

A LEVEL HISTORY
PCHS Curriculum Information

Course Title: History A Level	Exam Board: AQA	Specification Code: 7042
<p>How will students be assessed? How will students be assessed? A-level students must take assessments in all three of the following components.</p> <p>Component 1 Breadth study: Written exam, 2 hours 30 minutes, 3 questions, 80 marks, 40% of A-level.</p> <p>Component 2: Depth study: Written exam, 2 hours 30 minutes, 3 questions, 80 marks, 40% of A-level</p> <p>Component 3: Historical investigation (Personal study): Coursework, 3000–3500 words, 40 marks, 20% of A-level, marked by teachers, moderated by AQA.</p>		

<p style="text-align: center;">KEY CONTENT:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Component 2O (Depth Study) Democracy and Nazism: Germany, 1918–1945 Part one: the Weimar Republic, 1918–1933</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">KEY CONTENT:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Component 1C (Breadth Study) The Tudors: England 1485 – 1603 Part one: consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty: England, 1485–1547</p>
<p>Half Term 1 The Establishment and early years of Weimar, 1918–1924 The impact of war and the political crises of October to November 1918; the context for the establishment of the Weimar Constitution; terms, strengths and weaknesses. The Peace Settlement: expectations and reality; terms and problems; attitudes within Germany and abroad. Economic and social issues: post-war legacy and the state of the German economy and society; reparations, inflation and hyperinflation; the invasion of the Ruhr and its economic impact; social welfare and the social impact of hyperinflation</p>	<p>Half Term 1 Henry Tudor's consolidation of power: character and aims; establishing the Tudor dynasty. Government: councils, parliament, justice, royal finance, domestic policies. Relationships with Scotland and other foreign powers; securing the succession; marriage alliances</p>
<p>Half Term 2 Political instability and extremism; risings on the left and right, including the Kapp Putsch; the political impact of the invasion of the Ruhr; the Munich Putsch; problems of coalition government and the state of the Republic by 1924</p>	<p>Half Term 2 Society: churchmen, nobles and commoners; regional division; social discontent and rebellions Economic development: trade, exploration, prosperity and depression Religion; humanism; arts and learning</p>

<p>Half Term 3</p> <p>The 'Golden Age' of the Weimar Republic, 1924–1928</p> <p>Economic developments: Stresemann; the Dawes Plan; industry, agriculture and the extent of recovery; the reparations issue and the Young Plan</p> <p>Social developments: social welfare reforms; the development of Weimar culture; art, architecture, music, theatre, literature and film; living standards and lifestyles</p> <p>Political developments and the workings of democracy: President Hindenburg; parties ; elections and attitudes to the Republic from the elites and other social groups; the position of the extremists, including the Nazis and Communists; the extent of political stability</p>	<p>Half Term 3</p> <p>Henry VIII, 1509–1547</p> <p>Henry VIII: character and aims; addressing Henry VII's legacy</p> <p>Religion: renaissance ideas; reform of the Church; continuity and change by 1547</p> <p>Government: Crown and Parliament, ministers, domestic policies including the establishment of Royal Supremacy</p>
<p>Half Term 4</p> <p>Germany's international position; Stresemann's foreign policy aims and achievements including: Locarno; the League of Nations; the Treaty of Berlin; the end of allied occupation and the pursuit of disarmament</p>	<p>Half Term 4</p> <p>Relationships with Scotland and other foreign powers; securing the succession</p> <p>Society: elites and commoners; regional issues and the social impact of religious upheaval; rebellion</p>
<p>Half Term 5</p> <p>The Collapse of Democracy, 1928–1933</p> <p>The economic, social and political impact of the Depression: elections; governments and policies</p> <p>The appeal of Nazism and Communism; the tactics and fortunes of the extremist parties, including the role of propaganda</p> <p>Hindenburg, Papen, Schleicher and the 'backstairs intrigue' leading to Hitler's appointment as chancellor</p> <p>Political developments: the Reichstag Fire; parties and elections; the Enabling Act and the end of democracy; the state of Germany by March 1933</p>	<p>Half Term 5</p> <p>Economic development: trade, exploration, prosperity and depression</p> <p>Revision and Exam Prep.</p>
<p>Half Term 6</p> <p>Component 3 NEA Historical investigation</p> <p>A personal study based on a topic of student's choice.</p> <p>Lessons will cover key generic areas of topic choice, research skills, note taking, source evaluation, devising a question etc</p>	<p>Half Term 6</p> <p>Revision and consolidation of Part 1 (Henry VII and VIII)</p> <p>Introduction to Part two: England: turmoil and triumph, 1547–1603</p> <p>Instability and consolidation: 'the</p>

Mid-Tudor Crisis', 1547–1563

Edward VI, Somerset and Northumberland; royal authority; problems of succession; relations with foreign powersThe social impact of religious and economic changes under Edward VI; rebellion; intellectual developments; humanist and religious thought