**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. |  |  |  |
| 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. |  |  |  |
| **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. |  |  |  |
| **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. |  |  |  |
| 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. |  |  |  |
| **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. |  |  |  |