

GCSE History 2022

You have been issued a pack for each of your mock exam units- this contains revision sheets, revision activities, exam advice, and practice questions. A Health pack will follow after Christmas.

You may wish to take a look at some online resources as well:

What was the Boom?	How did government cause it?	How did businesses cause it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the 1920's America was clearly the richest country on Earth. - 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 - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass Production - Goods mass produced on an assembly line meant they were made more quickly and cheaply - cars, telephones, radios, fridges etc. 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. 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. Advertising - Advertising techniques learned in WW1 propaganda were employed to encourage consumer purchases, via radio.

- Cold War-**
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpctbk7/revision/1>
<https://app.senecalearning.com/classroom/course/2e899a20-3320-11e8-9378-a5cb6e9c493a/section/4fc4fcc0-3320-11e8-9378-a5cb6e9c493a/session>
- Health-**
<https://app.senecalearning.com/classroom/course/f635b740-3710-11e8-a1ec-d1c197cb140b/section/0bdaa3d0-3711-11e8-a1ec-d1c197cb140b/session> (start from Medieval period)

You will be sitting two papers at the end of Year 11:

Paper 1 (2 hours):

- USA 1920-73
- Conflict and tension between East and West (The Cold War) 1945-72

These are also the two topics you will sit for the November mock exam

Paper 2 (1 hour):

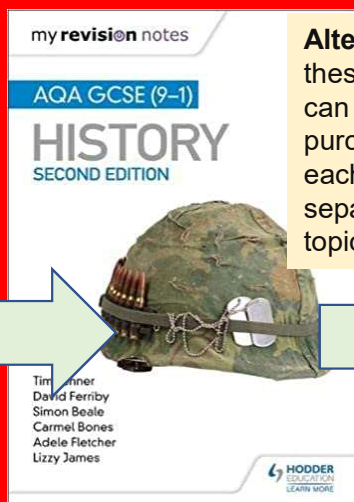
- Health and the People: c.1000 to the present day

Exam board: AQA

Recommended revision guides

ISBN: 978-1510455610

This one contains info for all your final exam topics:



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

