



Ready for your two exams

Tudor exam – 2 hours 30 minutes  
1 interpretation question and 2 essays  
Cold War exam – 2 hours 30 minutes  
1 source question and 2 essays

# AQA GCSE History Learning Journey Key Stage 5



- Developments in Africa and the Americas
- Gorbachev and the ending of the Cold War
- 1980s summits between the USA and the USSR
- The collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe
- The end of Cold War tensions

- Mary, Queen of Scots and the Catholic threats
- The causes of the Anglo-Spanish War
- The Spanish Armadas
- The economy and poor laws
- Exploration and trading companies
- The Essex rebellion and last few troublesome years

- Cooperation:
- Attitudes of Khrushchev and Kennedy
- The extent of Détente up to 1979:
- The SALT talks, Ostpolitik and Helsinki accords, Sino-American relations
- Pressures on USSR: the Prague Spring, the Brezhnev Doctrine, the Sino-Soviet split
- The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan



- Elizabeth as a young princess
- Elizabeth's religious settlement
- Consolidation of reign and early years
- Foreign Policy 1558-63
- Elizabeth's Royal Court
- Elizabeth's image and propaganda



- Confrontation in the Vietnam War:
- Johnson's policy in Vietnam, the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, the Tet Offensive
- Nixon's policies in Vietnam:
- Vietnamisation, Cambodia and Laos, the beginning of the Paris peace talks
- The USA and SE Asia:
- Continuation of the Paris peace talks, the Northern victory, the costs of the war

- Elizabeth's parliaments
- Elizabeth and the issue of marriage
- Why Elizabeth didn't marry and how she used this to her advantage
- Elizabeth's royal finances
- The extent of the Puritan threat



- The growth of opposition to the apartheid system and white minority rule in the 1960s and 1970s:
- The Sharpeville Massacre the role and trial of Nelson Mandela, the international isolation of South Africa, the reaction of the South African government, the growth of protest in the 1970s, black Consciousness and Steve Biko, the Soweto Riots.
- The end of white minority rule and the apartheid system in South Africa:
- Economic sanctions and boycotts, sporting sanctions and boycotts, the worldwide anti-apartheid movement, the ANC, Oliver Tambo, the state of South Africa in the 1980s and the government's response, Nelson Mandela, F. W. de Klerk

- The Mid-Tudor Crisis
- Edward's three dilemmas in 1547
  - Rebellions of 1549
  - Protestant reforms
  - Lady Jayne Grey
  - Foreign policy: Scotland, loss of Calais
  - Debate: was there a Mid-Tudor Crisis?



- Henry VIII 1534-47
- Foreign policy: France, Charles V and Scotland
  - Church of England reforms and factional rivalries at court
  - Revision and preparation for PPE



- South Africa, 1886–1990 (Coursework)
- The growth of segregation and early black resistance.
- The 1948 South African election and the formation of the apartheid system.
- Hendrik Verwoerd and the development of apartheid.



YEAR 13



- Cold War rivalries:
- The arms race – ICBMs, the space race – sputnik and space flight, the Berlin Crisis – the Berlin Wall, and the U2 affair
- Vietnam:
- Indo-China under Ho Chi-Minh
  - Kennedy's policies towards Indo-China
- The Cuban Missile Crisis



- Henry VIII 1530-42
- Henry's 'Great Matter' continued: pressure on Clergy and Rome using Parliament
  - Significant acts of Parliament: the Act of Supremacy, dissolution of the monasteries, resistance by the English people
  - The role of More, Cromwell and Anne Boleyn



- The USA's involvement in Europe and conflict over Germany:
- The Berlin Blockade and the creation of East and West Germany
  - The formation of NATO
- US containment in Asia:
- The reconstruction of Japan, US policy towards China and Taiwan, the defensive perimeter strategy, the Korean War



- Henry VIII 1509-1529
- Henry's early years and personality
  - Henry's early foreign policy 1509-1529
  - Cardinal Wolsey's reforms as Chief Minister and downfall
  - The Amicable Grant
  - Henry's 'Great Matter' and Wolsey's failure to get Henry a divorce



- Henry VII 1485-1509
- The Battle of Bosworth
  - Henry Tudor establishing and consolidating his position
  - Government under Henry VII and royal finances
  - Rebellions and pretenders to the throne
  - Foreign policy: trade, Breton Crisis, exploration



- Increasing Cold War tensions:
- McCarthyism, US dominance in the UN - its role as 'world policeman' and the isolation of China.
  - NATO and the Warsaw Pact, Eisenhower, Dulles and the policy of 'brinkmanship'
  - The 'domino theory' and French struggles in Indo-China – the origins of the Vietnam Conflict
  - Soviet intervention in the uprisings in Poland and Hungary
  - The policy of 'peaceful coexistence'



- US, British and USSR relations in 1945
- Conflicting ideologies since 1917, the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences, relations between the leaders
  - The Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe, the Truman Doctrine, The Marshall Plan, containment.



YEAR 12



- AQA A-Level History
- Linear topics
  - The Tudors 1485-1603 exam (40%)
  - The Cold War 1945-1991 exam (40%)
  - South Africa, 1886–1990 (Coursework 20%)