

Paper 1K

Golden Threads How did America grow into an economic and political superpower after WW2?	Enrichment	Review and Evaluation
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	Topics & Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Assessment	Misconceptions	Key Vocabulary	Knowledge Tracking
Term 1	<p>Part Two: Crises and the rise to world power, 1920 – 1975</p> <p>Section One: Crisis of Identity, 1920 – 1945</p> <p>The Economy</p> <p>Social and cultural developments</p> <p>Social, regional and ethnic divisions</p> <p>The USA and international relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boom to Bust; structural weaknesses • Problems in agriculture, the causes, development and economic impact of the Wall Street Crash • The impact of the New Deals on recovery; unemployment statistics, Did the New deal achieve its aims? The ‘Roosevelt recession’. • Impact of the Second World War on recovery; why the Second World War has been referred to as ‘the Good War’ • The Jazz Age in the 1920s; new social values and the role of women - jazz music: Its development and impact, changing role of women and the effect of women’s suffrage on society • The failure of prohibition and its significance; temperance in the US • Social impact of the Depression and the Second World War; the social impact of the Depression on different groups in society, the role of African-Americans in the war effort • Countryside versus city; division between North, West and South. African Americans and the rise of the Ku Klux Klan • The extent of isolationism; FRD and the end of isolationism and Second World War 	<p>Students are expected to develop an understanding of the process of change over time.</p> <p>Students will need to be able to comprehend and evaluate arguments in extracts from academic history books on key issues and developments relating to the content of their study.</p> <p>Students will be required to write analytical essays showing judgement about the issues and developments they have studied.</p>	<p>Give the name, nature/content and date of the assessment in this term.</p>	<p>The New Deal was a purely liberal or progressive initiative: While many of the New Deal programs reflected liberal and progressive ideals, FDR’s approach to governance was pragmatic and often drew from a variety of ideological sources. Some New Deal programs, such as Social Security and labour reforms, were indeed progressive in nature, while others, like the Agricultural Adjustment Act, reflected more conservative or corporatist tendencies. FDR’s willingness to experiment with different approaches to address the economic crisis contributed to the diversity of New Deal initiatives.</p> <p>The New Deal was solely focused on economic relief and recovery: While economic relief and recovery were central goals of the New Deal, it also had broader social and cultural implications. The New Deal era witnessed significant changes in the role of the federal government, the relationship between government and business, and the expansion of social welfare programs. The New Deal’s legacy extends beyond its immediate economic impact to encompass broader transformations in American society and politics.</p>		



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Term 2	<p>Part Two: Crises and the rise to world power, 1920 – 1975</p> <p>Section Two: The Superpower, 1945 – 1975</p> <p>Domestic politics</p> <p>Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon</p> <p>Economic change and developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truman, Eisenhower and post war Reconstruction; the position of African-Americans by 1945, character profiles of Harry S. Truman and Eisenhower Kennedy and the New Frontier; Kennedy’s, ‘New Frontier’ speech at his inauguration, Kennedy’s main domestic and foreign policies President Johnson’s Great Society; the Great Society programme and its aims: Who would benefit? Nixon and the Republican revival; character profile of Richard Nixon, Nixon’s 1968 election victory, Domestic policy under Nixon, 1969–74 The rise of the consumer society and economic boom; Post war USA, an ‘Age of Affluence’, consider the ways in which living standards improved in post war America 	<p>Students are expected to develop an understanding of the process of change over time.</p> <p>Students will need to be able to comprehend and evaluate arguments in extracts from academic history books on key issues and developments relating to the content of their study.</p> <p>Students will be required to write analytical essays showing judgement about the issues and developments they have studied.</p>		<p>The New Deal was solely focused on economic relief and recovery: While economic relief and recovery were central goals of the New Deal, it also had broader social and cultural implications. The New Deal era witnessed significant changes in the role of the federal government, the relationship between government and business, and the expansion of social welfare programs. The New Deal’s legacy extends beyond its immediate economic impact to encompass broader transformations in American society and politics.</p> <p>The Johnson administration’s only significant achievement was the Vietnam War: While the Vietnam War dominated much of Johnson’s presidency and ultimately overshadowed many of his domestic accomplishments, the Johnson administration also enacted landmark legislation as part of the “Great Society” initiative. This included the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Medicare, Medicaid, and various antipoverty programs. Johnson’s domestic agenda aimed to address issues of racial inequality, poverty, and access to healthcare.</p>		



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Term 3	<p>Ideological, social, regional and ethnic divisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McCarthyism; the development of the Red Scare in post war America, character profile of Senator Joseph McCarthy • Civil Rights; review the situation for African-Americans in 1945, the roles of Martin Luther King and Malcolm X and the 1964 Civil Rights Act • Youth culture; the demographic changes in the US caused by the baby boom and the age of affluence that precipitated the growth of American youth culture • Protest and the mass media; the role and impact of the media in the development of the Civil Rights and the anti-Vietnam War protest movements, media coverage of the Tet Offensive, the mass media and 'other' factors, eg youth culture, increasing middle class and America's growing prosperity 	<p>Students are expected to develop an understanding of the process of change over time.</p> <p>Students will need to be able to comprehend and evaluate arguments in extracts from academic history books on key issues and developments relating to the content of their study.</p> <p>Students will be required to write analytical essays showing judgement about the issues and developments they have studied.</p>		<p>The domestic politics of this era were primarily focused on the presidency: While the presidents of this era played significant roles in shaping domestic policy, they were also influenced by broader political dynamics, including congressional politics, social movements, and grassroots activism. The civil rights movement, the women's rights movement, the anti-war movement, and other social movements of the 1960s and 1970s exerted considerable pressure on policymakers and contributed to the passage of significant legislation and policy changes.</p> <p>The period was characterized by consensus and stability: While the post-World War II era saw a period of relative prosperity and stability, it was also marked by deep divisions and social upheaval. The civil rights movement, the Vietnam War, protests, and urban unrest highlighted underlying tensions in American society. These divisions were reflected in the political landscape and contributed to shifts in party alignments and political ideologies.</p>		



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Term 4	<p>The USA and international relations</p> <p>The USA by 1975</p> <p>Overview/revision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cold War and relations with the USSR; Overview of the long and short term causes of the Cold War, how the Cold War developed under each President, how successful was the USA from 1950 to 1968 and Korea and Cuba as case studies of the Cold War Relations with China; the development of Sino-American relations after 1969, Nixon’s policy of détente and ‘Ping- Pong diplomacy The Vietnam War; timeline of key events, eg French-Indochina War, Gulf of Tonkin incident, etc, the roles of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Why did US fail to win the Vietnam war; the military tactics used by the US in comparison to the VC, the impact of My Lai and the Tet Offensive and the reasons why the US failed to win the war USA’s place as a Superpower; the position of the USA by 1975 in the context of the Cold War, the impact of tension in the Middle East on the USA and American withdrawal from Vietnam in 1973 The limits of social cohesion; new cultural developments, including the role of women and the position of African Americans Crises and the rise to World Power, 1920– 1975; the USA from 1890 to 1920, the key political, economic and social developments across the period. 	<p>Students are expected to develop an understanding of the process of change over time.</p> <p>Students will need to be able to comprehend and evaluate arguments in extracts from academic history books on key issues and developments relating to the content of their study.</p> <p>Students will be required to write analytical essays showing judgement about the issues and developments they have studied.</p>		<p>Kennedy’s foreign policy was solely defined by the Cuban Missile Crisis: While the Cuban Missile Crisis was a pivotal moment in Kennedy’s presidency and highlighted his ability to navigate a dangerous international crisis, his foreign policy was much broader in scope. Kennedy’s foreign policy initiatives included the Alliance for Progress, which aimed to promote economic development and democracy in Latin America, as well as the continuation of Cold War containment policies, such as the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Berlin Crisis.</p> <p>Nixon’s foreign policy was solely focused on realpolitik and détente: While Nixon’s foreign policy was characterized by a pragmatic approach to international relations and a focus on détente with the Soviet Union and China, it also included other elements. Nixon’s administration continued to support Cold War alliances and pursued a policy of “linkage,” which sought to use economic and diplomatic incentives to encourage cooperation from both adversaries and allies. Additionally, Nixon’s foreign policy included efforts to promote arms control and nuclear disarmament, as well as his administration’s role in negotiating the Paris Peace Accords to end U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.</p>		



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Term 5	<p>Overview/revision</p> <p>Review the key breadth themes drawing on material from Parts One and Two of the course.</p>	<p>Students are expected to develop an understanding of the process of change over time.</p> <p>Students will need to be able to comprehend and evaluate arguments in extracts from academic history books on key issues and developments relating to the content of their study.</p> <p>Students will be required to write analytical essays showing judgement about the issues and developments they have studied.</p>		<p>U.S. foreign policy was always successful and effective: While the United States had significant influence and power on the world stage during this period, its foreign policy initiatives were not always successful or effective. The Vietnam War, in particular, was a costly and divisive conflict that ultimately ended in defeat for the United States. Other foreign policy initiatives faced criticism or backlash from other countries or failed to achieve their intended objectives. Additionally, U.S. foreign policy decisions often had unintended consequences or unforeseen challenges.</p> <p>Linear progress and continuous improvement: One common misconception is that American history during this period represents a steady march of progress and improvement in both domestic and foreign affairs. While there were certainly advancements and achievements, there were also setbacks, challenges, and periods of regression. Issues such as racism, inequality, economic instability, and conflict both domestically and internationally persisted and sometimes worsened despite efforts at reform.</p>		

Paper 2S

Golden Threads How did America grow into an economic and political superpower after WW2?	Enrichment	Review and Evaluation
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	Topics & Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Assessment	Misconceptions	Key Vocabulary	Knowledge Tracking
Term 1	<p>Part Two: Modern Britain, 1979–2007</p> <p>Section One: The Impact of Thatcherism, 1979-1997</p> <p>The Thatcher Governments</p> <p>Thatcher’s economic policies and their impact</p> <p>The Impact of Thatcherism on society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electoral success in 1983 and 1987 for the Conservatives Internal Labour divisions and the formation of the SDP and examining the Gang of Four Northern Ireland and the Troubles, including the ongoing violence, Brighton hotel bomb and Anglo-Irish agreement, 1985 Monetarism; privatisation; deregulation; issues of inflation, unemployment and economic realignment Sale of council houses; miners’ strike and other industrial disputes as well as the division amongst the union and mobilisation of the Police The Poll Tax and opposition and reaction to it; extra parliamentary opposition 	<p>Students are expected to develop an understanding of the process of change and continuity through the study of the interrelationship of a variety of perspectives.</p> <p>Students will need to be able to evaluate, with reference to provenance and content, how primary sources contribute to historical understanding</p> <p>Students will be required to write analytical essays showing judgement about the issues and developments they have studied.</p>	<p>Thatcher’s economy source question (three sources)</p> <p>Content test</p>	<p>Economic Policies Causing Unemployment: Critics often argue that Thatcher’s economic policies, such as deregulation and privatization, directly caused mass unemployment and social dislocation. While unemployment did rise substantially during her early years in office, attributing it solely to her policies overlooks broader economic factors, including the legacy of the 1970s, global economic trends, and the restructuring of the British economy.</p> <p>Social Divisions: Some portray Thatcher’s government as exacerbating social divisions and inequalities in British society. While her policies did lead to significant socioeconomic changes, including the decline of traditional industries and the growth of financial services, it’s important to recognize that these changes were not uniform and affected different regions and social groups in different ways.</p>	<p>Monetarism</p> <p>Rates</p> <p>denationalisation</p> <p>Financial deregulation</p> <p>Service industry</p> <p>North-south divide</p> <p>Secondary picketing</p>	



	Topics & Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Assessment	Misconceptions	Key Vocabulary	Knowledge Tracking
Term 2	<p>Foreign affairs</p> <p>Overview</p> <p>The fall of Thatcher as leader and her legacy</p> <p>Major's Government and economic policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Falklands; the 'special relationship' with the USA; moves to end the Cold War; Thatcher as an international figure. Attitudes to Europe, including Thatcher's policies, rebate, Channel Tunnel, Single European Act; divisions within the Conservative party over Europe and Euroscepticism Overview: Examining the developments 1979-1987 (political, economic, social, cultural and foreign policy) Major as leader; political and economic policies. Major's ideology and leadership. Comparison with previous PMs and examine similarities and differences Results of the 1992 election and Conservative success Economic developments, including Black Wednesday and its impact; political policies; political sleaze, scandals and satire 	<p>Students are expected to develop an understanding of the process of change and continuity through the study of the interrelationship of a variety of perspectives.</p> <p>Students will need to be able to evaluate, with reference to provenance and content, how primary sources contribute to historical understanding</p> <p>Students will be required to write analytical essays showing judgement about the issues and developments they have studied.</p>	<p>'The Conservatives won the 1992 general election as a result of Labour's weaknesses.'</p> <p>Content test</p>	<p>Foreign Policy Isolationism: Some misconceptions suggest that Thatcher pursued an isolationist foreign policy. However, she actively engaged in international affairs, particularly during the Cold War, and developed close relationships with leaders such as Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Thatcher also played a significant role in shaping the European Community, later the European Union.</p> <p>Economic Mismanagement: Critics often blame Major's government for economic difficulties during its time in office, including the recession of the early 1990s and the UK's exit from the Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) in 1992. While Major's government did face economic challenges, including high interest rates and a housing market crash, attributing these solely to government policy oversimplifies the complex economic factors at play, including global economic trends and structural issues in the British economy.</p>	<p>'handbag diplomacy'</p> <p>European Monetary Union</p> <p>Eurosceptic</p> <p>Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM)</p> <p>Taoiseach</p> <p>Clause 4</p>	



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Term 3	<p>Major's Government and economic policies</p> <p>Realignment of the Labour Party under Kinnock, Smith and Blair</p> <p>Social issues</p> <p>Foreign affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approach to Northern Ireland, Downing Street Declaration; Conservative divisions and different strands of conservatism Reasons for Labour victory in 1997. Key individuals such as Kinnock, Smith, Blair, Mandelson, Brown and Campbell The extent of social liberalism; anti-establishment culture. changing attitudes to social issues such as marriage and divorce, homosexuality, the royal family, youth culture, environmental protest and what was acceptable in the media The position of women and third wave feminism Race relations and the impact of the Stephen Lawrence case and Macpherson Report Relations with Europe, including the impact of the Single European Act and the Maastricht Treaty Interventions in the Balkans; contribution and attitude to the end of the Cold War Overview: Examining the developments 1987-1997 (political, economic, social, cultural and foreign policy) 	<p>Students are expected to develop an understanding of the process of change and continuity through the study of the interrelationship of a variety of perspectives.</p> <p>Students will need to be able to evaluate, with reference to provenance and content, how primary sources contribute to historical understanding</p> <p>Students will be required to write analytical essays showing judgement about the issues and developments they have studied.</p>	<p>Content test</p> <p>Internal mock examination.</p> <p>Full 2S paper, 2hr 30min.</p>	<p>Political Weakness: There's a misconception that Major's government was politically weak and lacked a clear mandate. While the Conservative Party faced internal divisions over issues such as European integration and struggled with a slim majority in Parliament, Major's government did manage to pass significant legislation, including reforms to the National Health Service (NHS) and education.</p> <p>Role in the Peace Process: Major's government's role in the Northern Ireland peace process is often overlooked or underestimated. While the peace process culminated in the Good Friday Agreement in 1998 under Tony Blair's government, Major's government laid the groundwork for peace negotiations and played a crucial role in maintaining dialogue between parties involved in the conflict.</p>	<p>New Labour</p> <p>Spin doctor</p> <p>One Member One Vote (OMOV)</p> <p>Civil list</p> <p>Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)</p> <p>Institutional racism</p> <p>Federalism</p> <p>Social Chapter</p>	



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Term 4	<p>Blair and the Labour governments</p> <p>The Conservative Party</p> <p>Social issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blair as leader, character and ideology; constitutional change including devolution, freedom of information, human rights and reform of the House of Lords Domestic policies including education, law and order, health and rural affair; Brown and economic policy Northern Ireland and the Good Friday Agreement and unresolved issues after 1998 Leaders and reasons for divisions; reason for electoral failures in 2001 and 2005 Workers including attitudes towards trade unions, the Social Contract, minimum wage and the New Deal Women and youth and changes affecting them 	<p>Students are expected to develop an understanding of the process of change and continuity through the study of the interrelationship of a variety of perspectives.</p> <p>Students will need to be able to evaluate, with reference to provenance and content, how primary sources contribute to historical understanding</p> <p>Students will be required to write analytical essays showing judgement about the issues and developments they have studied.</p>	Content test	<p>Blairism as Purely Centrist: One common misconception is that Blair’s government was purely centrist and abandoned traditional Labour values. While Blair did adopt centrist policies, often referred to as “New Labour,” he also pursued significant social reforms, such as the introduction of the minimum wage, increased investment in public services like healthcare and education, and initiatives to tackle child poverty.</p> <p>Marginalization of the Left: Some misconceptions suggest that Blair marginalized the left-wing of the Labour Party and ignored its traditional base of support. While Blair did move the party towards the centre ground of British politics, he also maintained support from various factions within the party and won three consecutive general elections, indicating broad electoral appeal.</p>		



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Term 5	<p>Social issues</p> <p>Foreign affairs</p> <p>Revision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which Britain had become a multi-cultural society. The issue of immigration and positive and negative impacts including changing patterns and changing attitudes Attitudes to Europe including the expansion of the EU, the introduction of the Euro and the Treaty of Lisbon. The ‘special relationship’ with the USA; military interventions and the ‘war on terror’; Britain’s position in the world by 2007 Holistic appraisal of content 	<p>Students are expected to develop an understanding of the process of change and continuity through the study of the interrelationship of a variety of perspectives.</p> <p>Students will need to be able to evaluate, with reference to provenance and content, how primary sources contribute to historical understanding</p> <p>Students will be required to write analytical essays showing judgement about the issues and developments they have studied.</p>	Content test	<p>Economic Record Overshadowed by Social Policy: Blair’s government is often associated more with its social policy achievements, such as reducing child poverty and improving educational standards, than its economic record. However, under Blair’s tenure, the UK experienced sustained economic growth, low unemployment, and stable public finances, although there were criticisms of rising income inequality and the reliance on financial services.</p>	<p>Euro</p> <p>Liberal interventionism</p> <p>Taliban</p> <p>Weapons of mass destruction (WMD)</p> <p>isolationism</p>	