

Subject: GCSE History

Year: 11

<u>Superpower Relations and the Cold War 1941-1958</u>	<u>Superpower Relations and the Cold War – the Cold War Crises, 1958-1970</u>	<u>Superpower Relations and the Cold War – the end of the Cold War 1970-91</u>	<u>Early Elizabethan England - Queen, government and religion, 1558–69</u>	<u>Early Elizabethan England - Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569–88</u>	<u>Early Elizabethan England - Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558–88</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early tensions between East & West. Ideological differences, Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences & US/Soviet relations.• The development of the Cold War. The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan. Cominform and Comecon, the Berlin crisis and creation of two armed camps.• The Cold War intensifies. The arms race, 1950-58. New leaders, the Hungarian uprising and reaction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Berlin refugee problem, 1958. Khrushchev's ultimatum, summit meetings.• Building the Berlin Wall. The impact of the Berlin Wall on the Soviet Union and the USA. Impact on international relations.• The Cuban Revolution, the Bay of Pigs incident. Effects of the Bay of Pigs on international relations• The Cuban Missile Crisis and its consequences. The Thirteen Days.• Czechoslovakia, opposition to Soviet control, the Prague spring, the Brezhnev Doctrine and the Soviet reaction.• The impact of the Prague Spring and the Soviet Invasion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attempts to reduce tension between East and West. Détente. SALT I. Helsinki Accords 1975. SALT II• The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan 1979. Build up to the invasion, the American reaction. The impact on relations.• Ronald Reagan and the 'Second Cold War.' Reagan's policies. The Strategic Defense Initiative• Collapse of Soviet Control in Eastern Europe, 1985-1991. Gorbachev's new thinking, different summits.• The end of the Soviet hold on Europe. The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall and end of the Warsaw Pact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elizabethan England in 1558: society and government.• The Virgin Queen: the problem of her legitimacy, gender, marriage. Her character and strengths.• Challenges at home and from abroad: the French threat, financial weaknesses.• Religious divisions in England in 1558. Elizabeth's religious settlement (1559): its features and impact.• The Church of England: its role in society.• The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge.• The nature and extent of the Catholic challenge, including the role of the nobility, Papacy and foreign powers.• Mary, Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne, her arrival in England in 1568.• Relations between Elizabeth and Mary, 1568–69.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The reasons for, and significance of, the Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569–70.• The features and significance of the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington plots. Walsingham and the use of spies.• The reasons for, and significance of, Mary Queen of Scots' execution in 1587.• Political and religious rivalry. Commercial rivalry. The New World, privateering and the significance of the activities of Drake.• Drake and the raid on Cadiz: 'Singeing the King of Spain's beard'.• Spanish invasion plans. Reasons why Philip used the Spanish Armada.• The reasons for, and consequences of, the English victory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education in the home, schools and universities.• Sport, pastimes and the theatre.• The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage during these years.• The changing attitudes and policies towards the poor.• Factors prompting exploration, including the impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade.• The reasons for, and significance of, Drake's circumnavigation of the globe.• The significance of Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia.• Reasons for the failure of Virginia.

Ludus Admirandus