

Do you recognise these faces and can you think of anything that



They all have a University Degree in History.

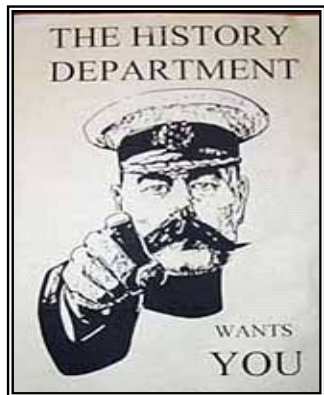


1. Sacha Baron Cohen
2. President John F. Kennedy
3. Salman Rushdie
4. Louis Theroux
5. Prince Charles
6. Gordon Brown PM
7. Anita Roddick (founder of Body Shop)
8. Jonathan Ross
9. Sir Michael Palin
10. Lord Melvyn Bragg
11. Lord Sebastian Coe
12. Edward Norton
13. Alan Milburn
14. Lauryn Hill
15. President George Bush Jr
16. John Inverdale
17. D.H. Lawrence
18. Shakira
19. Sir Michael Atherton
20. Al Murray

21. Joe Biden
22. Richard Herring
23. Bruce Dickinson
24. Diane Abbott MP
25. President Richard Nixon
26. Dermot Murnaghan
27. Julie White



**History, rather than being irrelevant is
a passport to success in the world of
work.**

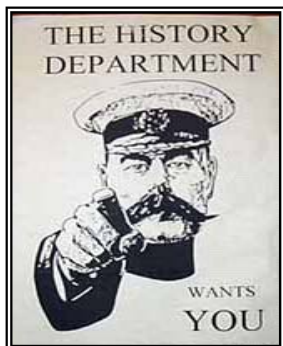


What will I be studying?



GCSE History AQA 8145 BA

- Paper 1 Section A/B Germany, 1890-1945: Democracy and Dictatorship
- Paper 1 Section B/C: Conflict and Tension Between the East and West, 1945-1972
- Paper 2 Section A/A Britain: Health and the People c.1000 to the present day
- Paper 2 Section B/C: Elizabethan England, c1568-1603.





Paper 1 :SECTION A- Period Study.

Germany 1890-1945: Democracy + Dictatorship



The development and collapse of democracy and the rise and fall of Nazism.

The rule of Kaiser Wilhelm 1890-1918, the impact of World War One on Germany, Democracy in the 1920s, The Weimar Governments 1918-1933, the rise of the Nazis Party and how life in Germany changed under Nazi rule.



WE DO NOT STUDY THE WAR!





Conflict and tension between the East and West 1945-1972



This unit looks at:

- The causes of the Cold War. 1945-1948. International relations between USA and USSR.
- The development of the Cold War in China, Korea, Vietnam.
- The military rivalry between the two sides. The Arms Race.
- The significance of key events like Berlin Wall, Cuban Missile Crisis, Czechoslovakian Crisis. Analysing the causes, nature and consequences of each crisis. Peace conferences.



Paper 2: SECTION A- Thematic Study

Britain: Health and the People:c1000 to the present day.



The development of medicine and public health in Britain.

You will study the importance of the following factors: war, superstition and religion, chance, government, communication, science and technology and the role of the individual through the ages.



Medieval - The Renaissance - 19th Century to the 21st Century.



SECTION B- British Depth Study including the historic environment.



Elizabethan England c1568-1603

You will study in depth the last 35 years of Elizabeth I reign. Political and religious problems as well as Elizabethan society. Her court and Parliament, living standards, fashion, troubles at home and abroad e.g. religious matters, Mary Queen of Scots, the conflict with Spain.

The historic environment question, the last question is worth 16 marks– You will be examined on a specific historical site. In 2024 the focus is The Americas and Francis Drake circumnavigation of the Globe 1577-1580.





How will I be assessed?

There are 2 papers.

BOTH with:

- 2 sections
- worth 84 marks (50%)
- lasting 2 hours

PAPER 1- Understanding the Modern World

SECTION A- Period Study.

Germany 1890-1945: Democracy + Dictatorship

SECTION B- Wider World Depth Study

Conflict and Tension between the East and the West 1945-1972





PAPER 2- Shaping the Nation

SECTION A- Thematic Study

Britain: Health and the People:c1000 to the present day.

SECTION B- British Depth Study including the historic environment.

Elizabethan England c1568-1603



SECTION A

Germany, 1890–1945: Democracy and dictatorship

Answer **all six questions** on page 3 and then turn to page 5 for Section B

Read **Interpretations A** and **B** and answer the questions **01**, **02** and **03** on page 3.

Interpretation A Albert Speer, writing in his book, 'Inside the Third Reich' written in 1960.

He remembers hearing Adolf Hitler speak in January 1931 at Berlin University. Albert Speer went on to become the Nazi Minister for weapons. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison after the war and released in 1966.

Everything about him was reasonable and ordinary looking; he was no shrieking fanatic in a uniform. He spoke passionately; it was hypnotic and persuasive. We were carried on a wave of enthusiasm. It swept away our doubts. Here, it seemed was hope, new ideals, a new understanding. The peril of communism could be stopped.

Interpretation B Victor Schiff, in an article written in 1950 where he explains Hitler's rise to power.

Schiff was a German journalist and socialist who worked as the Paris correspondent for the American 'Daily Herald' newspaper in the 1930s.

If there is one point on which we all agree, it must be surely that Hitler owes his rise and ultimate victory to the World Economic Crisis. Hitler appealed to the despair of the unemployed workers; the young people who had no future; to the middle class businessman and craftsman heading for bankruptcy and to the farmers threatened with a fall in agricultural prices.

0 1

How does **Interpretation B** differ from **Interpretation A** about Hitler's appeal to the people of Germany?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B**.

[4 marks]

0 2

Why might the authors of **Interpretations A** and **B** have a different interpretation about Hitler's appeal to the people of Germany?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B** and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

0 3

Which interpretation do you find more convincing about Hitler's appeal to the people of Germany?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B** and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

0 4

Describe two problems faced by Kaiser Wilhelm II's governments in ruling Germany up to 1914.

[4 marks]

0 5

In what ways were the lives of women in Germany affected by Nazi social policies? Explain your answer.

[8 marks]

0 6

Which of the following was the more important reason why the Weimar Republic was in danger in the years 1919–1923:

- economic problems
- political unrest?

Explain your answer with reference to both reasons.

[12 marks]

Conflict and tension between East and West, 1945–1972

Source G A poster entitled, 'Glory to the Soviet people – the pioneer of space', published in the USSR in 1958.



Source H A poster about the Marshall Plan produced in 1950. This poster won first prize in a competition sponsored by the European Recovery Programme. The aim of the poster was to capture the goals and spirit of the Marshall Plan.



Source J From a speech by George Marshall in June 1947.

The seeds of Communism spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty. The Marshall Plan is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should permit the emergence of conditions in which freedom can exist. Any government which blocks the recovery of other countries cannot expect help from us. Furthermore, governments or political parties which seek to prolong human misery in order to profit politically will meet the opposition of the United States.

Answer **all four** questions below.

1 | 5

Study **Source G**.

Source G supports the Soviet Union. How do you know?

Explain your answer by using **Source G** and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

1 | 6

Study **Sources H** and **J**.

How useful are **Sources H** and **J** to a historian studying opinions about the Marshall Plan?

Explain your answer using **Sources H** and **J** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

1 | 7

Write an account of how events in Hungary became an international crisis during 1956.

[8 marks]

1 | 8

'The main reason for the tension between East and West in Europe in the 1960s was the actions of the Soviet Union.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

SECTION A

Britain: health and the people

Answer all four questions from this section and then turn to page 5 for Section B.

Sources A for use in answering question 01 on page 3

Source A A cartoon drawn in 1802 by James Gillray.

It is generally thought to show Edward Jenner giving his patients 'the new inoculation' at St Pancras Hospital in London. However, historians have suggested that the patients are Dr. William Woodville's, who ran the hospital. He was in dispute with Jenner after some of his patients died from Smallpox when he used Jenner's technique.



Answer questions 01, 02, 03 and 04

0 1

Study Source A.

How useful is Source A to a historian studying vaccination?

[8 marks]

0 2

Explain the significance of anaesthetics in the development of medicine.

[8 marks]

0 3

Compare the Black Death in the Middle Ages with the Cholera epidemics in the 19th century.

In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to both epidemics.

[8 marks]

0 4

Has religion been the main factor in the development of medicine in Britain since Medieval times?

Explain your answer with reference to religion and other factors.

[16 marks]

[SPaG: 4 marks]

Elizabethan England, c1568–1603

Use **Interpretation C** to answer question 13.

Interpretation C An interpretation that questions the motives for Drake's round the world voyage.

Adapted from an article by David Cressy, in 'History Today', 1981.

Was the real and secret purpose of Drake's voyage to raid the wealth of Spain as an authorised privateer, or was he sent to discover new lands and set up British colonies in the New World? Was it simply a trading voyage with the aim of finding a new and profitable route to the spices of the East and done in secret to protect any commercial gains? Probably there was a mixture of motives, with much left to chance.

Answer **all four** questions below.

1 3

How convincing is **Interpretation C** about the motives for Drake's round the world voyage.

Explain your answer using **Interpretation C** and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

1 4

Explain what was important about the rebellion of the Earl of Essex for Elizabethan England.

[8 marks]

1 5

Write an account of the ways in which Queen Elizabeth dealt with the challenge of Puritanism.

[8 marks]

1 6

'The main reason for building a stately home in Elizabethan times was to demonstrate the successful career of its owner.'

How far does a study of Burghley House support this statement?

Explain your answer.

You should refer to Burghley House and your contextual knowledge.

[16 marks]



How much will I need to write in an exam?

1 hour per topic

20 marks = 1 ½ - 2 sides of A4 in 20 minutes. (4-5 PEEL paragraphs)

12 marks = 1 side A4 in 15-20 minutes (3-4 PEEL paragraphs)

8 marks = 2-3 PEEL paragraphs in 10 minutes

4 marks = 1 PEEL in 5 minutes



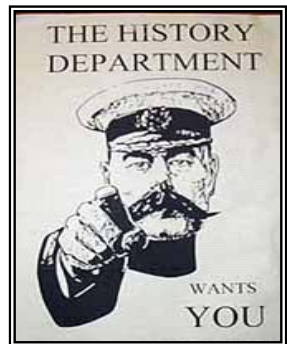
You are given a blank A4 exam booklet.

There is no multiple choice or 2 line answers like Geography or Science

What future career options does History give you?



- **Civil Service- Government, council, Armed forces, Emergency services, education**
- **Marketing / Business-** Chris Hughes co-founder of Facebook
- **Finance/Accountancy** - the late Sir Roland Smith was the Director of the Bank of England.
- **Management** - History graduate Sir Howard Stringer was chairman of Sony Corporation.
- **Politics-** Sir Gordon Brown PM, Sir Winston Churchill PM, Prince Charles, John F. Kennedy, Henry Kissinger (ex-US Secretary of State)
- **Civil Service** - Political 'thinktanks', watchdogs, national charities and general advisory bodies have history graduates in many top positions.
- **Law** - More "subject-specific" professions such as law are keen to employ historians, the most prominent being QC Michael Briggs and QC Michael Mansfield, who has were involved in the Bloody Sunday inquiry.
- **Museums, libraries, the arts-** Alan Bennett playwright, Lauryn Hill Singer/ Actress
- **Journalism/ Media/ TV/News-** Andrew Morton author, Tom Bradby ITV News, Gary Lineker, Steve Coppell ex- England footballers, Sacha Baron Cohen, Jonathan Ross, Shakira





What skills does History help you to develop?

- **Thinking skills** – how to analyse, how to criticise, how to develop arguments and support them with factual evidence.
- Teaches you **how to work and research** independently, a skill which is crucial in life.
- To **communicate** in a structured, clear and persuasive manner, both orally and in writing.
- The ability to **discuss** ideas in groups, **listening to** different ideas and reaching agreement.
- An **appreciation** of the different factors that influence the activities of groups and individuals in society.





YES you will need to enjoy reading and writing!

- YES, you need to enjoy the topics we will be covering so don't opt for it if you only love Roman History!
- YES, students who do well in history are the ones who enjoy extra reading at home and writing in detail, showing off their knowledge.
- YES, students who opt for history do well in their GCSEs, they are hardworking and want to achieve.



Argument

Which of the following was more important in allowing Hitler to consolidate his power in 1933?

The Reichstag Fire
The Enabling Law
(12 marks)

Point Explain Evidence LINK

One way in which Hitler consolidated his power in 1933 was through the Reichstag fire. For example, a week before the March elections, on 27 February 1933, Dutch Communist van der Lubbe was arrested and blamed for the Reichstag burning down. Hitler used this to declare that the fire was part of a communist plot to take over the country. This helped Hitler to consolidate his power because the events discredited and made people fearful of the Communists. Middle class and members of the middle and upper classes who had before seen the Nazis as SA or thugs, now asked for Hitler who promised to deal with the communist threat. Hitler could promise himself as strong and concerned for the public's safety, which made him very popular. Additionally, following the Reichstag fire, on 28 February Hindenburg agreed to give the 'Protection of the People and State' decree. For example, using this decree, the Nazis arrested 4000 Communists, banned Communists from clubs and gave them political meetings. This helped Hitler to consolidate his power because the decree removed the Communists a political force. By removing these Nazis were not standing in Hitler's way. Hitler had planned the bigger goal to his party and thought that this fire was representative of a danger in Germany. Therefore, the Reichstag fire helped Hitler to consolidate his power as he could use it to discredit and discredit Communists - the Nazis main political rivals. I think that the Reichstag fire was more important than the Enabling Act because it created a fear of communism which was central in allowing the Enabling Act to be passed 3 weeks later.

Another way in which Hitler consolidated his power in 1933 was through the Enabling Act. For example, passed on 23 March 1933, the Enabling Act gave Hitler the right to make laws without the Reichstag's approval. This meant that Hitler could quickly and efficiently pass any law he wished. He was no longer dependent on other political parties or under the control of the Reichstag and members. This made the Nazis look decisive and in control, something previous leaders of Germany had not managed, which led the Nazis to become more popular. Additionally, the Enabling Act gave Hitler the right to issue decrees. This removed the obstacle for women to come together in groups of working conditions and rights. They no longer had freedom to express their views or fight for rights and change. Hitler had strengthened his position by eliminating any potential weaknesses. Therefore, the Enabling Act helped Hitler to consolidate his power as he could now pass laws freely and not be hindered by any potential threats to his power. However, I still think that the Reichstag fire was more important than the Enabling Act because without the fear of communism created through the fire, Hitler may not have been able to push the Enabling Law through the Reichstag.

Peel paragraph:

P One way the Weimar Republic was in danger was because of economic problems. For example, Germany was forced to pay reparations of 6.6 billion pounds. In 1923 Germany was still in poverty and could not pay their installment, consequently France and Belgium invaded the Ruhr. This was an area filled with natural resources. As a result of the Ruhr crisis, Germany printed more money to pay their workers, and this led to hyperinflation. Money in Germany was worthless.

E This was an important reason why the Weimar Republic was in danger because hyperinflation led to extreme poverty. People lost their savings and could not feed their families. As such, the Weimar Republic became seen as weak, unstable and made people angry at the government. By not solving the issues, trust in the government was shattered and people wanted change.

L I think this was more important than right wing uprisings because the poverty led to political uprisings with people wanting change.

Another way the Weimar Republic were in danger were right wing uprisings from 1919 to 1923. For example the Munich Putsch on the 8-9th November 1923 caused the Weimar Republic problems as Hitler showed how he could rally against them and seize buildings and cause chaos upon the streets, this made the government look vulnerable this meant that Hitler and others could have valid reasons and points to why he should be in government and got him a lot of publicity.

Super explanation: Can you provide more evidence about the Munich Putsch. E.g. The danger of the Kapp Putsch.

The next step would be a second piece of evidence.



What does a good one look like?
WAGOLL

Religion

- He was a moderate protestant.
- Perhaps a tendency towards puritanism.



Ambitions

He aimed to make England strong.

Circumstances

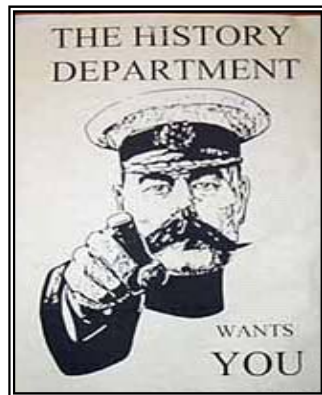
- Born in 1571 and died in 1598.
- 1571 - became Lord Boughly.

Jobs

- He was Secretary of State from Elizabeth's accession until 1572.
- Master of the Court of Wards from 1561 until 1598 (death)
- Lord Treasurer from 1572 also until his death.
- *Guides Lot for 15 years*

Character

- He was a loyal servant of the Queen and aimed to make England strong.
- He was self-sufficient and stable.
- *Honesty & integrity*



Impact of the night of long knives

- Hitler's enemies are dead
- The SS emerge as Hitler's security with the Gestapo.
- Murder was admitted by Hitler meaning it was normalized
- Hitler gained the powers of president and chancellor making him an all powerful Führer.
- Germany's population was scared of Hitler and what he can do.

Red pen 12 MARKS

links:

*

• First happens - fear of communists - C.P. joining - majority -

Political parties banned P

- * Germans often went out to vote for Hitler in stead of communists as the reichstag fire created fear towards them
- * Hindenburg allowed Hitler the protection of people and state decree. This gave Hitler the power to ban communist meetings, put communists in prison, and censor newspaper articles. This power helped Hitler as he could slowly tear holes in the communist party. Expand here.
- * He also banned political parties & eliminates Communists as a political threat.





Course expectations

- Be responsible in your lessons.
- Be respectful regarding the subject content, your teachers and peers.
- Be ready to learn and have all relevant equipment.
- Be prepared and ready to complete all classwork and homework on time.
- Be prepared and ready to conduct wider reading around the topics.
- Be prepared and ready to enjoy each lesson and to uncover history.



Should I consider History as an option?

- Have I read the subject information in the options booklet?
- Do the topics on offer catch my interest?
- Am I happy to do extra reading and research on these topics before, during and after I have studied them in class?
- Do I enjoy reading and writing?
- Am I interested in the different ways key events, people and issues can be presented?
- Can I write more than 1 side of A4 when given an essay question?
- Am I good at recalling names, dates and facts?

USEFUL WEBSITES AND APPS/PODS



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3h9mnb/revision/1>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z29rbk7>

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zchx2p3>

GCSE Bitesize is useful but be aware that it is specifically the subject content that is so **and not the exam technique** unless it is specifically AQA 8145 BA.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QFLgook-4C0> CNN Cold War series

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLF706152EF0DAEC6E> Nazis A Warning from History series

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VQbvaGl4jrg> Elizabeth The Virgin Queen series

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/medicine-through-time/zdcy8xs> GCSE BBC Teach Health and Medicine



If you have any questions
ask your History teacher
or email Mrs Glaze

s.glaze@warriner.oxon.sch.uk

