

GCSE AQA History 8145

2025-2026

Year 10	America, 1920-1973: Opportunity and Inequality			Conflict and tension, 1894-1918: The First World War			Britain, Power and the People, c.1170-present
	<p>Part one: American people and the 'Boom'</p> <p>The 'Boom': benefits, advertising and the consumer society; hire purchase; mass production, including Ford and the motor industry; inequalities of wealth; Republican government policies; stock market boom.</p> <p>Social and cultural developments: entertainment, including cinema and jazz; the position of women in society, including flappers.</p> <p>Divided society: organised crime, prohibition and their impact on society; the causes of racial tension,</p>	<p>Part two: Bust – Americans' experiences of the Depression and New Deal</p> <p>American society during the Depression: unemployment; farmers; businessmen; Hoover's responses and unpopularity; Roosevelt's election as president.</p> <p>The effectiveness of the New Deal on different groups in society: successes and limitations including opposition towards the New Deal from Supreme Court, Republicans and Radical politicians; Roosevelt's contribution as president; popular culture.</p>	<p>Part three: Post-war America</p> <p>Post-war American society and economy: consumerism and the causes of prosperity; the American Dream; McCarthyism; popular culture, including Rock and Roll and television.</p> <p>Racial tension and developments in the Civil Rights campaign in the 1950s and 1960s: Segregation laws; Martin Luther King and peaceful protests; Malcolm X and the Black Power Movement; Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.</p> <p>America and the 'Great Society': the social policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson relating</p>	<p>Part one: The causes of the First World War</p> <p>The Alliance System: the Triple Alliance; Franco-Russian Alliance; relations between the 'Entente' powers; the crises in Morocco (1905 and 1911) and the Balkans (1908–1909), and their effects on international relations.</p> <p>Anglo-German rivalry: Britain and challenges to Splendid Isolation; Kaiser Wilhelm's aims in foreign policy, including Weltpolitik; colonial tensions; European rearmament, including the Anglo-German naval race.</p> <p>Outbreak of war: Slav nationalism and relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary; the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo and its consequences; the</p>	<p>Part two: The First World War: stalemate</p> <p>The Schlieffen Plan: the reasons for the plan, its failure, including the Battle of Marne and its contribution to the stalemate.</p> <p>The Western Front: military tactics and technology, including trench warfare; the war of attrition; key battles, including Verdun, the Somme and Passchendaele, the reasons for, the events and significance of these battles.</p> <p>The war on other fronts: Gallipoli and its failure; the events and significance of the war at sea, including Jutland, the U-Boat campaign and convoys.</p>	<p>Part three: Ending the war</p> <p>Changes in the Allied Forces: consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and the withdrawal of Russia on Germany strategy; the reasons for and impact of the entry of the USA into the war.</p> <p>Military developments in 1918 and their contribution to Germany's defeat: the evolution of tactics and technology; Ludendorff the German Spring Offensive; the Allied advance during The Hundred Days.</p> <p>Germany surrenders: impact of the blockade; abdication of the Kaiser; armistice; the contribution of Haig and Foch to Germany's defeat.</p>	<p>Part one: Challenging authority and feudalism</p> <p>Constraints on kingship: the barons' dissatisfaction with King John's rule and its resolution; Magna Carta, its terms and its short and long-term impact.</p> <p>The origins of parliament: issues between King Henry III and his barons; the role of Simon de Montfort; the Provisions of Oxford and the Parliament of 1265 and their short and long-term impact.</p> <p>Medieval revolt and royal authority: the social, economic and political causes of the Peasants' Revolt; actions by rebels and government; impact of the Peasants' Revolt.</p>

	the experiences of immigrants and the impact of immigration; the Ku Klux Klan; the Red Scare and the significance of the Sacco and Vanzetti case.	The impact of the Second World War: America's economic recovery; Lend Lease; exports; social developments, including experiences of African-Americans and women.	to poverty, education and health; the development and impact of feminist movements in the 1960s and early 1970s, including the fight for equal pay; the National Organisation for Women, Roe v Wade (1973), the Supreme Court ruling on equal rights (1972) and opposition to Equal Rights Amendment.	July Crisis; the Schlieffen Plan and Belgium; reasons for the outbreak of hostilities and the escalation of the conflict.			
Year 11	Britain, Power and the People, c.1170-present			Medieval England, the reign of Edward I, 1272-1307			
	Part two: Challenging royal authority Popular uprisings against the Crown: the social, economic, religious and political causes of the Pilgrimage of Grace; the implications for royal authority; Henry VIII and his government's reaction and the impact of the uprising. Divine Right and parliamentary authority: the causes of the English Revolution; the New Model Army	Part three: Reform and reformers The extension of the franchise: radical protest; the Great Reform Act, causes and impact, including further reform; Chartism, causes, actions and impact. Protest and change: campaigning groups and their methods and impact, including the Anti-Slavery movement; the Anti-Corn Law League; factory reformers; social reformers. Workers movements: the development of	Part four: Equality and rights Women's rights: the campaign for women's suffrage, reasons, methods and responses; role of individuals, including the Pankhursts; the reasons for the extension of the franchise and its impact; progress towards equality in the second half of the 20th century. Workers' rights: the General Strike (1926), actions, reactions and impact; trade union reform in the late 20th century.	Part one: Government, the rights of King and people Henry III's legacy: the relationship between Edward and his father, Henry III; the problems faced on Edward I's accession; relations with the nobility; Edward I's character as a king. Development of government, rights and justice: the Hundred Rolls; Robert Burnell; Statutes of Westminster; Statutes of Mortmain; 'Quo Warranto' Inquiries; parliaments; 'The Model Parliament' (1295).	Part two: Life in Medieval England Trade, towns and villages: agriculture and the wool trade; royal finance and taxation; wool tax; Statute of Merchants; Italian bankers; re-coinage; expulsion of the Jews in 1290. Education and learning: the medieval Church, universities, Roger Bacon, Duns Scotus. The development of the legal system: laws; courts; trials; crimes; criminals and punishments; Statute of Gloucester, 1278; Winchester, 1285.	Part three: Edward I's military campaigns in Wales and Scotland Medieval warfare, tactics and technology: siege warfare, battlefield use of cavalry, infantry, weapons and armour. The invasion and colonisation of Wales: Edward's Welsh Wars in 1277 and 1282-1283; Statute of Rhuddlan; castle building; costs and consequences. The relations with Scotland: 'the Great Cause'; issue of Scottish succession, Balliol and Bruce; Scottish campaigns; William Wallace and the First War of Scottish Independence from 1297 to	Part four: The historic environment of Medieval England Students will be examined on a specific site in depth. This site will be as specified and will be changed annually. The site will relate to the content of the rest of this depth study. It is intended that study of different historic environments will enrich students' understanding of Medieval England during the reign of Edward I. In 2026 the site will be Caernarfon Castle.

	<p>and the development of political radicalism during the Civil War era; the short and long term impact of the English Revolution, including the significance of trial and execution of Charles I and Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth.</p> <p>Royal authority and the right to representation: the causes of the American Revolution including the relationship between the government and people; impact and significance of the American Revolution.</p>	<p>trade unionism and its impact, including Grand National Consolidation Trades Union (GNCTU), Tolpuddle Martyrs, New Model Unions and new unionism, including the match girls' and dockers' strikes.</p>	<p>Minority rights: the development of multi-racial society since the Second World War; discrimination, protest and reform; the Brixton Riots, their impact, including the Scarman Report.</p>			<p>the death of Edward I; the reputation of Edward I as 'Hammer of the Scots'.</p>	
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