

GCSE REVISION LIST

Early Elizabethan England, 1558–88	R	A	G
• Elizabethan England in 1558: society and government.			
• The Virgin Queen: the problem of her legitimacy, gender, marriage. Her character and strengths.			
• Religious divisions in England in 1558.			
• Elizabeth's religious Settlement (1559): its features and impact.			
• The Church of England: its role in society.			
• The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge.			
• The nature and extent of the Catholic challenge, including the role of the nobility, Papacy and foreign powers.			
• Mary, Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne, her arrival in England in 1568. Relations between Elizabeth and Mary, 1568–69.			
• The reasons for, and significance of, the Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569–70.			
• The features and significance of the Ridolfi Plot			
• The features and significance of the Throckmorton Plot			
• The features and significance of the Babington Plot			
• The reasons for, and significance of, Mary Queen of Scots' execution in 1587.			
Elizabeth and her Problems Abroad			
• Political and religious rivalry with Spain			
• Commercial rivalry. The New World, privateering and the significance of the activities of Drake.			
• English direct involvement in the Netherlands, 1585–88. The role of Robert Dudley.			
• Drake and the raid on Cadiz: 'Singeing the King of Spain's beard'.			
• Spanish invasion plans. Reasons why Philip used the Spanish Armada.			
• The reasons for and consequences of the English victory.			
Elizabethan Life and Exploration			
• Education in the home, schools and universities.			
• Sport, pastimes and the theatre.			
• The problem of the poor - increase in poverty and vagabondage			
• Factors prompting exploration, including the impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade.			
• The reasons for and significance of Drake's circumnavigation of the globe.			
• The significance of Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia. Reasons for the failure of Virginia.			

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Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early tension between East and West 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Grand Alliance. The outcomes of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. The ideological differences between the superpowers. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact on US-Soviet relations of the development of the atomic bomb, the Long and Novikov telegrams and the creation of Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact on US-Soviet relations of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949). 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berlin: its division into zones. The Berlin Blockade and airlift. The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of the arms race and the formation of the Warsaw Pact. 			
Cold War crises, 1956–70			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev's response. The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berlin Crisis - The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959–61. • The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961 and its impact on US-Soviet relations. Kennedy's visit to Berlin in 1963. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soviet relations with Cuba, the Cuban Revolution. The significance of the Bay of Pigs incident. The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis: the 'hotline', the Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963, the Outer Space Treaty 1967, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition in Czechoslovakia to Soviet control: the Prague Spring. The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia. • International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia. 			
Flashpoints and the End of the Cold War			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Détente in the 1970s, SALT 1, Helsinki, SALT 2. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Carter Doctrine and the Olympic boycotts. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reagan and the 'Second Cold War', the Strategic Defence Initiative. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gorbachev's 'new thinking' and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty 1987. The impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' in Eastern Europe: the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union 			

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Germany 1918-1939	R	A	G
Weimar Germany 1918-1932			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the 'stab in the back' theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges to the Republic Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann's achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure. 			
Rise of Hitler and the Nazi Party 1919-1932			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler's early career: joining the German Workers' Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and <i>Mein Kampf</i>. The Bamberg Conference of 1926. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. The growth of support for the Communist Party. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reasons for growth of support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher. The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933. 			
Nazi Consolidation of Power			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions. 			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The problem of the poor - increase in poverty and vagabondage 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The police state - The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The police state - Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The police state - Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propaganda - Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship. Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propaganda - Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss pirates. 			
Life in Nazi Germany			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of Maidens. Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment. Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities. The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht. 			