

AQA – GCSE History

History Specification B – Full Course: 9147

Year 11: Unit 1: International Relations: Conflict and Peace in the 20th Century (91451)

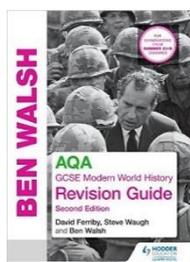
Written Paper – 1 hour 45 mins – 60 marks – 37.5%

Year 10: Unit 2: 20th Century Depth Studies (91452)

Written Paper – 1 hour 45 mins – 69* marks (9 SPaG) – 37.5%

Year 10 & 11: Unit 3: Historical Enquiry British History (91453) – Controlled Assessment

Controlled Assessment – 40 marks – 25%



Revision Guide: AQA GCSE Modern World History Revision Guide 2nd Edition by Ben Walsh (used from £1) (new £7.99)

Unit One

Topic 2: Peace-making 1918–1919 and the League of Nations

Key issue: How did the Treaty of Versailles establish peace?

- The Paris Peace Conference: the aims of Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson: The Fourteen Points
- The main terms of the Treaty of Versailles: Diktat; territorial changes; military restrictions, war guilt and reparations
- The strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles: why Germany objected to it.

Key issue: Why did the League of Nations fail in its aim to keep peace?

- Membership 1919–1939: why and how it changed; implications for the League of Nations
- Organisation, powers and peace keeping role: the Assembly; the Council; the Permanent Court of Justice; military and economic sanctions
- The Manchurian Crisis 1931–1933: events; action taken by the League; effect on the League as a peace keeping force
- The Abyssinian Crisis 1935–1936: events; action taken by the League; effect on the League as a peacekeeping force
- The reasons for the collapse of the League.

Topic 3: Hitler's Foreign Policy and the Origins of the Second World War

Key issue: How did Hitler challenge and exploit the Treaty of Versailles 1933–March 1938?

- Hitler's aims in foreign policy
- The return of the Saar, 1935
- The beginning of rearmament in Germany: withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference 1933; Non-aggression Pact with Poland 1934; reintroduction of conscription from 1935; Anglo-German Naval Agreement 1935
- The remilitarisation of the Rhineland 1936
- The Anschluss with Austria 1938.

Key issue: Why did Chamberlain's policy of appeasement fail to prevent the outbreak of war in 1939?

- Reasons for and against appeasement
- The Sudeten Crisis and Munich Agreement, 1938
- The collapse of Czechoslovakia, March 1939
- The role of the USSR 1938–1939: the Nazi-Soviet Pact
- Poland and the outbreak of war
- Responsibility for the outbreak of war.

Topic 4: The Origins of the Cold War 1945–1960

Key issue: Why did the USA and USSR become rivals in the years 1945–1949?

- Ideological differences and their effects
- The Yalta and Potsdam Conferences
- The dropping of the atom bomb and its effects: Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- The Iron Curtain: Soviet expansion in the East; Czechoslovakia, 1948
- The Truman Doctrine: the situation in Greece and Turkey; the purpose of the Truman Doctrine
- The Marshall Plan: effect of Marshall Aid and the Soviet response; Cominform and Comecon; Yugoslavia
- The Berlin Blockade and Airlift.

Key issue: How did the Cold War develop in the years 1949–1960?

- The formation of NATO: its membership and purpose
- The nuclear arms race: atom bomb; hydrogen bomb
- The Korean War, 1950–1953: reasons for involvement of UN and USA; the role of MacArthur; the part played by USSR and China
- The ‘Thaw’: death of Stalin; Austria; Khrushchev’s policy of peaceful co-existence
- The formation of the Warsaw Pact: membership and purpose.
- Hungary, 1956: causes of the rising, why it was a threat to the USSR and how the Soviets dealt with it; the effects on Europe and the Cold War
- Paris Peace Conference and the U2 crisis
- The continuation of the nuclear arms/space race: Sputnik 1; ICBMs; Polaris; Gagarin; Apollo

Unit Two

Section A - 2. Weimar Germany, 1919–1929

Key issue: How far do the early problems of the Weimar Republic suggest that it was doomed from the start?

- The origins of the Weimar Republic; the armistice; the effects of the Treaty of Versailles
- Political problems: the constitution and its consequences for government; political instability
- Challenges to Weimar, 1919–1923: the Spartacists; attempted takeovers by the right wing: the Freikorps; Kapp Putsch; Munich Putsch
- Economic problems leading to hyperinflation; the invasion of the Ruhr.

Key issue: How far did the Weimar Republic recover under Stresemann?

- The role of Stresemann, as Chancellor and then Foreign Minister
- The recovery of the economy: new currency; the Dawes and Young Plans
- Developments in international relations: Locarno Pact, League of Nations, Kellogg-Briand Pact
- The extent of recovery – politically, economically and culturally.

Key issue: How far did the Nazi Party develop its ideas and organisation up to 1929?

- Early career of Hitler; German Workers’ Party under Drexler; early development of the Nazi Party
- The Munich Putsch and its consequences; Mein Kampf

- Decline in support in the Stresemann years; consolidation of Nazi organisation in the later 1920s.

Section B - 5. Hitler's Germany, 1929–1945

Key issue: How and why was Hitler able to become Chancellor in January 1933?

- The impact of the Wall Street Crash and Depression in Germany; growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties
- The Weimar system of government and the failure of democracy; the elections of 1930 and 1932; invitation to lead a coalition government, 1933; reactions among German people.

Key issue: How did Hitler change Germany from a democracy to a Nazi dictatorship, 1933–1934, and then reinforce this?

- The Reichstag Fire; the election of March 1933; the Enabling Act
- The elimination of political opposition: political parties, trade unions; the Night of the Long Knives; the death of Hindenburg; Hitler becomes Führer
- One party law and order: SS and Gestapo; concentration camps; propaganda; censorship; the media; control of education; youth movements; control of the churches.
- The nature of continuing opposition and resistance in the Third Reich: the White Rose Movement, the Edelweiss Pirates, the Kreisau Circle, 1939–1944, the Stauffenberg bomb plot, 1944

Key issue: To what extent did Germans benefit from Nazi rule?

- Economic policy: increased employment through public works programmes, rearmament and conscription; self-sufficiency
- Social policy: standards of living; promises to the German people; effects of Nazi policy on the lives of women; effects on culture
- Racial persecution: the Jews and other groups, e.g. gypsies; the Final Solution
- The effect of the war on the civilian population: bombing, rationing and propaganda
- The impact of the Second World War on the German economy

Section C - 8. War in Vietnam, 1954–1975

Key issue: How effective were guerrilla tactics during the Vietnam War?

- The French defeat at Dien Bien Phu and its consequences
- US policy and intervention following French defeat
- The theory of guerrilla warfare
- Guerrilla tactics, 1964–1968
- The US response to guerrilla tactics: Operation Rolling Thunder; 'Hearts and Minds'; Agent Orange and napalm; Search and Destroy
- The My Lai Massacre, 1968.

Key issue: How did the coverage of the Vietnam War in the USA lead to demands for peace?

- TV and media coverage of the war, from the Gulf of Tonkin to the evacuation of Saigon
- Protest movements in the USA, 1968–1973
- The public reaction to the My Lai Massacre, the trial of Lieutenant Calley
- The Kent State University protest, 1970
- The Fulbright hearings, 1971.

Key issue: Why were the US actions to end the Vietnam War unsuccessful?

- The Tet Offensive and its impact on the war, 1968
- Attacks on Laos and Cambodia, 1970
- US bombing of the North and attacks on Laos and Cambodia, 1970–1972
- The Paris Peace Conference and US withdrawal
- The fall of Saigon, 1975.