



UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

Revision Checklist for IGCSE History 0470

A Guide for Students

How to use this guide

The guide describes what you need to know about your IGCSE History examination. It will help you to plan your revision programme for the examination and will explain what the examiners are looking for in the answers you write. It can also be used to help you to revise by using the tick boxes in Section 3, 'What you should be able to' to check what you know and which topic areas of History you have covered.

The guide contains the following sections:

Section 1 - How will you be tested?

This section will give you information on the different examination papers that are available.

Section 2 - What will you be tested on?

This section describes the areas of knowledge, understanding and skills that the examiners will test you on.

Section 3 - What you should know

This shows the syllabus content in a simple way so that you can check:

- which topics you need to know
- details about each topic in the syllabus
- how much of the syllabus you have covered

Section 4: Appendices

This section covers other things you need to know such as:

- useful web sites
- important command words that Examiners use in the examination Papers

Not all the information will be relevant to you. You will have to select what you need to cover in Sections (1) and (3) by finding out from your teacher whether you are doing Coursework or the alternative Paper to coursework.

Section 1 - How will you be tested?

1.1 About the examinations you will take

You will sit **three** Papers: i.e. Paper 1 and Paper 2, and **either** Paper 3 (coursework) **or** Paper 4 (alternative to coursework).

Your teacher will be able to tell you whether you are doing coursework (Paper 3) or taking Paper 4.

If you are doing coursework, you will complete two assignments and just take Paper 1 and Paper 2 in the examination. However, if you are **not** doing coursework, you will take three Papers in the examination, i.e. Paper 1, Paper 2 and Paper 4.

1.2 About the written Papers

The table below gives you information about the written Papers

<i>Paper number</i>	<i>How long and how many marks?</i>	<i>What's in the paper?</i>	<i>What's the % of the total marks?</i>
Paper 1	2 hours (60 marks)	You must answer a total of three questions, two from Section A and one from Section B.	40%
Paper 2	2 hours (50 marks)	You must answer all of the questions from either the Nineteenth or Twentieth Century option.	33%

Here is some more detail about each of the Papers:

(i) Paper 1

You have to answer three of the questions available, so take your time to choose your questions carefully at the start of the examination.
There will be two Sections – A and B.

Section A (Core Content) will contain eight questions, four on the 19th century Core and four on the 20th century Core. You must answer any two questions.

Section B (Depth Studies) will contain two questions on each of the Depth Studies. You must answer one question.

[Note: three questions will be set on Depth Study E, Southern Africa].

Each question on Paper 1 will have three parts and will be based on stimulus material which will help your understanding of the questions but you do not have to use the source in your answer. The stimulus material may be a photograph, cartoon, written information, sketch map, diagram, graph table of information etc.

You will be tested on your understanding of both the Core Content and Depth Study by showing in your answer the selection of relevant knowledge and your ability to write your response in an appropriate manner.

(ii) Paper 2

This paper will have two options: a 19th-century topic and a 20th-century topic. Candidates answer the questions on **one** option.

The topics will be prescribed by the Examination Board (CIE) each year and will be taken from the Core Content. Each option will include a collection of source material relating to the prescribed topic, and a series of questions based on the material.

For the examination in **2009** the topics will be:

19th century core: The modernisation of Japan (May/June examination) **OR**
The causes of the First World War (November examination)

20th century core: German involvement in the Spanish Civil War (May/June 2009 examination)
OR the decline and collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe (November 2009 examination)

1.3 About the coursework/alternative written paper

The remaining examinations for IGCSE History are either in the form of coursework or another written paper, Paper 3 (two coursework assignments written in your own time) or the alternative to coursework, Paper 4, which tests the same skills and knowledge as Papers 1 and 2 in a timed written examination. Your teacher will be able to tell you which Paper you will be entered for.

Paper number	How long and how many marks?	What's involved?	What's the % of the total marks
Paper 3	No fixed time (40 marks)	You will complete two coursework assignments of about 1500 words in total. Your teacher will design each assignment which will be based on any one or two of the Depth Studies you have been taught.	27% (you do either Paper 3 or Paper 4)
Paper 4	1 hour (40 marks)	You will answer one question only based upon one of the Depth Studies you have been taught.	27% (you do either Paper 3 or Paper 4)

Here is some more detail about these Papers:

(i) Paper 3 (coursework)

You will carry out two assignments during your History course, which will be assessed by your teacher. One piece of work must target Objectives 1/2, and the other must target Objective 3 (see Section 2 below). Each assignment will be worth up to 20 marks.

(ii) Paper 4 (alternative to coursework Paper)

In this written paper you will answer one question on one of the Depth Studies. Each question has a part (a) and a part (b). Questions set in part (a) are designed to test your ability to use source evaluation as in Paper 2 and questions set in part (b) are based on your ability to recall knowledge of the subject content being questioned as in Paper 1.

Section 2 - What will you be tested on?

The examiners take account of the following skill areas in your examination Papers:

- knowledge (what you remember, select and use)
- understanding of some key concepts
- evaluation of sources

These skills are called assessment objectives. They are explained in the table below. Your teacher will be able to give you more information about how each of these is tested in the examination Papers.

Assessment objective	What the objective means	What you need to be able to do
1: Recall of Knowledge	Remembering and selecting relevant facts and applying these appropriately in your answers	recall, select, organise and deploy knowledge of the syllabus content
2: Understanding historical concepts	Demonstrating an understanding of key historical ideas and the reasons why people made decisions in the past	demonstrate an understanding of: (a) change and continuity, cause and consequence, similarity and difference; (b) the motives, emotions, intentions and beliefs of people in the past.
3: Evaluation of sources	Understanding and assessing the meaning of sources and using them as evidence of how people in the past made judgements and acted the way they did.	comprehend, interpret, evaluate and use a range of sources as evidence in their historical context.

Section 3 - What you need to know

The tables below describe the topics you may be tested on in the examination. It is arranged in two Options (19th and 20th Century) and eight Depth Studies with several topic areas within each Option or Depth Study. Each topic area is divided up into sections, which contain the detail that you need to know.

How to use the tables

You can use the tables throughout your course to check the topic areas you have covered. You can also use it as a revision aid. When you think you have a good knowledge of a topic, you can tick the appropriate box in the checklist column.

Test yourself as follows:

- cover up the details with a piece of paper
- try to remember the details using the prompts
- when you have remembered the details correctly, put a tick in the appropriate box. If you use a pencil to tick the boxes, you can retest yourself whenever you want by simply rubbing out the ticks. If you are using the table as a checklist of which topics you have covered, you can put a tick in the topic column next to the appropriate point.

The column headed 'Comments' can be used to:

- add further information about the details for each bullet point
- note relevant page numbers from your text book
- add learning aids e.g. BIG THREE AT VERSAILLES (Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Wilson), ENABLING ACT (summary of details)
- highlight areas of difficulty/ things which you need to ask your teacher about.

Option A: 19th century, The Development of Modern Nation States, 1848-1914				
1.1 Were the Revolutions of 1848 important?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	Why were there so many revolutions in 1848?	Describe the nature of revolutions in 1848 and the influence of liberalism and nationalism. Describe the causes and events of revolutions in France, Italy, Germany and the Austrian Empire.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Did the revolutions have anything in common?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did most of the revolutions fail?	Describe the reasons for the failure of the revolutions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Did the revolutions change anything?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.2 How was Italy unified?	Why was Italy not unified in 1848-1850?	Describe Austrian influence over Italy, Italian nationalism and the role of Mazzini.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How important was Garibaldi's contribution to unifying Italy?	Describe the work of Garibaldi and the invasion of Sicily and Naples and the creation of the Kingdom of Italy and the completion of unification by 1870.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Did Cavour help or hinder the unification of Italy?	Outline the events of 1848-9 and the work of Victor Emmanuel II and Cavour, Plombieres and the war with Austria in 1859.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How important for other European countries were moves towards Italian unification?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Option A: 19th century, The Development of Modern Nation States, 1848-1914				
1.3 How was Germany unified?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	Why was Germany not unified in 1848-50?	Describe the nature of German nationalism, the work of the Zollverein, the 1848 revolution in Prussia and the setting up and eventual failure of the Frankfurt Parliament. Outline the re-establishment of Austrian influence in Germany by 1850.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How did Bismarck bring about Austria's defeat of 1866?	Describe the work of Bismarck as Prussian Minister-President, his foreign policy to 1871 including Schleswig-Holstein, the Austro-Prussian War and its consequences.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How did Bismarck bring about France's defeat of 1870?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far was Bismarck responsible for the unification of Germany?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Option A: 19th century, The Development of Modern Nation States, 1848-1914				
1.4 Why was there a civil war in the United States?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	How far did slavery cause the Civil War?	Describe the causes and consequences of the American Civil War, 1820-77: differences between North and South; slavery, slave states and free states; abolitionism; the 1860 election and secession of the Southern states;	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What was the significance of Lincoln's election as President?	Describe the reasons for the North's victory, the role of Lincoln; reconstruction. (Coverage of the events of the war is not required except insofar as they help to explain the North's victory.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why was the North able to win the war?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Did the war change anything?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.5 How effectively had Japan modernised itself by 1914?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What was the impact of Perry's missions on Japan?	Describe Perry's missions and the unequal treaties. Japan's relations with her neighbours to 1914.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did the Meiji Restoration occur?	Describe the Meiji Restoration and modernisation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How westernised was Japan by 1914?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Was Japan a Great Power by 1914?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Option A: 19th century, The Development of Modern Nation States, 1848-1914

1.6 What caused the First World War?	Did the Alliance System make war more likely or less likely?	Describe the origins of the First World War, 1890-1914 and the Alliance System	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far did colonial problems create tensions between the Great Powers?	Outline the colonial rivalries that existed at the time	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why were problems in the Balkans so difficult for the Great Powers to solve?	Outline the developments in the Balkans between 1890 and 1914 which led to tension in the area	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How did the assassination of Franz Ferdinand lead to war?	Describe the crisis of June-July 1914 and the outbreak of war.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Option B: The 20th century, International Relations since 1919				
1.1 Were the Peace Treaties of 1919-23 fair?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What were the motives and aims of the Big Three at Versailles?	Describe the peace treaties of 1919-23: the roles of individuals such as Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George in the peacemaking process	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did all the victors not get everything they wanted?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What was the impact of the peace treaty on Germany up to 1923?	Describe the impact of the treaties on the defeated countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Could the treaties be justified at the time?	Describe contemporary opinions about the treaties.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Option B: The 20th century, International Relations since 1919				
1.2 To what extent was the League of Nations a success?	Topic outline	<i>You should be able to:</i>	Checklist	Comments
	How successful was the League in the 1920s?	Describe the strengths and weaknesses of the League of Nations, including its structure and organisation, successes and failures in peacekeeping during the 1920s	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far did weaknesses in the League's organisation make failure inevitable?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far did the Depression make the work of the League more difficult?	Describe the impact of the World Depression on the work of the League after 1929	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How successful was the League in the 1930s?	Describe the failures of the League in the 1930s, including Manchuria and Abyssinia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Option B: The 20th century, International Relations since 1919				
1.3 Why had international peace collapsed by 1939?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What were the long-term consequences of the peace treaties of 1919-23?	Describe the collapse of international order in the 1930s: the increasing militarism of Germany, Italy and Japan;	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What were the consequences of the failures of the League in the 1930s?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far was Hitler's foreign policy to blame for the outbreak of war in 1939?	Describe Hitler's foreign policy to 1939: the Saar, remilitarisation of the Rhineland, Anschluss with Austria, appeasement, crises over Czechoslovakia and Poland, the outbreak of war.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Was the policy of appeasement justified?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How important was the Nazi-Soviet Pact?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did Britain and France declare war on Germany in September 1939?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Option B: The 20th century, International Relations since 1919

1.4 Who was to blame for the Cold War?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	Why did the USA-USSR alliance begin to break down in 1945?	Describe the origins of the Cold War: the 1945 summit conferences and the breakdown of the USA-USSR alliance in 1945-6;	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How had the USSR gained control of Eastern Europe by 1948?	Describe Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe to 1948, and American reactions to it	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How did the USA react to Soviet expansionism?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What were the consequences of the Berlin Blockade?	Describe the occupation of Germany and the Berlin Blockade.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Who was the more to blame for starting the Cold War, the USA or the USSR?	All the above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Option B: The 20th century, International Relations since 1919				
1.5 How effectively did the USA contain the spread of Communism?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	America and events in Cuba, 1959-62 and Vietnam.	Describe events of the Cold War: case studies of American reactions to the Cuban revolution, including the missile crisis and its aftermath. Describe American involvement in the Vietnam War.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.6 How secure was the USSR's control over Eastern Europe, 1948-c.1989?	Why was there opposition to Soviet control in Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968, and how did the USSR react to this opposition?	Describe Soviet power in Eastern Europe: resistance to Soviet power in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How similar were events in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why was the Berlin Wall built in 1961?	Describe the background to the building of the Berlin Wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What was the significance of 'Solidarity' in Poland for the decline of Soviet influence in Eastern Europe?	Describe the 'Solidarity' Movement in Poland	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	How far was Gorbachev personally responsible for the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe?	Describe the work of Gorbachev and the collapse of the Soviet Empire.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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Option B: The 20th century, International Relations since 1919

1.7 How effective has the United Nations Organisation been?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What are the functions of the UNO?	Describe the aims of the UNO, the organisation of the UNO, its agencies and their work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far has the organisation of the UNO hindered its effectiveness?	Describe the implications of the growth of membership: admission of developing nations and China.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Case studies of the UNO in action: the Korean War and the Congo.	Describe the work of the UNO in Korea (1950-3) and in the Congo (1960-3).	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study A: Germany, 1918-45				
1.1 Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	How did Germany emerge from defeat at the end of the First World War?	Describe the Revolution of 1918 and the establishment of the Republic.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the Republic?	Describe the Versailles settlement and German reactions to it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	To what extent did the Republic recover after 1923?	Describe the Weimar constitution, main political divisions and the role of the army. Describe the political disorder, 1919-23; economic crises and hyper-inflation and the occupation of the Ruhr.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What were the achievements of the Weimar period?	Describe the achievements of the Stresemann era and the cultural achievements of the Weimar period.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study A: Germany, 1918-45				
1.2 Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What did the Nazi Party stand for in the 1920s?	Describe the early years of the Nazi Party: Nazi ideas and methods, the Munich Putsch, the roles of Hitler and other Nazi leaders.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did the Nazis have little success before 1930?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor by 1933?	Describe the impact of the Depression on Germany: political, economic and social crisis of 1930-3, reasons for the Nazis' rise to power,	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How did Hitler consolidate his power in 1933-4?	Describe how Hitler takes power, the Reichstag Fire and the election of 1933.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study A: Germany, 1918-45				
1.3 (a) The Nazi regime: how effectively did the Nazis control Germany, 1933-45?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	How much opposition was there to the Nazi regime?	Describe Nazi rule in Germany: the Enabling Act, the Night of the Long Knives, the death of Hindenburg, removal of opposition, methods of control and repression, use of culture and the mass media. Describe Germany's economic policy including rearmament.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How effectively did the Nazis deal with their political opponents?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How did the Nazis use culture and the mass media to control the people?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did the Nazis persecute many groups in German society?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Was Nazi Germany a totalitarian state?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study A: Germany, 1918-45				
1.3 (b) The Nazi regime: what was it like to live in Nazi Germany?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	How did young people react to the Nazi regime?	Describe the different experiences of Nazi rule: women and young people, anti-Semitism, persecution of minorities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How successful were Nazi policies towards women and the family?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Did most people in Germany benefit from Nazi rule?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How did the coming of war change life in Nazi Germany?	Describe the impact of the Second World War on Germany: conversion to war economy, the Final Solution and the opposition to Nazi rule.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study B: Russia, 1905-41				
1.1 Why did the Tsarist regime collapse in 1917?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	How well did the Tsarist regime deal with the difficulties of ruling Russia up to 1914?	Describe the main features of Tsarist rule and Russian society before the First World War:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How did the Tsar survive the 1905 revolution?	Describe the 1905 revolution and its aftermath, and attempts at reform.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far was the Tsar weakened by the First World War?	Describe the impact of the First World War on the Russian people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why was the revolution of March 1917 successful?	Describe the reasons for the successes of the March revolution of 1917.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study B: Russia, 1905-41				
1.2 How did the Bolsheviks gain power, and how did they consolidate their rule?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	How effectively did the Provisional Government rule Russia in 1917?	Describe the Provisional Government, the Soviets and the growing power of revolutionary groups.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why were the Bolsheviks able to seize power in November 1917?	Describe the reasons for the failure of the Provisional Government. Describe the Bolshevik seizure of power and the role of Lenin.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did the Bolsheviks win the Civil War?	Describe the main features of Bolshevik rule, the Civil War, War Communism and the reasons for the Bolshevik victory.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far was the New Economic Policy a success?	Describe the Kronstadt Rising and the establishment of the New Economic Policy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study B: Russia, 1905-41				
1.3 How did Stalin gain and hold on to power?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	Why did Stalin, and not Trotsky, emerge as Lenin's successor?	Describe the circumstances of Lenin's death and the struggle for power: reasons for Stalin's emergence as leader by 1928.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did Stalin launch the Purges?	Describe Stalin's dictatorship: use of terror, the Purges, propaganda and official culture.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What methods did Stalin use to control the Soviet Union?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How complete was Stalin's control over the Soviet Union by 1941?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study B: Russia, 1905-41				
1.4 What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	Why did Stalin introduce the Five-Year Plans?	Describe Stalin's economic policies and their impact: the modernisation of Soviet industry, the Five-Year Plans, collectivisation in agriculture.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did Stalin introduce collectivisation?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How successful were Stalin's economic changes?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How were the Soviet people affected by these changes?	Describe life in the Soviet Union: the differing experiences of social groups, ethnic minorities and women.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study C: The USA, 1919-41				
1.1 How far did the US economy boom in the 1920s?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	On what factors was the economic boom based?	Describe the expansion of the US economy during the 1920s	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did some industries prosper while others did not?	Describe mass production in the car and consumer durables industries, the fortunes of older industries, the development of credit and hire purchase	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did agriculture not share in the prosperity?	Describe the decline of agriculture during the 1920s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Did all Americans benefit from the boom?	Describe the weaknesses in the economy by the late 1920s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study C: The USA, 1919-41				
1.2 How far did US society change in the 1920s?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What were the 'Roaring 20s'?	Describe society in the 1920s: the 'Roaring Twenties', film and other media, prohibition and gangsterism, race relations, discrimination against black Americans, the Ku Klux Klan	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How widespread was intolerance in US society?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why was prohibition introduced, and then later repealed?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far did the roles of women change during the 1920s?	Describe the changing roles of women in the 1920s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study C: The USA, 1919-41				
1.3 What were the causes and consequences of the Wall Street Crash?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	How far was speculation responsible for the Wall Street Crash?	Describe the Wall Street Crash and its financial, economic and social effects. What was the reaction of President Hoover to the Crash?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What impact did the Crash have on the economy?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What were the social consequences of the Crash?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did Roosevelt win the election of 1932?	The Presidential election of 1932: Hoover's and Roosevelt's programmes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study C: The USA, 1919-41				
1.4 How successful was the New Deal?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What was the New Deal as introduced in 1933?	Describe Roosevelt's inauguration and the 'Hundred Days'. Describe the New Deal legislation, the 'alphabetic agencies' and their work, and the economic and social changes they caused.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far did the character of the New Deal change after 1933?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did the New Deal encounter opposition?	Describe the opposition to the New Deal: the Republicans, the rich, business interests, the Supreme Court, radical critics like Huey Long.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did unemployment persist despite the New Deal?	Describe the strengths and weaknesses of the New Deal programme in dealing with unemployment and the Depression	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Did the fact that the New Deal did not solve unemployment mean that it was a failure?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study D: China, 1945-c.1990

1.1 Why did China become a Communist state in 1949?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	How far did the Second World War weaken the Nationalist government?	Describe the aftermath of the Second World War in China: the outbreak of Civil War, reasons for the victory of the Communists, the establishment of the People's Republic, 1949 and the nature of Chinese Communism.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far did the Second World War strengthen the Communists?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why was there widespread support for the Communists amongst the peasants?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did the Communists win the Civil War?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study D: China, 1945-c.1990				
1.2 How far had Communist rule changed China by the mid-1960s?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What changes in agriculture did Communist rule bring?	Describe Communist rule in the 1950s and 1960s: agrarian reform from 1950, people's courts and the treatment of the landlords, establishment of collectives and communes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What was the impact of the Communists' social reforms?	Describe social change: the role of women, health, education, propaganda and the destruction of traditional culture.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How successful were the Five-Year Plans in increasing production?	Describe industrial developments: the Five-Year Plans and the Great Leap Forward.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Did the Chinese people benefit from Communist rule?	Describe social change: the role of women, health, education, propaganda and the destruction of traditional culture.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study D: China, 1945-c.1990				
1.3 What was the impact of Communist rule on China's relations with other countries?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What have been China's changing relationships with neighbouring states?	Describe Chinese foreign policy: changing relationship with the USSR; relations with other neighbouring countries, Tibet, India, Vietnam, Taiwan and Hong Kong.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did China try to improve relations with the USA after 1970?	Describe the establishment of closer relations with the USA from 1970.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far was China established as a superpower by the time of Mao's death?	Describe Chinese foreign policy: changing relationship with the USSR; relations with other neighbouring countries, Tibet, India, Vietnam, Taiwan and Hong Kong.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far have China's relations with other countries improved since Mao's death?	Describe the impact on China's relations with the rest of the world of economic liberalisation since Mao's death.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study D: China, 1945-c.1990				
1.4 Has Communism produced a cruel dictatorship in China?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	Why did Mao launch the Cultural Revolution?	Describe the Communist Party dictatorship: repression of political opposition, the Hundred Flowers campaign, treatment of minority groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What was the impact of the Cultural Revolution on China?	Describe the Cultural Revolution, the role and status of Mao	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Did the death of Mao lead to improvements in the lives of Chinese people?	Describe the power struggle after Mao's death and the re-emergence of Deng	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How far did economic development in the 1980s also produce social and political change?	Describe the social and political consequences of economic change in the 1980s and 90s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study E: Southern Africa in the Twentieth Century				
1.1 Why did whites in South Africa have disputes among themselves, c.1880-1910?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	How did the discovery of gold heighten tensions between the British and the Boers?	Describe British relations with the Boer states: annexation of Transvaal, the war of 1880-1 and its results, growth of Afrikaner nationalism, the discovery of gold and the rise of the mining industry, African migrant labour, railway rivalries	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What were the roles played by individuals such as Kruger and Rhodes?	Describe the roles of Kruger and Rhodes	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What was the impact of conflict and competition between the British and the Boers on the African peoples of South Africa?	Describe British annexations in South Africa and their impact on Africans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did war break out in 1899, and with what results to 1910?	Describe the causes, course and consequences of the Second Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902 and the formation of the Union of South Africa.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study E: Southern Africa in the Twentieth Century				
1.2 How successful was white rule in South Africa, 1910-48?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	How successfully did the South African economy develop to 1948?	Describe the development of South Africa under white rule, 1910-48.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What was the nature of white rule in South Africa?	Describe the commercialisation of farming and the land issue: e.g. the Land Settlement Act (1912), the Natives Land Act (1913), the Natives Trust and Land Act (1936). Describe developments in the mining industry: working conditions, labour disputes, the Gold Boom and its effects. Describe state involvement in the economy and Industrialisation and urbanisation.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	What was the impact of white rule on Africans?	Describe the discriminatory and segregationist policies of white rule in the inter-war period.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How effectively did Africans organise themselves against the effects of white rule?	Describe the development of African nationalism and black trade unions and political issues dividing the white minority.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study E: Southern Africa in the Twentieth Century				
1.3 What was the nature of the apartheid state?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	Why did the National Party win the election of 1948?	Describe the impact of the Second World War on South Africa together with the 1948 election and the victory of the National Party.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How was the apartheid system established?	Describe the apartheid system: the apartheid laws	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What impact did apartheid have on the peoples of South Africa?	Describe the impact of apartheid on the people of South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How effective was government repression of opposition to apartheid?	Describe the enforcement of apartheid, repression e.g. Sharpeville.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study E: Southern Africa in the Twentieth Century

1.4 Why did white minority rule come to an end?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	Did anyone benefit from apartheid?	Describe the opposition to white minority rule	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did opposition to apartheid increase?	Describe the campaigns of the African nationalist organisations, the roles of leaders such as Biko and Mandela in organising resistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How important were external factors in ending apartheid?	Describe the collapse of apartheid, factors leading to abandonment of minority rule: increasing international condemnation of apartheid	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How significant were the roles of Mandela and De Klerk in ending minority rule?	Describe the collapse of apartheid, factors leading to abandonment of minority rule, the roles of De Klerk and Mandela in the transfer of power, establishment of majority rule.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study E: Southern Africa in the Twentieth Century				
1.5 How did Namibia achieve its independence from colonial rule?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	How was Namibia colonised?	Describe the colonisation of Namibia: the establishment of German colonial rule, the nature of German colonialism and resistance to it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What was the impact of colonial rule on the peoples of Namibia?	Describe South African occupation of Namibia from 1915: the nature of South African rule and its effects on the Namibian people. The working of the League of Nations mandate.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did South Africa resist independence for Namibia?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How important were SWAPO and the United Nations Organisation in achieving independence for Namibia?	Describe the United Nations and Namibia: the apartheid system in Namibia, and the development of resistance to South African rule. SWAPO, the liberation struggle and the achievement of independence.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study F: Israelis and Palestinians, 1945-c.1994				
1.1 How was the Jewish state of Israel established?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What was the significance for Palestine of the end of the Second World War?	Describe the Arab and Jewish peoples of Palestine: different cultures, races, languages. Describe the aftermath of the Second World War: Jewish immigration, Jewish nationalism and the ending of the British mandate	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	What were the causes of conflict between Jews and Arabs in Palestine?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did the Arabs reject UNO plans to partition Palestine?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why was Israel able to win the war of 1948-9?	Describe the declaration of the state of Israel and the war of 1948-9	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study F: Israelis and Palestinians, 1945-c.1994				
1.2 How was Israel able to survive despite the hostility of its Arab neighbours?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	Why was Israel able to win the wars of 1956, 1967 and 1973?	Describe Israel and its Arab Neighbours: the Suez War (1956), the Six-Day War (1967), the Yom Kippur War (1973), and Israeli incursions into Lebanon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How significant was superpower involvement in Arab-Israeli conflicts?	Describe the moves towards peace: Camp David and subsequent negotiations	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why have Israel's neighbours become more ready to accept her existence?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	By the 1990s, how far had the problems which existed between Israel and her neighbours been solved?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study F: Israelis and Palestinians, 1945-c.1994				
1.3 What has been the impact on the Palestinians of the existence of Israel?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	Why were so many Palestinians refugees?	Describe the Palestinians and the refugee problem	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How effective has the PLO been in promoting the Palestinian cause?	Describe Palestinian nationalism and the formation of the PLO, activities of the PLO, and international acceptance; the role of Arafat	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why have Arab states not always supported the Palestinians?	Describe relations between the PLO and Arab states	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How have international perceptions of the Palestinian cause changed over time?	Describe relations with Israel and moves towards the creation of a Palestinian state.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study F: Israelis and Palestinians, 1945-c.1994				
1.4 What has been the effect of the Arab-Israeli conflict on life in Israel?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	How has the hostility of her Arab neighbours influenced the lives of the people of Israel?	Describe the state of Israel: social organisation, the experiences of men and women in national service, the kibbutz. Describe relations between Jews and Arabs within Israel and the occupied territories.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	What has been the political significance of Judaism within Israel?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What differences have existed amongst Israelis about how to treat the Palestinians?	Describe problems of new Jewish settlements and the differing viewpoints amongst Israelis on dealing with Arab neighbours.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Have Palestinians within Israel and the occupied territories been more or less fortunate than Palestinians in exile?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study G: The Creation of Modern Industrial Society				
1.1 Why did industry develop rapidly during the nineteenth century?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	Why was there increasing demand for iron and steel, coal and textiles, and how was this demand met?	Describe the reasons for increasing demand, e.g. population, price, improvements in transport etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How important were technological developments in the development of industry?	Describe the impact of technological developments on organisation, location and methods of industry.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How were workers affected by the industrial changes and the development of the factory system?	Describe the development of the factory system and working conditions. Describe workers' responses to changes in working practices and attitudes of factory owners to their workers.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	How important were a) individuals, and b) legislation, in improving working conditions?	Describe the roles of individuals and legislation in improving working conditions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study G: The Creation of Modern Industrial Society				
1.2 How significant were improvements to transport in the nineteenth century?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What were the disadvantages of roads and canals for Britain's transport needs in the early 19th century?	Describe the growth of industrialisation and the need for improved transport: the shortcomings of road and canal transport.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why and how did Britain develop a railway system?	Describe the problems in developing a railway network and the work of the Stephensons and Brunel. Describe the roles of government and private finance in creating a national railway system.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How did conditions for passengers improve during the 19th century?	Describe the improvements in comfort and safety for railway passengers in the second half of the 19th century.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How significant were the social and economic consequences of the railways?	Describe the effects of the growth of railways on canal and road transport, industry and agriculture, and different social groups.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study G: The Creation of Modern Industrial Society				
1.3 What were the causes of urbanisation, and its effects on living conditions during the nineteenth century?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	Why was there a rapid growth of towns in the 19th century?	Describe the changes of centres of population in different areas of Britain and the reasons for the growth of towns.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did the rapid growth of towns lead to insanitary conditions?	Describe the reasons for insanitary conditions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did it take so long to improve conditions in the towns?	Describe government and local attitudes to insanitary conditions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why had there been some improvement in conditions by 1900?	Describe the attempts at improvement: the Public Health Acts of 1848 and 1875, slum clearance, Chamberlain in Birmingham, model towns.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study G: The Creation of Modern Industrial Society				
1.4 How successful were nineteenth-century working-class movements?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What attempts were made to organise the working classes?	Describe working people and industrialisation: early combinations, trade clubs, friendly societies. Describe the role of Owen and the GNCTU, the Co-operative Movement, the Chartists and the growth of New Model Unions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why were working-class movements generally weak in the first half of the 19th century?	Describe the effect of the Combination Acts and the Tolpuddle Martyrs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How successful were the courts and Parliament in limiting the power of the unions?	Describe the attitudes of government and employers towards trade unions, the impact of legislation and decisions of the courts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How different was 'new unionism' from the New Model unions?	Describe the growth of unions for unskilled workers: farm workers, the match girls and the London Dockers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study H: The Impact of Western Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century				
1.1 Why did Europeans take over much of the world in the nineteenth century?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What had been the impact of imperialism by the start of the 19th century?	Describe the extent of imperialism by the start of the 19th century, and how much it spread during the century.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How did imperialism develop during the 19th century?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What social, political, military, economic and religious factors encouraged imperialism?	Describe the nature of imperialism: social, political, military, economic and religious reasons for imperialism. Describe European attitudes towards imperialism, and towards non-European races.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	How was imperialism justified at the time?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study H: The Impact of Western Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century				
1.2 What was the nature and impact of nineteenth-century imperialism in China?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What was the nature of Chinese society in the early 19th century?	Describe Chinese society and attitudes towards foreigners before c.1840 and the causes and results of the Opium Wars.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How did Western countries extend their influence in China in the 19th century?	Describe the actions of the Western powers in China and the role of the missionaries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How did the Chinese react to European intervention?	Describe the Self-Strengthening Movement and the Sino-Japanese war and its consequences for China.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Describe the significance of the Boxer rising	<input type="checkbox"/>	
How significant was the impact of Western intervention for China?	Describe the impact of western intervention on Chinese society and culture.	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Depth Study H: The Impact of Western Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century				
1.3 What was the nature and impact of nineteenth-century imperialism in India?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	What was the nature of British rule before 1857?	Describe Indian society, religions and culture under British rule in the first half of the 19th century: the impact of Bentinck and Dalhousie	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Why did rebellion against British rule occur in 1857, and why did it fail?	Describe the causes of the Mutiny of 1857 and the reasons for its failure	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How much were British attitudes and the nature of their rule changed by the events of 1857?	Describe the immediate and long-term effects of the Mutiny	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How much was nineteenth-century India changed by British rule?	Describe the changes in the nature of British rule in India	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Depth Study H: The Impact of Western Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century				
1.4 What was the nature and impact of nineteenth-century imperialism in Africa?	Topic outline	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
	Why was there a scramble for colonies in Africa in the 19th century?	Describe the different reasons for European interest in Africa and the scramble for Africa and the Berlin Conference.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	What different methods of rule were used in Africa by the Europeans?	Describe direct and indirect rule by the British in Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	How were Africans affected by European rule?	Describe the effects of European rule on Africans: the impact of Imperialism in Africa for Europeans; colonial rivalry and trade. [Note: examination questions on this Depth Study will not refer to specific African countries, but you will be expected to refer to relevant examples in your answers.]	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Did Europeans benefit from their colonies in Africa?	As above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Section 4: Appendices

Examiner command words

Ensure that you know the meaning (and differences) of the following words that you will encounter in your examinations:

Word	Meaning
DESCRIBE
EXPLAIN
WHAT
HOW FAR
RELIABLE
USEFUL