

## Specification at a glance

This Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 Certificate in History comprises two assessments.

- Paper 1 written examination. Students complete two depth studies from 9 choices
- Paper 2 written examination. Students complete one historical investigation from six choices and one breadth study in change from eight choices.

Paper 1	Paper code KH10/01
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Externally assessed</li> <li>• Availability: June series</li> <li>• First assessment: June 2014</li> </ul>	<b>50% of the total Level 1/Level 2 Certificate marks</b>
<p>Overview of content</p> <p>Students study at least <b>two depth studies</b> from this list 1-9.</p> <p>A maximum of one option from each group can be studied.</p> <p>Students must study options from more than one country.</p> <p>The following options may not be combined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Option 1 and Option 5</li> <li>• Option 2 and Option 4</li> <li>• Option 3 and Option 7</li> </ul>	
<p>Group A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Development of a nation: Unification of Germany, 1848-71</li> <li>2 Development of a nation: Unification of Italy, 1852-70</li> <li>3 Autocracy and revolt in Russia, 1881-1914</li> </ol>	
<p>Group B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 Development of dictatorship: Italy, 1918-43</li> <li>5 Development of dictatorship: Germany, 1918-45</li> <li>6 A world divided: International relations between the wars, 1919-39</li> </ol>	
<p>Group C</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 Dictatorship and conflict in Russia, 1924-53</li> <li>8 A world divided: Superpower relations, 1945-62</li> <li>9 A divided union: Civil rights in the USA, 1945-74</li> </ol>	
<p>Overview of assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students are assessed through an examination based on their depth studies.</li> <li>• Students answer two questions, one on each of the depth studies they have studied.</li> <li>• There are 50 marks available in total.</li> <li>• The examination time is 1 hour and 30 minutes.</li> </ul>	

Paper 2	Paper code KHI0/02
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Externally assessed</li> <li>Availability: June series</li> <li>First assessment: June 2014</li> </ul>	<b>50% of the total Level 1/Level 2 Certificate marks</b>
<p>Overview of content</p> <p>Students choose <b>one historical investigation</b> from this list A1-A6</p> <p>A1 The French Revolution, c1780-94</p> <p>A2 The origins and course of the First World War, 1905-18</p> <p>A3 Russia in revolution, 1914-24</p> <p>A4 The USA, 1917-29</p> <p>A5 Colonial rule and the nationalist challenge in India, 1919-47</p> <p>A6 The fall of communism in Europe, 1979-91</p> <p>Students choose <b>one breadth study in change</b> from this list B1-B7</p> <p>B1 Changing nature of warfare, 1803-1908</p> <p>B2 Changes in medicine, c1845-c1945</p> <p>B3 The changing role of international organisations: the League and the UN, 1919-2000</p> <p>B4 Conflict, crisis and change: The Middle East, c1919-c1995</p> <p>B5 Conflict, crisis and change: China, c1911-c1989</p> <p>B6 Change in Africa from colonialism to independence, 1939-2000</p> <p>B7 The changing nature of warfare, c1936-c2003</p>	
<p>Overview of assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students are assessed through an examination based on their historical investigation and breadth study in change.</li> <li>Students answer two questions, one question on their historical investigation and one question on their breadth study in change.</li> <li>There are 50 marks available in total.</li> <li>The examination time is 1 hour and 30 minutes.</li> </ul>	

## 5 Development of dictatorship: Germany, 1918-45

- The establishment of the Weimar Republic and its early problems
- The recovery of Germany, 1924-29
- The rise of Hitler and the Nazis
- Life in Nazi Germany
- Germany during the Second World War

- The German Revolution of 1918. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution. Reactions to the Treaty of Versailles. The Spartacist uprising and the Kapp Putsch. French occupation of the Ruhr. Causes and effects of hyperinflation.
- The work of Stresemann. Rentenmark, Dawes and Young Plan, US loans and the recovery of the German economy. Successes abroad – League of Nations, Locarno Treaties and Kellogg-Briand Pact.
- Hitler and the German Workers' Party. Changes to the party 1920-22. Causes, events and results of Munich Putsch, 1923. Reorganisation of the Party 1924-28. Impact of Wall Street Crash. Nazi methods to win support. Goebbels and propaganda and the work of the SA. Events of 1932 to January 1933 including the role of von Papen, von Schleicher and von Hindenburg.
- Setting up the Nazi dictatorship through the Reichstag Fire, Enabling Act, Night of the Long Knives, the police state, censorship and propaganda. Nazi policies towards women, the young, the Churches and the Jews. Policies to reduce unemployment. The Labour Service, the Labour Front and Strength Through Joy.
- Nazi policies towards the Jews including ghettos, death squads and the Final Solution. The changing role of women, 'total war', rationing and the effects of allied bombing. The growth of opposition to Hitler including the Edelweiss Pirates, the White Rose Group and the Stauffenberg Plot. Defeat and Hitler's death.



## 6 A world divided: International relations between the wars, 1919-39

- The Versailles Settlement
- International cooperation in the 1920s
- The breakdown of cooperation in the early 1930s
- Appeasement, 1935-39
- Reasons for the outbreak of the Second World War

- The aims of the Big Three. Key terms of the treaties of Versailles, St Germain, Sevres, Trianon and Neuilly. Reactions to the peace treaties.
- International cooperation and disarmament: The Corfu incident, the Washington Conference. The Locarno Treaties and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
- Impact of the world depression, emergence of dictators and the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. Failure of the Disarmament Conference 1932-33. Hitler's challenges to the peace settlement, including rearmament, and the Anglo-German Naval Treaty.
- Reasons for appeasement. Failed Anschluss 1934, Italian invasion of Abyssinia 1935, the Stresa Front, Rhineland 1936, Austria March 1938, the Sudetenland Crisis and the Munich Conference. The Rome-Berlin Axis and the Anti-Comintern Pact.
- German occupation of Czechoslovakia (March 1939), Anglo-French support for Poland, Pact of Steel, the Nazi-Soviet Pact, and the German invasion of Poland. Weaknesses of appeasement.

## A4 The USA, 1917-29

- The impact of the First World War on the USA
- Immigration
- Prohibition and gangsterism
- Mass production and the stock market boom
- The Roaring Twenties
- The position of black Americans

- Economic benefits. Isolationism. Attitudes to Versailles settlement and the League of Nations. Protectionist policies.
- Attitudes to immigration. Policies to restrict immigration. The 'Red Scare'. The Sacco and Vanzetti Case.
- Reasons for the introduction of and failure of prohibition. Organised crime, including Al Capone.
- Reasons for economic boom in the 1920s. Henry Ford and mass production. Hire purchase, consumerism and the popularity of the stock market. Problems in farming, including over-production and mechanisation. The decline of older industries.
- The leisure industry, cinema, Jazz, dancing, sport, radio, advertising and motoring, morals and values and the 'Monkey Trial'. The changing position of women, including the flappers.
- The Jim Crow Laws, segregation and discrimination. The Ku Klux Klan. The influence of Marcus Garvey and W.E.B. Du Bois.

#### **B4 Conflict, crisis and change: The Middle East, c1919-c1995**

- Build up of tension in Palestine
- The creation of Israel, the war of 1948-8 and the Suez Crisis of 1956
- The Arab-Israeli conflicts of 1967 and 1973
- Superpower involvement in the Middle East
- The attempts to find a lasting peace, 1979-95

- The Balfour Declaration. Jewish immigration. Clashes between Jews and Palestinians. The Peel Commission. Arab and Jewish terrorist activities. King David Hotel.
- Britain hands over problem to UN. UN partition plan. First Arab-Israeli War. Reason for Israeli victory. Palestinian refugee problem. Law of Return. Nasser's motives for nationalization of Suez Canal. Joint British, French, Israeli attack. UN action and attitude of superpowers. Results of crisis.
- Nasser and Arab aims versus Israel. Israeli attack on Arab neighbours in 1967. Events of Six Day War. Israeli gains. Reasons for Israeli success. Impact of war on Israel and on Arab states. Arab attack on Israel on Yom Kippur 1973. Reasons for early Arab success and eventual Israeli recovery. Effects of the war.
- Reasons for and examples of US support for Israel. Reasons for and examples of Soviet support for Arab countries. Superpower involvement in the Suez Crisis and the War of Yom Kippur. Impact of the Cold War on events in the Middle East.
- Reasons for the Camp David Agreements of 1979 including the motives of Sadat and Carter. The terms of the Agreement and its results. Attempts to achieve peace between Israel and the PLO including the motives of Rabin, Yasser Arafat and the USA. The terms and results of the Oslo Peace Accords of 1993.