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<b>Y12 Autumn Term</b>	<p>Introduction to course: The main physical features of Russia, the social structure of Russian society and potential issues that this could cause.</p> <p>The consequences of the Crimean War and great power status. Alexander II's character and the reasons that prompted his reforms.</p> <p>The process of emancipation, the consequences of emancipation, assessment and evaluation of emancipation and reaction to it.</p> <p>Other reforms under Alexander II and analysis of their impact.</p> <p>Reasons for Alexander II changing his policies after 1866, reactionary policies, the growth in revolutionary opposition, Loris-Melikov potential reforms and the assassination of Alexander II.</p> <p>The ideology of autocracy</p> <p>character of Alexander III</p> <p>Counter reforms and their impact, more progressive reforms.</p> <p>Government attitude to national minorities, russification policies and their reactions.</p> <p>Industry in 1860s and early development under Alexander II, Witte's industrial strategy, analysis of the work of Witte. Agriculture policies 1860-1880, developments after 1880 until 1891.</p> <p>The effects of industrialisation on workers, peasants, the middle classes and the nobles.</p> <p>Russian literature, The arts, merchants and arts and the Russian Avant-Garde.</p> <p>The death of Alexander III, Nicholas II as ruler.</p> <p>What policies Nicholas followed and how successful they were.</p> <p>The growth in opposition parties from 1895-1905.</p>	<p><b>The Legacy of James I</b></p> <p>The reign of James I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finance</li> <li>relationship with Parliament</li> <li>foreign affairs</li> <li>Religion</li> </ul> <p>The legacy of James I and the aims of Charles I</p> <p>Divine Right, Parliamentary privilege and absolutism</p> <p>Government and social structures in Stuart England</p> <p><b>1625-1629</b></p> <p>The 1625 and 1626 Parliaments</p> <p>The Forced Loan</p> <p>Five Knights Case</p> <p>The Parliament of 1628-9</p> <p>The Petition of Rights</p> <p>Three Resolutions</p> <p>Sources of conflict:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial policies</li> <li>Foreign policy</li> <li>Religious policy</li> </ul> <p>Buckingham</p>
<b>Y12 Spring Term</b>	<p>Long term causes of discontent (linked to growth of opposition), the Russo-Japanese war, Bloody Sunday.</p> <p>How the revolution spread, Potemkin mutiny, October Manifesto.</p> <p>Factors affecting the Tsar's survival, the significance of 1905 and the fundamental laws.</p> <p>The successes of the first Dumas and why they ultimately failed.</p> <p>Electoral change to the Duma system, the successes and failures of the last two Dumas.</p> <p>Industrial policies 1908-14, analysis of the success and failures of industrialisation. Stolypin's agrarian reforms 1906-11, analysis of the extent to which they were succeeding.</p> <p>The extent to which the constitutional experiment was working by 1914, the role of Stolypin in the Dumas, the extent to which Russia was revolutionary on the eve of the war.</p> <p>The impact of the First World War on the eastern front and the home front. Analysis of the role of government incompetence and the role of the Tsar and Rasputin.</p> <p>The extent to which the February revolution was spontaneous, long term causes and short-term causes.</p> <p>Key turning points and the Duma taking control.</p>	<p><b>Personal Rule</b></p> <p>The nature of Personal Rule and the concept of 'thorough'</p> <p>The book of orders</p> <p>Religious policy in England 1629-1637</p> <p>Financial policy 1629-1637</p> <p>Thomas Wentworth as President of the council of the North</p> <p>Wentworth and Ireland 1629-1637</p> <p>Reform in Scotland 1629-1637</p> <p>Opposition to Personal Rule 1629-1637</p> <p>The breakdown of Personal Rule 1637-:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bishops War</li> <li>Hampden Case</li> <li>Recall of Wentworth</li> <li>Short Parliament</li> <li>Re-call of Long Parliament</li> </ul> <p>Factors that led to the end of Personal Rule</p> <p><b>The Early Long Parliament 1640-mid 1641</b></p> <p>The extent of a united opposition to the King in 1640</p> <p>Strengths and weaknesses of the King's position in 1640</p> <p>Strengths and weaknesses of Parliament's position in 1640</p> <p>Impeachment of Wentworth and Laud</p> <p>Root and Branch petition</p> <p>Triennial Act</p>

# HISTORY COURSE 1

# A LEVEL AQA SPECIFICATION

		<p>Bridging appointments</p> <p>The trial of Thomas Wentworth</p> <p>King Pym and his Junto</p> <p>Army Plot</p> <p>Protestation Oath</p> <p>The ten propositions</p> <p>The abolition of prerogative courts and tonnage and poundage</p>
<b>Y12 Summer Term</b>	<p>Historical interpretations of the causes of the February revolution.</p> <p>The challenges facing the Provisional government, analysis of their reaction to these.</p> <p>Overview of key events, analysis on the role of Kerensky and especially Lenin.</p> <p>Events of the October revolution.</p> <p>Historical interpretations on the extent to which the October revolution was a popular uprising.</p> <p>How the Bolsheviks initially managed to hold onto power, first measures and dealing with threats.</p> <p>The NEA Historical Investigation</p> <p>Nineteenth century democratic developments and parliamentary legislation</p> <p>The Victorian suffrage campaign</p> <p>The NUWSS (suffragists)</p> <p>The WSPU (suffragettes)</p> <p>The impact of the First World War on the campaign for women's suffrage.</p>	<p><b>Summer and autumn 1641/The outbreak of Civil War</b></p> <p>The London Mob and increased radicalism</p> <p>The Incident</p> <p>The Irish Rebellion</p> <p>The Grand Remonstrance</p> <p>The formation of a Royalist party</p> <p>The Five Members Coup</p> <p>Bishops exclusion act</p> <p>Militia Ordinance</p> <p>The slide into war:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commissions of array</li> <li>• Nineteen propositions</li> <li>• Localities</li> <li>• Impact of neutrality</li> </ul> <p>Reasons for picking sides</p> <p>The NEA Historical Investigation</p> <p>Nineteenth century democratic developments and parliamentary legislation</p> <p>The Victorian suffrage campaign</p> <p>The NUWSS (suffragists)</p> <p>The WSPU (suffragettes)</p> <p>The impact of the First World War on the campaign for women's suffrage.</p>
<b>Y13 Autumn Term</b>	<p>Political authority and government: new leaders and ideologies.</p> <p>Establishment of Bolshevik rule, dealing with initial problems.</p> <p>The Russian Civil War, causes, events and reasons for Bolshevik success.</p> <p>Economic policies- War Communism.</p> <p>The use of terror.</p> <p>Multiple challenges of 1921.</p> <p>Economic policy- the introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP).</p> <p>Culture and society under Lenin's Russia.</p> <p>Lenin's death and analysis of legacy.</p> <p>Power struggle after Lenin's death and Stalin's emergence as the new leader.</p> <p>Introduction to Joseph Stalin, inclusive of ideology and personality.</p> <p>Economic policy- Collectivisation and Five-Year industrial plans.</p> <p>The 'Great terror'- use of violence, repression and purges of society.</p> <p>The Cultural Revolution- culture and society in Stalin's Russia (1928-31).</p> <p>The Great Retreat- Return to traditional and conservative attitudes toward culture and society.</p> <p>Comparison between Lenin and Stalin's cultural and societal changes.</p> <p>The political, economic and social condition of the Soviet Union by 1941.</p>	<p><b>The First Civil War</b></p> <p>Strengths and weaknesses of Parliament</p> <p>Strengths and weaknesses of the Royalists</p> <p>Overview of battles of civil war</p> <p>The Royalist failure to capitalise on their early advantage</p> <p>Political divisions in the Royalist leadership</p> <p>How Parliament won the civil war:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The importance of London</li> <li>• Finance and funding</li> <li>• Irish Cessation</li> <li>• Solemn League and Covenant</li> <li>• The NMA</li> </ul> <p>Divisions within Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War and peace parties</li> <li>• Presbyterians v Independents</li> </ul> <p>Self-denying ordinance</p> <p><b>Failure to reach a settlement</b></p> <p>The King's surrender to the Scots</p> <p>Propositions of Newcastle</p>

# HISTORY COURSE 1

# A LEVEL AQA SPECIFICATION

		<p>Political divisions between the victors</p> <p>The politicisation of the NMA</p> <p>The seizure of the King</p> <p>A Representation of the Army</p> <p>Heads of Proposals</p> <p>The Putney Debates</p> <p>The escape of Charles I</p> <p>Radicalism in the 1640s</p>
Y13 Spring Term	<p>The Great Patriotic War 1941-1945.</p> <p>Stalin as wartime leader.</p> <p>The political, economic and social impact of war; effect on Stalin, government and 'the people'.</p> <p>Post-war reconstruction- Industrial and agricultural policies.</p> <p>High Stalinism key features and policies.</p> <p>How far did Stalin's style of government and policies change between 1945 and 1953?</p> <p>The death of Stalin and the legacy left.</p> <p>Overview of Stalin's reign- comparison to Lenin and Tsars.</p> <p>Power vacuum left on Stalin's death.</p> <p>The emergence of Khrushchev- how did he rise to power?</p> <p>De-Stalinisation- motives, actions and analysis.</p> <p>Economic policies- agriculture and industry.</p> <p>Social and cultural change under Khrushchev.</p> <p>Opposition and the fall of Khrushchev.</p> <p>The political, economic and social condition of the Soviet Union by 1964.</p>	<p><b>The Second Civil War and the Execution of the King</b></p> <p>The events of the Second Civil War</p> <p>The extent to which the Second Civil War was a threat</p> <p>The political consequences of the Second Civil War:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polarisation of opinion</li> <li>• The Treaty of Newport</li> <li>• Remonstrance of the Army</li> <li>• Pride's Purge</li> </ul> <p>The trial and execution of Charles I</p> <p>The Third Civil War and the return of Royalism</p> <p><b>The Interregnum</b></p> <p>Radicalism in the Interregnum</p> <p>Why the Levellers failed</p> <p>The Rump Parliament and its dissolution</p> <p>The Nominated Assembly</p> <p>Why experiments in Republicanism failed</p> <p><b>The Protectorate and Restoration</b></p> <p>The Instrument of Government</p> <p>Cromwell's Aims</p> <p>The Four Fundamentals</p> <p>Cromwell's views</p> <p>The First Protectorate Parliament</p> <p>Major General rule</p> <p>The Second Protectorate Parliament</p> <p>The Godly Reformation and liberty of conscience</p> <p>The Humble Petition and the rejection of the crown</p> <p>Death of Cromwell</p> <p>The failure of Richard Cromwell's Protectorate</p> <p>The recall and expulsion of the Rump</p> <p>The Humble Petition and Address of the Officers</p> <p>George Booth Rising</p> <p>The Committee of Safety</p> <p>Reversal of Pride's Purge</p> <p>Monarchy Restored</p>