

NAME:

GCSE History

PLC Paper 1: Early Elizabethan England 1558-88

KEY TOPIC	I can explain...	R	A	G
<b>1 Queen, Government and Religion 1558-69</b>	• Elizabethan England in 1558: Society and Government			
	• The Virgin Queen, the problems of her legitimacy, gender and marriage. Her character and strengths			
	• Challenges at home and from abroad: the French threat and financial weaknesses			
	• Religious divisions in England in 1558			
	• Elizabeth's religious settlement (1559): its features and impact			
	• The Church of England: its role in society			
	• The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge			
	• The nature and extent of the Catholic Challenge: the role of the nobility, papacy and foreign powers			
	• Mary Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne and her arrival in England in 1568			
	• Relations between Elizabeth and Mary QOS 1568-69			
<b>2 Challenges to Elizabeth at Home and Abroad 1569-88</b>	• The reasons for and significance of the Revolt of the Northern Earls 1569-70			
	• The features and significance of the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington Plots. Walsingham and the use of spies			
	• The reasons for and significance of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587			
	• Political and Religious Rivalry with Spain			
	• Commercial Rivalry with Spain. The New World, privateering and the significance of the rivalry with Drake			
	• English direct involvement in the Netherlands 1585-88. The role of Robert Dudley			
	• Drake and the raid on Cadiz: 'Singeing of the King's beard'			
	• Spanish invasion plans. Reasons why Philip used the Spanish Armada			
	• The reasons for and consequences of the English victory			
<b>3 Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration 1558-88</b>	• Education in the home, schools and universities			
	• Sport, pastimes and the theatre			
	• The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage			
	• The changing attitudes and policies towards the poor			
	• Factors prompting exploration. The impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade			
	• The reasons for & the significance of Drake's circumnavigation of globe			
	• The significance of Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia			
	• Reasons for the failure of Virginia			

NAME:

**GCSE History**

**PLC Paper 2: Superpower Relations and the Cold War 1941-1991: RAG your understanding...**

TOPIC	I can explain...	R	A	G
1 How did the Cold War in Europe develop? 1941 - 1958	• Ideological differences between Communism and Capitalism.			
	• Wartime Conferences and reasons for disagreements.			
	• Attitudes of Stalin and Truman			
	• Division of German into Zones of occupation			
	• Soviet control of Eastern Europe and creation of satellite states.			
	• Allied response 1945-7 –USA, Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan.			
	• Soviet control of Satellite state - Cominform and Comecon.			
	• Bizonia – The crisis over Berlin, the blockade and airlift.			
	• Formation of NATO.			
	• Creation of FRG and GDR.			
	• Military developments and beginnings of the arms race to 1955.			
	• Warsaw Pact.			
	• Impact of Soviet rule on Hungary.			
	• Rakosi, de-Stalinisation and optimism.			
	• Nagy's programme of reforms.			
	• Soviet reaction and uprising.			
• Death of Nagy and re-establishment of Soviet Control.				
• International reactions to Hungarian uprising and the USSR response.				

NAME:

GCSE History

PLC Paper 3: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

TOPIC	I can explain...	Red	Amber	Green
1 The Weimar Republic 1918-29	• The setting up of the Republic			
	• the Treaty of Versailles – effects and opposition			
	• Weaknesses in the Constitution			
	• The Freikorps (Free Corps)			
	• Attacks from the left - the Spartacist Rising			
	• Attacks from the right – the Kapp Putsch			
	• The Munich Putsch			
	• The French occupation of the Ruhr			
	• Hyperinflation			
	• Stresemann – policies: Rentenmark, Dawes and Young plans, US loans			
	• Stresemann – diplomatic policies: relations with the USA, Locarno Pact, League of Nations, Kellogg-Briand Pact			
• Changes in society 1924-29 – <i>Standard of living, society, changes in the role of women, work, politics and leisure. Cultural changes.</i>				
2 Hitler and the Rise of the Nazi Party 1919-33	• Hitler’s career from 1919			
	• Setting up and early features of the Nazi Party 1919-23			
	• Aims and role of the SA			
	• Impact of the Munich Putsch on the Nazi Party			
	• Reasons for decline in support for the Nazis 1924-8			
	• Party reorganisation			
	• Mein Kampf			
	• Growth in Nazi party support 1929-32			
	• Effects of unemployment			
	• Failures of the Weimar government to tackle unemployment			
	• Appeal of Hitler and the Nazis			
	• Goebbels and propaganda and the SA			
• Von Papen, von Schleicher and von Hindenburg 1932-3				
3 The Nazi dictatorship 1933-39	• The Reichstag Fire			
	• The Enabling Act			
	• Banning of other parties and trade unions			
	• Threat from Rohm and the SA			
	• Night of the long knives			
	• Death of Hindenburg			
	• Role of Gestapo, SS and concentration camps			
	• Persecution of Catholic and Protestant churches, The Concordat			
	• The Reich church and Pastor Niemoller			
	• Goebbels and the ministry of propaganda			
	• Nazi use of radio, cinema, posters, newspapers, rallies, censorship, sport, culture and the arts			
4 Nazi domestic policies 1933-39	• Aims and policies towards the young – education, and youth movements			
	• Aims and changes in the role of women in the family and employment			
	• Policies to reduce unemployment – labour service, autobahns			
	• Rearmament and invisible unemployment			
	• Changes in the standard of living, especially German workers			
	• The Labour Front, Strength through Joy, Beauty of Labour, & the VW			
	• Racial beliefs and policies			
	• Persecution of minorities - Jews, Slavs, ‘gypsies’, a socials			
	• The Nuremberg Laws			
	• Kristallnacht			