**History revision checklist – Paper 1**

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| **America 1920-1973: Opportunity and Inequality** | **Revision topics** | **Notes?** | **Revised?** | **Confident?** |
| 1. **American people and the 'Boom'**
 | **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.

**Social and cultural developments**: * entertainment, including cinema and jazz;
* the position of women in society, including flappers.

**Divided society**:* organised crime, prohibition and their impact on society;
* the causes of racial tension, 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.
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| 1. **Bust – Americans' experiences of the Depression and New Deal**
 | **American society during the Depression**:* unemployment;
* farmers;
* businessmen;
* Hoover’s responses and unpopularity;
* Roosevelt's election as president.

**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.
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| **America 1920-1973: Opportunity and Inequality** | **Revision topics** | **Notes?** | **Revised?** | **Confident?** |
| **Bust – Americans' experiences of the Depression and New Deal** | **The impact of the Second World War:*** America’s economic recovery;
* Lend Lease;
* exports;

social developments, including experiences of African-Americans and women. |  |  |  |
| 1. **Post-war America**
 | **Post-war American society and economy:** * consumerism and the causes of prosperity;
* the American Dream;
* McCarthyism;
* popular culture, including Rock and Roll and television.

**Racial tension and developments in the Civil Rights campaigns 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.

**America and the ‘Great Society':*** the social policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson relating 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.
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| **Conflict and tension, 1894–1918** |  | **Notes?** | **Revised?** | **Confident?** |
| 1. **The causes of the First World War**
 | **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.

**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.

**Outbreak of war:*** Slav nationalism and relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary;
* The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo and its consequences;
* the July Crisis;
* the Schlieffen Plan and Belgium;
* reasons for the outbreak of hostilities and the escalation of the conflict.
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| 1. **The First World War: stalemate**
 | **The Schlieffen Plan**:* the reasons for the plan, its failure, including the Battle of Marne and its

contribution to the stalemate.**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.

**The wider war:*** 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.
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| **Conflict and tension, 1894–1918** |  | **Notes?** | **Revised?** | **Confident?** |
| 1. **Ending the war**
 | **Changes in the Allied Forces:*** consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and the withdrawal of Russia on Germany ‘s strategy;
* the reasons for and impact of the entry of the USA into the war.

**Military developments in 1918 and their contribution to Germany’s defeat:*** the evolution of tactics and technology;
* Ludendorff and the German Spring Offensive;
* the Allied advance during The Hundred Days.

**Germany surrenders:** * impact of the blockade; abdication of the Kaiser;
* armistice;
* the contribution of Haig and Foch to Germany’s defeat.
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