

How should I revise for GCSE History?

History GCSE exams 2020

Paper 1 (*America 1920-1973 and conflict in Asia*) Monday 1st June 2020

Paper 2 (*Health and the people and Norman England*) Thursday 4th June 2020



PIXL



Resources available for revision

- GCSE Pod
- PIXL
- BBC Bitesize
- BBC teach clips
- Classwork folder on the school system



Where should I start?

- Pupils need to identify where the gaps in their knowledge are to prioritise their revision.
- This can be done using their mock exams, as well as the checklists which can be found in the classwork folder.

History GCSE

Paper 1: 2 hours – It is recommended that an hour should be spent on each section.

Section A – America 1920-1973 Opportunity and inequality

Topic	Confident?
What were the causes the economic boom in the 1920s?	
Henry Ford and mass production	
Social developments in the 1920s – Entertainment including cinema and jazz	
Cultural developments in the 1920s – Position of women	
Prohibition – Causes and effects (organised crime)	
Causes of racial tension – Immigration, KKK, Red Scare and the Sacco and Vanzetti case	
What were the causes of the Wall Street Crash?	
The Great Depression – unemployment, farmers, businessmen, Hoover's responses and unpopularity and Roosevelt's 1932 election	
The New Deal – Alphabet agencies, successes and limitations (opposition from the Supreme Court, Republicans and radical politicians)	
Impact of World War Two – Social and economic	
Post-war American society and economy – consumerism, the American Dream, McCarthyism and popular culture e.g. rock and roll.	
Racial tension and developments in the Civil Rights campaigns in the 1950s and 1960s	
America and the 'Great Society' – social policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson relating to poverty, education and health	
The development of feminist movements in the 1960s and early 1970s.	

Section B – Conflict and Tension in Asia, 1950-1975

Topic	Confident?
Causes of the Korean War – US, USSR and the UN, division of Korea, Kim Il Sung and Syngman Rhee	
Development of the Korean War – UN campaign in South and North Korea, Inchon landings and recapture of South Korea, UN forces advance into North Korea, reaction and intervention of China and the sacking of MacArthur	
End of the Korean War – military stalemate at the 38 th parallel and peace talks	
Impact of the Korean War	
The end of French colonial rule: Dien Bien Phu and its consequences and the Geneva Agreement 1954	
South Vietnam and opposition to Diem	
The Vietcong – Aims, support, tactics and Ho Chi Minh	
The US involvement – Domino Theory, intervention under Eisenhower and Kennedy and the Strategic Hamlet Programme	
Johnson's War – The Gulf of Tonkin, US tactics, mass bombing campaign, search and destroy tactics, My Lai and its public impact, the Tet Offensive	
Nixon's War – Vietnamisation, chemical warfare, bombing campaign of 1970-72, relations with China and widening the war into Laos and Cambodia	
Opposition to war – Kent State University, importance of the media and TV and the Watergate affair	
The end of the war – Paris Peace talks, role of Kissinger, US withdrawal, fall of Saigon	
Consequences of the Vietnam War	

History GCSE

Paper 2: 2 hours – It is recommended that an hour should be spent on each section.

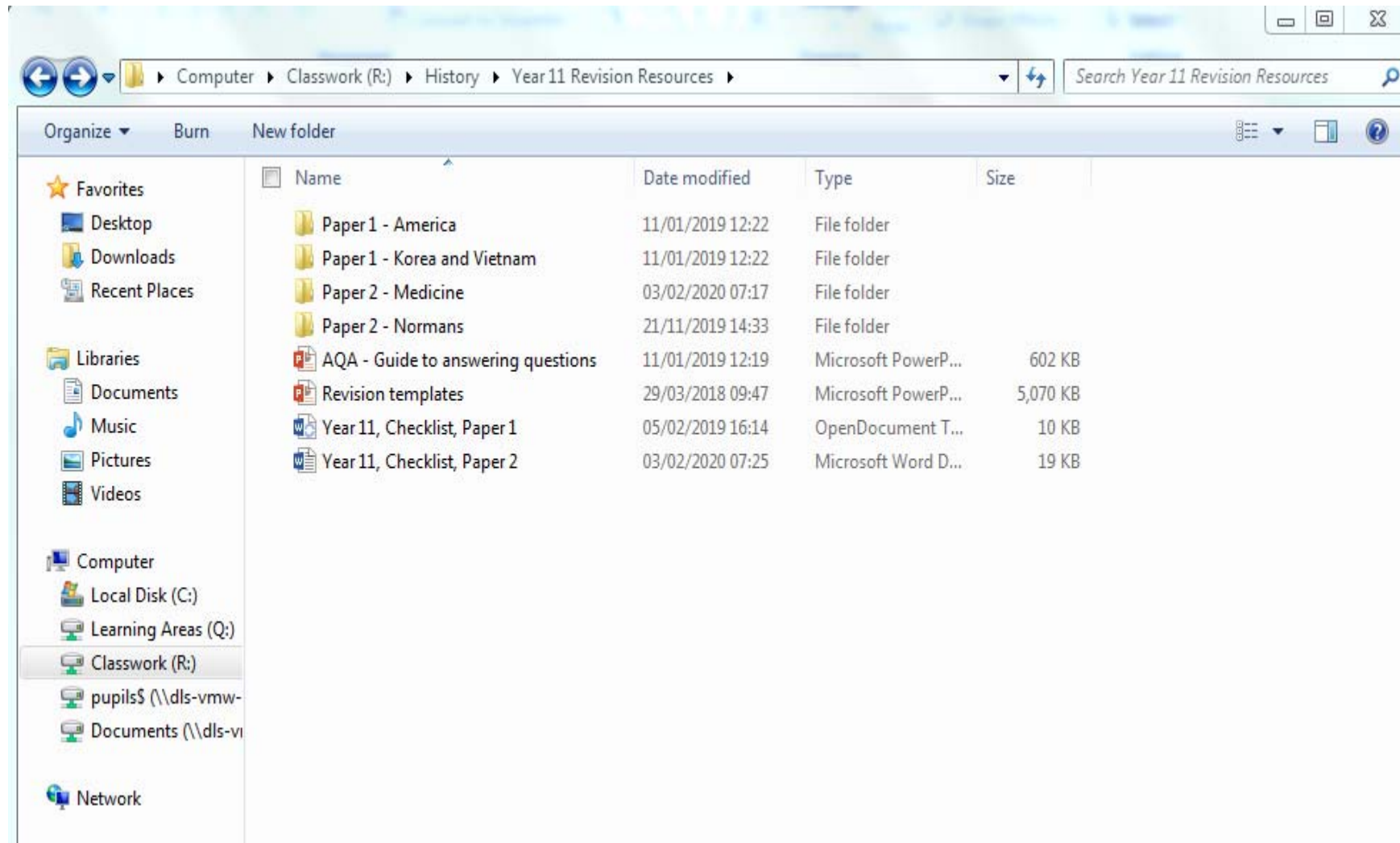
Section A - Britain: Health and the people: c1000 to the present day

Topic	Confident?
Ideas of Hippocrates and Galen	
Medieval approaches to medicine – beliefs about causes and cures	
Contribution of Christianity and Islam to medicine	
Surgery in the medieval period	
Public health – towns and monasteries	
Black Death in Britain – Beliefs about the causes and treatments	
Challenge to medical authority in anatomy – work of Vesalius, Pare, William Harvey.	
Opposition to change	
Dealing with disease – traditional and new methods, quackery, the plague, growth in hospitals and the work of John Hunter	
Prevention of disease – inoculation, Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition	
Development of Germ Theory – importance of Pasteur, Robert Koch and Paul Ehrlich	
Revolution in surgery – anaesthetics, Simpson and chloroform, antiseptics, Lister and aseptic surgery	
Improvements in public health – industrial Britain, cholera, local and national government involvement in public health improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts	
Development of the pharmaceutical industry, penicillin and its discovery by Fleming, its development, antibiotic resistance and alternative treatments	
Impact of war and technology on surgery, plastic surgery, blood transfusions, x-rays, transplant surgery and modern surgical methods e.g. keyhole	
Modern public health – Booth, Rowntree, Boer War, Liberal social reforms, impact of WW2, poverty and housing, Beveridge Report, the Welfare State and the NHS	

Section B – Norman England 1066-1100

Topic	Confident?
Death of Edward the Confessor and the four claimants	
Battle of Fulford and Stamford Bridge	
Battle of Hastings – tactics, why did William win?	
Establishing and maintaining control – Castles, Harrying of the North, revolts 1067-1075 and William II and his inheritance	
Feudal System – roles, rights and responsibilities	
Anglo-Saxon and Norman government systems	
Norman justice and legal system	
Domesday Book	
Anglo-Saxon and Norman life – life in the towns and villages	
Anglo-Saxon Church before 1066, Archbishop Lanfranc and reforms of the church	
Church and cathedral building	
William II and the church, relations with the Papacy and the Investiture Controversy	
Monasticism – Norman reforms	
Battle of Hastings – Location, function, design, people connected with the site, culture of the time, important events/developments linked to the site.	

Classwork folder



PIXL – Revision templates

LinkIT PiXL

Write the topic in the centre, then fill up all the boxes with themes that link together. Can you think of more?
Can you find any links that aren't already shown?

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RankIT PiXL

Can you rank the most important information you've learnt down to the least?
Make sure you can justify WHY you think it is the most/least important.

Reasoning:

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FillIT PiXL

Fill up the boxes below with everything you know about the topic!

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SketchIT PiXL

Can you sketch eight ideas that relate to the topic?

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PIXL – How to answer guide



Question 1 – How does Interpretation A differ from Interpretation B about...

Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B. (4)

DON'T

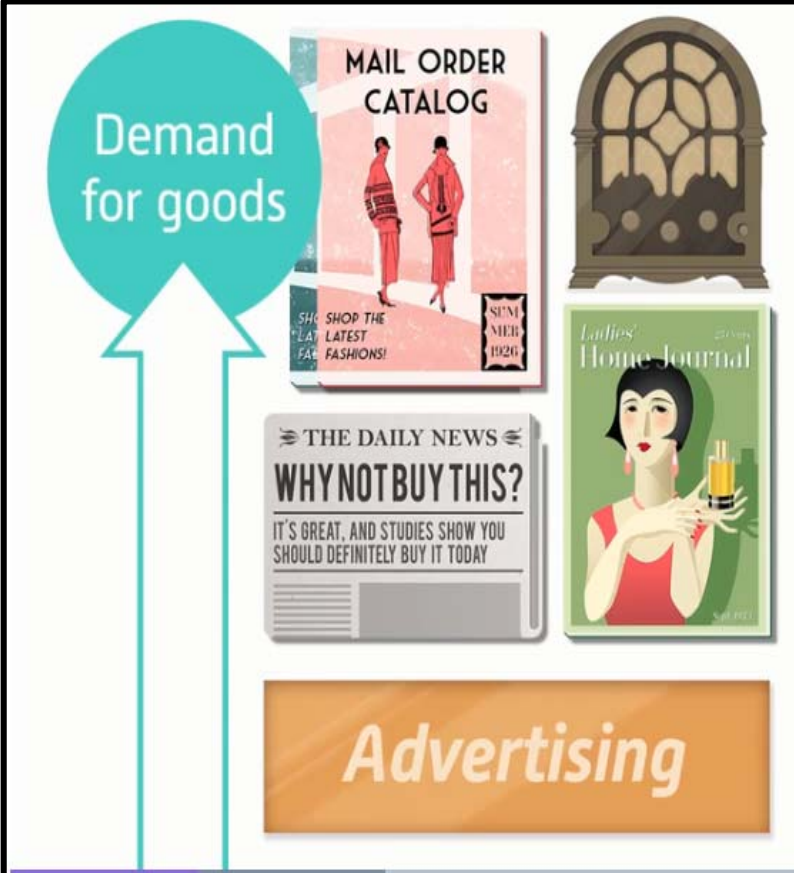
- Copy out the interpretation.
- Include quotes – It hinders rather than helps your explanation.
- Just identify the key features of each interpretations.
- Write too much it's only 4 marks!
- Consider provenance in q1 – you won't get any marks for it.

DO

- ✓ Write 1 paragraph – 2 developed sentences.
- ✓ Summarise the differences between the interpretations in your own words.
- ✓ Develop those key differences with detail from the extracts.
- ✓ Only spend 5 min on your answer.
- ✓ Keep it to 2 developed sentences- it's only 4 marks!

GCSE Pod

- GCSE Pod contains all 4 of our topics, with short 3-4 minute videos.
- Pupils should listen to the clips and then make flash cards or mind maps on that particular topic.



Demand for goods

MAIL ORDER CATALOG

SHOP THE LATEST FASHIONS!

SUMMER 1920

THE DAILY NEWS

WHY NOT BUY THIS?

IT'S GREAT, AND STUDIES SHOW YOU SHOULD DEFINITELY BUY IT TODAY

Ladies Home Journal

Advertising

The Post-War Boom

! cc HIST-49-0

America 1920-1973 – Paper 1

- Practice the first 3 questions – how are the interpretations different? Why are they different? Which is more convincing?
- A timeline on each of the following areas – economic development, civil rights, the role of women and immigration.
- Write summaries of each decade, starting with the 1920s.
- The Century: America's Time – a documentary series which covers 1920s-1970s.

Conflict in Asia – Paper 1

Causes	Key Events and tactics	Consequences

Key resources to complete the table:

- Exercise books and revision guides
- 20th century battlefields documentaries on YouTube (for both wars)
- GCSE Pod
- BBC bitesize

Health and the people – Paper 2

- Use the BBC teach clips to summarise key doctors and time periods.
- Make profiles of each of the doctors and split into two – what did they do? How significant were they?
- Make a timeline to show how medicine has developed over time and colour code it into the factors for the 16 mark question e.g. luck, religion, war, government...



Norman England – Paper 2

- Pupils must understand the Battle of Hastings as this will be the 16 mark question this year – they need to know the background, location, key events, soldiers, why William won and the consequences.
- A key thing to focus on is how did the Normans change England. For example, religion, trade, justice system etc.



#BBCHistory #BBCHistory #NormanConquest
Who were the claimants to the throne in 1066? (1/6) | History – The Norman Conquest

De La Salle History Department



Year 11: Historic site investigation
Preparation for the 16 mark question
The Battle of Hastings

Name:

History Teacher:



Aiming high?

- Come to conclusions – particularly on the 12 and 16 mark questions. For example, the most important cause of the boom in the 1920s.
- Make links between factors where possible, especially in a conclusion.
- Focus revision on the significance of events/people – pupils must avoid just describing and ensure they are explaining and analysing.