

**Subject:** HISTORY

**Exam board and overall exam code:** OCR HISTORY A: Modern World-J410

**Exam contents:** 3 papers

**Paper 1: International relations: the changing international order 1918-c.2001 & Germany 1925-55: democracy to dictatorship to division**

**Paper 2: Migration to Britain c.1000-c.2010**

**Paper 3: Impact of empire 1688-c.1730 & urban environments: patterns of migration - Butetown**

<b>Paper/module no.</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Exam date</b>	<b>Percentage of overall GCSE</b>
Paper 1: J410/02	1 hour 45 mins	<b>International Relations 1918-c.2001 Germany 1925-55</b>	MON 4 JUNE (9.00AM)	50%
Paper 2: J410/08	1hr	<b>Migration to Britain c.1000-c.2010</b>	FRI 8 JUNE (1.30PM)	25%
Paper 3: J410/11	1hr 15 mins	<b>Impact of empire 1688-c.1730 Butetown</b>	TUE 12 JUNE (1.30PM)	25%

### **Exam Advice**

- Remember: approximately 1½ minutes per mark.
- Use PEE (Point, Evidence, Explain) structure to develop your answers.
- With source questions you must use content, context (i.e. evidence of you own knowledge) and provenance.
- Revise *specific* detail for every topic.
- There will be a total of 10 marks available for SPAG: 5 in question 4 (the second Interpretations question) of Paper 1 and a further 5 in question 2 of Section A of Paper 3 (the sources question).
- Use the specification breakdown chart below to colour code your confidence with a topic and focus your revision; prioritise the topics about which you feel *least* confident.

### **Revision Topics**

If you have any questions about your revision email or see Mr Hawkins (clinics on Mondays and Tuesdays) or Mr Ellis (clinics on Mondays).

### **Easter work**

In addition to any holiday prep set, revise these topics thoroughly and practise past papers.

**Paper 1: Section A: International Relations: the changing international order 1918-c.2001**

<b>Key Topic</b>	<b>Focus points</b>	<b>Specified content</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Orange</b>	<b>Green</b>
Conflict and co-operation 1918–1939	Successes and failures of internationalist approaches in the 1920s and the retreat to nationalism in the 1930s	<p>The Versailles Peace Settlement</p> <p>The League of Nations in the 1920s</p> <p>International agreements in the 1920s (Dawes Plan 1924, Locarno 1925, Kellogg-Briand 1928, Young Plan 1929)</p> <p>Attempts at disarmament</p> <p>The impact of the worldwide economic depression</p> <p>Tension in Europe in the 1930s, including the failure of the League of Nations</p> <p>The policy of Appeasement</p> <p>The outbreak of war in 1939</p>			
The Cold War 1945–c.1989	The changing international order after 1945 and its consequences	<p>Emerging super-power rivalry 1945–1949</p> <p>Actions of the USSR in Eastern Europe 1945–1948</p> <p>Response of the USA and its allies.</p> <p>Cold War confrontations: Berlin Wall 1961</p> <p>Cold War confrontations: Cuban Missile Crisis 1962</p> <p>Cold War conflicts: Vietnam War</p> <p>Cold War conflicts: the Soviet war in Afghanistan</p>			

From the end of the Cold War to 9/11	The ending of the Cold War and the emergence of new challenges to the international order	Gorbachev and the end of the Cold War  Consequences of the Soviet war in Afghanistan: the rise of the Taliban and the origins of Al-Qaeda  Al-Qaeda activity from the 1990s culminating in 9/11			
Historical controversy	Changing interpretations of Appeasement	How and why the following have resulted in differing interpretations of appeasement:  The Second World War  The Cold War  New sources of evidence c.1990 onwards.			
Historical controversy	Changing interpretations of the responsibility for Cold War tensions	How and why the following have resulted in differing interpretations of the Cold War:  The internal culture and politics of the USSR and the USA  The Vietnam War  New sources of evidence c.1990 onwards.			

**Paper 1: Section B: Germany 1925-55: democracy to dictatorship to division**

<b>Key Topics</b>	<b>Specified Content</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Orange</b>	<b>Green</b>
The rise and consolidation of the Nazi regime 1925–1934	Strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar Republic 1925–1928  Nazi policies in the 1920s and the position of the party in 1928  The impact of the Depression on different groups in Germany			

	<p>The political, social and economic crisis of 1929–1933</p> <p>Rising support for Nazis 1929–1933</p> <p>The Nazi consolidation of power 1933–1934, including:</p> <p>The Reichstag Fire</p> <p>The suspension of the Weimar constitution and the Enabling Act</p> <p>The elections of March 1933</p> <p>The takeover of/or collaboration with key institutions (particularly the army)</p> <p>The elimination of opposition (including trade unions, opposition parties and the SA)</p>			
<p>Nazi Germany and its people 1933–1939</p>	<p>Elements of the Nazi terror state, including the SA, SS, Gestapo, SD, courts and police</p> <p>Nazi use of culture and propaganda</p> <p>Personal popularity of Hitler</p> <p>Attempts to create a National Community</p> <p>Economic policies of Nazi regime and their effects on sections of German society (winners and losers)</p> <p>Nazi social policies, including policies on women and youth</p> <p>The lack of effective opposition to the Regime</p> <p>Persecution of Jews and other groups, including Roma, Jehovah's Witnesses and homosexuals</p> <p>Eugenics policies</p>			

War and its legacy 1939–1955	<p>Initial reaction to outbreak of war</p> <p>Changing fortunes of Germany in the war (initial gains and colonisation in East)</p> <p>Growing impact of war, including bombing</p> <p>Extent of support for war effort</p> <p>Opposition during war</p> <p>Escalation of racial persecution leading to the Final Solution</p> <p>Defeat and occupation</p> <p>Allied policy of de-Nazification (methods and impact)</p> <p>The differing experiences of people in East and West Germany 1945–1955</p>			
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## **Paper 2: Migration to Britain c.1000-c.2010**

<b>Key Topic</b>	<b>Themes</b>	<b>Specified content</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Orange</b>	<b>Green</b>
c.1000-1500	<p>Reasons for immigration</p> <p>The experience and actions of immigrants</p> <p>Responses to immigration</p> <p>Impact of immigration</p> <p>The impact on immigration of England's relationship with the wider world</p>	<p>Population diversity in England before 1066</p> <p>The impact of the Norman Conquest</p> <p>Resistance to the Normans in William's reign</p> <p>Jews in England: their first arrival in 1066 and their treatment and experiences until their expulsion in 1290.</p> <p>Immigrants in England during the Middle Ages: the lives and impact of resident 'aliens'</p>			

		<p>Their treatment by the authorities and the population generally</p> <p>The extent to which they integrated</p>			
c.1500-1900	<p>Reasons for immigration</p> <p>The experiences and actions of immigrants</p> <p>Responses to immigration</p> <p>Impact of immigration</p> <p>Ideas of national 'identity'</p> <p>The impact on immigration of Britain's relationship with the wider world</p>	<p>Africans in sixteenth century England: reasons for their arrival and their experiences</p> <p>The foundation of the East India Company and arrivals from the Indian subcontinent – <i>lascar</i> and other Asian merchant seamen, child servants and <i>ayahs</i>, including how they arrived and their lives in England</p> <p>The growth of African communities in Britain: reasons including the Royal African Company and the trade in enslaved Africans, loss of the American colonies and the expansion of the British Empire.</p> <p>The readmission of Jews in 1656 and their experiences</p> <p>Religious refugees – the arrival of Protestant refugees from the 1670s including the Huguenots and the Palatines: their reasons for emigrating, their reception, their impact, and the extent of their assimilation.</p> <p>Impact of the Industrial Revolution on migration: Irish and Scottish internal migrants to England</p> <p>The impact of migrants on political movements including the Abolition movement and the Chartists</p> <p>Eastern European Jewish immigrants, their experiences and impact.</p> <p>The process of naturalisation and denization: government legislation on immigration and nationality, including the Naturalisation Act of 1870.</p>			

<p>1900-c.2010</p>	<p>Reasons for immigration</p> <p>The experiences and actions of immigrants</p> <p>Responses to immigration</p> <p>Impact of immigration</p> <p>Ideas of national 'identity'</p> <p>The impact on immigration of Britain's relationship with the wider world</p>	<p>The continued growth of diverse port communities in the early twentieth century</p> <p>Government legislation in the first half of the twentieth century: the reasons for, and impact of, the Aliens Act 1905, the Status of Aliens Act 1914 and the British Nationality Act 1948.</p> <p>The arrival of Jewish refugees in the 1930s</p> <p>Different attitudes towards Jews in Britain in the 1930s</p> <p>The experiences of migrants and their descendants during the two world wars</p> <p>The experience of Poles who settled in Britain after the Second World War</p> <p>Commonwealth migration after the Second World War: the varied reasons for this immigration</p> <p>The impact of immigrants</p> <p>The experiences of immigrants</p> <p>The resulting debate over immigration – political racism and antiracism</p> <p>The impact of race relations legislation and immigration controls including the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act and the 1981 British Nationality Act.</p> <p>Immigration as a political issue c.1990–c.2010: the debate over a 'multi-cultural society'</p> <p>Attitudes towards, and treatment of, political refugees and asylum seekers</p> <p>The issues raised by EU 'open borders'</p>			
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**Paper 3: Section A: Impact of empire 1688-c.1730**

Key Topics	Specified Content	Red	Orange	Green
<p>English expansion and its impact on the British Isles c.1688–c.1730</p>	<p>Significance of the Glorious Revolution and the Hanoverian succession on England’s position within the British Isles including</p> <p>Military campaigns in Ireland 1688–1691 and the settlement which followed</p> <p>Relationship between England and Scotland after 1688 including Jacobite opposition and the Massacre of Glencoe 1692</p> <p>Darien Scheme and the Act of Union 1707</p> <p>Jacobite Rebellion 1715</p> <p>Emigration (including forced emigration) from the British Isles to the Americas.</p>			
<p>Economic impact of empire on Britain 1688–c.1730</p>	<p>Economic impact of war and imperial expansion: changes to the British economy</p> <p>Establishment of the Bank of England (1694)</p> <p>Growing trade with India and China and the establishment in Kolkata and role of the East India Company</p> <p>Political and economic impact of the lifting of the Royal African Company monopoly 1698</p> <p>Treaty of Utrecht 1713</p> <p>The South Sea Bubble 1719</p> <p>Economic importance of colonies in North America and Caribbean</p> <p>Origins and development of the slave based economy</p>			

<p>Political and social impact of empire on Britain 1688–c.1730</p>	<p>The emergence of consumerism and its wider political and economic impacts</p> <p>Involvement of the British population in the slave trade including: the development of ‘slave ports’ – Bristol, Liverpool, London – and involvement of smaller ports</p> <p>Growth of ideas of a racial hierarchy and impact of these ideas on settled minority Communities</p> <p>Opposition to slavery and the slave trade (including slave resistance)</p> <p>Developing political activism including the role of coffee houses.</p>			
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**Paper 3: Section B: urban environments: patterns of migration - Butetown**

<b>Key Topics</b>	<b>Specified Content</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Orange</b>	<b>Green</b>
<p>When immigrant groups arrived, why and from where</p>	<p>The history of immigration to and emigration from the area.</p> <p>Where people migrated from and why.</p> <p>How patterns of migration have changed over time.</p> <p>How these are reflected in the urban environment.</p>			
<p>How immigrants were received by the settled populations</p>	<p>How and where immigrant groups settled in the area.</p> <p>Positive and negative responses by the receiving population.</p> <p>Positive and negative responses by the authorities.</p> <p>How these are reflected in the urban environment</p>			

<p>The experiences of immigrants</p>	<p>Housing, welfare and living conditions.</p> <p>Employment and occupations.</p> <p>Faith and community organisations.</p> <p>How these are reflected in the urban environment.</p>			
<p>Key events in local migration history</p>	<p>Events of key significance in the immigration history of the area.</p> <p>Where these events took place.</p> <p>How these events are remembered and commemorated.</p> <p>How they are reflected in the urban environment</p>			
<p>The impact of migration on the area</p>	<p>Economic, social, political and cultural impact.</p> <p>How continued migration has affected and changed the area.</p> <p>The nature of the current multicultural community.</p> <p>How this is reflected in the urban environment</p>			