



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

<p>Terms 1 &amp; 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Tudors, 1485-1603</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Course overview – the big picture</b></p> <p><b>Henry VII, 1485–1509</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Henry Tudor’s consolidation of power: character and aims; establishing the Tudor dynasty</li> <li>● Government: councils, parliament, justice, royal finance, domestic policies</li> <li>● Relationships with Scotland and other foreign powers; securing the succession; marriage alliances</li> <li>● Society: churchmen, nobles and commoners; regional division; social discontent and rebellions</li> <li>● Economic development: trade, exploration, prosperity and depression</li> <li>● Religion; humanism; arts and learning</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Cold War, 1945-91</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Course overview – the big picture</b></p> <p><b>The Origins of the Cold War, c1945–1949</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- The USA’s involvement in Europe: policy towards Britain and Europe; the launch of the Marshall Plan; US attitudes to Germany and Berlin</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>
<p>Terms 3 &amp; 4</p>	<p><b>Henry VIII, 1509–1547</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Henry VIII: character and aims; addressing Henry VII’s legacy</li> <li>- Government: Crown and Parliament, ministers, domestic policies including the establishment of Royal Supremacy</li> <li>- Relationships with Scotland and other foreign powers; securing the succession</li> <li>- Society: elites and commoners; regional issues and the social impact of religious upheaval; rebellion</li> <li>- Economic development: trade, exploration, prosperity and depression</li> <li>- Religion: renaissance ideas; reform of the Church; continuity and change by 1547</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Widening of the Cold War, 1949–1955</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- The Korean War: causes, position and aims of Kim Il Sung and Syngman Rhee; attitudes and actions of the UN, USA, USSR and China; military involvement and settlement</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Alliances and shifts: FRG and NATO; the Warsaw Pact; SEATO; Eisenhower, Dulles and 'brinkmanship';</li> </ul>

		<p>the domino theory; attitude to French struggle in Indo-China; the Geneva Conference</p> <p><b>The Global War, 1955–1963</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Confrontation between the superpowers: US attitudes to Cuba and developments leading to the missile crisis; the 13 days; the significance of the crisis</li> </ul>
Term 5	Independent Enquiry researches	Independent Enquiry researches
Term 6	Independent Enquiry drafting/writing	Independent Enquiry drafting/writing



A-Level Overview Year 2: History

<p>Terms 1 &amp; 2</p>	<p><b>Instability and consolidation:</b></p> <p><b>'the Mid-Tudor Crisis', 1547–1563</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Edward VI, Somerset and Northumberland; royal authority; problems of succession; relations with foreign powers</li><li>- The social impact of religious and economic changes under Edward VI; rebellion; intellectual developments; humanist and religious thought</li><li>- Mary I and her ministers; royal authority; problems of succession; relations with foreign powers</li><li>- The social impact of religious and economic changes under Mary I; rebellion; intellectual developments; humanist and religious thought</li><li>- Elizabeth I: character and aims; consolidation of power, including the Act of Settlement and relations with foreign powers</li><li>- The impact of economic, social and religious developments in the early years of Elizabeth's rule</li></ul>	<p><b>Confrontation and cooperation, c1963–1972</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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</li><li>- Nixon's policies in Vietnam: Vietnamisation; extension into Cambodia and Laos; relations with China; the beginning of the Paris peace talks</li><li>- Cooperation: attitudes of Khrushchev and Kennedy; Hot-line; Moscow Test Ban Treaty; nuclear non-proliferation treaty; cut back in materials for nuclear weapons</li><li>- Pressures on USSR: the crisis in Czechoslovakia and the Brezhnev doctrine; relations with China</li></ul> <p><b>The Brezhnev era, 1972–1985</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The USA and SE Asia: Paris peace talks; Northern victory; continuing problems in Cambodia; costs of war</li><li>- The extent of Détente up to 1979: the SALT talks; Ostpolitik and Helsinki accords; arms race; relations with China</li><li>- 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</li><li>- 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</li></ul>
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<p>Terms 3 &amp; 4</p>	<p><b>The triumph of Elizabeth, 1563–1603</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elizabethan government: court, ministers and parliament; factional rivalries</li> <li>- Foreign affairs: issues of succession; Mary, Queen of Scots; relations with Spain</li> <li>- Society: continuity and change; problems in the regions; social discontent and rebellions</li> <li>- Economic development: trade, exploration and colonisation; prosperity and depression</li> <li>- Religious developments, change and continuity; the English renaissance and 'the Golden Age' of art, literature and music</li> <li>- The last years of Elizabeth: the state of England politically, economically, religiously and socially by 1603</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The ending of the Cold War, 1985–1991</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- The summits between the USA and the USSR, including Geneva, Reykjavik, Washington and Moscow; Reagan; star wars; Bush and the US response</li> <li>- The collapse of Communism in the Eastern European soviet satellite states; the end of the Brezhnev Doctrine and significance of events of 1989</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>
<p>Term 5</p>	<p>Revision and exam practice</p>	<p>Revision and exam practice</p>
<p>Term 6</p>	<p>Final exams</p>	<p>Final exams</p>