

Year 13 History Mock Revision

Exams you will be sitting are:

Paper 1F: In search of the American Dream: the USA, c1917-96

Paper 2F2: South Africa, 1948-94: from apartheid state to 'rainbow nation'

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774-1923

Exam skills for each paper:

Success criteria

Paper 1 F

Q1: A 20 mark essay, with a choice of two essays, you must only pick 1.

Q2: A 20 mark essay, with a choice of two essays, you must only pick 1.

Discuss a minimum of 3 criteria/ events in each essay, drawing links between them.

Answer the question at the end of every paragraph.

Give a conclusion prioritising the most important to answer the question. Last chance to link here.

Q3: Interpretations essay- study two sources and use your own knowledge to develop the study and understanding of each interpretation. Focus on the question and consider if the Historical interpretations are valid based on your own knowledge.

Paper 2F

Q1: A 20 mark essay, with a choice of two essays, you must only pick 1. It asks you how useful are the sources in investigating an event. You should consider their Nature, Origin and Content of the source and do they agree with your own contextual knowledge? You must say how useful/valuable the two sources are as a set not individually.

Q2: A 20 mark essay, with a choice of two essays, you must only pick 1.

Option 36.2

Q1: A 20 mark essay, with a choice of two essays, you must only pick 1. It asks you how useful is **ONE** source in investigating an event. You should consider its Context, Nature, Origin and Content of the source and do they agree with your own contextual knowledge? You must say to what degree of certainty is the source valuable.

Q2: A 20 mark essay, with a choice of two essays, you must only pick 1.

Checklist America

- A changing presidency: the rise and decline of Republicanism to 1933; the influence of Roosevelt; changing styles of presidential leadership, 1945–72; a decline in confidence, 1968–80.
- Influences on the political landscape: from rugged individualism to New Deal ideas in the 1920s and 30s; the Red Scares and anti-communism, 1917–80; liberalism, counter-culture and the conservative reaction, c1960–80.
- The impact of war on domestic politics: the reasons for a return to 'normalcy' and a commitment to isolationism, 1917–41; US emergence as a Cold War superpower from 1941; the impact of involvement in Korea and Vietnam.

2 The quest for civil rights, 1917–80

- Black American civil rights, c1917–55: life in the South and the impact of northern migration, 1917–32; the impact of the New Deal, the Second World War and the Truman presidency; from legal challenge to direct action, 1917–55.
- Black American civil rights, c1955–80: changing patterns and approaches, 1955–68, including southern-based campaigning, the emergence of Black Power and King's northern strategy; the impact of civil rights legislation: achievements and limits to success, 1955–80.
- The search for minority rights, 1960–80: the reasons for, and nature of, Native American and hispanic American campaigns; the emergence of the gay rights movement; achievements, and limits to success, of minority

3 Society and culture in change, 1917–80

- The changing position of women, 1917–80: impact of the Roaring Twenties, Great Depression and New Deal on women; impact of the Second World War and suburban life, 1941–60; emergence of the women's liberation movement, its achievements and limits to advancement, 1961–80.
- The impact of immigration, 1917–80: the nature of, and response to, immigration in the 1920s; the impact on urban life, 1919–41; the impact of the Second World War, government policy and its consequences, 1941–80.
- The influence of popular culture and news media: the social impact of cinema, popular music and radio, 1917–45; the social impact of television from the 1950s; the influence of broadcast news, 1920–80.

4 The changing quality of life, 1917–80

- The economic environment: boom, bust and recovery, 1917–41; the impact of the Second World War, post-war affluence and growth, 1941–69; the challenges of the 1970s.
- Changing living standards: fluctuations in the standard of living, 1917–41; the impact of the Second World War and the growth of a consumer society, 1941–60; the impact of antipoverty policies and economic divisions, 1961–80.
- Leisure and travel: the reasons for, and the impact of, increased leisure time, 1917–80; the growth of spectator sports; the development, and influence, of a car-owning culture and improved air travel.

What impact did the Reagan presidency (1981–89) have on the USA in the years 1981–96?

- The effect of Reagan's economic policies.
- The extent to which 'big government' was reduced.
- The nature and extent of social change.
- The extent to which the presidency and US politics were revitalised.

Checklist Africa

1 The response to apartheid, c1948–59

- Life in South Africa c1948: race, segregation and discrimination; urbanisation and industrialisation, including township life; rural society; Afrikaner culture and politics; the influence of Britain.
- Reasons for the National Party victory 1948, including the impact of the Second World War, the growth of Afrikaner nationalism, and international pressures for change.
- Codifying and implementing apartheid, 1948–59: strengthening the National Party; apartheid laws; pass laws and education; the Tomlinson Report and Bantustans; political suppression and the Treason Trial.
- African nationalism, 1948–59: political opposition in 1948; the revival of the African National Congress (ANC); the Youth League and the Defiance Campaign; rural resistance; the Freedom Charter; the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).

2 Radicalisation of resistance and the consolidation of National Party power, 1960–68

- Resistance to apartheid and government reaction, 1960–61: peaceful protest; the Sharpeville Massacre and its significance; the banning of political parties and the state of emergency.
- Creating a republic, 1960–61: Verwoerd's aims; the significance of Macmillan's 'wind of change' speech; a republic established, 1960–61; leaving the Commonwealth.
- African nationalist radicalisation, 1961–68: moves to armed struggle; the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe; the PAC and Poqo; the Rivonia Trial and significance for Nelson Mandela; the impact of exile and imprisonment on the ANC and PAC.
- Strengthening 'separate development', 1961–68: economic recovery, including international investment; developing the Bantustans; diplomatic ties; Vorster's use of police powers and defence forces.

3 Redefining resistance and challenges to National Party power, 1968–83

- Black Consciousness and the Soweto uprising: Steve Biko and the South African Students' Organisation (SASO); the mobilisation of school children; the Soweto Uprising, its significance and suppression; the impact of the death of Steve Biko 1977.
- The ANC re-strengthened: decline in the early 70s; internal reorganisation and external legitimacy; the role of Oliver Tambo; the global anti-apartheid movement.
- Domestic challenges to National Party power, 1974–83, including political unrest, problems in the Bantustans, National Party division and scandal, economic pressures and the cost of defence commitments.
- External pressures on National Party power, 1974–83, including political change in southern Africa, international condemnation and calls for economic sanctions, cultural and sporting boycotts.

4 The end of apartheid and the creation of the 'rainbow nation', 1984–94

- Revolt in the townships, 1984–87: the United Democratic Front and grassroots organisation; protest strategies; communal and government violence; government suppression.
- Reasons for Botha's decision to negotiate, 1985–89, including the failure of Botha's 'total strategy', economic problems and the impact of international isolation, the effect of the state of emergency.
- Negotiation and compromise, 1989–91: de Klerk's new course; the significance of Mandela's release; the unbanning of political parties; the impact of unrest and violence; the dismantling of apartheid; CODESA 1991.
- A new political settlement, 1992–94: CODESA negotiations; nationalist divisions and communal violence; constitutional agreement and elections; the Government of National Unity; international recognition.

Checklist Ireland

Irish nationalism: from agitation to civil war

- Agitation and rebellion, c1774–c1870: the demands of the Irish Volunteers and the United Irishmen (key development: the constitution of 1782 and the rebellion of 1798); the role of Daniel O’Connell and the Repeal Association; the Tithe Wars; the impact of Young Ireland and of the Irish Republican brotherhood (key developments: the 1848 rebellion and the 1867 Fenian Rising and executions).
- The campaign for Home Rule, c1870–1910: the role of Isaac Butt and the Home Rule League; the role of Charles Stewart Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary Party. Towards civil war, 1910–23: Edward Carson and the UVF (key developments: the Ulster Covenant, the Curragh incident); changing attitudes and nationalist responses (key developments: the Easter Rising, the War of independence/Anglo-Irish war, civil war and partition).

2 British reaction: from resistance to acceptance

- Evolving government policies c1774–1922: reasons for changing approaches to the government of Ireland (key developments: the Act of Union 1801, increasing the Maynooth Grant 1845, the Irish Coercion Act 1881, Gladstone’s conversion to Home Rule 1885; the Home Rule bill of 1914, the Irish Free State Constitution Act 1922).
- Changing attitudes of British politicians to agitation and rebellion in Ireland c1774–1922; the significance of Pitt the Younger, Gladstone, Asquith and Lloyd George.

1 Towards emancipation, 1774–1830

- The significance of the Penal Laws and reasons why they were amended in Catholic Relief Acts, 1774–93.
- Daniel O’Connell and impact of the Catholic Board 1811 and the Catholic Association 1823; the County Clare elections, 1828 and 1829; the passage of the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 through parliament and its impact.
- The significance of the campaign in the Irish parliament to remove restrictions on Irish trade, 1778–82; the impact of the removal of the restrictions on the Irish economy.

2 Industrialisation in Ulster, 1825–55

- The importance of the textile industry in Ulster; the decline of the woollen and cotton industries; the impact of railways and mechanisation on the linen industry.
- The development of shipbuilding; the importance of the Charles Connell and Sons and the Thompson and Kirwan yards; the work of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners.
- The roles of Robert Hickson and Andrew Mulholland in the industrialisation of Ulster; its impact on working and living conditions; the Belfast cholera epidemic, 1848; discrepancies between Catholics and Protestants in employment.

3 The Irish Famine, 1843–51

- The role of absentee landlords, middlemen, landholdings, monoculture and blight; impact of famine on populace.
- The impact of government response to the Famine; Peel’s response; Russell’s response; the Irish Poor Law Extension Act 1847; the problem of export of food from Ireland; the roles of Charles Edward Trevelyan and John Mitchel.
- Social and economic impacts of depopulation; migration and emigration; consolidation of land holdings and importance of the Encumbered Estates Act 1849.

4 The Irish land issue, 1870–82

- The significance of the Dublin Land Conference 1870; the reasons for the Land Act 1870 and its significance.
- The impact of the ‘long depression’ on Irish agriculture, the problem of tenancies, evictions and rent strikes.
- The roles of Michael Davitt, William Edward Forster and Charles Stewart Parnell during the Land Wars; the impact of the Irish Land League; the Land Act 1881, reaction in Ireland and the Kilmainham Treaty 1882.

5 Improving working and living conditions: trades union militancy in Ireland, 1907–14

- Working and living conditions for unskilled urban workers; the significance of the founding of the National Union of Dock Labourers 1907, and the ITGWU 1909; the roles of Jim Larkin, James Connolly and William Martin Murphy.
- Events and significance of the Dublin general strike 1913–14; the lock-out and implications for workers and employers. • The role of British trade unions in the attempts to unionise workers in Ireland and in the Dublin general strike.

- Britain Transformed 1918-1997
- Paper 2H.2: The USA, 1955-92: Conformity and Challenge.

Exam skills for each paper:

Britain Transformed

Q1: A 20 mark essay, with a choice of two essays, you must only pick 1.

Q2: A 20 mark essay, with a choice of two essays, you must only pick 1.

The USA, 1955-92: Conformity and Challenge.

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Q2: A 20 mark essay, with a choice of two essays, you must only pick 1.

Success criteria

Discuss a minimum of 3 criteria/ events in each essay, drawing links between them.

Answer the question at the end of every paragraph.

Give a conclusion prioritising the most important to answer the question. Last chance to link here.

Britain Checklist

<u>Topic 1.1</u>	<u>Review 1</u>
Changing Part Fortunes of Liberals, Labour and Conservatives. Why did these changes take place?	
The National Government	
World War II and Democracy	
The Post War Consensus.	
How did the governments between 1918-1979 deal with economic changes?	
Boom, crisis and recover 1918-31.	
The Great Depression and its response.	
Response to World War II.	
Butskellism and Stagflation- How were Labour and Conservative parties similar?	
How effectively did the government respond to changes in the work place?	
Industrial change and changing industrial relations 1918-79	
Changing working conditions white collar, blue collar and women.	
Industrial boiling points 1972-1979. The strikes.	

Extent and nature of Welfare provided 1918-39.	
Impact of World War II on Labour	
Beveridge report- how far did Labour deliver its recommendations?	
Challenges to state welfare and reasons for them	
The NHS why was it created in 1948?	
Health provision 1918-45: A lack of change and the impact of World War II	
Creation and impact of the NHS 1945-79	
Medical advances 1945-79	
Education and widening Opportunities: Early 20th century education in gender and class.	
Educational Policy 1918-43	
The Butler Act and Crosland Circular	
Growth and impact of University education 1918-79	
Impact of Robbins Report	

America Checklist

Students should refer to their class notes and reading lists with which they have already been provided. Focus should be on The Civil Rights Movement and Kennedy's New Frontier.

Students will need to use both source analysis skills and argument formation answers in this exam. For further development they should also refer to:

Hugh Brogan, <i>The Penguin History of the USA</i> (Penguin, 1999)	Academic
Clayborne Carson (editor), <i>The Eyes on the Prize - Civil Rights Reader: Documents, Speeches and Firsthand Accounts from the Black Freedom Fighters, 1954-1990</i> (Prentice-Hall, 1992)	Academic
Core Textbook: <i>Democracies in Change: Britain and the USA in the 20th Century</i> (Pearson)	Textbook

	Review 1		
	R	A	G
Introduction and background content	Red	Yellow	Green
Life in Post War USA: The American Dream	Red	Yellow	Green
Life in Post War USA: Role of Women	Red	Yellow	Green
Life in Post War USA: Suburbia	Red	Yellow	Green
Life in Post War USA: Economy	Red	Yellow	Green
Life in Post War USA: Political structure	Red	Yellow	Green
Life in Post War USA: Consumerism and Advertising	Red	Yellow	Green
Life in Post War USA: Teenager and Popular Culture (Music)	Red	Yellow	Green
How Far was there social and economic change in the 1950s?	Red	Yellow	Green
Life in Post War USA: Civil Rights Campaign (Pro Campaign)	Red	Yellow	Green
Life in Post War USA: Ku Klux Klan and Jim Crow Laws (Against)	Red	Yellow	Green
Life in Post War USA: Kennedy's New Frontier	Red	Yellow	Green
Life in Post War USA: Environmental and Global Welfare (peace Corps)	Red	Yellow	Green
Life in Post War USA: Space Programme.	Red	Yellow	Green
Kennedy: How Successful was he as President?	Red	Yellow	Green
Kennedy's Assassination: Events and Effects	Red	Yellow	Green
Civil Rights Change in Tactics: - Militant Actions	Red	Yellow	Green
Civil Rights Change in Tactics: Martin Luther King	Red	Yellow	Green
Civil Rights Change in Tactics: Hispanic Campaign	Red	Yellow	Green
Student Protests	Red	Yellow	Green
Vietnam War: Overview	Red	Yellow	Green
Vietnam War: Reaction and impact	Red	Yellow	Green
Sexual Freedoms: Women	Red	Yellow	Green
Sexual Freedoms: LGBT	Red	Yellow	Green
Changing nature of 'All American Family'	Red	Yellow	Green
Lyndon Baines Johnson's 'Great Society': Aims	Red	Yellow	Green
Civil Rights Progress: Workers	Red	Yellow	Green
Civil Rights Progress: LGBT	Red	Yellow	Green
Civil Rights Progress: Native and Black Americans	Red	Yellow	Green