

**Component One: Understanding the Modern World – Exam Technique (paper one)**

**1D America 1920-1973: Opportunity and Inequality**

**Question 1 – How does interpretation A differ from interpretation B about... – 4 marks**

- One thing that source A says.
- One thing that source B says which is different.
- One thing that source A says.
- One thing that source B says which is different.

**Question 2 – why might the authors of interpretations A and B have a different interpretation about... – 4 marks**

- Explain in detail why interpretation A is biased – provenance (2 reasons).
- Explain in detail why interpretation B is biased – provenance (2 reasons).

**Question 3 – which interpretation do you find more convincing about... – 8 marks**

- Link interpretation A to own knowledge – 2 or 3 examples (what does it tell you that is true?).
- Link interpretation B to own knowledge – 2 or 3 examples (what does it tell you that is true?).
- Make a decision – which is more convincing/ informative?

**Question 4 – Describe two... – 4 marks**

- Two points, well explained.

**Question 5 – In what ways/how... - 8 marks**

- Three points, well explained.
- Link each to the question.

**Question 6 – which of the following was the more important reason for... (12 marks)**

- Describe – facts and details for first bullet point (5 facts).
- Explain – why was this significant (3 explanations).
- Assess – link to question for first bullet point.
- Describe – facts and details for second bullet point (5 facts).
- Explain – why was this significant (3 explanations).
- Assess – link to question for second bullet point.
- Conclusion – link bullet point factors together.

**Conflict and Tension 1894-1918**

**Question 1 – Source A... How do you know? – 4 marks**

- I know the source shows... because... (link source to knowledge – 2 examples).
- The source is biased because... (2 examples using provenance – include motive for highest marks).
- (Provenance = who made the source, when, motive, type of source).

**Question 2 – How useful are the sources about... – 12 marks**

- First source – useful, using knowledge. It is useful because it tells me things that are true, for example... (3 examples).
- First source – useful, using provenance. It is useful because of its provenance. It was made by...
- Second source – useful, using knowledge. It is useful because it tells me things that are true, for example... (3 examples).
- Second source – useful, using provenance. It is useful because of its provenance. It was made by...
- Conclusion to compare sources directly – which is more useful and why?

**Question 3 – Write an account of... – 8 marks**

- Identify four causes and four consequences of an event.
- Link them together for full marks.

**Question 4 – Essay – 16 marks**

- Essay – statement – do you agree?
- Three factors – with 4 or 5 facts each and 3 explanations (links to question).
- The first should be the factor in the question.
- Conclusion – make a decision about which was the most important factor.
- Link factors together in conclusion – how are they related?

## What To Revise for Paper One

### America

Exam Paper Section	Topic	Content	Done
1D: American People and the Boom	Economic Boom	Ford Model T, assembly lines, mass production, employment, mass produced goods (radios, telephones, fridges, ovens, vacuum cleaners). Mail order, laissez faire policy, advertising, credit, stock market, buying on the margin. Advertising and consumer society. Who didn't prosper: Black people, workers in older industries (coal miners, textile factories) and immigrants?	
1D: American People and the Boom	The Roaring Twenties	1920s entertainment – Music, films, sport, radio and books. Role of women – flappers, improved status/ jobs, opportunities, anti-flirt association.	
1D: American People and the Boom	1920s: Prohibition and Gangsters	Prohibition – Causes and consequences. Why did it fail? Al Capone and gangsters. Growth of organised crime. Chicago, Eliot Ness, Valentine's Day Massacre.	
1D: American People and the Boom	Immigration and Racism	Impact of immigration. New immigration laws. Red Scare. Sacco and Vanzetti. Ku Klux Klan. Reasons for growth. Actions and impact on black people.	
1D: Americans and the Depression and the New Deal	Impact of the Depression	Unemployment. Charity: soup kitchens, bread lines. Impact on farmers and businesses. Hoovervilles, homelessness, hobos.	
1D: Americans and the Depression and the New Deal	Hoover and the Depression	Hoover Dam, cutting taxes, Emergency Relief Act, Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Rugged Individualism, Republican Party.	
1D: Americans and the Depression and the New Deal	Roosevelt and the New Deal	100 days, fireside chats, banking crisis. Alphabet agencies – AAA, CCC, FERA, PWA, CWA, WPA, NRA, HOLC, social security, Wagner, Tennessee Valley Authority. Successes and failures of the New Deal. Opposition, Supreme Court, Republican Party. 1930s culture: film, music, literature, sport. The need for escapism.	
1D: Americans and the Depression and the New Deal (questions 1-6)	Second World War	How war helped the economy: mass production, factory work, employment, growth of armed forces. Experiences of black people and women.	
1D: America's Post War Society	Culture	Consumerism and the American Dream. McCarthyism and fear of Communism. Popular culture: rock and roll, television in 1950s/60s.	
1D: America's Post War Society	Civil Rights Movement	Martin Luther King and peaceful protest – Montgomery Bus Boycott, sit ins, freedom rides. Black power movement, Stokely Carmichael, Malcolm X, Black Panthers, 1968 Mexico Olympics. Civil Rights Acts.	
1D: America's Post War Society	Kennedy and Johnson: Social Policies	Great Society. Women's Liberation.	

### Conflict and Tension 1894-1918

Exam Paper Section	Topic	Content	Done
Causes of the First World War	Foreign Policy	Britain's foreign policy – splendid isolation, Anglo-Japanese treaty, two power standard, colonies. Germany's foreign policy – realpolitik, Weltpolitik, place in the sun/ empire building. Naval and Arms Race – Dreadnoughts, conscription.	
Causes of the First World War	Alliances	Alliance system – Triple Alliance, Triple Entente, Franco-Prussian Alliance, encirclement. Entente Cordiale.	
Causes of the First World War	Early Conflict	Moroccan Crises 1905 and 1911, Bosnian Crisis 1908	
Causes of the First World War	Schlieffen Plan	The plan, why it was made, how it was altered, how it caused war. Britain and Treaty of London.	
Causes of the First World War	Assassination	Assassination of Franz Ferdinand. Black Hand, Gavrilo Princip, Serbia v. Austria. Austria's reaction and 10 points	
The First World War and Stalemate	Stalemate begins	Failure of the Schlieffen Plan and stalemate. BEF, Ypres, Channel Ports. Trench warfare, conditions, weapons.	
The First World War and Stalemate	Battles	Verdun – aim, consequences. Somme – tactics, losses. Passchendaele – tactics, weapons, impact. The War at Sea – Battle of Jutland, convoys and U boat campaign	
Ending the War	Allied forces	Russia leaves the war. Reasons and results. America joins the war. Reasons and results.	
Ending the War	Germany surrenders	German spring offensive: operations Michael, Georgette and Blucher. Impact of the blockade on Germany, armistice.	

## **Component 2: Shaping the Nation - Exam Technique (paper 2)**

### **2A – Britain: Health and the People**

#### **Question 1 – how useful is the source about... - 6 marks**

- Useful knowledge. It is useful because it tells me things that are true, for example... (2 or 3 examples)
- Things missed out by the source. It is limited because it doesn't show... (2 or 3 examples)
- Useful provenance. It is useful because it was made... (2 examples)
- Not useful provenance. It is biased because... (2 examples)

#### **Question 2 – explain... - 8 marks**

- Three aspects, in detail
- Link to the question – think about consequences

#### **Question 3 – compare ... with.... In what ways are they similar? - 8 marks**

- Three similarities, explained in detail.
- Or, could be a differences question.

#### **Question 4 – Statement... do you agree...? Essay question – 16 marks**

- Three factors
- Each factor explained in detail – 4 or 5 facts.
- Each factor linked to the question, with explanation.
- Conclusion – link the factors together.

### **Elizabethan England 1568-1603**

#### **Question 1 – How convincing is the interpretation about...? - 8 marks**

Three aspects

Link source to knowledge

3 examples of knowledge in each aspect

#### **Question 2 – Explain... - 8 marks**

Three aspects, with a focus on consequences

Each explained in detail

Link each to the question

#### **Question 3 – Write an account of... - 8 marks**

Three consequences

Each explained in detail

Link each to question

#### **Question 4 – Historical site – 16 marks**

Three main paragraphs/aspects – including the one in the question

Four facts in each paragraph

Refer to the historical site in each paragraph – giving at least 2 examples

Conclusion – link the aspects together.

(There will not be a trial exam question on this, but it will be in the summer exam)

### **Year 11 History Revision – Where to Start?**

- Make revision materials for each unit – spider diagram, mind map, flash cards, poster, post it notes, lists. Using colour and pictures helps you to remember better. Read through them regularly.
- Do 30 mins revision at a time, properly concentrating – no phones, laptops, iPad, TV etc. Do 3 or 4 of these revision sessions each day.
- Get someone to test you. Explaining things to other people helps you to remember.
- Only use the internet if you can't find the information in your exercise book, textbook or revision guide.
- Our core textbooks for component one are usually available to purchase second hand from Amazon, at around £1. Modern World History for AQA specification B Core, by David Ferriby and Jim McCabe.
- Use the exam board website – AQA. In the History GCSE section you will find sample exam papers and mark schemes.
- Write some answers to exam questions and hand them to your teacher for marking.

## What to Revise for Paper Two

### Britain, Health and the People

Exam Paper Section	Topic	Content	Done?
Medicine Stands Still	Ancient Greece and Rome	Greeks – Hippocrates, four humours, Alexandria, Galen. Roman Empire, aqueducts, sewers, influence on Britain, fall of the Empire and impact on health.	
Medicine Stands Still	Medieval Medicine	Doctors, training, beliefs about causes of illness. Islamic medicine – Al Razi, Avicenna, bimaristans. Christian medicine – God’s punishment, pilgrimage, hospitals, Galen. Doctors – barber surgeons, wise women, operations.	
Medicine Stands Still	Public Health in Middle Ages	Monasteries – cleanliness, privies, infirmary, countryside. Towns – cesspits, gong farmers, water supply, rivers. Black death – causes, treatment, prevention and consequences.	
Beginnings of Change	Renaissance	Renaissance – scientific learning, inventions, new lands, art, printing press. Vesalius – dissections, questioned Galen, ‘Fabric of the Human Body.’ Pare – battlefield, cauterising, ligatures, artificial limbs. Harvey – circulation, heart. Opposition to change.	
Beginnings of Change	Dealing with Disease	Treating disease – opium, lemons, tobacco, and cinchona bark. Quacks. Hospitals in 1700s – Thomas Coram, Foundling Hospital, Bethlem. Plague – London causes, cures, stopping the spread of plague.	
Beginnings of Change	Prevention of Disease	Edward Jenner – cowpox, smallpox, inoculation, vaccination. Opposition to change.	
Revolution in Medicine	Germ Theory	Pasteur – germ theory, chicken cholera, anthrax vaccine, rabies. Robert Koch – microbes, tuberculosis, identifying specific germs. Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets.	
Revolution in Medicine	Surgery	Lister – antiseptics, carbolic acid. Anaesthetics – new operations, brain and heart surgery, nitrus oxide, chloroform, cocaine, ketamine. Antiseptic and aseptic surgery.	
Revolution in Medicine	Public Health	Industrial Britain – growth of towns, living conditions, great stink. Cholera – Chadwick, John Snow, sewage, broad street pump. Public Health Acts.	
Modern Medicine	Pharmaceuticals	Penicillin – Fleming, Florey and Chain, Second World War. Pharmaceutical companies – Beecham, GlaxoSmithKline.	
Modern Medicine	War and Technology	Plastic surgery, blood transfusions, x-rays, transplants, lasers, radiation and keyhole surgery.	
Modern Medicine	Public Health	Booth and Rowntree Reports, Boer War, liberal social reforms, impact of two world wars. Poverty and housing. Beveridge report and welfare state, National Health Service.	

### Elizabethan England 1568-1603

You will only be examined on the work we have covered so far (see below). In the summer, you will have more to revise for this unit.

Exam Paper Section	Topic	Content	Done?
Elizabeth’s Court and Parliament	How the government worked	Parliament, privy council, Cecil, Walsingham. Elizabeth’s powers.	
Elizabeth’s Court and Parliament	Marriage	Potential husbands – Robert Dudley, Philip of Spain, Francis of Anjou. Impact on Elizabeth – lack of power, religion, pressure from privy council.	
Elizabeth’s Court and Parliament	Succession	Stuart branch, Suffolk branch, Henry VIII’s wishes in his will, Mary Queen of Scots, James Stuart.	
Elizabeth’s Court and Parliament	Essex’s Rebellion	Elizabeth’s favourite, Lieutenant of Ireland, wig incident, monopoly of sweet wine, kidnapping 4 privy councillors, 200 supporters, confession, beheaded.	