

## **Britain: Migration, Empires and the People**

### **Part one: Conquered and conquerors**

#### **Invasion:**

- Vikings and Anglo-Saxons
- Reasons for Viking invasions
- Creation of the Danelaw;
- Alfred and Wessex;
- King Cnut, Emma of Normandy and the North Sea Empire.

#### **A Norman Kingdom and 'Angevin' Empire:**

- Relationship between England and France
- Henry II
- Invasion of Ireland
- Losses under King John.

#### **The birth of English identity:**

- The Hundred Years' War and its impact for England's future development.

### **Part two: Looking west**

#### **Sugar and the Caribbean:**

- Piracy and plunder
- The development of the slave trade, including John Hawkins
- Settlements in Barbados and West Indies
- The economic and social impact of the slave trade on Britain.

#### **Colonisation in North America:**

- Causes and consequences of British colonisation
- Raleigh & Jamestown - contact and relations with indigenous peoples
- Pilgrim Fathers & indentured servants
- The War of Independence, loss of American colonies.

#### **Migrants to and from Britain:**

- Huguenot migration
- Highland clearances
- The Ulster plantations.

### **Part three: Expansion and empire**

#### **Expansion in India:**

- causes and impact of British control
- East India Company;
- Robert Clive & Warren Hastings
- Indian Rebellion (1857)
- the social, political, cultural and economic impact of empire on Britain and India.

### Expansion in Africa:

- causes and impact of British involvement
- trade and missionary activity
- Scramble for Africa: Cecil Rhodes, South Africa & Egypt
- The Boer War (1899–1902);
- imperial propaganda.

### Migrants to, from and within Britain:

- Irish and Jewish migration to Britain
- Transportation
- Migration to and within the Empire, including migration of Asians to Africa
- Migration from rural to urban settings.

## **Part 4: Britain in the twentieth century**

### How and why did the British Empire end?

- Independence for India
- Suez Crisis
- Independence of Kenya (Kenyatta)
- Independence of Ghana (Nkrumah)

### Immigration to Britain after Second World War

- Different reasons why these groups immigrated to Britain (war, religion, push + pull factors)
- Empire Windrush and Caribbean migrants
- Claudia Jones
- Falklands War
- Britain's relationship with Europe

## **The Exam Questions:**

1. Study Source A. How useful is Source A to a historian studying...? (8)
2. Explain the significance of... (8)
3. Explain two ways in which... were similar/different? (8)
4. Has ... been the main factor in ...? Explain your answer with reference to ... and other factors (16 + 4)

## Elizabethan England c1568-1603

### Part 1: Elizabeth's Court and Parliament

- Elizabeth's Background and Character
- The Elizabethan Court
- The Elizabethan Government
- Privy Council
- Patronage
- Marriage and the Succession
- The End of Elizabeth's reign

### Part 2: Life in Elizabethan Times

- Poverty
- A golden age
- Rise of the gentry
- Fashion, architecture
- Elizabeth Portraits
- Elizabethan theatres
- Elizabethan sailors/privateers
- Trade with the new world and Colonisation

### Part 3: Troubles at Home and Abroad

- The religious settlement
- Mary, Queen of Scots
- The northern Rebellion
- The Catholic Plots (Throckmorton, Ridolfi, Babington)
- The Puritan Threat (John Stubbs)
- Essex Rebellion
- War with Spain (causes)
- The Spanish Armada

### Part 4: Sheffield Manor Lodge

- Where, why, what, when, how
- Mary Queen of Scots stay there

### Question Types:

1. Interpretation question (How useful is...) (8 marks)
2. Explain what was important about... (8 marks)
3. Write an account...(8 marks)
4. Historic Environment (Sheffield Manor Lodge) (16 marks)

## America 1920-1973 Opportunity and Inequality

### Part one: American people and the 'Boom'

#### The 'Boom':

- Benefits, advertising and the consumer society
- hire purchase
- mass production, including Ford and the motor industry
- inequalities of wealth
- Republican government policies
- stock market boom.

#### Social and cultural developments:

- entertainment, including cinema and jazz
- the position of women in society, including flappers.

#### Divided society:

- organised crime, prohibition and their impact on society;
- the causes of racial tension, the experiences of immigrants and the impact of immigration
- the Ku Klux Klan
- the Red Scare and the significance of the Sacco and Vanzetti case

### Part two: Bust – Americans' experiences of the Depression and New Deal

#### American society during the Depression:

- unemployment
- farmers
- businessmen
- Hoover's responses and unpopularity
- Roosevelt's election as president.

#### The effectiveness of the New Deal on different groups in society:

- successes and limitations including opposition towards the New Deal from Supreme Court, Republicans and Radical politicians
- Roosevelt's contribution as president
- popular culture.

#### The impact of the Second World War:

- America's economic recovery
- Lend Lease
- Exports
- social developments, including experiences of African-Americans and women

## **Part three: Post-war America**

### **Post-war American society and economy:**

- consumerism and the causes of prosperity
- the American Dream
- McCarthyism
- popular culture, including Rock and Roll and television.

### **Racial tension and developments in the Civil Rights campaigns in the 1950s and 1960s:**

- Segregation laws
- Martin Luther King and peaceful protests
- Malcolm X and the Black Power Movement
- Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.

### **America and the 'Great Society':**

- the social policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson relating to poverty, education and health
- the development and impact of feminist movements in the 1960s and early 1970s, including the fight for equal pay
- the National Organisation for Women, Roe v Wade (1973), the Supreme Court ruling on equal rights (1972) and opposition to Equal Rights Amendment.

### **The Exam Questions:**

1. How are two interpretations different? (4)
2. Why are they different? (4)
3. How convincing are they? (8)
4. Describe 2...(4)
5. Explain in what ways... (8)
6. Which of the following is more important? (12)

# WWI

## **Part one: The causes of the First World War**

### The Alliance System:

- the Triple Alliance
- Franco-Russian Alliance
- relations between the 'Entente' powers
- the crises in Morocco (1905 and 1911) and the Balkans (1908–1909), and their effects on international relations.

### Anglo-German rivalry:

- Britain and challenges to Splendid Isolation
- Kaiser Wilhelm's aims in foreign policy, including Weltpolitik
- colonial tensions
- European rearmament, including the Anglo-German naval race.

### Outbreak of war:

- Slav nationalism and relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary
- the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo and its consequences
- the July Crisis; the Schlieffen Plan and Belgium
- reasons for the outbreak of hostilities and the escalation of the conflict.

## **Part two: The First World War: stalemate**

### The Schlieffen Plan:

- the reasons for the plan, its failure, including the Battle of Marne and its contribution to the stalemate.

### The Western Front:

- military tactics and technology, including trench warfare
- the war of attrition
- key battles, including Verdun, the Somme and Passchendaele, the reasons for, the events and significance of these battles.

### The wider war:

- the war on other fronts
- Gallipoli and its failure
- the events and significance of the war at sea, including Jutland, the U-Boat campaign and convoys.

## **Part three: Ending the war**

### Changes in the Allied Forces:

- consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and the withdrawal of Russia on Germany strategy; the reasons for and impact of the entry of the USA into the war.

### Military developments in 1918 and their contribution to Germany's defeat:

- the evolution of tactics and technology
- Ludendorff the German Spring Offensive
- the Allied advance during The Hundred Days.

### Germany surrenders:

- impact of the blockade
- abdication of the Kaiser
- armistice
- the contribution of Haig and Foch to Germany's defeat.

### Exam questions:

1. Write an account (8)
2. How useful are these sources? (12)
3. This source shows, how do you know (4)
4. "Statement". How far do you agree? (16+4 SPAG)