AQA

ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

General Certificate of Education

A2 History

Unit: HIS4X

Exemplar Material

Contents

HIS4X

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: POPULAR DISSENT AND HERESY IN MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN EUROPE

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES

What factors caused the emergence and spread of heresy and popular anti-clericalism?
To what extent was the spread of heresy influenced by economic change including the growth of towns and long-distance trade?
Why did political leaders often struggle to suppress heresy and dissent? What was the role and significance of key individuals?

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Medieval Church and its Response to Protest and Dissent
The idea of universal Christendom
The Papacy and its spiritual authority
The appeal of lay spirituality and apostolic poverty

Early Medieval Heresies
The nature and appeal of Catharism: the 'Albigensian Crusade'
Continuation of heretical ideas after the suppression of the Albigensians
The abolition of the Templars in France
Reasons why the Church regarded Waldensians and Humilitati as a threat
Suppression of these groups by the Church

Later Medieval Heresies
The ideas of John Wyclif and church attempts to suppress Lollardy
Continuing support for Lollardy in 14th and 15th century England
The ideas of Jan Hus and the extent of popular support in Bohemia
The suppression of Hus at Konstanz in 1415
The continuation of popular dissent and the course of the Hussite Wars

Popular Anticlericalism and the Renaissance
The influence of Humanist learning on reformers
Reactions against corruption in the Church and the Papacy
The impact of Savonarola in Italy
The growth of radical religious sects

The European Witch Craze
Images and perceptions of witchcraft in European society
The role of the Church in the pursuit of witches
The reasons for the mass outbreaks of witch craze hysteria
The impact of the witch craze on society and popular culture in Europe

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: THE EUROPEAN RENAISSANCE, c1450–1600

THEMES ISSUES AND DEBATES
What were the origins of new ideas and the causes of cultural change?
What was the impact of the Renaissance upon intellectual and religious life?
What was the impact on Europe of influences from the non-European world?
What was the significance of key personalities?

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Medieval World in 1450
The Medieval Church and the influence of the Papacy on science and learning
Limited Horizons – medieval geographical knowledge
Ideas of the state and the individual

The Rise of Humanism and the Revival of Classical Learning
Humanist scholars and the spread of Humanist ideas
The extent to which Humanism challenged traditional beliefs
The revival and updating of knowledge of the Ancient World

Discovering New Worlds
The pioneers of exploration and discovery in Africa, Asia and the Americas
European geographers and the re-shaping of the known world
The impact of the new discoveries on European society, economy and culture

New Trends in Art and Architecture
The Renaissance in Italy – Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and others
The Renaissance in Northern Europe
Developments in architecture including the growth of towns and cities

The Impact of the Printed Word
The invention of printing and its early impact
The spread of printed literature and the growth of popular culture
The impact of printing on religion

The Revolution in Science
The impact of science on religious orthodoxy
Developments in military technology and their impact on war and society
The impact of developments in mathematics and astronomy

The Renaissance and Politics
Machiavelli and the spread of new ideas of politics and authority
The influence and importance of patronage
The impact of religious reformers on ideas of state and citizenship

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: THE WARS OF THE ROSES, 1377–1487

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES
The authority of the Crown in 14th and 15th century England
The role and influence of the aristocracy in politics and government
The origins of the baronial wars between the Houses of Lancaster and York
The role and significance of key personalities

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The English Monarchy in the Late 14th Century
The legacy of Edward III
The personality and role of Richard II
The reasons for the downfall of Richard II in 1399

The Rise of Lancastrian Dominance, 1399–1422
Henry IV and the consolidation of his authority
The leadership and policies of Henry IV
The reign of Henry V

The Perils of Minority: Henry VI and the Origins of Baronial Conflict
The situation of the English monarchy at the death of Henry V
Power struggles arising from the minority of Henry VI
The personality of Henry VI and the reasons for continuing political instability

The Defeat of the Lancastrians, 1459–1483
The personality and role of Warwick the Kingmaker
The Yorkist victories 1459–1461 and the rise of Edward IV
The battle of Tewkesbury in 1471 an its political significance
The Lancastrian cause in exile and the gathering of foreign support

The Defeat of the Yorkists, 1483–1487
The reign of Edward IV and the nature of opposition to his rule
The usurpation of Richard III in 1483 and the alienation of Yorkist followers
The revival of the Lancastrian cause under Henry Tudor
The overthrow of the Yorkist monarchy at Bosworth in 1485
The Battle of Stoke in 1487 and the end of the Wars of the Roses

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: CASE STUDIES IN EARLY BRITISH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES

The impact of significant events or national trends upon local communities
Local experiences as typical or atypical examples of important developments in the wider society
The problems of investigating local history

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Medieval Town, c1100–c1500
The town as castle suburb
Merchants, Guilds and the rise of urban commerce
Architecture, town planning and the organisation of civic life
The factors shaping urban society and popular culture

Village Life and Rural Society, c1100–1500
The economic foundations of feudal society and village life
The impact of the Black Death upon the rural population
The factors shaping rural society and popular culture

Poverty, Disorder and Rebellion in Tudor England
The causes and impact of poverty in specific localities
Outbreaks of disorder and local rebellions
The impact of interventions by central government on specific local issues
The role of local government in dealing with poverty and social disorder

Economic Change and Population Growth in Early Stuart England
Economic change and its effects on local communities
The impact on local communities of rising population
The causes and impact of social mobility, including emigration
The role and influence of the gentry in local communities

The English Revolution and the Localities, 1637–1660
Regional loyalties and the response of specific communities to political crisis
The experiences of civil conflict in specific local communities
The local impact of republican rule on ordinary life and social cohesion
Local responses to the restoration of the monarchy in 1660

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

MONARCHIES IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES
Theories of kingship and methods of extending the authority of the Crown
The role of the Crown in bringing about reforms
Relations between Church and State

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

MONARCHY IN FRANCE, 1477–1589

The Rise of the French Monarchy, 1477–1547
The defeat of Burgundy and Brittany and the territorial expansion of France
The significance for the monarchy of the Italian Wars from 1494
Increased royal authority in the reign of Francis I

Political Instability and Religious Wars, 1547–1589
The legacy of Francis I and the problems of the succession
The reasons for the outbreak of religious war in 1562
The Crown, the Huguenots and Catholic conservatism 1562–1589
The reasons for the emergence of Henry IV as unchallenged ruler

THE HABSBURG MONARCHY, 1713–1814

The Role and Significance of Maria Theresa
The situation of the Austrian monarchy, 1713–1740
The monarchy and the War of the Austrian Succession
The influence of Maria Theresa on royal government
The role of the monarchy in the Seven Years War and Diplomatic Revolution
Theories of Kingship and the relationship between Church and State

The Reforms of Josef II
The personality and political philosophy of Josef II
The effectiveness of Josef II's reforms in government and administration
The impact of Josef II's reforms on relations between Church and State
The legacy of Josef II to 1814

THE ENGLISH MONARCHY, 1715–1820

Parliament and Royal Government, 1702–1760
The legacy of the 'Glorious Revolution' for the power of the Crown
The importance of Walpole for the role and influence of the Prime Minister
The relationship between Crown and Parliament under George II

Politics in the Reign of George III
The personality and political influence of George III
The role of key ministers in carrying through royal government
The extent of opposition to the Crown in Parliament and the wider nation
The emergence of new political groupings

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: INDIA AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1757–1947

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES
What were the causes of British domination of India?
What were the origins of the movements for Indian independence?
How did Britain respond to its challenges?
What was the role of key individuals?

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Origins of British Power
The motives and methods of the East India Company
The Seven Years War and the establishment of British military control
British rule under Robert Clive and Warren Hastings

The Indian Mutiny and its Impact
British policy and the origins of the Indian Mutiny
The events and outcomes of the Mutiny
The reorganisation of British rule from 1858

The 'British Raj', 1858–1914
The nature of colonial society
The role of the Indian Army
The 'Great Game': the Northwest Frontier and rivalry with Tsarist Russia

The Rise of Indian Nationalism
The emergence of native nationalist leaders
The Amritsar Massacre of 1919 and its impact
Gandhi's campaign for Civil Rights and its impact

British Politics and India, 1919–1939
The impact of the First World War on Britain's imperial policies
Economic and strategic considerations in the 1920s
Conflicts over India within the National Government in the 1930s

India and the Second World War
The fall of Singapore and its impact on the image pf imperial superiority
The contribution of Indian troops to the war effort against Japan
Mahatma Gandhi and the campaign of civil disobedience

The End of Empire: Withdrawal and Partition, 1945–1948
Economic pressures on post-war Britain and their impact on imperial policy
Attlee's Labour government and Britain's decision to withdraw
The role of key personalities in the rise of Muslim and Indian nationalism
The outbreak and impact of communal violence, 1947–1948

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: JAPAN, CHINA AND THE WEST, 1853–c1970

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES
What were the causes of Western involvement in the Far East in the mid-nineteenth century? What was the impact of Western influences on Japan and China by 1900? How did the West respond to the rising power of Japan and China after 1900? What was the role and significance of key individuals?

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Rise of Imperial Japan, 1853–1918
Opening Japan to Western influences 1853–1868
The Meiji Restoration and the modernisation of Japan
The Russo-Japanese War 1904–1906 and its impact on the West

China and the Western Powers, 1860–1918
The Chinese Empire and the colonial powers to 1900
The Boxer Rebellion and its impact on China and the West
The Chinese Revolution of 1911 and its impact on relations with the West

Japan and China, 1919–1931
Japan & China as victorious powers at the Paris peace conference
The League of Nations and the 'racial equality clause'
The rise of Chiang Kai Shek and the Kuomintang
The rise of Communism in China and the influence of the USSR

The Expansion of Japan, 1931–1941
The political dominance of the military leadership
The 1931 invasion of Manchuria and its impact on China
Conflicts between the USSR and Japan in the Far East

The Second World War and the Far East
Japanese victories in 1941–1942 and the war in the Pacific
American policies and actions to support Chiang's Chungking government
The defeat and surrender of Japan, 1943–1945
American occupation of Japan and its effects to 1949

Japan's 'Economic Miracle'
The influence of the Cold War on relations between Japan and the West
The reasons for the rapid economic growth of Japan in the 1950s and 1960s
The impact of Japanese economic success on the West

The Communist Revolution in China
The impact of the Second World War on China and the civil war, 1939–1949
The impact of the Communist revolution on American policies from 1949
The Korean War and its impact on relations between China and the West

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: AFRICA AND EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM, 1869–c1980

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES
The origins and nature of European colonies in Africa
The factors weakening colonialism and European overseas empires
The nature, strengths and weaknesses of national independence movements
The role and significance of key personalities

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The 'Scramble for Africa', 1869–1890
Theories of Imperialism and the role of explorers and promoters
The impact of imperialism in Egypt and the Sudan, 1869–1885
Great Power rivalries over East and West Africa, 1884–1885
The treaties between Britain, France, Germany and Portugal in 1890

Southern Africa, 1881–1910
British policies in southern Africa and the First Boer War
The activities of Cecil Rhodes and the shaping of British policies
The origins and outcomes of the Second Boer War, 1895–1910

International Confrontations, 1890–1914
Britain and France at Fashoda 1898
Italian interventions in East Africa and their impact, 1896–1912
International crises over Morocco, 1905–1912

The Rise of National Movements, 1914–1945
The impact of the two world wars in weakening ideas of imperialism
The emergence of national movements in Africa to 1945
The impact of revolutionary socialism upon national leaders

Fighting Colonial Insurgencies
Britain and the 'emergency' in Kenya: the Mau Mau and Jomo Kenyatta
France and the Algerian War, 1955–1962
Responses to nationalist conflicts in the Congo, Angola and Mozambique

The 'Wind of Change' in the 1960s
De Gaulle and the French decision to grant Algerian independence
Macmillan and the acceptance of independence for British colonies in Africa
The role of the United Nations and the rise of the 'Third World'

The Cold War and Post-colonial Conflicts in Africa
The impact of Communist support for independence movements in Africa
Revolution in Portugal 1974–1976 and its impact on regional conflicts in Africa
'Proxy wars' in Angola and Mozambique

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: CASE STUDIES IN MODERN BRITISH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES
The impact of significant events or national trends upon local communities
Local experiences as typical or atypical examples of important developments in the wider society
The problems of investigating local history

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Agrarian Revolution and Demographic Change in the 18th century
The nature of rural society and the role of the gentry
Local examples of agricultural innovation
The impact of agricultural change on patterns of population

Industrialisation and Urbanisation
Local examples of significant new industrial processes
Local experiences of the 'transport revolution'
The impact of the industrial revolution on towns and urban life

Changes in Education and Public Health, 1840–1914
The role of local communities in education provision, 1840–1870
Local experiences of important trends in mass education 1870–1944
The impact on local communities of action to improve public health, 1840–1914

The Social Impact of War and Depression, 1914–1939
The impact upon local communities of the First World War
Local communities and changes in the roles and status of women
The impact upon local communities of the great depression in the 1930s

British Society and the Second World War, 1940–c1950
Local communities and the 'Home Front' during the Second World War
The impact on local communities of increased state intervention
Local communities and the introduction of the 'welfare state'

Society and Popular Culture in Britain, c1880–c1950
The impact on local communities of new developments in sport and leisure
The impact on local communities of affluence and the 'consumer society'

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: HOW WARS BEGIN: THE EUROPEAN POWERS AND THE ORIGINS OF TWO WORLD WARS, 1815–1941

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES
The nature of local conflicts and how they lead to wider wars
The influence of ideology and conflicting nationalisms
Military technologies and the 'arms race'
Great Power diplomacy and the influence of key personalities

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Long Peace: Great Power Diplomacy, 1815–1875
The peace settlement of 1815 and the European 'balance of power'
Great Power diplomacy and the Eastern Question
The rise of the new German Empire and its impact on the Great Powers

Balkan Nationalism and the Response of the Great Powers, 1875–1907
The Balkan Crisis 1875–1878 and Great Power intervention at Berlin
The rise of national feeling in the South Balkans against Ottoman rule
The rise of national feeling in the North Balkans against Habsburg rule
Tsarist Russia, France, Britain and the emergence of the Triple Entente
Austria-Hungary, Germany and ambitions for expansion in the Balkans

From Balkan Crisis to European War, 1908–1914
The 'Young Turk Revolution' of 1908 and the Bosnian Crisis of 1908–1909
The causes and outcomes of the Balkan wars, 1912–1913
The Assassination at Sarajevo and war between Serbia and Austria-Hungary
Reactions of the Great Powers leading to general war in Europe by 3 August

The Peace Settlement and the Failure of Collective Security, 1919–1935
The Treaty of Versailles and the problem of Germany
The Successor States and the power vacuum in Central Europe
The isolation of Russia and the USA
The League of Nations and attempts to maintain international peace

The Western Democracies and the Threat from the Dictators, 1935–1938
The response to Fascist successes in Ethiopia and Spain
Hitler and German foreign policy: the rise of the 'Axis'
Appeasement and the Road to Munich: Britain, France and the Soviet Union

From Hitler's Triumph in Europe to World War, 1938–1941
Hitler's aims after Munich and the crisis over Poland
The impact of Munich on the USSR: the Nazi-Soviet Pact and war in Europe
Hitler's 'Blitzkrieg' victories in 1940–1941 and invasion of the USSR
Pearl Harbour and the entry of Japan and the USA into a world war

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: ELITE AND POPULAR CULTURE IN MODERN EUROPE

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES
What factors shaped the cultural developments in art & architecture, cinema & radio, ideas, literature & theatre and music in Europe?
To what extent did cultural developments influence or reflect social change?
What was the relationship between culture and governments or ruling elites?
What was the role and significance of key individuals?

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Culture and the Aristocratic Elites in 17th and 18th Century Europe
The role of creative individuals as servants controlled by aristocratic patrons
The role of the Churches in restricting intellectual and cultural freedoms
The emergence of artistic individuals operating on their own resources

Revolutions in Ideas, c1840–1914
The impact on Europe of Charles Darwin and the theory of evolution
The impact on Europe of Albert Einstein and developments in modern physics
The impact on Europe of Sigmund Freud and developments in psychology
The impact on European culture of revolutionary socialism

The impact on European culture of the First World War
The cultural impact of the horrors of war on individuals
The cultural effects of the breakdown of the 'old order'
The cultural impact of the emergence of new forms of nationalism

Exploitation and Repression of Culture by Totalitarian Regimes
The conflict between individual artistic expression and totalitarian ideologies
The manipulation of elite culture to enhance the image of totalitarian regimes
The exploitation of popular culture as mass propaganda
The contribution of cultural refugees to the countries that received them

The Rise of Twentieth Century Mass Culture
Early developments in cinema and radio as forms of mass entertainment
The impact of mass television ownership on politics, society and culture
The significance of changes in sport and leisure
The significance of greater affluence and educational opportunities
The influence of culture on advertising and the 'consumer society'

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: AUTHORITARIANISM AND DEMOCRACY IN SPAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY, c1870–1995

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES
The ideologies and appeal of extreme political movements of Right and Left
The role of the Catholic Church in society and politics
Problems of new democracies in establishing political and economic stability
The role and significance of key individuals

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

New Democratic Regimes and the Search for Stability c1870–c1930
The survival of the French Third Republic, 1875–1918
The establishment and downfall of Liberal Italy, 1871–1922
The fortunes of Spanish democracy under monarchy and republic, c1870–1931

Spain's Civil War, 1931–1939
Problems facing the Spanish Republic from 1931; the nationalist revolt in 1936
International responses to the Spanish Civil War, 1936–1939
Franco's victory and its impact on Spain by the end of 1939

Franco and Spain, 1939–1975
The situation of Spain by 1945; the reasons why Franco did not lose power
The nature of the Franco's regime and the bases of its support
The impact of 'Francoism' upon Spain and its people
Franco's legacy and the democratisation of Spain, 1975–1992

Vichy France, 1940–1946
The reasons for the downfall of the Third Republic
Authoritarianism and collaboration in France under the Petainist regime
The liberation of France and the legacy of Vichy, 1944–1946

France Under the Fourth and Fifth Republics, 1944–1995
Political instability in post-war France, 1944–1958
The return of De Gaulle in 1958 and his impact on France to 1969
France after De Gaulle: the Fifth Republic, 1970–1995

Mussolini's Legacy, 1940–1946
Personality and ideology as influences on Italy's entry into the war in 1940
The reasons for the downfall of Mussolini in 1943
The Salo Republic and the impact of civil war in Italy, 1944–1946

'Stable Instability' – Democratic Italy, 1946–1992
The Christian Democrat Party and the reasons for its political dominance
Communism in Italy and the reasons for its limited success
The impact of radical political movements upon Italy in the 1970s and 1980s

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1893–1998

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES
What factors motivated nationalist and republican leaders in Ireland from the late 19th century?
How did Unionism respond to the challenges of Irish nationalism?
Why did British governments find the problems of Ireland so difficult to solve?
What was the significance of key individuals?

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Legacies of the Past and the Search for Home Rule, 1893–1914
Myths and realities: Cromwell, the Siege of Derry and the Great Famine
The campaign for Home Rule, 1883–1912
The rise of militant Unionism and the Ulster Crisis, 1912–1914

The Emergence of the Irish Free State, 1916–1923
The impact of the First World War upon Irish affairs
The Easter Rising of 1916 and its impact in Britain and Ireland
The Irish War of Independence, 1918–1921
Civil War and Partition of Ireland, 1921–1923

The Stormont Ascendancy, 1923–1966
The relationship between Britain and the Irish Free State
The Ulster Unionist Party and its political domination
The impact of the Second World War on Irish-British relations

From the Civil Rights Movement to the End of Stormont, 1966–1974
The campaign for civil rights from 1966 and the rise of the Provisional IRA
The origins of political violence and the intervention by the British Army 1969
Internment, 'Bloody Sunday' and suspension of the Stormont government
The Sunningdale Agreement and its failure

Deadlock 1974–1993: 'Containment' and 'Ulsterisation'
British policies under both Labour and Conservative governments
The role of Republican and Loyalist paramilitaries
The Hunger Strikes of 1981 – the decline of the SDLP and rise of Sinn Fein
The successes and failures of counter-terrorist measures

The Peace Process, 1993–1998
The Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1993 and the 'London-Dublin axis'
The IRA ceasefires and the talks between John Hume and Gerry Adams
David Trimble, Ian Paisley and the unionist-loyalist response
British, Irish and American contributions to the 1998 Good Friday Agreement

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: THE MIDDLE EAST, 1895–2000

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES
Why did Arab nationalism emerge in the early twentieth century and how did the Great Powers respond to developments in the Middle East? What were the causes of conflict between Arabs and Jews in Palestine and why were they so difficult to overcome? How were events in the Middle East influenced by outside international rivalries? What was the role of key individuals?

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Origins of Conflict, 1895–1916
The Middle East under the weakening rule of the Ottoman Empire
The rise of Zionism from 1895 and early Jewish immigration into Palestine
Great Power rivalries in the Middle East, including the politics of oil

The Arab Revolt and its Consequences
The impact of the First World War on the Ottoman Empire
Prince Faisal, Lawrence of Arabia and the Arab Revolt against Ottoman rule
British and French policies in the Middle East 1916–1920

British and French Colonial Rule, 1920–1945
The British Mandate in Palestine and tensions between Arabs and Jews
The creation of the state of Iraq; the problem of Kurdistan
French influence in Syria and Lebanon

The Birth of Israel: 1945–1948
The impact of the Holocaust on Zionism and world opinion
Jewish immigration into Palestine and post-war British policy
The declaration of the state of Israel and the first Arab-Israeli War 1948
The displacement of Arab populations and demands for the right of return

The Middle East and the Cold War: 1948–1976
The overthrow of Mossadeq in Iran 1951
Egyptian nationalism, the Suez Crisis and the second Arab-Israeli War 1956
The Six Day War 1967 and Israel's seizure of the occupied territories
Soviet and American policies in the Middle East; the Yom Kippur War of 1973
The Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979 and its consequences

The 'Peace Process', 1974–2000
The policies of President Carter and the 1977 Egypt-Israel agreement
The backlash against the peace process and the first Intifada of 1987
Zionist settler extremism and Israeli policies after the death of Yitzhak Rabin
Yasser Arafat and the struggle with Hamas for leadership of the Palestinians US policy towards Palestine, Iraq and Lebanon, 1990–2000

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

EXEMPLAR: POLITICAL CHANGE IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE, 1903–2004

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES
What were the forces for change in Eastern & Central Europe?
Why did hopes of national independence prove so difficult to fulfil?
What was the impact on Eastern Europe of the ending of the Cold War?
What was the role and significance of key individuals?

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The End of the Old Empires, 1903–1918
The reasons for the weakening of Habsburg and Ottoman Empires
The rise of nationalism in Eastern and Central Europe
The impact of the First World War

Broken Dreams: the Successor States, 1919–1948
'Wilsonian idealism' and the emergence of the 'Little Democracies', 1919–1920
Struggles between democracy and authoritarianism, 1920–1937
Hitler, Stalin and the crushing of independence, 1938–1941
The Cold War and the establishment of the 'Soviet Empire', 1944–1948

Reform and Repression: The Satellite States, 1948–1985
The success of Tito's Yugoslavia in breaking away from Soviet control
The Upheavals in Poland and Hungary 1956
The failed 'year of revolutions': the Prague Spring and Kadar's Hungary 1968
'Ostpolitik' from 1969: the policies of Willy Brandt and their impact on the GDR
The rise of Solidarity in Poland

The Crisis of the Communist System, 1985–1989
Economic stagnation and the legacy of Brezhnev
Mikhail Gorbachev and the impact of 'perestroika and glasnost'
The impact of reforms on relationships between the Soviet Bloc and the West
The impact of reform movements in the GDR and Hungary

1989: The Successful 'Year of Revolutions'
Events in Hungary and the weakening of the Iron Curtain
The Fall of the Berlin Wall and collapse of the Honecker regime in the GDR The Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia
The violent end of the Ceausescu regime in Romania

The 'New Europe', 1989–2004
Helmut Kohl and the Unification of Germany 1990
The disintegration of Yugoslavia, 1989–1999
The impact of westernisation and economic change
Eastern & Central Europe and the enlargement of the EU

UNIT FOUR: Historical Enquiry

CENTRE–DEVISED UNIT

THEMES, ISSUES AND DEBATES

Each of the 16 Exemplars offered by the Board is designed to avoid overlap with the historical content of the examined units for Units 1, 2 and 3. It is important that candidates follow a course of study at AS and A2 that avoids any inappropriate duplication of historical content.

The opportunity exists, however, for centres to devise their own taught courses from material that is within the historical content of Units 1, 2 and 3 but NOT within the units studied by the candidates from that centre. Should centres choose to take up this opportunity, the Group Topic should be devised by the centre to follow the format of the Board's exemplars: ensuring coverage of themes, issues or debates over a period of at least 100 years.

The examples set out below are purely indicative, suggesting how the historical content for such centre-devised Group Topics might be selected.

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Topics Outside the Examined Units

It is possible that none of the 16 exemplars provided by the Board meets the centre's needs. A preferred Group Topic could be submitted to the Board for approval. Examples might include:

The rise of the Ottoman Empire, 1453–1571
Sea Power, 1652–1815
Emigration from Europe, 1815–1919
The Triumph of Republicanism in Modern France, 1870–1995

Topics adapted from the historical content in the Specification

Centres might see opportunities to build their Group Topic on material offered by AQA in Units One, Two and Three but not studied by that centre. Examples of such an approach might include:

The Tudor Century: the British Isles, 1485–1603
Reform and Revolution in Tsarist Russia, 1815–1917
The Eastern Question, 1815–1923
British Foreign Policy, 1898–2007