

GCSE History



Essentials Revision Guide

USA in the 1920s – What You Must Know

Lesson	Key Facts	
1920s	Key Information 1	Key Information 2
Who were the Americans?	The USA is a capitalist country and a democracy. It elects a president every four years. There are two main political parties – Republicans and Democrats .	USA is a country built on immigration. The WASPs (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants) had the most power and money. Other groups included African Americans and new immigrants from East Europe.
What were Republican government policies?	After WWI USA cut itself off from the rest of the world. This is called isolationism . The Fordney-McCumber Tariff was a tax on overseas goods. This meant people bought cheaper US goods.	The National Origins Act limited the number of immigrants. It also discriminated against non-WASPs. The Asian Exclusion Act prevented Asians from migrating to America.
How did Henry Ford change America?	Ford made the Model T which was mass produced on an assembly line . He made cars cheaper with standardised parts like black paint. He also employed unskilled workers who he didn't have to pay as much.	All of these things made cars cheaper. More people could now afford cars which led to more jobs and the Cycle of Prosperity (CoP) . More cars also created more jobs in other industries like glass, rubber and metal factories.
Why was there a Consumer Boom?	Consumer goods like radios and fridges were mass produced which made them cheaper. This created jobs and led to the CoP.	Adverts, mail order and hire purchase were used to get people to buy more consumer goods.
Who remained poor in 1920s USA?	Farmers struggled in the 1920s. They took loans out to buy machines but then grew too much food. This pushed food prices down and they made little money.	Many black sharecroppers lived in poverty and were treated badly by white landowners. Recent immigrants were often poor and ended up in low-paid jobs and the worst housing.
How did women's lives change?	Some young women had more leisure time due to consumer goods. They got jobs so had more money. A few rich young women became Flappers who partied, smoke and drank.	For many women in the countryside, little changed. Also, many older women looked down on the Flappers' immoral behaviour.
How did popular culture change in the 1920s?	Cinema became more popular with stars like Charlie Chaplin and Clara Bow and the first 'talkies' being screened. Radio caused sports like baseball to become more popular.	Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington performed jazz music in clubs like the Cotton Club . The Charleston was a very popular dance. Babe Ruth was the most famous baseball player of the 1920s.
What were the problems caused by Prohibition?	Prohibition was a ban on all alcohol. People made their own moonshine and bathtub gin . This led to many health problems and crime.	Jobs were lost in bars/breweries. The government made less money from taxes. There were not enough prohibition agents to enforce the law.
Who was Al Capone?	Gangsters like Al Capone made money selling illegal alcohol in speakeasies . He bribed police to avoid capture. He bought the latest weapons.	Capone used violence against rivals (eg. the St Valentine's Day Massacre). However, he also opened soup kitchens for the poor.
What were the Jim Crow Laws?	Jim Crow Laws led to the segregation of black and white people – eg. there were separate schools or toilets.	African Americans were prevented from voting due to literacy tests with impossible questions, eg. how many bubbles are there in a bar of soap?
Who were the KKK?	The Ku Klux Klan were racist and persecuted people who were not WASPs, especially African Americans.	The KKK often lynched their victims. They wore masks and costumes to hide their identities. People were afraid to report their crimes.
What was the Red Scare? Why were Sacco and Vanzetti executed?	America worried about Communism spreading. Possible Communists were arrested in the Palmer Raids . Many of those arrested were innocent.	Sacco and Vanzetti were executed for murder. They were blamed for a crime due to their race and beliefs, but most people felt they were innocent. This showed the levels of racism in America.
Why did the Stock Market Boom?	The value of shares kept on rising. This led to speculation – people bought shares to get rich quick. 1 in 6 Americans owned shares.	'Buying on the Margin' meant people borrowed money to buy 10x more shares than they could afford.
Why did Wall Street Crash?	In the Wall Street Crash in 1929 the value of shares fell very sharply. People lost the money they had invested in shares.	Banks had also bought many shares. They also lost money and went bust so savers lost all their money. Businesses also now struggled to get loans.

USA in the 1930s – What You Must Know

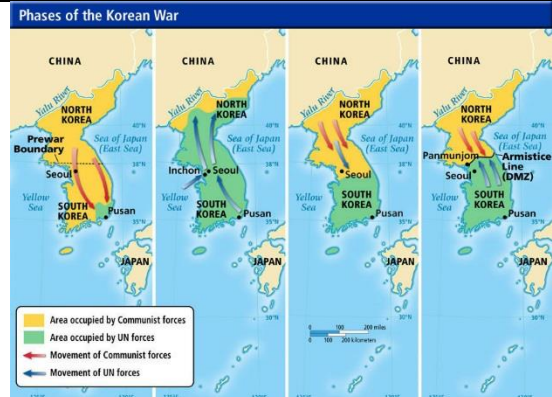
How did the Great Depression affect people's lives?	Shareholders lost their money. 5,000 banks closed down. People bought fewer consumer goods, leading to 100,000 businesses closing. By 1932, 25% of people were unemployed. Poor people lived in Hoovervilles or became hobos . Some sold apples to try and make some money. People joined breadlines to receive food from soup kitchens.	Farmers went bust – they grew too much food and people couldn't afford to buy as much. The Dust Bowl wrecked farms. Farms were sold in foreclosure sales . Okies and Arkies left their farms and migrated to California.
How did Herbert Hoover respond to the Great Depression?	Hoover believed Americans were 'rugged individualists' who could sort themselves out. He did little to help as he believed in laissez faire.	When he did help he did too little too late. He spent \$4 billion on projects like the Hoover Dam. He brought in the Hawley-Smoot Tariff . This backfired as other countries then bought fewer American goods. He brought in the Emergency Relief Act which aimed to spend \$300 helping the unemployed.
Why did FDR win the 1932 Election?	Hoover lost as he did little to help those in need. Also some of his ideas like the Hawley Smoot Tariff failed. He refused to give money to the Bonus Marchers and used the army to clear their camp. Two babies died. This made Hoover look harsh and uncaring.	Roosevelt won as he promised the American people a New Deal . He spoke to ' forgotten Americans ' and gave 60 speeches all over the country. This made him very popular. He had a history of helping people – he set up soup kitchens when he was Governor of New York.
How did the New Deal help America?	Roosevelt scrapped Prohibition. This was popular and made jobs in bars and breweries. He brought in a 4-day Bank Holiday . Only well-run banks reopened. This restored people's trust in the banks. The Glass-Steagall Act banned banks from gambling money on shares.	The New Deal set up many Alphabet Agencies . CCC – This gave young men experience working in the countryside eg. building national parks. AAA – This paid farmers to destroy food (eg. 6 million pigs). This pushed up food prices so farmers made more money.
How did the TVA help America?	This was an Alphabet Agency. It built 33 dams in the Tennessee Valley. This created 200,000 jobs . Dams helped the farmers – they prevented droughts and allowed the irrigation of crops.	The dams made cheap electricity (HEP). This attracted aluminium and fertiliser factories to the area. People had jobs, money and electricity – they bought consumer goods. This helped cause a Cycle of Prosperity.
Why was there Opposition to the New Deal?	Thunder on the Left – felt Roosevelt needed to do more. Huey Long – called for 'Share our Wealth' – take money off millionaires and give it to the poor. Francis Townsend – wanted old people to receive a pension. In return they would give up their jobs and spend their pension eg. on consumer goods.	Righteous Right – felt Roosevelt had gone too far. Eg. rich people hated paying taxes to fund the New Deal. Some felt money was wasted on pointless jobs – Boondoggling . Supreme Court felt some parts of the New Deal broke the law. Republicans opposed the idea of the government being so hands-on.
How did Lend Lease and WWII help the US Economy?	USA sent weapons and food supplies to help Britain and Russia. \$50 billion was spend on this. This created lots of jobs in US factories and farms.	USA joined WWII in 1941. This created millions of jobs in the military and in factories making weapons etc. Car factories (eg. General Motors) were converted to produce tanks and guns.
Why did the Great Depression end?	New Deal: New Deal cut unemployment from 25% to 14%. CCC gave young men skills and experience. TVA created 200,000 jobs. Banks recovered and lent money to businesses.	Lend Lease/WWII Lend Lease and WWII ended unemployment. When Roosevelt cut spending on the New Deal, unemployment rose again (the Roosevelt Recession). War meant millions worked in the military, in factories (eg. Wrigleys, making ration packs) and on farms.
How did Popular Culture Develop in the 1930s?	People kept on going to the cinema to escape the misery of the Great Depression. The first colour films appeared (eg. The Wizard of Oz) and the first Disney cartoons (eg. Snow White).	Jazz music remained popular. Swing music and music from films (eg. Somewhere Over the Rainbow) were also popular. The first comics appeared (eg. Superman). Sports stars included Jesse Owens . The WPA paid artists, actors and writers during the Great Depression.
How did WWII affect Women in the USA?	Before WWII many women were housewives at home. War meant women got jobs like nurses in the army.	WWII meant women worked in the factories – ' Rosie the Riveter ' persuaded more women to make planes etc.
How did WWII affect African Americans in the USA?	Many Black Americans joined the military but faced racism. In the army, black soldiers were in separate units. In the navy they could only be cooks or waiters. Racism led to the Double V Campaign , calling for victory in the war and victory over racism back home.	CORE was set up and used non-violent methods to campaign for Civil Rights. FEPC was set up to try and ensure greater equality in factories. The Tuskegee Airmen showed black pilots were as good as white.

USA After World War II – What You Must Know

Why did the American economy boom in the late 1940s?	After WWII Reconversion saw factories switch back to making consumer goods and cars. This created jobs. There was a Baby Boom – this created demand for baby products. People had saved money during the war. They began to spend this in the late 1940s.	The GI Bill provided training to soldiers and helped them find jobs. It gave them loans to buy houses. The Cold War led to a rise in military spending – this created jobs in industries like making nuclear weapons.
Why did the American economy boom in the 1950s?	The baby boom meant more children in the 1950s, creating demand for children's products. This created jobs. Families needed homes so new houses were built in suburbs , creating work for builders. Families bought more cars, again creating jobs.	98% of homes had electricity so more people bought consumer goods, eg. TV sets. Shopping malls made it even easier for people to buy consumer goods. This all helped lead to a new Cycle of Prosperity .
How did presidents Kennedy and Johnson try to change American society?	JFK wanted New Frontiers and a fairer society. He cut taxes, raised the minimum wage, gave money to businesses to create jobs, set up the Peace Corps, and planned to bring in Medicare. However, he was assassinated before his plans could have much impact. He was replaced by Johnson who planned a Great Society .	Johnson set up Medicare to give healthcare to poor people. The 1964 Civil Rights Act ended the Jim Crow Laws and the 1965 Voting Rights Act allowed African-Americans to vote. He also raised the minimum wage again, and gave money to schools. But lots had to be spent on Vietnam – this limited Johnson's achievements.
How did McCarthyism affect America?	After WWII the Cold War began. USA was terrified about the spread of Communism. Alger Hiss was accused of spying for the USSR – this raised people's fears.	Joseph McCarthy claimed Communists had top jobs in America. This led to ' witch hunts ' to find and remove them. Many innocent people were accused and lost their jobs.
How did popular culture develop after World War II?	Cinema became less popular as more people now had a TV. Cinema used 3D and drive-in movies to try to keep people interested. Films with actors like James Dean targeted teenagers and included topics like teenage rebellion.	Rock n' Roll was the new popular music, especially with younger people. Elvis Presley was the most famous musician. Most American families owned a TV. Lifestyles changed – things like TV dinners were introduced.
How did people campaign for Civil Rights for African Americans?	Brown v Board of Education was a court case which led to schools being desegregated. The Little Rock Nine were 9 black students who went to a newly-desegregated school. They faced horrible bullying.	Other peaceful protests included sit-ins which campaigned against segregated cafes. Freedom riders rode on segregated public transport. See above for how life changed for Af-Americans.
How did Martin Luther King campaign for Civil Rights?	Martin Luther King led the Montgomery Bus Boycott after Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat. He also gave the ' I Have a Dream ' speech in Washington.	In 1963, MLK organised a protest march in Birmingham , Alabama. Many children took part. MLK was arrested. Protestors were attacked with police dogs and fire hoses and many children were arrested.
How was violence used to campaign for Civil Rights?	Malcolm X believed white people were evil and argued violence was needed to stop racism. The Watts race riots in 1965 led to 34 deaths.	The Black Panthers used violence– they murdered some police officers. The Black Power Movement campaigned for black pride.
How did life change for women after WWII?	After WWII many women went back to being housewives. Betty Friedan wrote The Feminine Mystique and then set up NOW to campaign for women's rights. Women's Lib protested at beauty pageants and threw curlers and bras into Freedom Trashcans .	The Civil Rights Act in 1964 banned discrimination in jobs. The Equal Rights Amendment made all sexist discrimination illegal. Roe v Wade in 1973 made abortion legal. Not all women supported these changes and Roe v Wade was overturned in 2022.

The Korean War 1950 – 1953 – What you need to know

This map shows the different phases of the Korean War from 1950 to 1953. The original border between North Korea and South Korea was along the 38th Parallel.



What is the background to the Korean War?	Korea used to be one country. After WWII it was split in two. North Korea was communist and led by Kim Il Sung . South Korea was capitalist and led by Syngman Rhee .	USA was worried about the spread of communism in the Cold War . China became communist in 1949. USA had the Domino Theory – if one country became communist, its neighbours would follow. USA had tensions with China. US believed the capitalist Chiang Kai-Shek was the rightful leader of China, not the communist Mao Zedong.
What caused the Korean War?	Domino Theory – USA was afraid of communism spreading to other countries. To avoid this they used the Truman Doctrine (sending money/supplies) to help countries at risk of turning communist. United Nations – They got involved after the US asked them to condemn North Korea's invasion. This made it a much bigger war as it got countries like Britain involved. Cold War – This was a falling out between capitalist USA and communist Russia/China. Kim Il Sung – He was the communist leader of North Korea. He wanted to make all of Korea one communist country. He invaded in 1950 and took all of South Korea except the Pusan Perimeter . Syngman Rhee – the capitalist leader of South Korea. He wanted to make all of Korea capitalist. He talked about invading North Korea – this provoked Kim.	
How did the UN fight in the Korean War?	The UN created an army called the UNC. It had soldiers from 18 countries and was led by General Douglas MacArthur .	MacArthur oversaw a dangerous amphibious attack in the Inchon Landings . This attack pushed N.K. out of S.K. The UNC then kept on attacking into N.K and took over nearly all of the country.
How did China get involved in the Korean War?	By late 1950 the UNC was close to the Yalu River and the border with China. This worried China as they were communist and didn't want capitalist soldiers nearby.	Therefore, they invaded with an army of 300,000 men to push the UN out of N.K. They moved into South Korea but the UNC, led by General Ridgeway, reorganised and pushed them back to the 38 th Parallel.
Why was General MacArthur sacked?	MacArthur wanted to attack China (and maybe even use nuclear weapons). President Truman preferred using 'war of attrition' tactics.	MacArthur publicly disagreed with President Truman and criticised him in a letter. Truman then had to sack General MacArthur.
How did the Korean War end?	By 1951 both sides were back where the war had started (the 38 th Parallel). They now tried to wear each other down by killing as many enemy soldiers as possible (' war of attrition ').	This led to Seesaw battles (eg. Sniper Ridge) where the two sides repeatedly fought over a small piece of land. USA started to threaten to use nuclear weapons. The Communists backed down and agreed to a ceasefire in 1953.
What was the impact of the Korean War?	There is still a lot of tension today between North Korea and South Korea. Neither leader got what they wanted – a united Korea. China showed it was capable of standing up to the USA and had proved itself. USA gave help to Taiwan which angered China.	USA had stopped the spread of communism – this gave them the confidence to try to do the same in Vietnam. 2.5 million civilians and around 1 million soldiers were killed. The communists were removed from South Korea. US help has turned it into a rich modern country. SEATO was set up to try to stop communism spreading in Asia.

The Vietnam War Part 1 – What You Must Know

Why did the French leave Vietnam?	Vietnam used to be called Indochina. It was once part of France's empire. The French treated the people badly which led to the communist Viet Minh being set up to fight back. It was led by Ho Chi Minh .	The Viet Minh heavily beat France at Dien Bien Phu in 1954. France left Vietnam. The country was split in two. North Vietnam = communist. South Vietnam = capitalist. There should have been elections to decide if the two would join together or not.
Why was there a civil war in South Vietnam?	Diem was the president of South Vietnam. He became very unpopular as he was corrupt and gave top jobs to family members. He arrested and sometimes killed opponents. He cancelled elections in 1956. He persecuted Buddhists, leading to the Buddhist Crisis .	Protests grew. Quang Duc burnt himself to death in the middle of a main road. The Viet Cong was set up to fight against Diem. They were communists and had the support of North Vietnam. Eventually Diem was assassinated in 1963.
How did the USA get involved in Vietnam?	Due to the Cold War, USA wanted to stop communism spreading. USA believed communist spread due to the Domino Theory . Therefore they helped South Vietnam with the Truman Doctrine .	Under Eisenhower, USA sent advisors and \$250 million a year. Under JFK the number of advisors increased to 23,000. The USA built Strategic Hamlets to cut people off from the V.C. However this backfired as it offended many Vietnamese.
Why was the Gulf of Tonkin Incident important?	In 1964, USA said North Vietnam had tried to attack a US ship called the USS Maddox . This led to the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution which gave President Johnson permission to send in soldiers to fight.	In 1965 the VC attacked a US base at Pleiku . This led to the USA fully joining the war and bombing North Vietnam (Operation Rolling Thunder).
Who were the Viet Cong?	The VC fought using guerrilla warfare tactics. They did not wear uniforms. They relied on help from villagers who gave them food and shelter. They stuck to a code of conduct, eg. no flirting.	The VC received supplies from North Vietnam thanks to the Ho Chi Minh Trail . This was a network of paths running from N.V. to S.V. via Laos and Cambodia.
How did the Viet Cong fight against the Americans?	Punji traps – holes full of bamboo sticks covered in poo. Tunnels – eg. Cu Chi – allowed the VC to do surprise attacks. Ambush – VC avoided big battles and did surprise attacks on the US in the jungle.	These tactics had a psychological impact on US soldiers who struggled to fight back. This led to drink and drug problems. Some soldiers lost control (eg. My Lai).
How did the Americans fight against the VC?	Lesson 1: Hearts and Minds – money given to S.V. villagers to try and buy support. Didn't work as the V.C. offered the villagers land. Operation Rolling Thunder – bombing of N.V. and Ho Chi Minh Trail using B52 bombers. Often not accurate and damage was quickly repaired. US tactics failed to beat the VC and led to many civilians being killed, leading to more opposition to the war.	Lesson 2: Search and Destroy – surprise attacks on VC bases by helicopter. Villages would then be burnt down (Zippo Raids). But often innocent people would be killed. Napalm – used to burn the jungle but killed many civilians. Agent Orange – used to kill the jungle but led to pollution and birth defects.
What happened in the Tet Offensive?	1968 – VC launched a huge surprise attack on 100 S.V. cities. This showed how confident the VC were. They took part of the US embassy in Saigon. But the US fought back and quickly crushed the VC.	USA was shocked – they thought they were winning the war but now clearly weren't. Walter Cronkite reported that the war was a stalemate – this led to people turning against the war in the US.
What happened in the My Lai Massacre?	1968 – US soldiers on a Search and Destroy attack lost control and killed 500 innocent civilians. This was covered up by the army until 1969. Seymour Hersh then reported on the massacre.	USA was shocked at this war crime – led to more protests. Only one person went to jail for the massacre – Lt. William Calley . However, many Americans felt he was being made a scapegoat. Trust in the US Army began to fall.

The Vietnam War Part 2 – What You Must Know

How did people protest about the Vietnam War?	People turned against the war due to media coverage, lives lost and the economic cost. Draft dodgers eg. Muhammed Ali opposed being forced to join the army. Protest songs were common, eg. Feel Like I'm Fixin to Die by Country Joe and the Fish .	Vietnam Veterans Against the War returned their medals and investigated war crimes. Protest marches were common in cities like Washington D.C. Protests put pressure on politicians to end the war and helped lead to the USA's withdrawal.
What happened at Kent State University?	Students protesting about the war were shot at by the National Guard. Four students died . Two weren't even protesting.	This led to more protests across the US. 2 million students joined a student strike. Neil Young wrote the song Ohio about the shootings.
How did the media affect the Vietnam War?	Media reported the bad news from the war. Walter Cronkite reported on the Tet Offensive and said the US couldn't win the war. This led to more negative coverage of the war. Radio stations played protest songs.	Newspapers printed shocking pictures, eg. of Kim Phuc who was burnt by napalm, and of the execution of a VC suspect. Media reports/pictures shocked many which led to more joining protests.
How did Nixon try to end the Vietnam War?	Lesson 1: Richard Nixon became president in 1969. He had promised to bring soldiers home but didn't want to be the first president to lose a war. Peace Talks – started in 1968 but achieved little until 1973. Nixon visited China in 1972 - got them to encourage N.V. to end war. Vietnamisation – US soldiers left and were replaced with SV soldiers who US trained. These were often poor quality and many deserted (ran away).	Lesson 2: Invade Cambodia/Laos – this was to cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail. This led to more protests and Congress banned USA from invading anywhere else. Operation Linebacker – bombed NV to get them to take peace talks seriously. This has some success. Madman Theory – Nixon spread rumours he was mad and might use nuclear weapons. Tried to scare NV into backing down but it didn't work.
Why was the Watergate Scandal important?	Nixon's supporters broke into the Democrats' HQ. Nixon lied and tried to cover up the break in. He was caught out and had to resign.	Nixon was distracted from events in Vietnam. SV lost the last American willing to help them. As a result they got less US money, leaving them weak.
How did the Vietnam War end?	1973 – both sides agreed a peace deal. This was arranged between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho. The US would leave SV. SV stayed capitalist but would be able to decide its own future. US soldiers left in 1973.	This gave NV time to build up their army. They invaded South Vietnam in 1974. SV collapsed as there was no help from the USA. People fled in the Convoy of Tears . Saigon fell to communists in 1975. Refugees (Boat People) tried to escape
What were the consequences of the Vietnam War?	USA lost 58,000 soldiers. 2 million civilians died. The war was expensive meaning the US had less money to spend on Johnson's Great Society. USA's reputation was damaged and it failed to stop the spread of communism.	Huge areas of land were destroyed by chemicals like Agent Orange. This also led to large numbers of birth defects. Children born from relationships between US soldiers and Vietnamese women were rejected. Vietnam became one country and is still communist.
Why did USA lose?	US lost due to many reasons which are all linked together. The main reasons are: US/VC tactics, Tet Offensive, My Lai, media and protests. Read the notes on both knowledge organisers on these and make sure you can explain how the reasons are linked together.	

Empire and Migration: Empires 800s – 1700s – What you need to know

Lesson	Key Information 1	Key Information 2
Why do empires rise and fall?	Countries like Britain have developed empires for several reasons including: gaining economic resources (making money), war and violence , the actions of key individuals , religion , and the role of governments .	Empires have also been lost for very similar reasons. Key individuals can lead an independence movement. A country can run out of the economic resources needed to keep an empire. A country may also lose its empire due to the impact of a war .
Why was Alfred the Great significant?	Alfred was King of Wessex. He fought back against the Vikings, beat them at the Battle of Eddington , and stopped them taking over all of England. He set up Danelaw which kept Vikings in the north of England.	He was the first to call himself 'King of the English' – this created an English identity. He built burhs and a navy to protect his land. He also translated books into English and brought in fair laws.
Why were Cnut and Emma significant?	Cnut was a Viking king. He made England part of the North Sea Empire . He brought peace and good leadership. England did trade with the North Sea Empire which made it much richer.	Emma of Normandy married Cnut. This brought England and Normandy much closer together and led to more trade. She gave land and valuables to churches. She was very popular, making it easier for Cnut to rule England.
How did the Angevin Empire develop?	Henry II built the Angevin Empire in France and Ireland. He gained Aquitaine by marrying Eleanor of Aquitaine. He was given land in Ireland in return for helping out an Irish chieftain in battle.	Henry controlled his empire by travelling around it a lot. He also used the feudal system to keep nobles under control. This empire helped make England richer and more powerful (eg. trading wine from Gascony).
Why was King John significant?	John lost control of most of the Angevin Empire. He was beaten by the French and was a weak king. England was left economically weaker.	This angered many nobles. John was forced to sign the Magna Carta which limited the king's powers. The king now had to obey the law like everyone else.
Why was the Hundred Years' War significant?	War was caused by Edward III trying to regain lands in France. Edward also wanted to prove he was a strong king. England won at Crecy and Agincourt but the French fought back (led by Joan of Arc) and eventually won the war by 1453.	Short term impact: England lost control of Gascony and lost income from the wine trade and taxes. Long-term impacts: A strong English identity emerged. French stopped being England's official language. England turned its attention to building an empire in North America.
How did the British develop an empire in North America?	Walter Raleigh was a pirate and explorer. He set up the first colonies in America, eg. Roanoke. He also helped bring tobacco back to Britain for the first time. This helped lead to plantations being set up in America.	Britain built colonies by taking land off Native Americans, eg. the Powhatans . To begin with, the Powhatans helped the British grow crops. However, war broke out. The British massacred Native Americans, took their lands, and spread diseases.
How did Britain make money in America?	Privateers and pirates made money by raiding Spanish ships and stealing gold. However, this died out as Britain started to make more money from plantations .	John Hawkins helped set up the triangular trade . African slaves grew sugar in the West Indies, eg. Barbados. Other crops like tobacco and cotton were also grown by slaves on British plantations in America.
What was the impact of the slave trade on Britain?	Britain became richer. British plantation owners made fortunes from selling sugar, tobacco etc. They spent this money on things like expensive country houses, eg. Harewood House or Birtles Hall .	British ports like Liverpool grew massively. Many jobs were created in Britain, eg. building slave ships. The slave trader Edward Colston gave huge amounts of money to Bristol.
Why did Britain lose its American colonies?	Britain's 13 colonies rebelled due to high taxes (eg. a 3p tax on tea) and no say in the British parliament (no representation).	The British killed 5 protestors in the Boston Massacre . The Boston Tea Party protest saw tea being thrown into the sea. The British retaliated by closing Boston's port. This helped lead to war.
What was the impact of Britain losing its American colonies?	When Britain lost land in America, their trade was affected. This helped lead to Britain starting to develop an empire in India/Africa.	The war cost a lot of money and led to big debts. Also Britain now sent prisoners to Australia instead of America. Britain gave more people the vote in the Great Reform Act to try and stop rebellion spreading to Britain. Britain became a bit more democratic.

Empire and Migration: Empires 1700s – Present – What you need to know

Topic	Key Information 1	Key Information 2
How did Britain develop an empire in India?	India is rich in spices and cotton. The East India Company traded with India and took over more land. This made Britain much richer. Some British people made a fortune and became nabobs like Robert Clive.	Robert Clive – led the EIC army and won the Battle of Plassey . He added Bengal to the British Empire. He signed the Treaty of Allahabad – this allowed Britain to collect taxes in Bengal. Warren Hastings – first Governor General of India. Encouraged cultural mixing, reduced crime and improved tax collection. This made money for Britain.
What happened in the Indian Rebellion?	Indians rebelled as Britain ignored their religious views and treated sepoys badly. Sepoys were offended by being asked to use cartridges coated in cow and pig fat.	120 British civilians were killed at Cawnpore so Britain used harsh tactics in revenge, eg. firing people from guns. This meant there was less trust between Britain and India. This was the start of some Indians wanting independence from Britain.
What was the impact of the British Empire on India?	Positive: Britain built railways and 80,000km of roads. Healthcare improved as Britain built sewers, hospitals, and vaccinated against smallpox. Schools and universities were built. Trade with Britain created jobs.	Negative: Indian workers were exploited. Indian resources were shipped back to Britain. There were 40 famines under British rule where 59 million people died. Opposition to British rule was harshly crushed eg. the Amritsar Massacre in 1919.
Why did India leave the British Empire?	After World War I and II, Britain was left nearly bankrupt. It only survived due to loans from the USA. USA was also opposed to the idea of empires, which put pressure on Britain.	Gandhi led a non-violent campaign against British rule. In 1930 he led the Salt March which was a protest about a British tax on salt. Gandhi was arrested by the British. India became independent in 1947.
Why did Britain develop an empire in Africa?	Britain seized land in Africa for economic reasons – to gain gold, diamonds, ivory, farm land. The British government also competed with other European countries to take land. Key individuals like Cecil Rhodes added land to the Empire.	Missionaries like David Livingstone tried to spread Christianity to the 'Dark Continent'. Many British people believed in Social Darwinism – that the British were a superior race. They believed this gave them the right to take over land in Africa.
Why did Britain add Egypt to its empire?	The Suez Canal was a short-cut to India. Britain bought shares in the canal and took over Egypt to protect the canal.	Owning the canal sped up the journey to India. This helped develop trade and made Britain more money. It also allowed Britain to move soldiers to India quickly.
Why is Cecil Rhodes significant?	He grew the empire in South Africa by gaining Rhodesia . He owned De Beers which mined diamonds. He planned the Cape-Cairo Railroad .	He believed in Social Darwinism . He brought in racist policies like preventing Africans from voting. This helped lead to Apartheid . He also left money to Oxford University to train students to help run the empire.
Why is the Boer War significant?	Britain tried to take land off the Boers in Transvaal in South Africa. They struggled to win the war and used harsh tactics such as concentration camps and scorched earth tactics.	The war showed Britain wasn't as strong as it thought. It led to the Liberal Welfare Reforms eg. free school meals, benefits and free health care (National Insurance). Britain took land rich in gold and diamonds.
What is imperial propaganda?	Imperial propaganda was information designed to persuade people to support Britain's empire.	It appeared on products in shops, posters, poems, songs etc. It was sometimes targeted at children.
How did Britain lose its African empire?	Britain was weaker and poorer after WWII. In 1956 Egypt took over the Suez Canal. Britain sent in soldiers to retake it but was made to back down by the USA. This humiliated Britain and showed other countries that Britain was weak. This is called the Suez Crisis .	In Gold Coast, Kwame Nkrumah was a nationalist leader. He set up Positive Action and used non-violent methods to win independence for Ghana. In Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta used peaceful methods. However, the Mau Mau used violence to try and win Kenya's independence.
Why did Britain join and then leave the European Union?	Britain did not join the EU to begin with as it was still focused on its empire in the 1950s. Britain joined the EU in 1973 as it had now lost its empire, and trade would be easier. The EU also brought in free movement of people.	Some in Britain opposed the EU. They felt free movement led to too much immigration to Britain. They also felt Britain was paying too much to the EU. Britain voted to leave the EU in 2016 and Brexit took place in 2020.
Why is the Falklands War significant?	Britain set up the Commonwealth for countries which used to be in the empire. Some tiny places stayed under British control, eg. Falkland Islands . Argentina invaded these islands in 1982.	Britain, led by Margaret Thatcher , retook the islands. This led to more patriotism in Britain, and other countries took Britain more seriously. It also showed Britain hadn't totally abandoned ideas of empire.

Empire and Migration: Migration 700s – 1800 – What you need to know

Topic	Who migrated and when?	Why did people migrate?	What challenges did they face?	What impact did they have?
Why did the Vikings migrate to Britain?	Vikings, to Britain , 700s-1000s	Economic reasons. Scandinavia was overcrowded. Lots of good farming land in England. Chance to make money eg. by taking gold from monasteries like Lindisfarne.	Opposition from the English. Alfred the Great defeated Vikings at Edington and made them agree to the Danelaw.	Introduced new words – eg. Friday. Cultural differences in the north. Improved farming methods.
Why did the Normans migrate to Britain?	Normans, to Britain , 1066	Economic reasons/war and violence. William Duke of Normandy conquered England after winning the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Many Normans migrated with him.	Opposition from the English – eg. in the Battle of Hastings.	Introduced French words to the English language. Built castles. Introduced the Feudal System.
Why did people migrate to America?	British, from Britain , 1600s-1700s	Economic reasons Lots of cheap land. Chance to set up plantations growing tobacco/cotton to make money. Religious persecution Pilgrim Fathers were Puritans. Persecuted due to extreme beliefs. Left Britain to be free to worship how they wished.	Conflict with Native Americans, eg. Powhatan War. Struggled to produce food and faced new diseases.	Caused the number of Native Americans to halve. Developed the economy – set up plantations, which then led to slavery being introduced.
Why did the Huguenots migrate to Britain?	French, to Britain , 1500s/1600s	Religious persecution/violence. Huguenots were French Protestants. France was Catholic. Led to violent attacks – eg. St Bartholomew's Day Massacre in 1572. 1685 – Edict of Nantes removed. Huguenots lost protection and had to become Catholic or leave France.	Spoke French so treated with suspicion. Accused of taking jobs. Changed surnames to English to fit in.	Positive economic impact Developed industries like paper making, watch making, and silk weaving (eg. in Macclesfield).
What were the Ulster Plantations and the Highland Clearances?	English Scottish, from/within Britain , 1600s. Scottish, from/within Britain , 1700s.	Ulster Plantations - economic reasons/government actions. Ulster = Northern Ireland. In 1600s, Ireland was poor – limited trade with Britain. Under James I, English/Scottish Protestants moved to Ulster. Took land off Irish and developed towns like Londonderry. Highlanders - war and violence/economic reasons Highlands was poor farming land (crofts). Highlanders were mainly Catholics. Some supported the Jacobites who had rebelled against England. English landowners forced Highlanders off their land and replaced them with sheep farms to make more money.	Ulster – Protestants faced opposition from Catholic Irish. Highlands – people lost livelihoods. Lived in poverty in Scottish cities instead.	Ulster - Northern Ireland has large Protestant population. Caused years of tension leading to the Troubles. Highlands - Helped develop the British Empire by settling in Canada and other colonies.

Empire and Migration: Migration 1800s – Present – What you need to know

Topic	Who migrated and when?	Why did people migrate?	What challenges did they face?	What impact did they have?
Why did the Irish and Russian Jews migrate to Britain?	Irish, to Britain , 1840s Russians, to Britain , 1880s	<p>Irish - Economic reasons Many Irish were poor farmers. Potato blight led to Irish Potato Famine in 1840s – many died. Also, lots of jobs available in Britain due to Industrial Revolution.</p> <p>Russian Jews - Religious persecution/war and violence Jews accused of murdering Tsar Alexander II. Faced violent pogroms. May Laws brought in to put restrictions on Jews – eg. had to shut businesses on Sundays.</p>	<p>Irish - Discrimination due to being Catholic. Accused of taking jobs, causing crime and spreading diseases.</p> <p>Jews - Faced opposition – British felt there were too many poor Jews so Aliens Act passed in 1905 to limit their numbers.</p>	<p>Irish - worked as navvies building railways and canals so positive economic impact.</p> <p>Jews - Positive economic impact. Developed businesses like Tesco and Marks and Spencers. Worked in trades like shoemakers.</p>
Why did people migrate from and within Britain in the 1800s?	British, from Britain , 1700s/1800s. British, within Britain , 1800s.	<p>Australia - government actions - Prisoners were sent from England to serve a sentence in Australia. They had to work to build the colony. Positive economic impact. Developed sheep farming and gold mining.</p> <p>Empire Migration – workers moved from one part of the empire to the other as indentured servants. Eg. Indians moved to Uganda to build the Lunatic Line.</p> <p>Cheshire-USA Migration – economic reasons - people moved from Congleton to New Jersey when silk mills closed in the 1860s.</p> <p>Rural-Urban Migration - economic reasons - New farm machine meant that fewer workers were needed in the countryside. Lots of jobs were available in industrial cities, eg. working in cotton mills in Manchester. Workers often ended up living in crowded slums.</p> <p>Cornish Tin Miners – economic reasons - moved to work as coal miners in the north of England when tin mines in Cornwall closed.</p>		
Why did people migrate to Britain from the Caribbean?	West Indians, to Britain , after WWII	<p>Economic reasons (and also government actions) High unemployment in the Caribbean after WWII (eg. due to sugar prices being low). Also much damage was done by a hurricane. Britain had many job vacancies as the country rebuilt after WWII, eg. in the NHS or public transport. The British Nationality Act allowed anyone from a Commonwealth country to migrate to Britain.</p>	Racism – this led to race riots eg. Notting Hill. Often ended up in worst quality housing and low-paid jobs.	Positive economic impact. Did key jobs like nursing. Positive cultural impact. Claudia Jones set up the Notting Hill Carnival and the West Indian Gazette to promote Black British culture.
Why did people migrate to Britain after WWII?	German Jews, to Britain , 1930s. Ugandans, Vietnamese, Indians, to Britain , after WWII.	<p>German Jews (1930s) – fled religious persecution in Nazi Germany. Children moved to Britain on Kindertransport.</p> <p>India/Pakistan – moved due to government policy (British Nationality Act)</p> <p>Ugandan Asians (1970s) – Idi Amin claimed God told him to expel Asians from Uganda. Many left, fearing violence. Mostly welcomed to Britain. Many set up businesses.</p> <p>Vietnamese (1970s) - left South Vietnam after it fell to Communism. Boat People moved to Hong Kong then Britain.</p>		
Why do people migrate to Britain in the C21?	Poles, to Britain, 2000s. Ukraine/Iraq/Syria/Afghanistan, to Britain , 2000s.	<p>Poles - Government actions/economic reasons EU has freedom of movement. When Poland joined the EU, Poles could move to Britain. Wages were low in Poland but much higher in Britain. Britain had shortages of some jobs eg. plumbers or fruit/veg pickers.</p> <p>Ukrainians/Syrians/Iraqis/Afghans – escaping from war and violence.</p>	Opposition from people who claimed migrants were taking people's jobs.	Positive economic impact – often did the jobs many British people didn't want to do.

Edward I – How he Ruled England – What you need to know

Key Question	Key Information	Key Information
Who was Edward I?	Edward was king from 1272 to 1307 . His father Henry III was a weak king who had faced a rebellion from Simon de Monfort .	Edward gained experience of fighting and leadership in the war against De Montfort. He was religious and went on crusade to the Holy Land.
What problems did Edward I face?	Edward needed to win the support of barons if he was to rule England. The wars against the barons under Henry III left Edward short of money.	Wales regularly rebelled against England and its leader, Llywelyn ap Gruffudd , refused to pay homage to Edward. France was a problem as it wanted control of Gascony , which produced wine.
What problems did Edward face with the Feudal System?	The Feudal System was falling apart. Subinfeudation led to land being divided into smaller plots. It was no longer clear why some owned particular bits of land.	Frankalmoin was when people gave their land to the Church then rented it back. This meant they didn't have to pay rents to or fight for their lord. This in turn reduced the king's power.
How did Edward I solve his problems?	Edward used Quo Warranto find out who owned which bits of land and why. The findings of this investigation were written up in the Hundred Rolls .	Statutes of Westminster ended subinfeudation when land was divided into smaller plots. The Statute of Mortmain stopped people giving land to the Church. This gave Edward greater control over land.
Who was Robert Burnell?	He was Edward's Chancellor . He played a key role in passing new laws like the Statutes of Westminster. He ran England when Edward was away.	Parliament once met at his house (Acton Burnell) and passed the Statute of Acton Burnell which developed trade.
How did Parliament develop?	In 1275 Edward invited 800 people to Parliament to approve the First Statute of Westminster. All parts of the country were represented and two burgesses (commoners) could attend from towns.	It wasn't usual for commoners to attend Parliament until the Model Parliament in 1295. This also marked the start of Parliament being able to decide on levels of taxes.
How did towns develop during Edward I's reign?	The number of towns grew under Edward I (e.g. Conington). There were more markets. More towns meant more trade. This meant more tax was paid...so Edward got richer.	Guilds were set up in towns train apprentices and control the quality of products. Towns had rules to make sure traders weren't cheating. Some new towns like Conwy were built for defence.
How did the wool trade develop?	Towns grew so there was more demand for clothes. England also sold large amounts of wool to Flanders (Belgium). More wool farming meant merchants were making lots of money.	Tax was charged on the wool which made Edward and England richer. Edward introduced new laws; the statutes of Acton Burnell (1283) and Merchants (1285), to punish people who did not pay their taxes.
How did Edward I fund his government?	People were clipping bits of silver off coins so Edward brought in new coins. He also borrowed lots of money from Italian banks, eg. the Riccardi .	People trusted the new coins which led to more trade and more tax. More tax and more loans meant Edward had more money.
Why did Edward I expel the Jews from England?	Jews made money from being money lenders. In the 1200s they were taxed heavily. Edward passed the Statute of Jewry . Jews had to wear yellow badges and pay more tax.	Edward then expelled all of the Jews from England in 1290. This made Edward very popular with the nobles.
How important was the Church during Edward I's reign?	Most people were religious. Priests were often the only literate people in a village. The Statute of Mortmain meant people weren't allowed to donate land to the Church.	He fell out with Archbishop Peckham and Archbishop Winchelsea over tax and power. Edward reduced the power of the Church and showed that he had more power.
How did education develop during Edward's reign?	Very few people were literate. Priests provided some basic education. Universities like Cambridge grew larger during Edward's reign. Educated men were given jobs as government officials.	Roger Bacon did experiments on the eye and with gunpowder. People were starting to think in a scientific way for the first time. John Duns Scotus was a religious thinker who came up with an argument for the existence of God.
How did crime and punishment develop during Edward's reign?	Edward used some harsh punishments like hanging, drawing and quartering . Courts were held more regularly and judges often toured around the country.	Harsh punishments meant people were less likely to rebel. This increased Edward's power.
How did the legal system develop during Edward's reign?	Edward brought the Statute of Winchester . This created the Hue and Cry . All towns also had to have watchmen who kept law and order at night.	Judges would regularly tour the country hearing cases in the assizes . This meant cases were now heard quickly. This gave Edward more power.

Key Question	Key Information	Key Information
What was warfare like in the Middle Ages?	Battles were rare. One tactic was to use a schiltron made up of spears to stop a cavalry charge. Different types of soldiers included knights (cavalry), infantry, archers and specialists (eg. miners).	The Scots used a schiltron at the Battle of Falkirk but it didn't work – Edward's archers fired arrows at it. Edward used trebuchets in sieges to attack castles and scare his enemies.
Why did Edward go to war in Wales?	Wales had good land for sheep – taking Wales would allow Edward to make more money. He also fell out with Llewelyn (the Prince of Wales) who wouldn't pay homage to Edward.	Llewelyn had stood up to Edward's father Henry and made him look weak. Edward wanted to show that he was more powerful than his father.
What happened when Edward I invaded Wales?	Edward invaded Wales and beat Llewelyn in 1277 because he cut him off from his food supply in Anglesey. The Treaty of Aberconwy allowed Llewelyn to keep some of his land but lost a lot of power. Five years later he rebelled against Edward. Edward marched into Wales with a huge army. Llewelyn was killed in battle and Edward took control of Wales.	
How did Edward I control Wales?	Edward conquered Wales. To keep it under control he built huge castles, e.g. Caernarfon and Beaumaris . The Statute of Rhuddlan made Wales follow English laws. Edward built new towns (bastides) filled with English people, eg. at Conwy.	Wales was now under English control. This meant Edward had shown how powerful he was. He was also able to make more money from trade (e.g. wool) and from the new towns like Caernarfon.
Why did England and Scotland go to war?	Edward was asked to pick a new king for Scotland (the Great Cause). He chose John Balliol but demanded that the new king be loyal to him. This angered many Scots. Scotland then became allies with France (the Auld Alliance). France were enemies with Edward which angered him.	Edward defeated the Scots in the Battle of Dunbar . He then made the Scottish nobles sign the Ragman Rolls – they had to promise to be loyal to Edward. He also took the Stone of Scone – the stone on which all Scottish kings were crowned. This led to more anger.
What happened in the Battle of Stirling Bridge?	The Scots then fought back led by William Wallace and his peasant army. They beat an English army at the Battle of Stirling Bridge . The English used poor tactics when they marched over a narrow bridge and were then trapped. Wallace was on higher ground and timed his attack perfectly. This led to Wallace being seen as a Scottish hero.	
What happened in the Battle of Falkirk?	Edward marched an army to Scotland. He beat Wallace at the Battle of Falkirk . Edward had Wallace hung, drawn and quartered. Edward became known as the 'Hammer of the Scots'. Edward brought Scotland under his control.	Edward had showed his strength and power. However, the war was expensive and he couldn't afford to build massive castles like he had in Wales.
What was Edward I's legacy?	Edward faced unrest and rebellion in Scotland. Seven years after Edward's death, Scotland regained its independence. Wales remained under English control, though there were later rebellions.	Edward refused to pay homage to France for Gascony (famous for producing wine). This led to a war which caused tension with the English nobles – some refused to fight without Edward being there. Eventually, Edward kept control of Gascony.

Historic Environment Study: Caernarfon Castle

Point	Caernarvon was a way of dealing with rebellion / militarily dominating North Wales	Caernarvon was for political control / showing English power(symbolism)	Caernarvon was a way of developing the economy and trade	Caernarfon was for administrative control
Evidence	Walls were 15 feet thick.	Edward tapped into old Welsh legends about Magnus Maximus.	The bastide included a weekly market and fairs.	A Justiciar was based in Caernarfon (eg. Otto de Grandson) who ran Wales for Edward.
	Huge number of arrowloops around the castle and very few large windows.	He included features from Constantinople like polygonal towers and bands of coloured stone. This made him seem like a new Roman emperor.	A port was built, allowing goods to be moved in and out by ship.	A chamberlain was based at Caernarfon to control all of the finances.
	Very strong King's Gate with portcullises, gates, a drawbridge and murder holes.	Eagles on the Eagle Tower were also an old Roman symbol of power.	Caernarfon is close to Anglesey which is the best farming land in North Wales.	An exchequer at Caernarfon oversaw tax collection.
	Town walls, towers and gates provided a further layer of protection.	The defences were far stronger than they needed to be to keep the Welsh out. This suggests Edward simply wanted to show off his power.	The Welsh had to buy and sell goods in the town. Only English merchants could trade there. This developed trade.	St Mary's Church was built in Caernarfon. It was a base for English Christians to help bring beliefs in Wales in line with those in England.
	Castle was surrounded by the sea/a moat.	Edward's son was born at the castle and was made Prince of Wales.	An Exchequer was based in Caernarfon.	All of these things were meant to 'civilise' the Welsh.
	The Water Gate allowed supplies to be brought in by ship during a siege.		English settlers were given 1500 acres of rent-free land and control of mills and fisheries.	
	The Cistern, Well and Granary towers meant that the castle would have plenty of water and food during a siege.		Fines from courts which imposed English laws made money for Edward.	
Analysis/Own Knowledge to Include	Caernarfon was part of a ring of castles including Conwy and Harlech. Edward had to go to war with Wales twice (1277 and 1282-3). The Welsh also rebelled again in 1294. Therefore a strong castle (but with only 20-30 men) could keep control over a large area of land and also protect the English people moving into the new town. The castle also used new design ideas from Savoy.	Edward tapped into old legends to show how powerful he was. Caernarfon was much stronger than it needed to be as Edward was making a point of his power and wealth. The Welsh had to do their trade in the town and this meant they would have to see the full scale of English power and control.	In pretty much everything he did, Edward's aims were to get more power and money. The same is true in Wales. The castles cost a huge amount but also allowed him to develop the economy and 'civilise' Wales at the same time. Edward was able to make £600 a year from Wales. However, the castles cost £80,000 to build.	To control Wales, Edward brought in the Statute of Rhuddlan. Wales would have to follow English laws, have English officials like sheriffs, and was divided into counties. Archbishop Peckham also reformed the Welsh Church by sending in friars to improve the knowledge of the Welsh clergy.

Remember to also include some counter-arguments. So one piece of evidence can be interpreted in different ways. For example was the Eagle Tower for defence or was it simply about Edward showing off his power and wealth?

Possible Questions:

‘The main purpose of castles in Edward I’s reign was to give economic control over Wales.’ How far does a study of Caernarfon Castle in the reign of Edward I support this statement. Explain your answer. You should refer to Caernarfon Castle in the reign of Edward I and your contextual knowledge. 16 marks

0 4

‘The main consequence of Edward I’s castle building was military.’

How far does a study of **Caernarfon Castle** support this statement?

Explain your answer.

You should refer to **Caernarfon Castle** and your contextual knowledge.

[16 marks]

Exam Technique

USA Exam Technique:

Question 1 4 marks: 6 minutes 1 paragraph	How does Interpretation A differ from Interpretation B about...(you’ll be given a topic)	All you need to do is find a couple of things that are different about the two views. Use sentence starters like ‘One way A differs to B is...’. Do not mention provenance/reliability or your own knowledge.
Question 2 4 marks: 6 minutes 1 paragraph	Why might the authors of Interpretations A and B have a different interpretation about...?	Here you must look at the information about the writers. Look at their jobs, ages, race, gender, beliefs etc. How could this lead to their different views? Give a couple of reasons and add in a bit of your own knowledge.
Question 3 8 marks: 12 minutes 2 paragraphs	Which interpretation gives the more convincing opinion about...? (You’ll then be given a topic)	P1 – look at how A is convincing (believable). Pick out a couple of points from A and compare them to facts from your own knowledge. P2 – do the same but for Interpretation B. If you have time, add a short conclusion to say which is more convincing. Use the key word convincing.
Question 4 4 marks: 6 minutes 1 paragraph	Describe two...(it’ll then probably ask about two problems).	Simply mention two relevant points and add a sentence to describe them in a little detail. Try to include a few key facts in your description.
Question 5 8 marks: 12 minutes 2 paragraphs	In what ways were... (Eg. In what ways were the lives of Americans affected by the New Deal?)	Write in as much detail as you can about two things relevant to the issue in the question. Use PEE to develop your points. For top marks, show how different people were affected in different ways.
Question 6 12 marks: 18 minutes 3 paragraphs	Which of the following was the more important reason why... (You will then be given two bullet points).	P1 – Write about bullet point 1. Use PEE. Explain your points but also focus on the issue in the question. P2 – Do the same again but for bullet point 2. P3 – Conclusion – say which bullet point was more important and why.

Korea and Vietnam Exam Technique:

Question 1 4 marks: 6 minutes 1 paragraph	Source A supports xxxxxxxx. How do you know?	Look at the source. Find two things in it which shows it supports a particular side. Write these down and develop your point with a little bit of contextual (own) knowledge.
Question 2 12 marks: 18 minutes 3 paragraphs	Study sources B and C. How useful are the sources to a historian studying...(you will be given a topic).	Key word to use regularly in your answer: useful P1 – Look at source B. Focus on how it is useful. What can you see in the source? Write this down and link it to your knowledge. Look at the provenance. What is there about it which makes B useful? P2- do the same again but for Source C. P3 – conclusion – when put together, how useful are the two sources?
Question 3 8 marks: 12 minutes 2 paragraphs	Write an account of...(you will then be given a topic)	Write two paragraphs which are relevant to the topic in the question. Use PEE. If stuck, write down all the facts you know about the topic.

Question 4 16marks: 24 minutes 4 paragraphs	You will be given a statement. How far do you agree with this statement? Eg. 'The main reason the US lost the war in Vietnam was due to VC tactics.' How far do you agree with this statement?	Key words to include: agree/disagree P1 – Write about why you would agree with the statement. Include lots of evidence to back up the statement. Use PEE. P2 – Look at a different reason (so disagree). Use PEE. P3- Look another reason for disagreeing (so for the sample question, maybe look at US tactics, the media, protests etc.) P4 – Conclusion. How far do you agree? A lot? A little? Say what you think and explain why you think this.
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Empire and Migration Exam Technique:

Question 1 8 marks – 12 minutes – 2 paragraphs	Study Source A. How useful is it to an historian studying...(you will be given a topic).	Key word to include: useful P1 – look at ways the content makes the source useful (link in your own knowledge). P2 – look at how the provenance makes it useful.
Question 2 8 marks – 12 minutes – 2 paragraphs	Explain the significance of...(you will be given an event or a person)	Key word to include: significant P1 and 2 – look at two ways the person/event is significant. So look at outcomes/achievements and explain using PEE.
Question 3 8 marks – 12 minutes – 2 paragraphs	Explain two ways in which xxxxxx and xxxxx were similar.	Key word to include: similar P1 and P2 – look at two things the two events have in common and explain these using your precise knowledge. Do not look at differences.
Question 4 16 marks – 24 minutes – 4 paragraphs	Has xxxx been the main factor for xxxxxx? This could be on migration from/to/within Britain. It could also be on why empires have developed or collapsed.	Tip: Read the question carefully. Be clear about what it is asking you. P1 – Look at the reason in the question. Give lots of examples to show how that reason led to migration/rise/fall of empires. P2/3 look at other reasons and explain them with examples. P4 –Conclusion – was the reason in the question the main factor or not?

Edward Exam Technique:

Question 1 8 Marks 2 paragraphs (12 minutes)	You will read an interpretation. You will be asked: How convincing is the interpretation about...(it will then give you a topic)	Key word to include: convincing . Key tip: Make sure you focus on the topic in the question. Structure: Write two paragraphs. Look at two ways the interpretation is convincing (believable). Do this by comparing its contents to your own knowledge. Do not mention reliability, who the writer is etc.
Question 2 8 Marks 2 paragraphs (12 minutes)	You will be asked: Explain what was important about...(it will then give you a topic).	Key word to include: important . Structure: Write two paragraphs. In each paragraph, use phrases like 'This was important because'. Look at two things which are to do with the topic and write why they were important (eg. they led to Edward having more money/power) Stuck? Write all you know about the topic, but still use the key word.
Question 3 8 Marks 2 paragraphs (12 minutes)	You will be asked: Write an account of... (it will then give you a topic). It will be about a problem or something that changed in Edward's reign.	Key word to include: either problem or changed (depends on the question). Structure: Write two paragraphs. Focus on the topic in the question. Try to make two different points. Use PEE to explain your thinking. Make sure you add as many key facts as you can – the more the merrier!
Question 4 16 Marks 4 paragraphs (24 minutes)	This question will be about Caernarfon Castle in the reign of Edward I. You will be given a statement. You will be asked how far a study the Caernarfon Castle supports the statement	Top tip: The statement will probably be on why Edward built castles in Wales or what the consequences of these castles were. P1 – Look at the reason in the question. Add lots of evidence to give support for this reason. Use PEE. P2 – Look at a different reason and use PEE. P3 – do the same as in P2. P4 – Conclusion. Answer the question – how far does Caernarfon support the statement? A lot? A little? Say what you think and why.