

Paper One- Understanding the Modern World

Topic: Conflict and Tension 1918-1939

Part One: Peacemaking			
The armistice: aims of the peacemakers; Wilson and the Fourteen Points; Clemenceau and Lloyd George; the extent to which they achieved their aims.			
The Versailles Settlement: Diktat; territorial changes; military restrictions; war guilt and reparations.			
Impact of the treaty and wider settlement: reactions of the Allies; German objections; strengths and weaknesses of the settlement, including the problems faced by new states.			
Part Two: The League of Nations and International Peace			
The League of Nations: its formation and covenant; organisation; membership and how it changed; the powers of the League; the work of the League's agencies; the contribution of the League to peace in the 1920s, including the successes and failures of the League, such as the Aland Islands, Upper Silesia, Vilna, Corfu and Bulgaria.			
Diplomacy outside the League: Locarno treaties and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.			
The collapse of the League: the effects of the Depression; the Manchurian and Abyssinian crises and their consequences; the failure of the League to avert war in 1939.			
Part Three: The Origins and Outbreak of the Second World War			
The development of tension: Hitler's aims and Allied reactions; the Dollfuss Affair; the Saar; German rearmament, including conscription; the Stresa Front; Anglo-German Naval Agreement.			
Escalation of tension: remilitarisation of the Rhineland; Mussolini, the Axis and the Anti-Comintern Pact; Anschluss; reasons for and against the policy of appeasement; the Sudeten Crisis and Munich; the ending of appeasement.			
The outbreak of war: the occupation of Czechoslovakia; the role of the USSR and the Nazi-Soviet Pact; the invasion of Poland and outbreak of war, September 1939; responsibility for the outbreak of war, including that of key individuals: Hitler, Stalin and Chamberlain.			

Topic: America 1920-1973

Part One: American people and the boom			
Causes of the boom: isolationism, Republican policies, credit, stock market, industries that boomed, Henry Ford and car industry, entertainment impact and advertising			
Losers of the boom: agriculture, 'old' industries, immigrants			

Changing role of women: flappers, rural and urban America,			
Causes and consequences of prohibition: Anti-saloon league, religious reasons, neglect, patriotic reasons speakeasies, moonshine, bootlegging, gangsters and corruption			
The experience of specific racial groups: African Americans, immigration laws to restrict immigrants, the Red Scare, Sacco and Vanzetti			
Part Two: American experiences of the Depression			
Causes and effects of the Wall Street Crash: Speculation, 'buying on the margin' Hooverville's, the Bonus Marches, lack of help from Hoover			
The 1932 Presidential election: Unpopularity of Hoover, Popularity of Roosevelt,			
The New Deal: Alphabet Agencies, successes and failures of the New Deal, opposition to the New Deal, popular culture during the 1930s			
WWII on America: Impact on economy, Cash and Carry and Lend-Lease campaign, Pearl Harbour and military involvement, Black Americans and women experiences during WWII			
Part Three: Post-war America			
Economic changes during 1950s: American Dream, post-war American society, post-war American culture,			
McCarthyism: Hollywood 10, fear of communism during the 1950s			
Civil Rights Movement during the 1950s: Montgomery Bus Boycott, Little Rock, Brown vs Brown board of education			
Civil Rights Movement during the 1960s: MLK, Malcom X and Black Power, sit-ins, freedom rides, civil rights laws passes			
The Great Society: President Kennedy and Johnson's 'new frontier'			
Feminist Movement during 1960s: Women's Liberation, NOW, Roe vs Wade			

Paper Two- Shaping the Nation

Topic: Health and the People 1000c-Present Day

Part One: Medicine Stands Still			
Medieval medicine: approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness.			
Medical progress: the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment; hospitals; the nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery; surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques.			
Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries; the Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention.			
Part Two: The Beginnings of Change			
The impact of the Renaissance on Britain: challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery; the work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey; opposition to change.			
Dealing with disease: traditional and new methods of treatments; quackery; methods of treating disease; plague; the growth of hospitals; changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians; the work of John Hunter.			
Prevention of disease: inoculation; Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change.			
Part Three: A Revolution in Medicine			
The development of Germ Theory and its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain: the importance of Pasteur, Robert Koch and microbe hunting; Pasteur and vaccination; Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets; everyday medical treatments and remedies.			
A revolution in surgery: anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform; antiseptics, including Lister and carbolic acid; surgical procedures; aseptic surgery.			
Improvements in public health: public health problems in industrial Britain; cholera epidemics; the role of public health reformers; local and national government involvement in public health improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts.			
Part Four: Modern Medicine			
Modern treatment of disease: the development of the pharmaceutical industry; penicillin, its discovery by Fleming, its development; new diseases and treatments, antibiotic resistance; alternative treatments.			
The impact of war and technology on surgery: plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays; transplant surgery; modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery.			

Modern public health: the importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War; the Liberal social reforms; the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing; the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State; creation and development of the National Health Service; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.			
Topic: Norman England c1066-c1100			
Part One: The Normans: Conquest and Control			
Causes of Norman Conquest, including the death of Edward the Confessor, the claimants and claims.			
Military aspects: Battle of Stamford Bridge; Battle of Hastings; Anglo-Saxon and Norman tactics; military innovations, including cavalry and castles.			
Establishing and maintaining control: the Harrying of the North; revolts, 1067-1075; King William's leadership and government; William II and his inheritance.			
Part Two: Life under the Normans			
Feudalism and government: roles, rights, and responsibilities; landholding and lordship; land distribution; patronage; Anglo-Saxon and Norman government systems; the Anglo-Saxon and Norman aristocracies and societies; military service; justice and the legal system such as ordeals, 'murdrum'; inheritance; the Domesday Book.			
Economic and social changes and their consequences: Anglo-Saxon and Norman life, including towns, villages, buildings, work, food, roles and seasonal life; Forest law.			
Part Three: The Norman Church and Monasticism			
The Church: the Anglo-Saxon Church before 1066; Archbishop Lanfranc and reform of the English Church, including the building of churches and cathedrals; Church organisation and courts; Churchstate relations; William II and the Church; the wealth of the Church; relations with the Papacy; the Investiture Controversy.			
Monasticism: the Norman reforms, including the building of abbeys and monasteries; monastic life; learning; schools and education; Latin usage and the vernacular.			
Part Four: The Historic Environment of Norman England			
Battle of Hastings			