

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

May–June 2022 Assessment Window

Syllabus
reference

9HI0

History Advanced Advance Information

You are not permitted to take this notice into the examination.
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Instructions

- Please ensure that you have read this notice before the examination.

Information

- This notice covers all examined components.
- This notice does **not** cover non-examined assessment (NEA) components.
- The format/structure of the assessments remains unchanged.
- This advance information document details the focus of the content of the exams in the May-June 2022 assessments.
- There are no restrictions on who can use this notice.
- This notice is meant to help students to focus their revision time.
- Students and teachers can discuss the advance information.
- This document has 43 pages.

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General advice

- In addition to covering the content outline in the advance information, students and teachers should consider how to:
 - manage their revision of parts of the specification which may be assessed in areas not covered by the advance information
 - manage their revision of other parts of the specification which may provide knowledge that helps with understanding the areas being tested in 2022.
- For specifications with optional papers/topics/content, students should only refer to the advance information for their intended option.
- For specifications with NEA, advance information does not cover any NEA components.

A link to the Joint Council for Qualifications guidance document on advance information can be found on the Joint Council for Qualifications website or [here](#).

Advance Information

Subject specific section

- Students should only refer to the advance information for components for which they intend to sit examinations:
 - Paper 1 options 1A–1H, Paper 2 options 2A–2H, and Paper 3 options 30–39.
- Questions will be drawn from one or more of the indicated areas of specification content.
- Due to the nature of questions in Paper 1 section C historical interpretations and Paper 3 section C aspects in breadth, advance information is not being provided for these sections.
- The information is presented in specification order and not in question order.
- Students will not be disadvantaged if solely using the areas indicated in this document.
- Students will be credited for using any relevant knowledge from any topic areas when answering questions, including ones not listed below.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations**Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204**

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 Reasons for the crusades, 1095–1192	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Religious motives: the concept of 'just war'; the impact of the papal reform movement on ideas of penance and remission of sins; guarantees of plenary indulgence; the aim of freeing Jerusalem; papal support for the crusades; the influence of preachers, including Bernard of Clairvaux.Political motives: threats to the Byzantine Empire; Alexius I Comnenus's appeal to Urban II; the political ambitions of the papacy; Urban's political problems in Germany and France; violence and growing disorder in Europe; the Second and Third Crusades and the defence of the crusader states.The knights and the crusades: the nature of knighthood in the late eleventh century; the development of the concept of chivalry; protecting Christianity and pilgrims; settlement in the crusader states and the acquisition of wealth.
2 Leadership of the crusades, 1095–1192	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The First Crusade: the eight princes and their changing priorities; Baldwin's conquest of Edessa 1097; Bohemund's seizure of Antioch 1098; emergence of Godfrey of Bouillon as leader and the capture of Jerusalem 1099.The troubled leadership of the Third Crusade: the significance of the death of Frederick Barbarossa; the rivalries of Richard I and Philip II, Richard's decision to attack Sicily and Cyprus; Philip's return to France. Richard's leadership at Acre and Jaffa and reasons for his decision not to attack Jerusalem.
3 The crusader states of Outremer, 1100–92	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Defence: Baldwin I's consolidation of territory, 1100-18; adoption of local methods of fortification and the building of castles; the protection of military orders of Templars and Hospitallers, including their control of border castles; financial support for the military orders by European nobles; lack of support for the states from Byzantium and Europe.The government of the crusader states: the rule of Baldwin I and Baldwin II; Baldwin III and the conflict with Queen Melisende; the rule of the 'leper king' Baldwin IV; the importance of growing divisions within the ruling elite and the succession crisis of 1185; the significance of Raymond of Tripoli's truce with Saladin.
4 The changing Muslim response to the crusades, 1095–1192	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The power of Saladin, 1169-92: consolidation of Saladin's power in Egypt and Syria, 1169-84; the attack on Tiberias, the battle of Hattin and fall of Jerusalem to Saladin 1187; the siege of Acre and the battle of Arsuf, 1189-91; Saladin's success in keeping Muslim control of Jerusalem in 1192.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance information is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations**Option 1B: England, 1509–1603: authority, nation and religion**

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 Monarchy and government, 1509–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Tudor monarchs: personal and political qualities; popular attitudes towards the Tudors; the disputed successions and the significance of gender for Mary and Elizabeth.• The changing role of parliament: Henry VIII's parliaments before 1529; from 'King and Parliament' to 'King-in-Parliament'; the growing confidence of parliament under Elizabeth.
2 Religious changes, 1509–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tudor monarchs and religious change; Henry VIII and the end of papal power in England; religious changes under Edward and Mary; the Elizabethan compromise of 1558–63.• Catholicism and its survival: popular attitudes to Catholicism; the extent of religious changes, 1529–36; the survival of Catholicism in the regions; recusancy and Jesuit missions in Elizabeth's reign; the role of the Catholic nobility.• Protestantism and puritanism: Protestant influences in England, 1509–47, including the significance of Anne Boleyn; Protestantism under Edward VI; the growth and significance of puritanism during Elizabeth's reign.
3 State control and popular resistance, 1509–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resistance to Tudor rule: the significance of resistance to demands for subsidies and taxes; the nature of the threat posed by popular risings, 1536–69; reasons for the decline of popular resistance, 1570–88.
4 Economic, social and cultural change, 1509–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cultural change: the impact of the growth of grammar schools and universities; the impact of the printing press; the impact of religious change on culture; patronage and the development of drama, music and poetry; the significance of royal and noble patronage; developments in drama, music, poetry and architecture; the impact of the 'cult of Gloriana'.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance information is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations**Option 1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement**

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 The quest for political stability, 1625–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The failure of monarchical government, 1625–46: Charles I and parliament, 1625–29; personal rule and its failure, 1629–40 and the failure to compromise, 1640–49.• Republican rule, 1649–60: reasons for the failure of Republican attempts to provide stable government; the role of Cromwell.
2 Religion: conflict and dissent, 1625–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Church of England: Laud's policies and religious uniformity; parliament's reordering of the church, 1640–60; the restoration of Anglicanism, 1660–62 and its dominant position in religious life.• The growth of religious nonconformity: Puritanism under Charles I; Presbyterians and religious radicalism; the persecution of dissenters under Charles II and James II.• The Catholic question: Catholic influence within Charles I's court; the exclusion of Catholics from religious toleration; anti-Catholic sentiment, 1660–88.
3 Social and intellectual challenge, 1625–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A ferment of ideas: radical political ideas, including the Levellers and the Diggers; the end of divine right monarchy and a confessional state; the significance of the ideas of Hobbes and Locke; the scientific revolution, including Francis Bacon and the experimental method; the significance of the Royal Society.
4 Economy, trade and empire, 1625–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture: changes in agricultural techniques; the development of specialised farming and the growth of employment; capital investment in agriculture; the development of national markets.• Changing domestic trade patterns: the changing cloth trade, including 'new draperies' and the impact of Protestant refugees; the growth of London and its impact on economic development; the growth of banking and insurance.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance information is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations**Option 1D: Britain, c1785–c1870: democracy, protest and reform**

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 The growth of parliamentary democracy, c1785–c1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pressure for change and reform, 1820–52: economic and social distress, and popular pressure, 1820–32; reasons for the passing of the Great Reform Act 1832 and its significance; Chartist demands and the failure of Chartism; change and continuity in the new electoral landscape.• Further parliamentary reform, 1852–70; the significance of the National Reform Union and the Reform League; changing political attitudes in the 1860s and the impact of the Reform Act 1867.
2 Industrialisation and protest, c1785–c1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact of industrialisation: the growth of banking, investment and a new industrial middle class; the diversity of economic regions; the growth of industrial towns and cities. Government attitudes towards industrial development.• Working conditions in factories, mines and foundries; female and child labour; living conditions in urban areas.
3 Unionism and cooperation, c1785–c1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unions and their opponents, c1785–1834: trade societies and knobsticks; reasons for, and impact of, the growth of trade unions; government response to trade unions.• New model unionism 1835–70, including the significance of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the founding of the Trades Union Congress 1868, and the government response to new unionism.
4 Poverty and pauperism, c1785–c1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact and effectiveness of the Poor Law Amendment Act 1834: the workhouse regime, less eligibility and the continuation of outdoor relief; nature and extent of opposition to the Poor Law.• Changing attitudes towards the poor and pauperism, 1834–70: the impact of the Andover workhouse scandal on national opinion; the growth of charity and self-help; the significance of key individuals, including Dickens and Smiles, in challenging attitudes.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance information is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations
Option 1E: Russia, 1917–91: from Lenin to Yeltsin

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 Communist government in the USSR, 1917–85	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establishing Communist Party control, 1917–24: the creation of a one-party state and the party congress of 1921; the nature of government under Lenin; the growing centralisation of power.Stalin in power, 1928–53: the elimination of opponents in government and party; the purges of the 1930s; Stalin's power over party and state.
2 Industrial and agricultural change, 1917–85	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Towards a command economy, 1917–28: the nationalisation of industry; War Communism and the New Economic Policy; state control of industry and agriculture.Industry and agriculture in the Stalin era: the Five-Year Plans and industrial change; agricultural collectivisation and its impact; recovery from war after 1945.
3 Control of the people, 1917–85	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Media, propaganda and religion: state control of mass media and propaganda; attacks on religious beliefs and practices. The personality cults of Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev.The secret police: attacks on opponents of the government; the roles of Yagoda, Yezhov and Beria; Andropov's suppression of dissidents, 1967–82; the continued monitoring of popular discontent, 1982–85.The state and cultural change: <i>Proletkult</i>, avant-garde and Socialist Realism, 1917–53; nonconformity from the 1950s; clashes between artists and the government to 1985.
4 Social developments, 1917–85	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Women and the family: the changing status of different groups of women in towns and countryside; changing government attitudes towards the family as a social unit.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance information is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations**Option 1F: In search of the American Dream: the USA, c1917–96**

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 The changing political environment, 1917–80	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A changing presidency: the rise and decline of Republicanism to 1933; the influence of Roosevelt; changing styles of presidential leadership, 1945–72; a decline in confidence, 1968–80.• Influences on the political landscape: from rugged individualism to New Deal ideas in the 1920s and 30s; the Red Scares and anti-communism, 1917–80; liberalism, counter-culture and the conservative reaction, c1960–80.• The impact of war on domestic politics: the reasons for a return to 'normalcy' and a commitment to isolationism, 1917–41; US emergence as a Cold War superpower from 1941; the impact of involvement in Korea and Vietnam.
2 The quest for civil rights, 1917–80	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Black American civil rights, c1955–80: changing patterns and approaches, 1955–68, including southern-based campaigning, the emergence of Black Power and King's northern strategy; the impact of civil rights legislation: achievements and limits to success, 1955–80.• The search for minority rights, 1960–80: the reasons for, and nature of, Native American and hispanic American campaigns; the emergence of the gay rights movement; achievements, and limits to success, of minority campaigns.
3 Society and culture in change, 1917–80	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The changing position of women, 1917–80: impact of the Roaring Twenties, Great Depression and New Deal on women; impact of the Second World War and suburban life, 1941–60; emergence of the women's liberation movement and its achievements; extent of women's advancement, 1961–80.
4 The changing quality of life, 1917–80	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic influences: impact of boom, bust and recovery, 1917–41; the impact of the Second World War, post-war affluence and growth, 1941–69; the challenges of the 1970s.• Changing living standards: fluctuations in the standard of living, 1917–41; the impact of the Second World War and the growth of a consumer society, 1941–60; living standards, 1961–80, including the impact of anti-poverty policies and economic divisions.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance information is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations
Option 1G: Germany and West Germany, 1918–89

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 Political and governmental change, 1918–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation and collapse of the Weimar Republic, 1918–33: creation of a republic, 1918–19; overcoming challenges to the democratic constitution, 1918–29; collapse of democracy, 1930–33.
2 Opposition, control and consent, 1918–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opposition to government, 1918–89: the impact of Versailles, political extremism and crises, 1918–33; opposition and dissent in Nazi Germany, 1933–45; political dissent and active challenge, 1949–89.• Controlling the people, 1918–89: attempts to control extremism, 1918–32; censorship, repression and propaganda, 1933–45; the de-Nazification policies of the Western allies, 1945–49; the constitutional and legal response to political extremism, 1949–89.• Popular support, 1919–89: the nature of support for the Weimar government, 1919–32; support for the Nazi regime, 1933–45; the nature of support for democracy 1945–89.
3 Economic development and policies, 1918–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reacting to economic challenges, 1918–32: economic crises and government response, 1918–23; policies for recovery, 1924–28; impact of, and response to, the Great Depression, 1929–32; changing living standards, 1918–32.• Creating a social market economy, 1945–89: economic recovery, 1945–55; the ‘economic miracle’, 1955–66; surviving economic challenges, 1966–1989. Integration into the European economy, 1949–89; changing living standards, 1945–89.
4 Aspects of life in Germany and West Germany, 1918–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education and cultural developments, 1918–89: education in the Weimar Republic; cultural experimentation, 1918–32; Nazi education and cultural policies, 1933–45; education in the FRG, including post-war re-education policies; cultural and generational tensions in the FRG.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance information is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations**Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918–97**

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 A changing political and economic environment, 1918–79	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A changing political landscape: changing party fortunes, 1918–31; the National government, 1931–45; Labour government, the rise of consensus politics and political challenge, 1945–79.• Economic challenges in 1918 and post-war boom, crisis and recovery, 1918–39; creating a managed economy, 1939–51; the response to economic challenges, 1951–79.
2 Creating a welfare state, 1918–79	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education and widening opportunities: education policy, 1918–43; the significance of the 'Butler Act' 1944, and the development of comprehensive education to 1979; the growth and social impact of university education, 1918–79.
3 Society in transition, 1918–79	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Race and immigration: immigration policies and attitudes towards ethnic minorities, 1918–39; the impact of the Second World War and new Commonwealth immigration; racial controversy and the impact of government policies on race relations and immigration, 1958–79.
4 The changing quality of life, 1918–79	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing living standards: the impact of boom, crisis and recovery, and the significance of regional differences, 1918–39; the effects of 'total war' and austerity, 1939–51; the growth of a consumer society, 1951–79.• Popular culture and entertainment: the impact of mass popular culture, including cinema, radio and music, 1918–79; the influence of television from the 1950s and youth culture, 1955–79.• Leisure and travel: the growth of spectator sports from the 1920s; increased leisure time and the development of mass tourism from the 1930s; the impact of car ownership and travel developments, 1918–79.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance information is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Late Anglo- Saxon England, c1053–66	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monarchy and government: the power of the English monarchy; the earldoms and shires; local government; the legal system.• The house of Godwin: Harold Godwinson's succession as Earl of Wessex; the power of the Godwin siblings; the campaign against the Welsh; Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy; the rising against Tostig and his exile.• Early threats to Harold's throne: Edward's death and the claimants to the throne; the witan and the coronation; Harald Hardrada's invasion; reasons for, and significance of, the outcome of the battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge 1066.
2 The Norman conquest of England and extension of control in Wales and Scotland, 1066–93	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dealing with opposition to the Normans: the submission of the earls 1066; rebellions in the south, 1067–69; the Harrying of the North; the East Anglian Rebellion; the revolt of the earls 1075. The role of foreign intervention.• The founding of a military state: the operation of the feudal system, tenants-in-chief and knights; the nature of land tenure; the building of castles and their impact on Norman control and royal power.
3 State, church and society, 1066–1106	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central and local government: the king's household and the chancery; the geld and the silver penny; the office of sheriff; codes of law and the local courts.• The end of the English aristocracy: changes in land tenure; the creation of new earldoms; a Norman aristocracy based on military and political service; the extent of Norman influence as revealed by the Domesday Survey 1086.• Changes in towns and villages: towns and trading patterns; village life, royal forests and the forest laws; the gradual disappearance of slavery.
4 Normandy, 1066–1106	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Problems in Normandy, 1066–87: conflict in Maine, 1069–73; William's defeat at the siege of Dol; resisting the demands of Robert Curthose, 1078–83; the division of the Anglo-Norman territories after William's death.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The restoration and extension of royal authority, 1154–72	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Henry II and the nobility: the destruction of illegal castles; the weakening of baronial power; the Cartae Baronum 1166; the Inquest of the Sheriffs 1170.
2 Reforms in England, 1154–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Legal reforms: the Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton; the itinerant justices and the general eyre; the Court of King's Bench; novel disseisin and mort d'ancestor; the extent of changes to the system of royal justice under Henry II and their implications for the power of the monarchy.The changing nature of kingship: growing political and economic power of the king; relations with leading barons; the importance of the itinerant kingship on maintaining royal power in England and the Angevin Empire.
3 Henry II and the English church, 1154–74	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Henry's problems with the church: papal influence; church courts; the church's attitude towards moral offences; clerical interference in secular affairs.Becket and the king, 1162–64: reasons for Becket's election as Archbishop of Canterbury; Henry's demands for reform; the Constitutions of Clarendon; Becket's attitude towards reform; conflict between king and archbishop; Becket's flight into exile.The failure to compromise, 1169–70: the failure to reach a settlement; the diplomacy of Pope Alexander III; the coronation of the Young King in June 1170; Becket's return to England, his death and its significance, including its impact on the position of Henry II.
4 Crises of the Angevin Empire, 1170–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Power and family rivalries: Henry's plans for his sons' inheritance; the division of Angevin lands between Henry's sons; the position of Eleanor of Aquitaine.The defeat of the Great Rebellion: Henry's victories in England and the Angevin lands; the expulsion of invaders from Normandy; the capture of William the Lion; the short-term impact of Henry's victories on royal power, 1174–80.Philip Augustus and the collapse of Henry's power, 1180–89: the deaths of the Young King and Geoffrey; Richard and John's ambitions and treachery; the alliance of Philip and Richard against Henry; Henry's defeat in 1189.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–55**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Conditions in early sixteenth-century Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The state of the German economy: growing towns and cities; trade and communications between the states.• The German Catholic Church: the religious and secular power of the bishops; the parish clergy; anticlericalism and popular piety; the influence of humanism.• The papacy and Germany: the corruption of the papal court; papal financial demands on Germany; Tetzel and the sale of indulgences.
2 Luther's early challenge to the Catholic Church, 1517–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i> 1517: Luther's rejection of indulgences; his aim of promoting academic debate; the publication of the <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i> and their impact; the importance of the printing press.• Luther's excommunication 1520: Luther's tower experience and his acceptance of justification by faith alone; the 1520 pamphlets addressed to the clergy, nobility and the German people; the burning of the Bull of Excommunication in 1520.
3 The development of Lutheranism, 1521–46	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Luther's attitude to religious and political radicalism: views on the Radical Reformation by Carlstadt and the Zwickau prophets in Wittenberg, his lack of support for the revolt of the Imperial Knights; the reasons for, and consequences of, his denunciation of the Peasants' War 1525; the effect of Luther's political conservatism on the German princes.• Lutheran beliefs and their influence: the importance of justification; the German Mass; the doctrine of the Real Presence; Luther's translation of the Bible; the Large Catechism and Small Catechism; the growing popularity of Lutheranism within Germany.• Luther's declining influence, 1530–46: Philip Melanchthon's codification of Lutheran beliefs; the Loci Communes 1521; the Augsburg Confession 1530 and its importance; growing divergence between Catholic and Lutheran beliefs; Luther and the Philip of Hesse affair 1540.
4 The spread and survival of Lutheranism, 1521–55	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Charles V and Lutheranism: his conflicting priorities in Spain, France and against the Ottomans; limited support for Charles from the Catholic princes; the significance of the Schmalkaldic War; the Peace of Passau 1552; the Peace of Augsburg 1555.

Paper 2 Depth study
Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Origins of the Dutch Revolt, c1563–67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The situation c1563: Philip II's policy towards the Netherlands and the lack of regard for established traditions; the regency of Margaret of Parma; the influence of Granvelle. • Opposition of the Dutch grandees; the alliance of Orange, Hoorn and Egmont; resistance to the reform of the bishoprics; the removal of Granvelle; Margaret and the heresy laws; the Confederacy of Noblemen; the Compromise of 1566; the 'Beggars'. • The impact of Calvinism: the Huguenot migration from France; hedge preaching; the revolt (Iconoclastic Fury) of 1566; the restoration of order; the effects of Calvinism on the Netherlands.
2 Alva and Orange, 1567–73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alva's rule: the replacement of Margaret of Parma; the execution of Egmont and Hoorn; the Council of Troubles and the attacks on heresy; reasons for the introduction of the Tenth Penny tax; growing opposition to the tax. • Orange's failure: his power and influence in the northern provinces; the invasions of 1568; the rebels' victory at Heiligerlee; disintegration of rebel forces and Alva's triumph. • The role of the Sea Beggars: Louis of Nassau and the privateers; the closing of English ports to the Sea Beggars by Elizabeth I of England 1572; the seizure of Brill and Flushing; development of a general revolt in the province of Holland. • Orange's triumph: the invasion of 1572; establishing control over Holland and Zeeland; Alva's failure to reconquer the northern provinces.
3 Spain and the reconquest, 1573–84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growing independence of the northern provinces: the Union of Utrecht 1579; the Act of Abjuration 1581 and the establishing of the Republic of the United Provinces; the declining influence of Orange; his assassination in 1584.
4 Securing the independence of the United Provinces, 1584–1609	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for Spanish failures: support for the United Provinces by Elizabeth I of England; the Treaty of Nonsuch 1585; the diversion of Parma's troops to support the Spanish Armada 1588; intervention in France 1589.

Paper 2 Depth study
Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The origins and onset of revolution, 1774–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>ancien régime</i> and its challenges in 1774: absolutism and court faction; the <i>parlements</i>; the three estates; rights of nobles and church privilege; the impact of the Enlightenment and the spread of new ideas. Problems facing France in the 1780s: rural poverty and urban food prices; taxation and crown debt; corruption at court; impact of the American Revolution. The failings of Louis XVI and his ministers; Louis' character; financial reforms of Turgot, Necker and Calonne; attitudes to Marie Antoinette; opposition in the Paris <i>Parlement</i>; the Assembly of Notables and the revolt of the aristocracy. The onset of revolution 1789: summoning and breakdown of the Estates-General; declaration of the National Assembly; significance of the Tennis Court Oath; revolt in Paris and the significance of the storming of the Bastille.
3 The National Convention, the Jacobins and the Terror, 1793–94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Terror 1794: the purge of the Hébertists and Indulgents; religious radicalism; the legislation of terror and centralisation; the extent and nature of the Terror in Paris and the regions; the role of Robespierre and St-Just. The coup of Thermidor: growing economic and political fear; Robespierre under pressure; the arrest and execution of Robespierre and his supporters; Thermidorean government established.
4 From the Directory to Brumaire, 1795–99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work of the Directory: the 1795 constitution; economic and financial reforms; martial law; attempts to control factionalism; Directorial terror; the extent of popularity and success. Dealing with internal and external threats: the Verona Declaration and the émigrés; Parisian unrest; revolt in the provinces and reaction to conscription; the significance of war for the domestic situation, 1795–99. The coup de Brumaire 1799: the Directory under threat; the role of Sieyès; the significance of the return of Bonaparte; the coup of November and establishment of the Consulship.

Paper 2 Depth study
Option 2C.2: Russia in revolution, 1894–1924

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The rule of Nicholas II, 1894–1905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature of autocratic rule: the Tsarist principles of autocracy, nationality and orthodoxy; the oppression of nationalities; antisemitism; the Okhrana. Nicholas II's response: the failure of the August Manifesto; the October Manifesto and the response of opposition groups; the crushing of the Moscow Uprising; the extent of the recovery of Tsarist power.
2 The end of Romanov rule, 1906–17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change and continuity in government: the Fundamental Law; the radicalism of the first two dumas; Nicholas II's relations with the dumas, 1906–14; the nature of Tsarist government and royal power in 1914. Repression and reform, 1906–14: Stolypin's repression and the restoration of stability; actions against revolutionary parties; reform of agricultural landholdings and emigration to Siberia; the Lena goldfields massacre 1912.
3 The Provisional government and its opponents, February–October 1917	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature of dual power: the political complexion of the Provisional government; the extent of its power and support; the aims and membership of the Petrograd Soviet; early political reforms. Opposition to the Provisional government: conflicting attitudes on the continuation of the war; Lenin's return to Russia and the April Theses; the Milyukov crisis; the June Offensive and the July Days. The second Provisional government, July–October: Kerensky as Prime Minister; the membership of the new government; problems in industry and agriculture; the Kornilov affair and its impact on the government and the Bolsheviks. The October Revolution: Lenin's influence on the Central Committee; the Constituent Assembly elections; Trotsky and the Military Revolutionary Committee; the events of 24–26 October; the formation of the Bolshevik government.
4 Defending the Bolshevik revolution, October 1917–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bolshevik economic policies: state capitalism; War Communism; the Tambov rising and the Kronstadt mutiny; economic and political results of the New Economic Policy; the ban on factions 1921.

Paper 2 Depth study
Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Challenges to the restored order and the failure of revolution, c1830–49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges to the restored order, 1830–1847: political geography in 1830; the failure of the 1830–32 revolutions; the cultural challenge of the <i>Risorgimento</i>; political ideas and secret societies; economic divisions and social problems. Revolutions of 1848–49: short-term causes; outbreak of revolution in the Italian states; counter-revolutions; the Roman Republic, 1848–49. The situation in Piedmont, including the First Italian War of Independence.
2 The rise of Piedmont, 1849–56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political developments in Piedmont: the rule of Victor Emmanuel II; the appointment of Cavour 1852 and its impact; anticlericalism; policies to create political stability; liberal and nationalist influences. Developments in diplomacy: relationship with Austria 1849; the significance of the Crimean War and Congress of Paris; relations with Britain and France; the significance of Cavour.
3 The creation of the Kingdom of Italy, 1856–61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of the Second Italian War of Independence, and its outbreak: support from Piedmont for nationalists; relations with Napoleon III; significance of the Orsini Affair and Pact of Plombières; the preparation for and outbreak of war with Austria. Garibaldi's takeover of the south in 1860: Garibaldi's aims and objectives; Garibaldi's relationship with Cavour and Victor Emmanuel II; expedition to and success in Sicily; invasion and takeover of Naples. The north and south unite, 1860–61: Garibaldi's decision to take Rome and the response of Piedmont; the significance of the meeting at Teano; plebiscites in the south and papal territories. The Kingdom of Italy established.
4 Consolidating the Kingdom of Italy, 1861–70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solving the 'Venetian question', 1861–66: failure of Garibaldi, 1862–64; aims of Victor Emmanuel; diplomacy with Prussia and war with Austria 1866; union with Venetia. Solving the problem of Rome, 1861–70: the papacy and French occupation; the failure of Garibaldi and diplomacy, 1862–67; the impact of the Franco-Prussian war; the Italian takeover of Rome.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Popular pressure and causes of revolution, 1840–48	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The political situation in the 1840s: political geography of the German Confederation; the dominance of Austria; the growth of nationalism, including the 1840 crisis; growth of liberalism; Prussia under Frederick William IV.
2 Failure of revolution, 1848–51	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Frankfurt Parliament, 1848–49: <i>Vorparlament</i>; the nature and work of the Frankfurt Assembly, including disagreements and the Fifty Articles; the collapse of the Assembly; significance of weaknesses and political divisions.Revolution in Prussia, 1848–49: events in Berlin and the response of Frederick William IV; liberal government, conservative reaction and counter-revolution; the Prussian constitution.
3 Austro- Prussian rivalry, 1852–66	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Austrian strengths and weaknesses: political influence in Germany; economic and financial problems; rejection from the <i>Zollverein</i>; international setbacks.Economic developments in Prussia: development of the <i>Zollverein</i>; financial strength; increased industrial production and agricultural reform; expansion of railways and state investment.Political developments in Prussia: Manteuffel's reforms; liberal-nationalism and the <i>Nationalverein</i>; regency and accession of William I; reform of the army; constitutional crisis, 1860–62; the impact of Bismarck's appointment.Prussia's victory over Austria, 1862–1866: Bismarck's aims; Austrian attempts to reform the Confederation; significance of the Polish Revolt and Austro-Prussian intervention in Denmark; Bismarck's preparations for war; the significance of the Seven Weeks' War.
4 Prussia and the <i>Klein-deutschland</i> solution, 1866–71	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prussia's role in Germany, 1866–67; the Treaty of Prague; the annexation of north German states; the North German Confederation; Prussia's relationship with south German states; creation of the <i>Zollparlament</i>; Bismarck and the National Liberals.Prussia's relations with France, 1866–70: Napoleon III and Bismarck; significance of the Luxemburg Crisis, the Hohenzollern candidature and the Ems Telegram; outbreak of war; significance of the international situation 1870.

Paper 2 Depth study
Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
2 Agriculture and industry, 1949–65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early changes in agriculture, 1949–57: attacks on landlordism; the redistribution of land; moves towards agricultural cooperation; the change from voluntary to enforced collectivisation. • The communes and their organisation; communal living; the abolition of private farming; Lysenkoism; the Great Famine of 1958–62; the restoration of private farming by Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping. • The First Five-Year Plan, 1952–56: the USSR's financial and technical support; the plan's targets, successes and failures. • The Second Five-Year Plan (the Great Leap Forward), 1958–62: Mao's reasons for launching it; state-owned enterprises; the successes and failures of the second Plan. The Lushan Conference 1959. Liu, Deng and economic reform, 1962–65.
3 The Cultural Revolution and its aftermath, 1966–76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Red Guards and Red Terror: Mao's hold on young people; the mass rallies of 1966; Red Guard attacks on the 'four olds' (culture, customs, habits, ideas); the growth of anarchy and the use of terror; cultural destruction. • Attacks on Mao's political and class enemies: Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping; Lin Biao; the purging of the CCP membership; 'capitalist roaders' and foreigners living in China. • Winding down the Cultural Revolution, 1968–76: restoration of order by the PLA; 'up to the mountains and down to the villages' campaign; the return to power of Deng Xiaoping and Zhou Enlai; reining in the Gang of Four. The death of Mao.
4 Social and cultural changes, 1949–76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The changing status of women: foot binding; the Marriage Law 1950; the impact of collectivisation and the communes on women's lives; women and the family; the nature and extent of change; the problem of changing traditional views, especially in the countryside. • Education and health provision: the growth of literacy; Pinyin; the collapse of education after 1966; the barefoot doctors; successes and failures of healthcare reform.

Paper 2 Depth study
Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Establishing and consolidating communist rule in the GDR, c1949–61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic developments, 1949–61: the USSR's seizure of reparations from 1945; socialist economics and planning; industrial developments; agricultural collectivisation; opposition to socialist economics. The rising of June 1953. The impact of socialist economics on the GDR.
2 The development of the East German state, 1961–85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic situation after 1961: the end of mass emigration; the New Economic System, 1963–68 and the Economic System of Socialism, 1968–71; increased economic production, including consumer goods; membership of COMECON and its importance. Honecker and the development of a GDR identity; mass media; the importance of sport, especially Olympic successes and women's sports. Relations with West Germany: <i>Ostpolitik</i>; the agreements of 1970–72; the relaxation of travel restrictions and the growth of communications with the Federal Republic. The impact of <i>Ostpolitik</i> on the GDR's economy and standard of living. The growing international prestige of the GDR: international recognition of the GDR; state visits; relations with COMECON and the Warsaw Pact countries. The attitude of the Soviet government towards the GDR.
4 Growing crises and the collapse of communist rule in the GDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic situation in the 1980s: the growing national debt; high spending on health and welfare; the poor quality of consumer and other goods; economic relations with West Germany. Gorbachev's influence: the impact of <i>perestroika</i> and <i>glasnost</i> on the GDR's government and people. The pressure for reform; the role of Protestant opposition groups; the declining authority of the SED government. The events of 1989, including the opening of Hungary's border with Austria, emigration from the GDR, Gorbachev's visit to East Berlin in October, the decline of Honecker's influence and his dismissal, Krenz and the opening of the Berlin Wall. The end of the GDR, 1989–90: the collapse of the SED government 1989 and the elections of March 1990; the reunification of East and West Germany, March–October 1990; the attitudes of Kohl, Britain, the USA and the USSR; the accession of the eastern territories to West Germany.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2F.1: India, c1914–48: the road to independence**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The First World War and its impact on British India, 1914–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Effects of war on British rule: the impact on the Raj; the Montagu Declaration; the Rowlatt Acts. The Amritsar massacre and political aftermath; the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Act; significance of 1919 for British rule.• The growth of nationalism: impact of war; the Indian National Congress and emergence of Gandhi; the Lucknow Pact and role of Jinnah; Home Rule Leagues; response to British legislation and the significance of Amritsar, 1919–20.
2 Changing political relationships, 1920–30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gandhi and civil disobedience, 1920–22: Gandhi's aims and beliefs; his becoming leader of Congress 1920; the non-cooperation campaign; significance of his imprisonment.• Congress reorganised, 1922–30: membership and organisation; political participation and 'back to basics'; the 'young hooligans'; the Nehru Report; the Lahore Congress and <i>purna swaraj</i>; the salt <i>satyagraha</i> and consequences of civil disobedience.• The Muslim League: the <i>Khilafat</i> movement; re-emergence of Muslim values; the concept of separateness; breakdown of relations with Congress; Jinnah's beliefs and aims; the significance of failed attempts to reunite with Congress.• British response: control and concession; reasons for and reception of the Simon Commission; the Labour government and the significance of the Irwin Declaration.
3 Consultation and confrontation, 1930–42	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Failure of the Round Table Conferences, 1930–32: the First, Second and Third Conferences; reasons for failure, including the role of Congress, the situation in Britain and divisions over separate elections.
4 The road to independence, 1942–48	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact of the Second World War on Indian politics: threat of invasion; the Cripps Mission; the 'Quit India Campaign' and its repercussions; Wavell's appointment as Viceroy; the Bengal Famine; the failure of the Simla Conference 1945.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2F.2: South Africa, 1948–94: from apartheid state to ‘rainbow nation’**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The response to apartheid, c1948–59	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Life in South Africa c1948: race, segregation and discrimination; urbanisation and industrialisation, including township life; rural society; Afrikaner culture and politics; the influence of Britain.• Codifying and implementing apartheid, 1948–59: strengthening the National Party; apartheid laws; pass laws and education; the Tomlinson Report and Bantustans; political suppression and the Treason Trial.• African nationalism, 1948–59: political opposition in 1948; the revival of the African National Congress (ANC); the Youth League and the Defiance Campaign; rural resistance; the Freedom Charter; the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).
2 Radicalisation of resistance and the consolidation of National Party power, 1960–68	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resistance to apartheid and government reaction, 1960– 61: peaceful protest; the Sharpeville Massacre and its significance; the banning of political parties and the state of emergency.• Creating a republic, 1960–61: Verwoerd’s aims; the significance of Macmillan’s ‘wind of change’ speech; a republic established, 1960–61; leaving the Commonwealth.• African nationalist radicalisation, 1961–68: moves to armed struggle; the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe; the PAC and Poqo; the Rivonia Trial and significance for Nelson Mandela; the impact of exile and imprisonment on the ANC and PAC.• Strengthening ‘separate development’, 1961–68: economic recovery, including international investment; developing the Bantustans; diplomatic ties; Vorster’s use of police powers and defence forces.
3 Redefining resistance and challenges to National Party power, 1968–83	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Black Consciousness and the Soweto uprising, including: Steve Biko and the South African Students’ Organisation (SASO); the mobilisation of school children; the Soweto Uprising, its significance and suppression. The impact of the death of Steve Biko 1977.

Paper 2 Depth study

Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
2 The rise of Mussolini and the creation of a fascist dictatorship, 1919–26	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mussolini and the development of fascism, 1919–22: foundation of <i>Fasci di Combattimento</i> and party programme; <i>squadristo</i> and the move to the right; political legitimacy, the PNF and the 'New Programme'; nature and extent of fascist support.• Mussolini gains power, 1920–22: taking advantage of political unrest; establishing a dual policy; the March on Rome and its significance; the role of Victor Emmanuel III; Mussolini's appointment as prime minister.• The creation of a fascist dictatorship, 1922–26: parliamentary compromise and coercion; controlling the PNF; the Acerbo Law and the Matteotti crisis; repression in 1925 and constitutional amendments, 1925–26.
3 The fascist state, 1925–40	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consent and control: indoctrination of education and youth; <i>Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro</i>; press control and censorship; propaganda; the cult of <i>il Duce</i>; the influence of fascist culture; repression and terror; anti-semitic decrees.• Relationship with political and economic interests: monarchy and conservative elites; central and local government; PNF and Nationalists; economic interest groups.• Economic policies: early policies and the shift towards fascist economics; the Corporate State; response to the Depression; autarky, the 'battle for births' and the 'battle for grain'; agricultural policies; successes and failures.
4 Challenges to, and the fall of, the fascist state, c1935–46	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact of the Second World War, 1940–43: failures in France, North Africa, the Mediterranean; disaster in Greece; war economy and military weaknesses; political tensions 1943; Allied invasion of Sicily; Mussolini deposed.• Democracy restored, 1943–46: the Allied invasion, the Republic of Salò and the government in the south; German surrender and Mussolini's death; the outcomes of the referendum and elections 1946.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Creation and destabilisation of the Second Republic, 1930–36	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Years of reaction, 1933–36: creation of CEDA; impact of the 1933 elections; undoing the reforms of 1931–33; the Asturias rising and its consequences; formation of the Popular Front.• The failure of the Popular Front 1936: election of February 1936; political instability and social unrest; the significance of Sotelo's assassination; the attempted coup July 1936.
2 The Spanish Civil War, 1936–39	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spain at the outbreak of war July–August 1936: Nationalist and Republican leadership, support and relative military strength; the geographical division of the country; the significance of the international response; the situation by the end of August.• The course of the war: the main campaigns and stages of the Nationalist advance; the impact of Republican political divisions; the impact of atrocities by both sides; the fall of Barcelona and Madrid in 1939.• Reasons for Nationalist victory: Republican weaknesses; Nationalist strengths; the role of Franco; the role of foreign intervention and the impact of non-intervention.
3 Establishing Franco's dictatorship, 1938–56	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of the 'new state': establishing control in the Nationalist zone 1938; initial policies; the influence of the <i>Falange</i>; managing Nationalist rivalries; the establishment and survival of a fascist dictatorship under Franco.• Controlling society: the legacy of the civil war; political terror and repression; censorship; the role of the church; propaganda; cult of personality; education policies; attitudes towards women.• Economic development: economic problems and the impact of the civil war; the development of corporatism; the implementation of autarky; successes and failures.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2H.1: The USA, c1920–55: boom, bust and recovery**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Boom and crash, 1920–29	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The economic boom of the 1920s: technological advances and their impact on leisure; the automobile; hire purchase; laissez faire; farmers, black Americans and limits to the boom.• Causes of the crash of 1929: the Wall Street Crash; overproduction; land speculation; the bull market; weaknesses of the banking system.• Changes in society; immigration and the 'Red Scare'; the Ku Klux Klan; prohibition and organised crime; the changing role of women.• Cultural change in the 1920s: the Jazz Age; the Harlem Renaissance; growing popularity of baseball; radio and the cinema; American literature.
3 Impact of the New Deal and the Second World War on the USA to 1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact of the New Deal and the war on ethnic minorities: New Deal policies and black Americans; the Indian Reorganisation Act 1934; change for hispanic Americans; the contribution of ethnic minorities to the war effort; the race riots of 1943; the Double V campaign.• Social and cultural changes: WPA support for writers and musicians; changes in the role of women, including impact of the Fair Employment Practices Commission on the status of women and black Americans; wartime domestic propaganda; the power of Hollywood, including war films and the rise of Disney; the growing power of radio; popular music.• The war and the economy, 1941–45: the collapse of unemployment; women and the war effort; the contribution of young people; growing power of trade unions; migration to urban and industrial centres; the growth of new industries.
4 The transformation of the USA, 1945–55	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic transformation: changing employment opportunities; government policies to encourage growth; the provision of mortgages for veterans; growing mobility, including cars and highway construction. The growth of the suburbs; Levittown projects; the new consumer society.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2H.2: The USA, 1955–92: conformity and challenge**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Affluence and conformity, 1955–63	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Urbanisation and affluence: the changing nature of cities; expansion of the suburbs; highway development; growing ownership and use of cars; white collar jobs and service industries; consumerism and domestic technology.Kennedy's New Frontier: social welfare and unemployment programmes; environmentalism and expansion of the National Park system; the Peace Corps; the space programme; extent of Kennedy's domestic achievements.
2 Protest and reaction, 1963–72	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Civil rights: the significance of Malcolm X, Black Power and the Black Panthers; King's changing priorities, including the campaigns in Selma and Chicago; King's achievements and the impact of his assassination; the work of Cesar Chavez.Protest and personal freedom: student protest; counter-culture and its key features; the growth of the women's movement; the impact of sexual liberalisation; the origins of gay rights.Johnson's Great Society, 1964–68: tackling poverty and unemployment; improving housing and education; Medicare and Medicaid; civil rights laws; Johnson's achievements.
4 Republican dominance and its opponents, 1981–92	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Religious Right and its critics: the promotion of traditional values; campaigns against abortion and homosexuality; Nancy Reagan's 'Just Say No' campaign; the growth of bitter political divisions and their significance.Cultural challenge: trends in youth culture; the impact of technology on popular culture; the growth of cable television and the influence of MTV; the impact of the AIDS crisis; controversial social issues in film and television.Social change: the changing status of ethnic minorities; the impact of black American success in politics, business, sport and popular culture; the extent of racial tolerance and integration by 1992; the impact of women in politics and the workplace; the changing status of women by 1992.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth
Option 30: Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII, 1399–1509

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
5 Henry VII: seizing the throne and trying to keep it, 1485–97	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Claiming the throne and the significance of the marriage to Elizabeth of York; living in fear and striving for security: the use of spies and bonds.• Challengers and their supporters: Lambert Simnel and the Earl of Lincoln; Perkin Warbeck and Sir William Stanley; the importance of Margaret of Burgundy.• Resistance to taxation: causes, events and impact of the Yorkshire Rebellion 1489 and the Cornish Rebellion 1497.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
2 Henry V and the conquest of France, 1413–21	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The significance of renewing the war with France and the campaign of 1415.• The significance of the challenge from Lollardy and the royal response.• The importance of the Burgundian Alliance 1419; the significance of the conquest of Normandy and the Treaty of Troyes, 1417–20: the basis, impact and cost of success.
3 Renewed crises and challenges, c1449–61	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The personalities of Henry VI and Margaret of Anjou and the effects on the governing of England, 1449–61; downfall of the Duke of Suffolk in 1450.• The reasons for, events, and significance of, Cade's rebellion 1450.• The importance of the Duke of York's protectorate and his growing ambitions, 1454–60; the Battle of Towton and the reasons for the triumph of Edward IV 1461: the importance of the Earl of Warwick.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth
Option 31: Rebellion and disorder under the Tudors, 1485–1603

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
5 Troublesome Ireland: Tyrone's rebellion, 1594–1603	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The reasons for the Nine Years' War (Tyrone's rebellion) and the significance of the support for Hugh O'Neill and Hue Roe O'Donnell from within Ireland and from Spain.• The significance of events and individuals: the Battles of Clontibret 1595, Yellow Ford 1598, Curlew Pass 1599, and the collapse of the Munster Plantation; the roles of Henry Bagenal, Florence MacCarthy, the Earl of Essex and Lord Mountjoy.• Reasons for the war's duration and England's eventual success, including the battle of Kinsale 1601, the late arrival of Spanish support and the siege of Dunboy; costs to the English government.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Challenging the succession, 1485–1499	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Henry Tudor's hold on the throne, 1485–87: the impact of Bosworth 1485; measures to secure his throne; the roles of the Yorkist and Lancastrian factions.• The nature and extent of the challenges of Lambert Simnel, 1486–87, and Perkin Warbeck, 1491–99, and how they were overcome.• The significance of support for the challengers from Burgundy, France, Scotland and Ireland.
2 Challenging religious changes, 1533–37	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact of Henrician religious changes, 1533–37: the break with Rome and the dissolution of the monasteries.• The causes and impact of the Lincolnshire Rising and the Pilgrimage of Grace: aims, methods, nature of support and extent of threat.• The role of leaders in challenge and suppression: Robert Aske and Francis Bigod; Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII and the Duke of Norfolk; the extent of repression in 1537.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 32: The Golden Age of Spain, 1474–1598

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
1 The Spanish Inquisition and the persecution of the Jews, 1478–92	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The position of Jews and conversos in fifteenth-century Spanish society.• The reasons for the foundation of the Inquisition in 1478–80; the roles of Queen Isabella and Tomás de Torquemada; the methods of the Inquisition and its impact on <i>conversos</i>.• The reasons for the expulsion of the Jews in 1492 and its social and economic impact on Spain.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
2 The accession of Charles and the revolt of the Comuneros, 1516–29	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The significance of Charles von Habsburg's accession in 1516; the importance of Cardinal Jiménez de Cisneros.• The reasons for the outbreak of the revolt of the Comuneros and its significance; the reasons for the defeat of the revolt; the role of the great nobles.• The impact and significance of the revolt, including Charles's lengthy stay in Spain and developing good relations with the nobility and church; his relations with the Cortes of Castile.
3 The price revolution and its impact, c1500–c1570	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The significance of inflation in these years: extent and contemporary comment as a new and puzzling phenomenon.• Gold and silver imports and the contemporary discussions on their contribution to inflation; the significance of the writings of Martín de Azpilcueta 1556, and Tomás de Mercado 1568.• The impact on prices of population growth in towns and countryside. The social impact of the price revolution: winners and losers; changing social values.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 33: The witch craze in Britain, Europe and North America, c1580–c1750

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
1 The North Berwick witches in Scotland, 1590–91 and the aftermath to 1597	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The origins of the persecution: Gilly Duncan's confession; the impact of James VI's voyage from Denmark; the extent to which Danish witch hunting influenced events in Scotland.• The widening net: the case of Agnes Sampson and John Fian; the role of the king and torture; the involvement of the Earl of Bothwell; impact of the confessions, trials and executions.• Reasons for the extent of persecutions in Scotland to 1597, including judicial procedures, lack of strong central control, the role of King James and significance of his <i>Daemonologie</i>.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
2 The Lancashire witches of 1604–13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The influence of social, economic and religious context of the area around Pendle in the early seventeenth century and the significance of the new witchcraft statute of 1604.• The origins of the case: Alizon Device and John Law; the investigations of Roger Nowell; Old Demdike and Old Chattox and their witchcraft families; the meeting at Malkin Tower.• The trial 1612: the Judges Bromley and Altham; the conduct and outcomes of the trial; impact of Thomas Potts's account.
5 Cotton Mather and the Salem witch hunt, 1692–93	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The social, economic and political context of Salem: weakened authority following the 1688 Revolution; Indian threats and economic crisis; social tensions.• The influence of Cotton Mather, including <i>Memorable Providences relating to Witchcraft and Possessions</i>; instigators, including the roles of Samuel Parris, children and Tituba; the nature of the victims; the trials and executions.• Reasons for the ending of the witch hunt: the roles of Cotton Mather's father and Governor Phips; the general pardon.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
2 Samuel Greg: cotton and cottages, 1784–1816	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The growth of Quarry Bank Mill: choice of site, impact of the French wars, 1793–1815, the roles of Samuel Greg, Peter Ewart, Matthew Fawkner and Hannah Greg.• Dealing with the labour problem; connections with the Poor Law system; accommodating and managing the workforce.• The significance of Quarry Bank Mill for the development of the cotton industry in Lancashire in the years to 1816.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Josiah Wedgwood: china and canals, 1759–87	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The development of Wedgwood china: Josiah Wedgwood's experimental work; the roles of Sarah Wedgwood, Queen Charlotte, the Duke of Bridgewater; the influence of trade with the East in developing a taste for porcelain.• The importance to Wedgwood of the construction of the Trent and Mersey canal and availability of the canal system.• The significance of Josiah Wedgwood's involvement with the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; the importance of the slave medallion.
5 Herbert Austin: creating and adapting to market forces, 1905–28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Longbridge works, 1905–18: the role of Herbert Austin; pre-war car production; the impact of the First World War; the economic importance of Longbridge to the Midlands.• The Austin 7: reasons for its development and success; the impact on the Longbridge works.• The significance of the affordability and availability of the Austin 7 – social and economic effects of increased car ownership.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
2 Less eligibility: the Poor Law Amendment Act and its impact, 1832–47	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reforming the Poor Law: the Royal Commission of Enquiry; aims of poor law policy; the Poor Law Amendment Act 1834; work of the Poor Law Commission; role of Chadwick.• The impact of the workhouse: the workhouse test and less eligibility; the workhouse regime and the continuation of outdoor relief.• The nature of opposition to the operation of new Poor Law, the roles of Oastler and Fielden; the significance of the Anti-Poor Law movement.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Paupers and pauperism, 1780–1832	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The organisation of the parish-based relief system; the problem of the ‘able-bodied pauper’; outdoor relief systems – Speenhamland, Roundsman and the Labour Rate.• Indoor relief in poorhouses, workhouses and houses of correction; the impact of Gilbert’s Act 1782 and the Sturges-Bourne Acts 1818 and 1819.• Pressures for change: financial and ideological arguments; the influence of Bentham’s Utilitarianism.
4 Social and welfare reforms: pressure and action, 1880–1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pressures for reform: the work of Booth, Seebohm Rowntree and the Fabian Society; the impact of Boer war recruitment statistics; the work of the Government Inter-Departmental Committee; the debate over national efficiency.• The significance of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, 1905–09 and of the majority and minority reports; the establishment of principles for welfare reform.• The impact of the Liberal government’s reforms: old age pensions and National Insurance; the Trade Boards Act 1909 and the Labour Exchanges Act 1909.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth
Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
3 Learning from past mistakes: Canada and the Durham Report, 1837–40	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The political nature and governmental system of Upper and Lower Canada and the perceived threat from the USA.• The revolts of 1837–38: causes, course and impact.• The importance of the Earl of Durham's appointment as High Commissioner; the roles of Charles Buller and Edward Gibbon Wakefield; the main recommendations and importance of the Durham Report.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The loss of the American colonies, 1770–83	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tensions between colonists and the British, 1770–75: the issue of custom collection and tea duties, including the Boston Tea Party; the Coercive Acts 1774 and their impact.• Clashes between British forces and rebels, 1775–76; the Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation.• Britain's defeat, 1777–83: French and Spanish involvement; Britain's limited military resources; the defeats of Burgoyne 1777, and Cornwallis 1781; the decision to seek peace and accept the Treaty of Paris. Impact of defeat on Britain 1783.
2 The birth of British Australia, 1788–1829	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Australia's role as a penal colony from 1788; the importance of Lachlan Macquarie: the development of Sydney; land grants to ex-convicts and development up the Hawkesbury River; the growth of Macquarie towns.• Impact of British settlement on Aborigines in Tasmania and New South Wales, 1788–1829.• The spreading impact: penal settlement in Van Diemen's land 1803; development of whaling; first crossing of the Blue Mountains 1813; first settlements in Western Australia 1826; extent of colonial control by 1829.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth
Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
1 Britain and the French Wars, 1793–1815	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facing the French threat on land: the role of Wellington in the defeat of the French.• Facing the French threat at sea: the role of Nelson in the defeat of the French.• The impact on the British economy, industry, commerce and agriculture of the length of the conflict.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
3 The second Boer War, 1899–1902	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facing the Boers in southern Africa: the nature of British army; the significance of the sieges of Mafeking, Kimberley and Ladysmith and the impact of Black Week.• The importance of the roles of Field Marshalls Roberts and Kitchener, and General Sir Redvers Buller in achieving victory.• Changing attitudes of the public in Britain to the conflict, including the impact of the reportage of Winston Churchill and the work of Emily Hobhouse.
4 Trench warfare on the Western Front, 1914–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for change from a war of movement to attrition; entrenchment and the building of defensive systems; the need for military adjustment; the use of new fighting techniques and new technology – machine guns, chlorine gas, tanks, fuse 106 and the creeping barrage.• The significance of Haig’s major offensives for the conduct of the war and attitudes to it: the Somme in 1916, Passchendaele in 1917, the Hundred Days’ Offensive in 1918.
5 The war in the air, 1914–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The development of the Royal Flying Corps as a fighting force; the importance of technology in the development of air combat; the importance of air power in achieving victory in 1918.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
1 Radical reformers, c1790–1819	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aims, tactics and impact of extra-parliamentary protest: the London Corresponding Society, 1792–93, the Spa Fields meetings, 1816, the Pentridge Rising, 1817, and Peterloo, 1819; extent of success by 1819.• Government responses: the trial of the leaders of the London Corresponding Society and suspension of Habeas Corpus, 1794, the Treason Act and Seditious Meetings Act 1795, the Gagging Acts 1817 and the Six Acts 1819.• The influence of Tom Paine and the Rights of Man, John Cartwright and the Hampden Clubs, William Cobbett and the Political Register; the role of Henry Hunt as a radical orator.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
2 Chartism, c1838–c1850	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chartism's aims and actions; importance of the National Convention, 1839, the Newport Rising, 1839, the Petitions (1839, 1842, 1848) and the Kennington Common rally, 1848; the roles of Lovett and O'Connor; reasons why Chartism failed to achieve its aims by 1850.• Fluctuations in support among different sections of society, and reasons for this.• Government responses; the significance of Major General Napier; the impact of the growth of a rail network.
5 Trades union militancy, 1915–27	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The roles of Manny Shinwell, James Maxton, Ernest Bevin and J H Thomas; the events and significance of the Glasgow rent strike, 1915, and the 40-hour strike, 1919.• Union revival after the First World War: the Triple Alliance; the impact of Black Friday, 1921; the importance of the Council of Action and the formation of the AEU and TGWU.• The General Strike, 1926: reasons for its occurrence and failure; roles of media, government and TUC; reasons for its failure. The Trades Disputes Act 1927.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth**Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923**

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
5 Improving working and living conditions: trades union militancy in Ireland, 1907–14	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Working and living conditions for unskilled urban workers; the significance of the founding of the National Union of Dock Labourers 1907, and the ITGWU 1909; the roles of Jim Larkin, James Connolly and William Martin Murphy.Events and significance of the Dublin general strike 1913–14; the lock-out and implications for workers and employers.The role of British trade unions in the attempts to unionise workers in Ireland and in the Dublin general strike.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
2 Industrialisation in Ulster, 1825–55	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The importance of the textile industry in Ulster; the decline of the woollen and cotton industries; the impact of railways and mechanisation on the linen industry.The development of shipbuilding; the importance of the Charles Connell and Sons and the Thompson and Kirwan yards; the work of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners.The roles of Robert Hickson and Andrew Mulholland in the industrialisation of Ulster; its impact on working and living conditions; the Belfast cholera epidemic, 1848; discrepancies between Catholics and Protestants in employment.
4 The Irish land issue, 1870–82	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The significance of the Dublin Land Conference 1870; the reasons for the Land Act 1870 and its significance.The impact of the 'long depression' on Irish agriculture, the problem of tenancies, evictions and rent strikes.The roles of Michael Davitt, William Edward Forster and Charles Stewart Parnell during the Land Wars; the impact of the Irish Land League; the Land Act 1881, reaction in Ireland and the Kilmainham Treaty 1882.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
2 Technology of defence: machine guns, smokeless powder and artillery, c1900–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact of the development of smokeless propellants and machine guns before 1914 on military thought and planning.• The impact of French 75mm and German heavies before 1914 on the French Plan XVII and the Schlieffen Plan.• The role of technology in a failure of a war of movement, Western Front 1914; the roles of Joffre and the younger Moltke. The use of these technologies in a war of attrition: Falkenhayn's assault on Verdun and Petain's defence 1916.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
3 Radios, the internal combustion engine and mobile warfare, 1917–1940	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact of the internal combustion engine in tanks, aircraft and transport, 1917–18: the battles of Cambrai 1917 and Amiens 1918; the impact of radio in the First World War and its implications for the development of mobile warfare.• The impact of these new technologies on French planning in the 1930s and use under General Maurice Gamelin in 1940.• The impact of these new technologies on German planning in the 1930s; the role of Guderian as theorist of Blitzkrieg; the attack on France in 1940 and roles of Guderian and Rommel.
4 The war at sea, 1917–45: the impact of submarines, air power and complex codes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact of submarines, 1917–18: initial German triumph; British counter-measures and eventual success.• The impact of submarines, 1939–45; Dönitz and the Battle of the Atlantic; the significance of May 1943 as a turning point. The importance of naval codes and associated technology: Enigma and counter measures.• The impact of airpower: Yamamoto and the planning of the attack on Pearl Harbour 1941; Yamamoto and Nagumo against Nimitz and Spruance at Midway 1942.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth
Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited

Section B will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
1 Ruling the Second Reich, 1871–79	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact of the new Germany's constitution: trying to reconcile unity and division; the federal government and the <i>Länder</i>.• The importance of the <i>Reichstag</i> and the parties: relationship with Bismarck; the impact of regional and social divisions.• Attempts to consolidate the new Germany: Bismarck's break with, the National Liberals; the <i>Kulturkampf</i>; the appeal to nationalism to achieve unity; the War in Sight crisis.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
2 The birth of democratic Germany, 1917–19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strains of war, tensions and military dictatorship 1917; the roles of Hindenburg and Ludendorff; Erzberger's Peace Resolution, emergence of the Independent Socialist Party.• Constitutional reforms from above 1918; the role of Prince Max of Baden; disintegration, defeat and revolution, 1918–19; the roles of Ebert, Scheidemann and Rosa Luxemburg.• The attempt to achieve unity through democracy: the Weimar Republic; the importance of the Weimar Constitution including its salient features and their strengths and potential weaknesses for achieving freedom and stability.
4 Establishing and ruling the new Federal Republic, 1949–60	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The creation of the FRG and the impact of the new Constitution: the attempt to reconcile difference and liberty.• The importance of Adenauer and the CDU in shaping the new Federal Republic. Changes in the nature of the SPD and their significance for the shaping of the Federal Republic.• The process and significance of de-Nazification and 'coming to terms with the past' in the 1950s.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth
Option 38.1: The making of modern Russia, 1855–1991

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
4 Khrushchev and attempts to reform the Soviet system, 1956–61	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impetus to reform: Khrushchev's personality and aims; his championing of the Party over bureaucratic conservatism; discontent in the camps and the release of prisoners.• De-Stalinisation: the speech to the Twentieth Party Congress 1956; resistance in the party, including Molotov in 1957.• Administrative reforms: decentralisation; the restructuring of the security apparatus. Extent of new intellectual and cultural freedom, and limitations, including the closure of churches.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The political reforms of Alexander II, 1855–70	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact of the Crimean War; impetus to reform; army reforms, including to training, weapons, promotions, the period of conscription and to military bureaucracy.• Reform of the legal system and its significance; the reform of local government: the <i>zemstvo</i> statute of 1864, the work and importance of the <i>zemstvos</i>; the municipal statute of 1870.• The extent of greater freedom of expression; the significance of the university statute 1863; the significance of new press regulations 1865.
5 Gorbachev and the downfall of Soviet communism, 1985–91	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impetus to reform: impact of Afghanistan war; economic stagnation; the alcohol problem; rising nationalism; impact of Chernobyl; Gorbachev's personality and ideas.• Impacts of <i>glasnost</i> and <i>perestroika</i>: treatment of dissidents, including Sakharov; new appointments, including Yeltsin; attempts at administrative reform and to tackle alcoholism.• Divisions in the reformist camp, conservative opposition; growing rivalry with Yeltsin; the conservatives' attempted coup; the downfall of Communist Party rule.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth
Option 38.2: The making of modern China, 1860–1997

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
5 Reconciliation with old enemies and the return of Hong Kong, 1978–97	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The significance of China's growing importance in world organisations: the UN Security Council, IMF and the World Bank; increasing diplomatic ties throughout the world.• The significance of closer cooperation with Japan; treaties, trade, diplomatic visits. Significance of improved relations with the USA: full diplomatic relations 1979, Deng's visit to the USA 1979 and Jiang Zemin's 1997; growing trade.• The importance of the peaceful return of Hong Kong in July 1997: negotiations and terms.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Opening up China to foreigners, 1860–70	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The terms and significance of the Treaty of Tianjin 1860.• Treaty ports and the significance of growing foreign trade; the British in Shanghai and penetration of the Yangtze valley.• The impact of the spread of foreign language schools, teaching English and French; growing awareness amongst the elite of other cultures and ideas; the impact of missions and missionaries; the Tianjin massacre of 1870 and its immediate consequences.
4 The Sino- Soviet split, 1958–69	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The significance of Russian demands in 1958 and the clash of personalities between Khrushchev and Mao. The breakdown of relations, 1959–60; private insults, public disagreements.• The reasons for, and importance of, Mao's growing fears of the Soviet Union, its intervention in Chinese affairs and the perceived Russian threats to his position, 1961–68.• The significance of military confrontation in 1969.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth
Option 39.1: Civil rights and race relations in the USA, 1850–2009

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
3 The New Deal and race relations, 1933–41	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The influence of southern whites in the Democrat Party.• The failure to address black grievances: continuation of Jim Crow Laws, exclusion of black voters and the defeat of federal attempts at anti-lynching legislation.• Impact of the New Deal: effects of the AAA on black farmers; segregation in the CCC and differential wages in the NRA; benefits of welfare to black workers and their families; the work of Eleanor Roosevelt; impact on the voting patterns.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
1 'Free at last', 1865–77	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for, and importance of, the Thirteenth Amendment 1865: economic position of ex-slaves and the development of sharecropping; social tensions; the need for a political settlement; President Andrew Johnson's response.• Radical Reconstruction, 1867–77: the impact of military rule in the south; the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; the Civil Rights Act 1875; significance of the presence of black representatives in federal and state legislatures.• The backlash: the Ku Klux Klan and White League, including the incidence of lynching; the restoration of Democrat control in the south and the end of Reconstruction 1877.
4 'I have a dream', 1954–68	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Civil rights activities, 1954–63: the role of Earl Warren and the Supreme Court; the impact of victory in Montgomery; the work and impact of Martin Luther King, SCLC, SNCC and CORE, 1957–63.• Civil rights 1964–68: the importance of the Civil Rights Acts 1964 and 1968, the Voting Rights Act 1965; the role of Lyndon Johnson.• Increasing divisions: the expulsion of whites from SNCC and CORE; the growth of the Black Panthers; the role of Malcolm X; King's stance on the Vietnam War, assassination and its immediate effects.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

Paper 3 Themes in breadth with aspects in depth
Option 39.2: Mass media and social change in Britain, 1882–2004

Section A will draw from the following specification key topic:

Key topic	Content
4 The Thatcher governments and the media, 1979–90	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The principles underpinning the Thatcher governments' policies and their significance for the media industry.• The promotion of competition in broadcasting: the launch of Channel 4 in 1982; the growth of local and commercial radio.• Control and compliance: attempts to control reportage on issues of national security; the role of Bernard Ingham; the reportage of the Falklands conflict and the miners' strike.

Section B will draw from the following specification key topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The age of the press barons, 1914–36	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The influence of Beaverbrook and Northcliffe; Northcliffe's stance on conscription and criticisms of some conduct of the war; Beaverbrook's undermining of Asquith and support for Lloyd George, and involvement in the abdication crisis.• The importance of Rothermere: his newspaper empire and expansion, the newspaper war, 1928–29; his influence, including support of revisions to First World War treaties, clash with Baldwin in 1931, support for Moseley and the BUF.• The importance of the <i>Daily Herald</i>: the role of George Lansbury; the significance of the editorial stance on the First World War, conscientious objectors and the Russian Revolutions; the impact of Kamenev's telegram 1920.
3 Media in the sixties: satire image and social change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The significance of satire in changing attitudes to government, monarchy and the church.• The importance of film and television in engaging with, and reflecting, social issues and prejudices, including racism, sexism and homelessness; Mary Whitehouse and the NVALA.• The 'Swinging Sixties' media image; the 60s' icons; the reality of the society and economy of the 1960s.

Section C

The aspects in breadth focuses on long-term changes across the period studied, and the question may draw on one or both of the themes, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 3 Section C aspects in breadth.

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