

## Year 11 Revision Guide Booklet for GCSE History.

Exam Board: AQA

The GCSE history exam comprises of the following:

- One period study (of at least 50 years)
- One thematic study (of three specified eras to help you to understand change and continuity over a long period of time)
- One wider world depth study
- One British depth study including the historic environment (H.E will focus on one particular historical site) – **BIG CHANGE TO 2020 exam. STUDENTS WILL NOT BE SITTING THIS EXAM UNDER THE CHANGES THIS YEAR.**

How the exam papers look:

### Paper 1: Understanding the modern world

- 2 hour exam
- Worth 84 marks (50%)
- Section A – six compulsory questions (40 marks)
- Section B – four compulsory questions (44 marks)

### Paper 2: Shaping the nation

- 2 hour exam
- Worth 84 marks (50%)
- Section A – four compulsory questions (44 marks)
- Section B – four compulsory questions (44 marks) – **THIS HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE 2020 EXAM!**

What topics your child will be studying and examined on:

- **Paper 1: Understanding the modern world**
- **Section A Period studies: America 1920 – 1973: Opportunity and inequality.**

This period study focuses on the development of the USA during a very difficult half a century of change.

It was a period of opportunity and inequality – when some Americans lived the “American dream” whilst others grappled with the nightmare of poverty, discrimination and prejudice.

- Section B Wider world depth studies: **Conflict and tension between East and West, 1945–1972**

This wider world depth study enables students to understand the complex and diverse interests of different states and individuals and the ideologies they represented. It considers revolutionary movements during this time.

It focuses on the causes and events of the Cold War and seeks to show how and why conflict occurred and why it proved difficult to resolve the tensions which arose during the Cold War.

This study also considers the role of key individuals and groups in shaping change and how they were affected by and influenced international relations.

- **Paper 2: Shaping the nation**
- Section A Thematic studies: **Britain: Health and the people c1000 to the present day**

This will allow you to gain an understanding of how medicine and public health developed in Britain over a long period of time.

You will look at the following factors: war, religion and superstition, chance, government, communication, science and technology and the role of the individual.

This study will start of in the medieval ages up to the Black Death to the Renaissance to the Industrial Revolution, then ending on modern medicine.

- Section B British depth study: **Elizabethan England 1568-1603 – REMOVED FROM 2020 EXAM**

We will look in depth at the last 35 years of Elizabeth I’s rule, we will focus on the major events of Elizabeth’s reign.

This will include Elizabeth’s court and parliament, the difficulties she faced being a female ruler. How Elizabeth created the Tudor “Golden Age”, a time of growing prosperity alongside the growing poverty and attitudes towards this. Then we will focus on Elizabeth’s troubles at home and abroad.

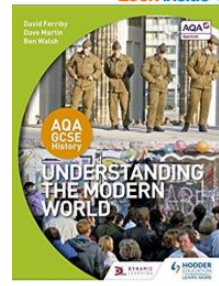
Historic environment: 10% of your overall GCSE. You will be examined on a specific site relating to Elizabeth’s reign, and will have a source booklet that will be used in the exam.

## Key revision tools to help your child.

Here is the list of the text books we use in class and which can be purchased off Amazon or Waterstones and other retailers.

### For Paper 1 topics

**AQA GCSE History: Understanding the Modern World**



### For Paper 2 topics

**AQA GCSE History: Health and the People**



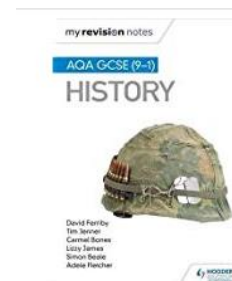
**AQA GCSE History: Elizabethan England, c1568-1603**

Not relevant for 2020 exams



### Revision Guides for the whole course.

**My Revision Notes: AQA GCSE (9-1) History**



### Suggested ways to revise:

- BBC bitesize - especially the videos relating to the Cold War and Medicine Through Time <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/levels/z98jmp3>
- Seneca – number of quizzes related to the AQA course
- Flashcards – a great way to remember key individuals and key events/concepts
- Timelines – recommended for each course.

### Key contacts:

Mrs Bentley Head of Humanities email: [jbentley@chichesterfreeschool.org.uk](mailto:jbentley@chichesterfreeschool.org.uk)

Mr Wallis history teacher: [awallis@chichesterfreeschool.org.uk](mailto:awallis@chichesterfreeschool.org.uk)

## PLC (personal learning checklists) for topics in 2020 exam.

Please feel free to use these with your child to help them revise through quizzes etc.

### Paper 1, Section A; America, 1920-73: Opportunity and Inequality

#### Part 1 – America People and ‘The Boom’

|   |
|---|
| Why was there an economic boom?   |
| Henry Ford and mass production  |
| The cycle of prosperity   |
| The inequalities of the boom – those who did not benefit from ‘The Boom’ and why they did not benefit <u>i.e.</u> farmers and workers in older industries |
| Those who did benefit from ‘The Boom’ and why they benefitted. <u>i.e.</u> the wealthy, urban women   |
| Entertainment of the 1920s, including cinema and jazz   |
| The position of women in the 1920s, including flappers  |
| Why was Prohibition introduced?   |
| What were the effects Prohibition had on US society?  |
| Why did Prohibition fail?   |
| <u>Organised</u> crime and Al Capone, including the St Valentine's Day Massacre   |
| Immigration in the 1920s including ways the US government tried to restrict this.   |
| The significance of the Sacco and Vanzetti case   |
| Why was there a Red Scare in the 1920s?   |
| The Ku <u>Klu</u> Klan  |

#### Part 2: Americans’ experience of the Depression and New Deal

|  |
|--|
| Causes of the Wall Street Crash                      |
| Consequences of the Wall Street Crash                |
| How President Hoover dealt with the Great Depression |
| Why Roosevelt won the 1932 Presidential Election     |
| What was the New Deal?                               |
| The Alphabet Agencies                                |
| Successes and limitations of the New Deal            |
| Opposition to the New Deal                           |
| Impact of the New Deal of different social groups    |
| Popular culture of the 1930s                         |
| Impact of WW2 on the New Deal                        |
| Impact of WW2 on African Americans                   |
| Impact of WW2 on women                               |

#### Topic 3 Post-War American society and economy

|  |
|--|
| The American Dream   |
| McCarthyism and the effect on American society (second red scare)    |
| Why did McCarthyism end?   |
| 1950s Popular Culture  |
| Peaceful Civil Rights Protests of the 1950/60s                       |
| Martin Luther King   |
| Malcolm X and the Black Power Movement                               |
| 1964 Civil Rights Act, March on Selma and the 1965 Voting Rights Act |
| Martin Luther Kings assassination and 1968 Civil Rights Act          |
| Social policies of President Kennedy and Johnson.                    |
| Was the ‘New Frontier’ a success?                                    |
| 1960/70s Feminist Movement   |
| Changes brought about by the Feminist Movement                       |

## Paper 1, Section B; Conflict and Tension between East and West 1945-72.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Part 1 – The Origins of the Cold War</b></p> <p>The effect of the dropping of the atom bomb</p> <p>Differences in ideologies between Capitalism (USA) and Communism (USSR)</p> <p>Yalta Conference February 1945</p> <p>Potsdam Conference July/August 1945</p> <p>Division of Germany 1945</p> <p>Soviet Expansion in Eastern Europe</p> <p>The Truman Doctrine</p> <p>Stalin’s reaction; Cominform and Comecon</p> <p>Yugoslavia</p> <p>Berlin Blockade</p> <p>Berlin Airlift</p> | <p><b>Part 2 – The Development of the Cold War</b></p> <p>China turning Communist</p> <p>The Korean War</p> <p>USA’s entry into the Vietnam War</p> <p>The Arms Race</p> <p>The Space Race</p> <p>NATO</p> <p>The Warsaw Pact</p> <p>‘The Thaw’ and ‘peaceful co-existence’</p> <p>1956 Hungarian Uprising</p> <p>1960 U2 Crisis</p> <p>Impact on the Paris Peace Summit</p> |
| <p><b>Part 3: Transformation of the Cold War</b></p> <p>Reasons for constructing the Berlin Wall</p> <p>Kennedy’s response</p> <p>Castro’s Cuba</p> <p>The Bay of Pigs</p> <p>The Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p>Impact of the CMC</p> <p>Dubcek and the Prague Spring</p> <p>The Brezhnev Doctrine</p> <p>Détente</p> <p>SALT 1</p>   |  |

## Paper 2, Section A. Britain Health and the People c1000 to Present Day

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Part 1: Medicine Stands Still</b></p> <p>Hippocrates and Galen</p> <p>Medieval medicine treatments including who would treat the sick</p> <p>Training and beliefs about the cause of illness</p> <p>The contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment</p> <p>Medieval hospitals</p> <p>Significance of the Islamic Empire</p> <p>Surgery in medieval Britain</p> <p>Public Health in medieval towns</p> <p>Public Health in medieval monasteries; why was it better than the towns?</p> <p>The Black Death; belief about causes, treatment and prevention</p>  | <p><b>Part 2: The beginnings of change</b></p> <p>The impact of the Renaissance on Britain</p> <p>Work of Vesalius</p> <p>Work of Paré</p> <p>Work of Harvey</p> <p>Traditional and new methods of treating disease</p> <p>Quackery</p> <p>The Great Plague</p> <p>The growth of hospitals</p> <p>Changes to the status and training of surgeons and physicians</p> <p>Work of John Hunter</p> <p>Inoculation</p> <p>Edward Jenner</p> <p>Vaccination and opposition to this</p>   |
| <p><b>Part 3: A Revolution in Medicine</b></p> <p>The importance of Pasteur, Koch and microbe hunting</p> <p>Work of Koch</p> <p>Work of Pasteur and vaccinations</p> <p>Work of Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets</p> <p>Germ Theory</p> <p><u>Anaesthetics</u></p> <p>Work of Simpson and chloroform</p> <p>Work of Lister and carbolic acid</p> <p>Surgical procedures</p> <p>Aseptic surgery</p> <p>Public Health problems in industrial Britain</p> <p>Cholera Epidemics</p> <p>Work of Chadwick and Snow</p> <p>The role of public health reformers</p> <p>Local and national government involvement in public health, including 1848 and 1875</p> <p>Public Health Acts</p> | <p><b>Part 4: Modern medicine</b></p> <p>Discovery of Penicillin, Alexander Fleming</p> <p>The development of penicillin, including Chain and Florey</p> <p>New diseases and treatments</p> <p>Impact of WW1 and WW2 on treatments of disease and development of surgery</p> <p>Plastic surgery</p> <p>Blood transfusions</p> <p>X-Rays</p> <p>Transplant surgery</p> <p>Modern surgical methods including laser, radiation therapy (Marie Curie) and keyhole surgery</p> <p>The importance of Booth, Rowntree and the Boer War</p> <p>The Liberal Social Reforms</p> <p>The impact of WW1 and WW on public health, poverty and housing</p> <p>The Beveridge Report and the start of the Welfare State</p> <p>Creation and development of the National Health Service</p> <p>Costs, choices and the issue of healthcare in the 21<sup>st</sup> century</p> |

