

YEAR 10 REVISION CHECKLIST:

PAPER 1)

EXAM QUESTIONS- 5 marks (a describe) 10 marks (explain why) 20, 25 marks (interpretation)

Conflict and co-operation 1918–1939: Successes and failures of internationalist approaches in the 1920s and the retreat to nationalism in the 1930s.

- The Versailles Peace Settlement; the League of Nations in the 1920s; international agreements in the 1920s
- (Dawes Plan 1924, Locarno 1925, Kellogg-Briand 1928, Young Plan 1929); attempts at disarmament.
- The impact of the worldwide economic depression.
- Tension in Europe in the 1930s, including the failure of the League of Nations, the policy of Appeasement and outbreak of war in 1939.
- **Changing interpretations of Appeasement:**
- How and why the following have resulted in differing interpretations of appeasement: the Second World War. Must study the 5 different interpretations on appeasement.

The Cold War 1945–c.1989

- The changing international order after 1945 and its consequences
- Emerging super-power rivalry 1945–1949; actions of the USSR in Eastern Europe 1945–1948 and response of USA and its allies.
Cold War confrontations: Berlin Wall 1961 and the Cuban Missile Crisis 1962; Cold War conflicts: Vietnam War, the Soviet war in Afghanistan.
Changing interpretations of the responsibility for Cold War tensions:
- How and why the following have resulted in differing interpretations of the Cold War: the internal culture and politics of the USSR and USA; the Vietnam War; new sources of evidence c.1990 onwards. Must study the 5 different interpretations on appeasement.

From the end of the Cold War to 9/11

The ending of the Cold War and the emergence of new challenges to the international order, Gorbachev and the end of the Cold War; consequences of the Soviet war in Afghanistan: the rise of the Taliban and the origins of Al-Qaeda; Al-Qaeda activity from the 1990s culminating in 9/11.

GERMAN DEPTH STUDY:

EXAM QUESTIONS- 2 marks (a describe) 10 marks (explain why) 5 marks (source question) 18 marks (how far)

The rise and consolidation of the Nazi regime 1925–1934:

Strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar Republic 1925–1928, including Nazi policies in the 1920s and the position of the party in 1928; the impact of the Depression on different groups in Germany; the political, social and economic crisis of 1929–1933; rising support for Nazis 1929–1933; the Nazi consolidation of power 1933–1934, including the Reichstag Fire, the suspension of the Weimar constitution and the Enabling Act, the elections of March 1933, the takeover of/or collaboration with key institutions (particularly the army), and the elimination of opposition (including trade unions, opposition parties and the SA).

Nazi Germany and its people 1933–1939:

Elements of the Nazi terror state, including the SA, SS, Gestapo, SD, courts and police; Nazi use of culture and propaganda; personal popularity of Hitler; attempts to create a National Community; economic policies of Nazi regime and their effects on sections of German society (winners and losers); Nazi social policies, including policies on women and youth; the lack of effective opposition to the regime; persecution of Jews and other groups, including Roma, Jehovah's Witnesses and homosexuals; eugenics policies.

War and its legacy 1939–1955:

Initial reaction to outbreak of war; changing fortunes of Germany in the war (initial gains and colonisation in East); growing impact of war, including bombing; extent of support for war effort; opposition during war; escalation of racial persecution leading to the Final Solution; defeat and occupation; Allied policy of de-Nazification (methods and impact); the differing experiences of people in East and West Germany 1945–1955.

PAPER 2) WAR AND BRITISH SOCIETY: 790–c.1500

EXAM QUESTIONS- Describe Question [4 marks], Explain why Question [8marks], How far Question [14marks], How far do you agree with this statement Question (wide time period to be covered) [24 marks]

- Viking raids on Anglo-Saxon England 790–1066: impact of the raids; responses to the raids.
- The Norman Conquest: English resistance; the establishment of Norman control under William I; the establishment of the Feudal system; the extent of the impact of the changes introduced by the Normans on different levels of society.
- Feudal society c.1100–1215: feudal relationship between monarchs and barons; breakdowns in the relationship under Stephen 1135–1154 and John 1214–1216.