

**A-Level Overview Year 1: History**

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| Terms 1 & 2 | **The Tudors, 1485-1603**  **Course overview – the big picture**  **Henry VII, 1485–1509**   * Henry Tudor’s consolidation of power: character and aims; establishing the Tudor dynasty * Government: councils, parliament, justice, royal finance, domestic policies * Relationships with Scotland and other foreign powers; securing the succession; marriage alliances * Society: churchmen, nobles and commoners; regional division; social discontent and rebellions * Economic development: trade, exploration, prosperity and depression * Religion; humanism; arts and learning | **The Cold War, 1945-91**  **Course overview – the big picture**  **The Origins of the Cold War, c1945–1949**   * - US, British and USSR relations in 1945: conflicting ideologies; tensions at Yalta; relations between Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill; the breakdown of the Grand Alliance at Potsdam; relations between Stalin, Truman and Attlee * - Developing tensions: the Soviet Union occupation/control of eastern and southern Europe; Kennan's Long Telegram; the Iron Curtain speech; Cominform; the Greek Civil War and the Truman Doctrine on containment * - The USA’s involvement in Europe: policy towards Britain and Europe; the launch of the Marshall Plan; US attitudes to Germany and Berlin * - Conflict over Germany: developments within the sectors, including Bizonia and currency reform; the Berlin blockade; the creation of East and West Germany; formation of NATO |
| Terms 3 & 4 | **Henry VIII, 1509–1547**   * - Henry VIII: character and aims; addressing Henry VII’s legacy * - Government: Crown and Parliament, ministers, domestic policies including the establishment of Royal Supremacy * - Relationships with Scotland and other foreign powers; securing the succession * - Society: elites and commoners; regional issues and the social impact of religious upheaval; rebellion * - Economic development: trade, exploration, prosperity and depression * - Religion: renaissance ideas; reform of the Church; continuity and change by 1547 | **The Widening of the Cold War, 1949–1955**   * - US containment in action in Asia: the reconstruction of Japan and US-Japanese relations; support for Jiang Jieshi and policy towards China and Taiwan; the defensive perimeter strategy; support for South Korea; NSC-68 * - The Korean War: causes, position and aims of Kim ll Sung and Syngman Rhee; attitudes and actions of the UN, USA, USSR and China; military involvement and settlement * - Increasing Cold War tensions: McCarthyism in the USA and its influence in Britain and Europe; US dominance in the UN and role as 'world policeman'; the isolation of China * - Alliances and shifts: FRG and NATO; the Warsaw Pact; SEATO; Eisenhower, Dulles and 'brinkmanship'; the domino theory; attitude to French struggle in Indo-China; the Geneva Conference   **The Global War, 1955–1963**   * - Khrushchev and East-West relations: impact of risings in Poland and Hungary and Soviet intervention; the degree of 'peaceful coexistence', including exchange of visits and Paris summit * - Cold War rivalries: the extension of the arms race including ICBMs; the space race; sputnik and space flight; the Berlin Crisis and the U2 affair; the significance and impact of the Berlin Wall * - Conflict in Asia: Indo-China under Ho Chi-Minh in the North and Diem in the South; formation of NLF; Kennedy's policies towards Indo-China and Diem's assassination * - Confrontation between the superpowers: US attitudes to Cuba and developments leading to the missile crisis; the 13 days; the significance of the crisis |
| Term 5 | Independent Enquiry researches | Independent Enquiry researches |
| Term 6 | Independent Enquiry drafting/writing | Independent Enquiry drafting/writing |



**A-Level Overview Year 2: History**

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| Terms 1 & 2 | **Instability and consolidation:**  **'the Mid-Tudor Crisis', 1547–1563**   * - Edward VI, Somerset and Northumberland; royal authority; problems of succession; relations with foreign powers * - The social impact of religious and economic changes under Edward VI; rebellion; intellectual developments; humanist and religious thought * - Mary I and her ministers; royal authority; problems of succession; relations with foreign powers * - The social impact of religious and economic changes under Mary I; rebellion; intellectual developments; humanist and religious thought * - Elizabeth I: character and aims; consolidation of power, including the Act of Settlement and relations with foreign powers * - The impact of economic, social and religious developments in the early years of Elizabeth's rule | **Confrontation and cooperation, c1963–1972**   * - Confrontation in the Vietnam War: Johnson's policy in Vietnam; the Gulf of Tonkin resolution; escalation; tactics and relative strengths of the two sides; the Tet Offensive * - Nixon's policies in Vietnam: Vietnamisation; extension into Cambodia and Laos; relations with China; the beginning of the Paris peace talks * - Cooperation: attitudes of Khrushchev and Kennedy; Hot-line; Moscow Test Ban Treaty; nuclear non-proliferation treaty; cut back in materials for nuclear weapons * - Pressures on USSR: the crisis in Czechoslovakia and the Brezhnev doctrine; relations with China   **The Brezhnev era, 1972–1985**   * - The USA and SE Asia: Paris peace talks; Northern victory; continuing problems in Cambodia; costs of war * - The extent of Détente up to 1979: the SALT talks; Ostpolitik and Helsinki accords; arms race; relations with China * - The Second Cold War: the reasons for renewed hostilities and developments, including the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; new personalities, including Reagan, Thatcher and Pope John Paul II; the crushing of Solidarity in Poland; the shooting down of KAL 007 * - Developments in Africa and the Americas: the impact of Cuban intervention in Angola and Ethiopia; the impact of US intervention in Latin America and the Caribbean including Chile, Grenada and Nicaragua |

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| Terms 3 & 4 | **The triumph of Elizabeth, 1563–1603**   * - Elizabethan government: court, ministers and parliament; factional rivalries * - Foreign affairs: issues of succession; Mary, Queen of Scots; relations with Spain * - Society: continuity and change; problems in the regions; social discontent and rebellions * - Economic development: trade, exploration and colonisation; prosperity and depression * - Religious developments, change and continuity; the English renaissance and ‘the Golden Age’ of art, literature and music   - The last years of Elizabeth: the state of England politically, economically, religiously and socially by 1603 | **The ending of the Cold War, 1985–1991**  - Gorbachev and the ending of the Cold War: pressures on and significance of Gorbachev as Soviet leader; new thinking and practicalities: the importance of Soviet economic problems   * - The summits between the USA and the USSR, including Geneva, Reykjavik, Washington and Moscow; Reagan; star wars; Bush and the US response * - The collapse of Communism in the Eastern European soviet satellite states; the end of the Brezhnev Doctrine and significance of events of 1989 * - The ending of Cold War tensions in Asia: Afghanistan; the Americas: Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador; Africa: Angola and Ethiopia; the end of the Cold War: the Malta summit and its aftermath, including the reunification of Germany; the collapse of the USSR and resignation of Gorbachev |
| Term 5 | Revision and exam practice | Revision and exam practice |
| Term 6 | Final exams | Final exams |