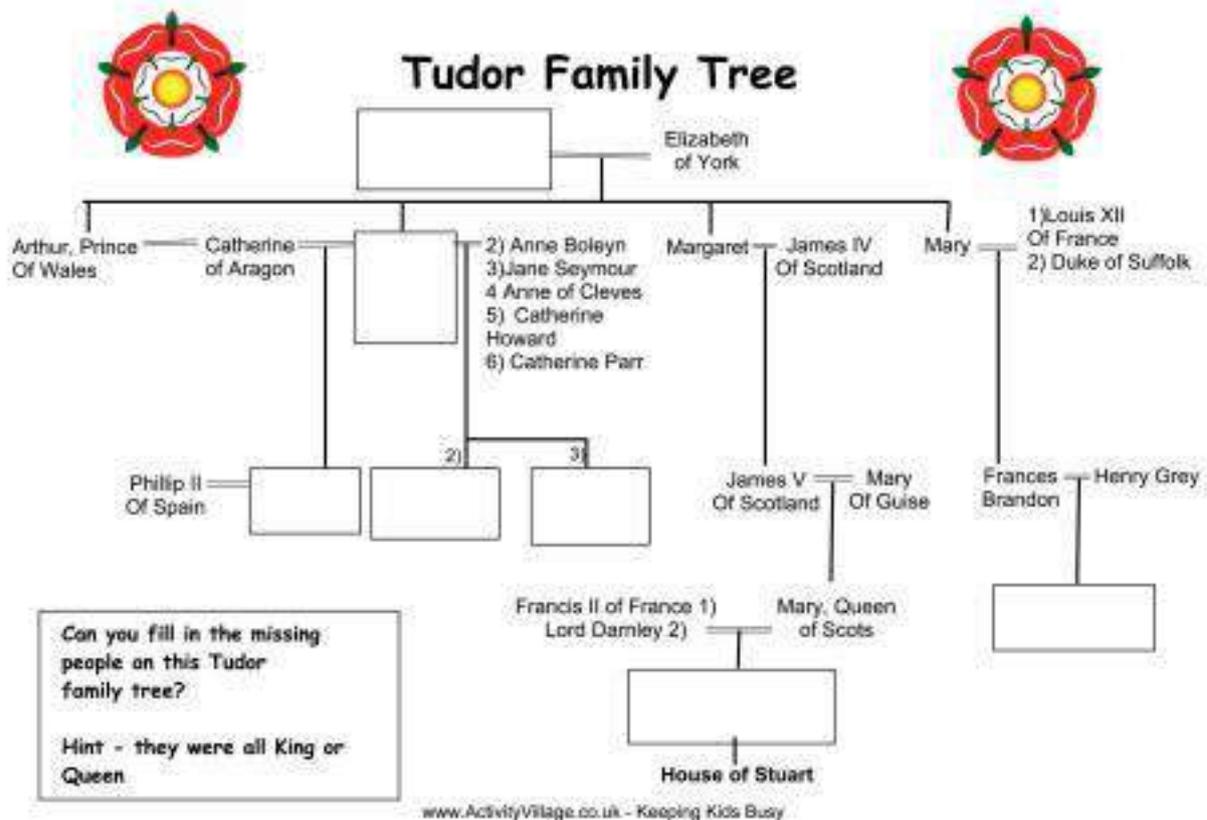
They were also a very dramatic dynasty full of family feuding, siblings arresting siblings and had an annoying habit of having similar names (Mary Henry VIII's sister, Mary Elizabeth's sister, Mary Queen of Scots who was served by FOUR women called Mary!). Your first stop to understanding the Tudors should be creating a family tree.

You should include:

- Henry VIII and his parents
- Mary I and who her mother was
- Elizabeth I and who her mother was
- Edward VI and who his mother was
- Mary Queen of Scots and who her father, mother and grandmother were

Challenge questions:

1. What relationship was Elizabeth I to Mary Queen of Scots?
2. How were they related?
3. What relation was Mary Queen of Scots grandmother to Henry VIII?



### Preparation Task Two:

A-Level historians have to get used to reading the work of actual historians. We will set you a reading like the one below every other week. Read why Elizabeth I never married according to the historian Retha Warnicke.

### Task:

1. If you haven't already go back through the article and find all the examples of why Elizabeth didn't marry and explain them in one sentence:

- The Marriage of Lady Jane Grey
- The Marriage of Mary I
- The Marriages of Mary Queen of Scots
- Possible loss of power
- Lack of a foreign match to keep everyone happy
- Not being able to marry Robert Dudley

Send what you have done this week to Ms Scott (v.scott@stac.southwark.sch.uk)



Robert Dudley and Elizabeth I (do you remember the name of the second portrait though)?

### Why Elizabeth I Never Married

**Retha Warnicke investigates one of the key questions of Tudor England.**

Retha Warnicke | Published in History Review Issue 67 September 2010



To Observers and historians, from Elizabeth I's reign until the present time, have discussed and debated why the Queen never married. In her first ever speech to parliament she had told her MPs she'd be happy to 'live and die a Virgin'. Her sister Mary Tudor made the same disclaimer before instructing her privy councillors to negotiate a marriage treaty with the advisors of Philip, future king of Spain. In a deeply sexist (patriarchal) society, people expected husbands to take charge of their wives' property and business.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Sir James Melville, the Scottish ambassador, should have observed in 1564 that Elizabeth remained unmarried because she wanted to be both king and queen. Later Catholic opponents used her lack of marriage to spread horrid rumours about her. They said she had numerous illegitimate children with Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, and others asserted she was biologically unable to bear children. Some even suggested she was secretly a man!

Modern historians have suggested she possessed a fear of marriage, recalling the execution of her mother (Anne Boleyn) and stepmother (Catherine Howard) by her father as well as the death of another of her stepmother's (Jane Seymour) in childbirth. Still others believe she would have married if only her councillors could have agreed on a suitor good enough.

Political issues surely had more impact on her decision to remain single than alleged psychological fears. Furthermore, it is difficult to believe, given what is known about her character and personality, that, had she married, Elizabeth would have given any of her rights to her husband. Recent investigators of Mary Tudor's reign have argued that she did not relinquish to Philip her royal powers. To test the theory that fears about political unrest and her power played major roles in Elizabeth's unwillingness to marry, we should investigate the marriages of her relatives - Lady Jane Grey, Mary Tudor, and Mary Stewart.

### Lady Jane Grey

In June 1553, when Elizabeth's brother Edward VI was seriously ill, he drafted a 'Device' to change the line of succession which went against the will of Henry VIII his father. According to the will of his father, in the event of Edward's death without an heir, his successors were to be his half-sister Mary, and her legitimate offspring; then his half-sister Elizabeth, and her legitimate offspring; and finally the two daughters and their legitimate heirs of Henry VIII's sister, Mary, the French queen and wife of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. In 1553, the French queen's elder daughter Frances, wife of Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, was the next claimant after Mary and Elizabeth.

Interestingly, Frances Grey had a daughter called Jane. Edward's chief advisor the Duke of Northumberland had his son Guilford married to her. We aren't sure whether it was Edward's decision or Northumberland's but the Device put Jane next in line for the throne instead of his Catholic sister Mary who was the true heir. Presumably this marriage would have permitted the duke to gain Protestant support and keep power, first governing for Jane and then passing that authority on to his son, her husband, and her legitimate children, transforming the Tudor dynasty into the Dudley dynasty.

In early July, Mary was at Kenninghall, her major residence in Suffolk, where a nucleus of armed gentry and their followers were rallying to her cause disgusted that Lady Jane might take her crown. A combination of support for Mary and also of significant disdain for Northumberland's ambitions seems to have motivated some of the local opposition to Edward's 'Device'. Meanwhile in London, where Jane was proclaimed queen, the council, which approved her becoming Queen, began to backtrack. In response to Mary's gathering of troops in East Anglia, Northumberland moved east to meet her challenge on 14 July. Yet within days, his men began deserting and in London, on the 19th, the council proclaimed Mary queen.

Queen Jane's father-in-law Northumberland was very unpopular amongst the people for having seized power and brutally put down a rebellion in 1549. We can argue she lost her throne to Mary because her marriage tied her to an unpopular family. Perhaps Elizabeth wanted to avoid a similar fate.

### Mary I

Less than one year after her accession, Mary Tudor, herself, faced a rebellion when her subjects learned about her decision to marry Spanish King Philip. Plotters planned a rising in Kent, Hertfordshire, the West Country and Leicestershire. The leaders, including the duke of Suffolk and Sir Thomas Wyatt the younger, expressed outrage at Mary's decision to wed a Spaniard and proposed to replace her as queen with Elizabeth. In January 1554, after the signing of the marriage treaty 2,000 to 3,000 armed followers of Wyatt marched on London. In early February, he reached Southwark, but finding his way blocked at

London Bridge, he led his forces up river and crossed the Thames at Kingston. They advanced on London while courageous queen Mary remained at Whitehall, but after a skirmish, the insurrection was over. Ninety men, including Wyatt, were executed.

Scattered protests continued against the marriage. In 1556, Henry Dudley, a cousin of Northumberland who had fled to France, plotted to invade England because of his hatred of the Spanish connection. Like Wyatt, he planned to replace Mary with Elizabeth. Ultimately, although he did not commit any overt act of treason, some of his fellow conspirators were rounded up and executed. He remained in exile until 1563 when he returned to England and gained a post in the household of Leicester. By 1568, he had died greatly in debt.

Meanwhile, in 1557, Thomas Stafford, who could trace his ancestry to Edward III through his father, Henry, Lord Stafford, as well as his mother, Ursula, a descendant of George, duke of Clarence, demanded the title of lord protector and invaded England, planning to oust Mary from power. After seizing Scarborough Castle, he and 25 followers were captured, tried, and executed. Elizabeth's sister's marriage had seen her nearly lose her throne.

### Mary Stewart

The first queen regnant in Britain was not Mary Tudor, of course, but Mary Stewart of Scotland, who as an infant succeeded her father in 1542. She did not, however, begin her personal rule until 1561. Three years earlier in France, where she had resided since she was five years old, she married the kingdom's future monarch, Francis II. Scottish reformers known as the Lords of the Congregation, resisting French governance of their realm, used the marriage to rally many of their countrymen to their cause. Fearing Scotland would become subservient to France through the marriage, they led a successful revolt against Mary's mother, Mary of Guise, who was in charge of Scotland for Mary. After her death in 1560, the Lords took control of the Scottish government and negotiated the withdrawal of both English and French forces. That same year Francis II died, leaving Mary with the option of remaining in France or negotiating her return home with the Protestants, including her illegitimate half-brother, James Stewart, future earl of Moray.

Having agreed to accept the Protestant establishment as long as she could worship as a Catholic at court, she sailed to Scotland in 1561. Four years later, after other matchmaking efforts had failed, she wed Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, because, like her, as a grandchild of Margaret Tudor, he had a strong claim to the English throne. As long as she remained childless, however, her successor to the Scottish throne was actually a member of one of two competing families, who could trace their ancestry back to James II. Darnley belonged to the junior line that challenged the senior Hamilton line for first place, alleging that the father of its patriarch, James Hamilton, duke of Châtelherault, was not legally married to his mother. Shortly after Mary had wed Darnley, who was addressed as King Henry, the Hamiltons joined with Moray in an unsuccessful rising against her rule.

When they married, Henry believed mistakenly that his royal title would give him the power to rule as well as to reign but his wife would not relinquish her authority to him. He subsequently designed a plot to seize control of Scotland. In early 1566 at Holyrood Palace when Mary was six months pregnant, he allowed some armed men, led by James Douglas, fourth earl of Morton, to enter her supper chamber where they

killed her French secretary, David Riccio, and held her hostage. Rumours had falsely claimed she and Riccio were lovers. Somehow, she managed to persuade Henry, who had planned to rule Scotland while holding her in captivity, that he was in as much danger as she, and he helped her escape. In June, she gave birth to their son, James, and Elizabeth, queen of England since 1558, agreed to serve as his godmother.

Less than one year later, several of Mary's aggrieved subjects succeeded in assassinating her husband. One of the leading assassins was James Hepburn, fourth earl of Bothwell, who was tried and acquitted of the murder in April 1567. Shortly thereafter, he abducted Mary and forced her to marry him. This third marriage, like the previous two, led to a Scottish rebellion against her rule, her subjects indicating an unwillingness to permit Bothwell, ennobled as the duke of Orkney, to control her and her kingdom. Armed conspirators captured her, forced her to abdicate, and crowned her son as king. Meanwhile, Orkney fled abroad and ultimately died in a Danish fortress. After a year of captivity, Mary escaped, but when her army met defeat on the battlefield, she fled to England, remaining a prisoner there until her death in 1587.

### Examples to Avoid?

Every British queen regnant who married soon discovered that her husband and his family complicated her life politically. No marriage went unchallenged. While Mary Tudor kept her throne despite her unpopular Spanish husband, Mary Stewart defeated only one of the three conspiracies against her rule. Furthermore, her marriage provided an opportunity for her husband also to conspire against her. Is it any wonder then, that when faced with councillors who could not come to a consensus about a husband for her, Elizabeth declined to marry?

Elizabeth was either aware of, or a victim of, every plot against her female relatives. Northumberland had used Jane Grey's marriage to his son to attempt to prevent the succession of her and her half-sister Mary. Elizabeth's own life had been in danger during Mary Tudor's rule because of the plotters' aim to enthrone her. In 1561, after her accession, Elizabeth sent an ambassador to the recently widowed Mary Stewart with the message that it was her marriage to the French king that caused the rebellion against her rule in Scotland. In 1565 Moray, then in exile in England, persuaded Elizabeth to meet with him although he had challenged his half-sister's choice of Darnley as her husband. Later, in 1567, Elizabeth wrote Mary Stewart letters, expressing outrage at Riccio's murder and at her wedding to Bothwell. From 1568, her Scottish cousin was, of course, an English prisoner.

### Robert Dudley?

Early in her reign, many observers, especially diplomats, related that Elizabeth was greatly attracted to Robert Dudley, a son of Northumberland and her master of the horse. Rumours spread she would marry him if his wife, Amy Robsart, died. In September 1560, Amy did die under mysterious circumstances. At a country home, without her husband present, she fell down a staircase, breaking her neck. Investigations did not implicate Dudley and historians have usually doubted that he conspired against her. Because of this controversy but also because of the unpopularity of the Dudley family, it is usually assumed that some time that winter Elizabeth decided she could not marry him.

Nevertheless, though in 1564 Elizabeth did offer Dudley as a possible husband to Mary Stewart and ennobled him as the earl of Leicester to make his candidacy more attractive, many both in England and

elsewhere still believed they were lovers. Reports continued to allege she gave birth to his children when the court went on its summer progresses. In 1575, for example, rumours claimed he was seeking a husband for their illegitimate daughter. That summer, Elizabeth journeyed to Kenilworth, where he entertained her lavishly with hunting parties as well as dramatic interludes, which extolled marriage over chastity. He also gave her gifts, labeled 'tokens of true love'. The four large individual portraits of Elizabeth and Leicester, which he commissioned, were unique in their large scale images of their subjects and communicated his close relationship with her. In one she was wearing a doublet he gave her, and the four portraits faced the same direction rather than towards each other, following the convention of Renaissance marriage portraiture.

Her subjects generally expected her to wed a foreigner of high rank who would enhance her royal status rather than her position as his wife elevating his status. Moreover, many of her councillors feared Leicester would greatly influence her decisions about power and patronage, in the process privileging his kin and affinity. When he finally concluded she would never marry him, he wed in 1578 Lettice Knollys, a cousin of the queen, as she was a descendant of Mary Boleyn. The new countess of Leicester was also a widow of Walter Devereux, first earl of Essex. Elizabeth never forgave her cousin for marrying Leicester, made private disparaging remarks about her to her son, Robert, second earl of Essex, and agreed reluctantly to receive her at court only once after Leicester's death in 1588.

#### A Foreign Match?

Meanwhile, some of her councillors hoped she would wed a foreign prince. The problem was that the most eligible princes who could bring prestige to her as a husband were all Catholics. She turned down her sister's widowed husband Philip II in 1559. Other, lesser royal figures proposed marriage, but the two families gaining her attention were members of the Austrian Habsburg and the French Valois dynasties.

From 1563 to 1567, some of her councillors, notably William Cecil, supported the candidacy of Charles, archduke of Austria, a younger son of Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor. During this courtship and later those of the French princes, Elizabeth maintained she could never become the wife of someone she had not seen. Perhaps she recalled her father's dislike of and divorce from Anne of Cleves, whom he agreed to marry without having met her. Yet it was beneath Charles's dignity, his agents claimed, to journey to England without a prior commitment of the betrothal. During the negotiations, the most hotly debated issue was his religion. He insisted on the right to worship at court as a Catholic while she refused to accept having mass celebrated at court. When it was clear neither would relent, the matchmaking ceased.

To counter the Habsburg negotiations, in 1565 Catherine de Medici offered her 14-year-old son, Charles IX, to Elizabeth – who was more than twice his age. She declined the suit but in 1570-71 did consider marrying his brother Henry, duke of Anjou, who was 18 years younger than she. Again, the question of his free exercise of religion, among other issues, prevented their reaching an agreement. By October 1571, the negotiations were over, and three years later he became king of France.

In August 1579, Queen Catherine's youngest son, Francis, duke of Alençon (later Anjou), arrived in England, unafraid of the disparagement to his honour that his journey there without a firm marriage commitment from the queen might generate. He was also willing to make important concessions about the exercise of his religion. Many disliked the possible marriage partly because he was a foreigner but also because of his

religion. John Stubbes even published a book against it, entitled *The discoverie of a Gaping Gulf whereunto England is like to be swallowed*. Elizabeth demanded and obtained the legal punishment for this libellous publication: the lopping off of his right hand. Subsequently, her privy council declined to support the union.

When Alençon returned in 1581, still hoping for the match, Elizabeth gave him a ring, told the French ambassador they would wed, and then announced to a gathering of courtiers that she would marry him. Historians have questioned the reasons for her behaviour. Perhaps she had entered into the negotiations seriously but knew that her officials, while urging her to marry, were reluctant to reach a positive consensus on Alençon's suit. By proclaiming she would marry him, it is likely that she hoped to and did gauge the negative reaction of privy councilor and other courtiers. Once again, the negotiations halted, and Alençon departed for the Netherlands. By this time, Elizabeth was in her late forties, causing fears that she was incapable of becoming pregnant or even of surviving childbirth.

### Conclusion

Mary Tudor had succeeded in putting down all challenges to her authority. Elizabeth surely could have done so as well but, perhaps, hesitated to take the chance, concerned that the sometimes bitter divisions among her councillors and courtiers would spill over into the countryside. Besides her subjects' possible dislike of her husband, there was the added problem of the consequences of opening the royal bedchamber to a man, who for all practical purposes, would not be well known to her. Mary Stewart, in particular, had faced difficult marital problems with Darnley with whom she had been in close contact for only a few months. All these political and social issues surely were considerations of concern to Elizabeth. We will never be able to state definitely why she remained single, but the above dangers seem more relevant than possible psychological problems or even the desire to be both queen and king.

## Week Four and Beyond:

There are SO many brilliant films and documentaries out there to help you get a taste of our A-Level history topics. In your time between now and arriving back in school you should try and expand your understanding by watching some of these (knowledge is power). I particularly recommend getting to grips with the story of Native American radicalism and its connection to the more familiar to us Black Power Movement.

### Year 13 - Native and African American Civil Rights:



Recommended by Ms Scott:

“We Shall Remain” Historical drama series about the story of the Native Americans -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wVG2cX107KA>

What is the Red Power Movement? – Civil Rights - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eBU\\_GdSc-E](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eBU_GdSc-E)

Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee – Civil Rights Movement – Available with Amazon Prime

‘We Shall Remain’ Native American Rights TEDTalk - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ilf5vDptOYk>

Recommended by Ms McWilliams:

Selma – Civil Rights Movement - £3.49 on Amazon

‘I Am Not Your Negro’ – Civil Rights Movement - Available with Amazon Prime

If Beale Street Could Talk – Civil Rights Movement – Available with Amazon Prime

Freedom Riders: Non-Violent Civil Right Movement, BBC -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7tas9OzGYcM>

### The Tudors:

Bloody Queens – Tudors - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/b06wdzd1/bloody-queens-elizabeth-and-mary>

Lady Jane Grey: The Forgotten Queen – Tudors

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/b09lv17g/englands-forgotten-queen-the-life-and-death-of-lady-jane-grey-series-1-episode-1>

Elizabeth I: From Prison to Palace – Tudors - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jmhak-RI67o>

