

Year 11 History Mock Prep

Make sure you have a copy of the paper pack given to you by your teacher. Electronic copies of the revision sheets are also on Insight. (Also use your Kenilworth pack)

The pack contains the knowledge you need to revise for the mock, guidance on how to approach the questions, and example answers

In lessons we will be going through the topics for the mock and how to answer the different styles of questions for the USA and Elizabeth I.

USA 1920s Boom	Key questions – Why did America boom (get rich) in the 1920s? How much did America change socially and economically in the 1920s?
<p>What was the Boom?</p> <p>In the 1920's America was clearly the richest country on Earth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 1929 it was producing almost twice as much in its factories than before WW1 in 1913. - Apart from a brief period at the start of the 20's, unemployment stayed fairly low throughout the decade, dropping to 1.9% in 1926. - Ownership of consumer goods increased dramatically through the decade. For example – - Car ownership went from 9 million to 26 million - Radio ownership from 60,000 to 10 million - Telephone ownership doubled, and fridge ownership multiplied by 169. - Share prices increased by 300% <p>Ford and Motor Industry</p>	<p>How did government cause it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They believed in low taxes for people so that they had more money to spend and low taxes for businesses so they could invest more in their companies. - Laissez Faire was interfering as little as possible in the country – low taxes, less rules and regulations for business, and also not much government spending to help the less fortunate. - Tariffs – the government taxed foreign made goods to make them more expensive in the USA. This encouraged Americans to buy American made goods. <p>Inequality in the 1920s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not everyone benefited from boom
	<p>How did businesses cause it?</p> <p>Mass Production - Goods mass produced on an assembly line meant they were made more quickly and cheaply – cars, telephones, radios, fridges etc.</p> <p>Boom in the stock market - Many bought shares in companies as an investment, which gave companies more to invest. Investors made money when the company profited, which meant they had more to spend on goods.</p> <p>Hire Purchase / Credit - People who couldn't afford the new mass produced goods could still buy now, pay later. 8/10 radios and 6/10 cars were funded this way. Many people also borrowed from banks to buy shares.</p> <p>Advertising – Advertising techniques learned in WW1 propaganda were employed to encourage consumer purchases, via radio, roadside posters etc.</p> <p>Social and cultural changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher pay, new cars, shorter working

Paper 1: 18th Nov- USA 1920-73

Paper 2: 26th Nov- Elizabeth I

There will also be two after school drop in sessions if you have any extra questions or would like additional help:

- Elizabeth I: Mon 9th Nov in H2
- USA: Friday 13th Nov in H1

Useful online links for Elizabeth I:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxgvfrd>

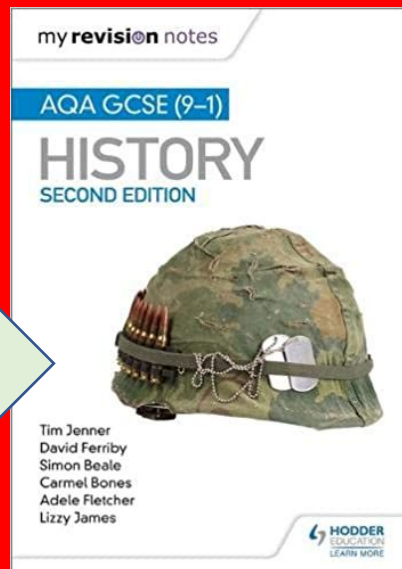
<https://app.senecalearning.com/courses?Subject=History&Age+Group=GCSE> – (select AQA)

Recommended revision guides

ISBN:

978-1510455610

This one contains info for all your final exam topics (excluding Kenilworth Castle- use your pack for this)



Alternatively, these guides can be purchased for each of your separate topics:

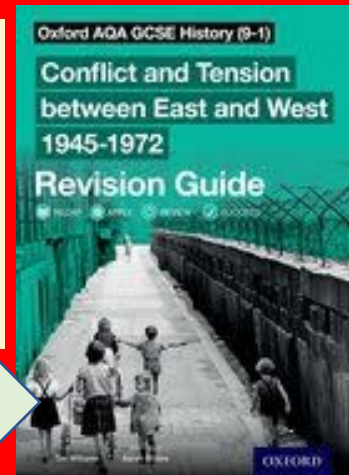


ISBN: 978-01984328



ISBN: 978-01984229

And for the summer exams, you may also find this useful for the Cold War unit



ISBN:

978-0198432883