

Advance Information for Summer 2022

A Level

History

H505

We have produced this advance information to help support all teachers and students with revision for the Summer 2022 exams.

Information

- This notice covers all examined components.
- This notice does **not** cover non-examined assessment (NEA) components.
- There are no restrictions on who can use this notice.
- This advance information document details the focus of the content of the exams in the Summer 2022 assessments.
- This notice is meant to help students to focus their revision time.
- The format/structure of the papers remains unchanged.
- You are **not** permitted to take this notice into the exam.
- This document has **59** pages.

Advice

- The aim should still be to cover all specification content in teaching and learning.
- Students and teachers should consider how to focus their revision of other parts of the specification, for example to review whether other topics may provide knowledge which helps your understanding in relation to the areas being tested in 2022.
- Students and teachers can discuss this advance information.

If you have any queries about this notice, please call our Customer Support Centre on **01223 553998** or email general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk.

Y101: Alfred and the Making of England 871–1016

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Alfred and the governance of England	Administrative reforms and establishment of unity in Alfred's territory; the creation of <i>burhs</i> (origins, functions, growth, consequences); the <i>Burghal Hidage</i> , examples of <i>burhs</i> including Winchester, Oxford, Chichester and Wareham; the links between <i>burhs</i> and local economies; Alfred's law code; England at the time of Alfred's death; Alfred as 'King of the English'.
Edward the Elder 899–924	The avoidance of dynastic feuds; the challenge of Scandinavian settlement and migration from Denmark; the campaigns of Edward and Aethelflaed (the 'conquest of the Danelaw'); the 'submission' of the Welsh kings (918), the Scottish king (923) and Raegnald (920); the threat of the Norwegians from Ireland (including Raegnald); the extent of Edward's power in 924.
Aethelred 978–1016	The crisis over the new monasticism; the murder of Edward the Martyr (978); the return of the Vikings: the influence of Danish royalty, the treaty of 991 with Richard, Duke of Normandy, the battle of Maldon, tribute, divisions within the English nobility, the role of Viking leaders (including Sweyn, Thorkell and Cnut); the legislation of Aethelred (including the '10' legal codes, monetary law, the role of the 'jury'); cultural developments (including the Church and education, the roles of Wulfstan and Aelfric, Aethelweard's translation of the Chronicle).

Y102: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1035–1107

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
Anglo-Saxon England 1035–1066	England in 1035; the consequences of Cnut's death (1035); instability resulting from the continuation of Danish influence (Harold I 1035–1040 and Harthacnut 1040–1042); Edward's upbringing, the problems he faced and leadership qualities; Edward's policies (taxation, law and order, government and administration, military organisation); Edward's Norman connections; the importance of the Godwin family (Earl Godwin, Edward's marriage to Edith, the crisis of 1051–1052, Harold Godwinson and his brothers); the succession crisis including the claim of Harald Hardrada.
William I and the consolidation of power	William's departure in 1067; the imposition of Norman rule; the suppression of rebellions (including, Exeter 1067, Edwin and Morcar 1068 and the North 1069–1070 Hereward the Wake); the Harrying of the North; castle building (motives, techniques, effectiveness); the establishment of and challenges from a new elite; threats from Scotland, Norway.
William II 'Rufus' and the Church	William's attitude towards the Church; the trial of William of Saint-Calais (1088); William's relationship with the papacy, including Urban II; the appointment of and relationship with Anselm as Archbishop of Canterbury (1093); the Council of Rockingham (1095); the spread of monasticism, including the Augustinians.

Y103: England 1199–1272

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
John and the Church	John's relationship with the English Church, and Papacy, exploitation of the Church, the role of Stephen Langton, John and Innocent III; the Interdict, its impact on John's kingship, the impact of excommunication; the end of the Interdict and England as a Papal fief; the quashing of Magna Carta by the Pope.
Political Crisis 1258–1263	The changes and coup of 1258; the expulsion of the Poitevins; the judicial inquiry and duties imposed on knights of the shire; the Provisions of Oxford; the crisis of 1260; the papal dispensation; Henry regains the initiative 1261–1262; dissension and chaos in the Welsh Marches 1262–1263.
Simon de Montfort, civil war and reconstruction 1263–1272	De Montfort's seizure of power (1263); the emergence of Lord Edward; second Barons' War; Battle of Lewes and results (1264) the form of government of June 1264; the threat of invasion, the parliament of 1265; Battle of Evesham and results (1265); Dictum of Kenilworth; reconstruction and recovery after Civil War; parliament, legislation and financial developments, including the subsidy of 1269–1270.

Y104: England 1377–1455

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
Personal Rule 1380–1388	Richard's concept of monarchy; the causes, events and results of the Peasants' Revolt; Richard's quarrel with Gaunt; the influence of de la Pole and de Vere; war with France and Scotland 1385–1386; the Wonderful Parliament and the impeachment of Chancellor Pole (1386); the Lords Appellant and their rule; the Merciless Parliament (1388).
The domestic rule of Henry V	The restoration of order and royal authority; the parliament of 1413; anti-clerical developments, causes, nature and reasons for the growth of Lollardy, the Oldcastle Rebellion (1414) and its impact; the burning of John Badby; the Leicester Parliament; the Southampton Plot (1415); developments in Government.
The minority of Henry VI and the origins of the Wars of the Roses	The plan for a minority; Gloucester as the Protector; Gloucester and Beaufort; the preservation of royal authority during the minority; domination of Suffolk; Act of Resumption (1450); Cade's Rebellion (1450); return of Richard of York; Henry VI's insanity and the rule of England 1453-1455.

Y105: England 1445–1509: Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
The early actions of Richard, Duke of York	York's return from Ireland (1450); York's attempted coup (1452); reaction to the birth of Henry's heir (1453); York's first Protectorate (1454); York's removal from the Protectorate; York's response to the actions of Margaret of Anjou and the second Protectorate (1455).
Edward IV and Richard III 1471–1485	Edward IV's management of government; relations with the nobility; finances; Richard III's accession; claim to the throne, the Princes in the Tower, the removal of the Woodvilles and Hastings; the Buckingham rebellion; government under Richard III, policy towards the nobility; defeat by Henry Tudor and reasons for his overthrow.
Henry VII's rule in England 1485–1509	Henry's claim to the throne; Yorkist opposition, Lovel, Stafford and Suffolk, the Pretenders, Simmel and Warbeck; relations with the nobility, rewards and punishments; royal finances and their administration, opposition to taxation in Yorkshire and Cornwall; administration, the personnel, Councils, local government and parliament.

Y106: England 1485–1558: the Early Tudors

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
The government of Henry VII and threats to his rule	Henry's claim to the throne; Yorkist opposition, Lovel, Stafford and Suffolk, the Pretenders, Simnel and Warbeck; relations with the nobility, rewards and punishments; royal finances and their administration, opposition to taxation in Yorkshire and Cornwall; administration, the personnel, Councils, local government and parliament.
The reign of Henry VIII after 1529	Religious change and opposition, religious legislation in the 1530s and 1540s, the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Pilgrimage of Grace; the rise and fall of Thomas Cromwell; the extent of Henry VIII's role in government in the 1540s; faction in 1540s; foreign policy in the 1540s, war with France and Scotland and its impact.
The stability of the monarchy	Issues of Edward VI's age and Mary Tudor's gender, marriage of Mary Tudor and Philip; the Devise for the succession in 1553 and the succession in 1558; faction and its impact during the rule of Somerset and Northumberland; factional conflict between Paget and Gardiner under Mary.

Y107: England 1547–1603: the Later Tudors

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
The stability of the monarchy	Issues of Edward VI's age and Mary Tudor's gender, marriage of Mary Tudor and Philip; the Devise for the succession in 1553 and the succession in 1558; faction and its impact during the rule of Somerset and Northumberland; factional conflict between Paget and Gardiner under Mary.
Elizabeth and religion	The religious situation and problems in 1558; the foreign situation and its impact on religious developments; the Elizabethan Religious Settlement; the Puritan challenge and aims, support for Puritanism, the influence of Puritan leaders, attempts to change the church, the MP's tactics, separatism; the attitude of Elizabeth's archbishops; the Catholic threat and its nature, the increased threat after 1568, government reaction, the Northern Rebellion (1569), Papal excommunication (1570), Mary Queen of Scots, plots, seminary priests, Jesuits; the problems facing Catholics 1558–1589.
The nature of the Elizabethan Monarchy, Government and Parliament	The role of the court, ministers and Privy Council, including the role and influence of William Cecil; Elizabeth's use and management of faction; the role of gender; the roles of the House of Commons and Lords; Parliament's relationship with the Queen; the attitudes of Elizabeth, the Privy Council and Parliament to the issues of marriage, succession and parliamentary privilege; the impact of marriage and succession on domestic and foreign affairs; the impact of Mary Queen of Scots and James VI.

Y108: The Early Stuarts and the Origins of the Civil War 1603–1660

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
James I and Parliament	James I and Divine Right; James I and his financial problems, inherited problems, the inadequacy of royal finances, James I and his extravagance, financial disputes, the Great Contract; James I and foreign policy, his aims and reactions to the policy in Parliament, peace with Spain (1604), England and the Thirty Years War, the Spanish Match.
Charles I 1625–1640	Charles' aims and problems in 1625; relations with Parliament and the impact of foreign policy; financial problems, Buckingham; the dissolution of parliament in 1629; Personal Rule and the reasons for embarking on Personal Rule, financial policies and the reactions to them, Laud's religious policies and the reaction to them; Wentworth and the policy of Thorough in England and Ireland, Scotland and the Bishops' Wars, the breakdown of Personal Rule.
The failure to achieve a settlement 1646–1649	Negotiations with Charles I; the role of Oliver Cromwell, the Scots and the army; the emergence and growth of radicalism, the Leveller debate and the reaction to them; the Second Civil War; religious issues; Pride's Purge; the trial and execution of Charles I.

Y109: The Making of Georgian Britain 1678–c.1760

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
The last years of Charles II 1678–1685	England in 1678, Shaftesbury and opposition, the succession issue and the Exclusion Crisis, dissolution of the Oxford Parliament; extent of Charles' power 1681–1685, financial weakness, bureaucracy, gentry and local government, the judiciary, control over boroughs, <i>quo warranto</i> proceedings; the Rye House Plot; Tory power and Whig weakness 1681–1685; the Anglican Church in 1685.
Social and economic developments c.1700–1780	The evangelical revival; the emergence and growth of Methodism, Wesley and the reasons for his appeal; population growth, the growth of trade and early industrial developments; finance; financial settlement (Bank of England 1694), National Debt and commercial growth; urban development and problems, including crime; urban unrest, including the Porteous Riots and the Gordon Riots.
Foreign policy 1689–1763	William III's foreign policy, the Nine Years War 1689–1697 and the Peace of Ryswick; Grand Alliance and the War of the Spanish Succession, 1702–1714 (and the Treaty of Utrecht 1713); Hanover and the foreign policies of George I and II; Walpole's policies 1721–1745 (peace, commerce, treaties, relations with France, Austria and Spain – War of Jenkins' Ear with Spain 1739 and war with France 1744); Pitt the Elder and the Seven Years War.

Y110: From Pitt to Peel: Britain 1783–1853

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
Pitt the Younger	Royal support, the 1784 election; reform of finance and administration; trade; the impact of the French Revolution; radical threats; Whig splits 1790–1794; anti-radical legislation 1794–1801.
Lord Liverpool and the Tories 1812–1830	Liverpool and the radical challenge 1812–1822, the Corn Law 1815, Peterloo, government policy on law and order, the Gagging Acts and the Six Acts 1819. Tory governments 1815–1830; Liverpool, Canning and Wellington as Prime Ministers; Huskisson on trade and finance; Peel at the Home Office; repeal of the Combination Laws and Test and Corporation Acts; Roman Catholic Emancipation.
Peel and the Conservative party 1832–1846	Peel as party leader and prime minister 1834–1846, including the Tamworth Manifesto, elections and organisation to 1841; government 1841–1846, finance and the economy including the budgets, income tax, banking, tariff reform and the sugar duties, business reform (companies and railways); the Anti-Corn Law League, the Corn Laws, Peel and the reasons for their repeal, the debate over the Corn Laws and Peel's fall from power.

Y111: Liberals, Conservatives and the Rise of Labour 1846–1918

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
Whigs to Liberals	The repeal of the Corn Laws and its impact on the Whigs, Peelites and Conservatives; the roles and influence of Palmerston, Gladstone and the Radicals in the emergence of the Liberal party; the reasons for the emergence of the Liberal party; the impact of foreign affairs on Britain and in the emergence of the Liberal party including 1848, Don Pacifico, the Crimean War, the Italian Wars of Unification.
Late Victorian politics: Gladstone and Salisbury until 1902	Gladstone's three ministries of 1880–1885, February–July 1886 and 1892–1895; domestic, imperial and foreign policy; Ireland and the failure of Home Rule (including the Gladstone-Chamberlain split of 1886); Gladstone's impact on late Victorian politics; Salisbury's ministries of 1885–1892 and 1895–1902; domestic, imperial and foreign policy; organisational changes within the party, including the Primrose League (1883); Liberal Unionism; Social Reform (education, housing and land); Policy towards Ireland; the Boer War.
Political issues c.1900–1914	England in 1900; The Conservative government under Balfour 1902–1905; reasons for the Liberal landslide; the origins and development of the Labour Party and the Trade Unions from 1893 to 1914; constitutional crisis, causes, course and results; the issue of women's suffrage 1906–1914; problems in Ireland 1910–1914; Trade Unions and problems of industrial unrest.

Y112: Britain 1900–1951

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
Political issues c.1900–1914	England in 1900; The Conservative government under Balfour 1902–1905; reasons for the Liberal landslide; the origins and development of the Labour Party and the Trade Unions from 1893 to 1914; constitutional crisis, causes, course and results; the issue of women's suffrage 1906–1914; problems in Ireland 1910–1914; Trade Unions and problems of industrial unrest.
Economic issues 1918–1939	Post-war economic conditions; the problems of the staple industries; economic unrest; the problems of the mining industry, the causes and failure of the General Strike; the impact of the Great Depression; unemployment in the interwar period, causes, extent, regional patterns; the economic policies of the National Government, success and limitations; social policies of the National Government; the recovery, causes, extent, regional variations.
Domestic politics 1940–1951	The fall of Chamberlain and replacement by Churchill; the effects of the war on food, women, industry, health and housing; wartime reports and their impact, including Beveridge (1942) and Butler Act (1944); the issues in the 1945 election, the reasons for Labour victory, reputation of the Conservative and Labour parties, outcome of the election; the Labour governments 1945–1951, Attlee as Prime Minister, government policies and achievements, its record on national insurance, health, education and nationalisation; the impact of their reforms; Labour's achievements, the problems of balance of payments, rationing, wage freezes, internal divisions, Conservative reorganisation; the 1950 and 1951 elections.

Y113: Britain 1930–1997

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
Churchill and international diplomacy 1939–1951	Churchill's view on Britain's world and imperial role; relations with other wartime leaders (Roosevelt, Stalin and de Gaulle); contribution to international conferences; plans for post-war Europe; Iron Curtain speech; attitude to Empire and Europe after 1945.
Labour and Conservative governments 1964–1979	Labour victory 1964, Wilson as leader 1964–1970; economic problems and policies; relations with the Trade Unions; Labour party divisions; 1970 election, Heath as party leader and Prime Minister; aims and policies of Heath's government; industrial relations, miners' strike; Wilson and Callaghan 1974–1979, problems and policies 1974–1979.
Thatcher and the end of consensus 1979–1997	Election victories; Thatcher and her ministers; reasons for support and opposition; social and economic policies including monetarism, free-market, supply-side economics and privatisation; social policies and unrest; unemployment and the Trade Unions, the Miners' Strike; fall of Thatcher and replacement with Major; Conservative divisions under Major and electoral defeat 1997.

Y201: The Rise of Islam c.550–750

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
The establishment of Islam c.620–632	The impact of Revelation and the hijra; the Medinan period c.622–632; challenges to the Prophet Muhammad; the flight of the Prophet Muhammad; the Constitution of Medina and its significance; the early growth of Islam and reasons for its appeal, the economy and its role in the rise of Islam.
The beginning of the Empire and the rule of the 'Rightly Guided Caliphs'	Disagreements about the succession; the succession of Abu Bakr (632); the Ridda Wars of Wars of Apostasy (632–633); the beginnings of the Empire and expansion into Persia, reasons for success; the rule of Abu Bakr (632–634), his emergence as Caliph, the nature of his rule and achievements; Umar ibn al-Khattab (634–644), the reasons for his rise, expansion and the governance of conquered lands, the treatment of non-Muslims, the fall of Damascus and Jerusalem (637); Uthman ibn Affan (644–656), early successes, growing internal problems, rebellion and the murder of Uthman; Ali ibn Abi Talib (656–661), opposition and arbitration.
The establishment and expansion of the Umayyad Empire	The rule of Mu'awiya (661–680), problems and achievements, succession crisis; the Second Fitna of 680; the rule of 'Abd al- Malik (685–705); the establishment of Syria and Damascus; expansion of the Empire in North Africa, Spain, the Middle East and Sindh and Punjab; relations with Christians; systems and methods of government; unrest, including the Third Fitna; decline of the Umayyad Empire.

Y202: Charlemagne 768–814

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
War and conquest	Situation in the Frankish lands on Charlemagne's accession in 768; succession disputes with Carloman 768–771; reasons and changing motives for war; wars against the Saxons; the destruction of the Irminsul, Danes, Avars, the destruction of the ring, Lombards, Pavia, Slavs, Muslim Spain, Barcelona and Basque ambitions, Roncasvelles, Byzantines; methods of warfare; reasons for success.
Administration and internal affairs	Aims and methods of control and organisation; capitularies, conciliar decrees, counts and <i>missi dominici</i> ; economic policies including coinage; importance of the Church to effective government; religious policies, synods, <i>Admonitio Generalis</i> , church schools, literacy and clerical education; legal reforms, the Programmatic Capitulary (802) and revision of Salic Law; extent of success of administrative and religious policies across the empire.
Later kingship and imperial rule	Charlemagne's motives and aid to Pope Leo III; reasons for the imperial coronation in 800 and effect on Charlemagne's rule, image and Frankish customs; relations with Byzantium; <i>Divisio</i> , death of his sons and role of Louis; consolidation or decline in later years.

Y203: The Crusades and the Crusader States 1095–1192

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
The First Crusade*	The situation in Western Europe, Byzantium and the Islamic Near East on the eve of the First Crusade; the idea of Holy War; the Appeal of Alexius 1095; Urban II's aims and appeal at Clermont; the preaching of the First Crusade; motives of Crusaders.
The Crusader States in the 12th Century	Establishment, development, reasons for survival of Crusader States, including Jerusalem and Antioch; the role of rulers (especially the Kings of Jerusalem); western aid; problems of succession, including the death of Baldwin II; internal rivalries including Baldwin III and Melisende, the events of 1183–1186; Muslim disunity; manpower; castles; the military orders of the Templars and Hospitallers; finance.
The Second Crusade*	Circumstances in Outremer in 1130s and 1140s; rise of Zengi and the development of <i>Jihad</i> ; taking of Edessa (1144); Bernard of Clairvaux and the call for Second Crusade; reasons for the failure of the Second Crusade.
The Third Crusade	Reasons for and aims of the Third Crusade; the development of the idea of <i>Jihad</i> ; Zengi, Nur ad Din and Saladin; problems in Outremer, Hattin (1187) and the loss of Jerusalem (1187); reasons for the failure of Frederick Barbarossa's expedition; the roles of Richard I and Philip Augustus; events at Acre and Jaffa (1191–1192); negotiations with Saladin; consequences of the Third Crusade for the West, Outremer and the Islamic world.

Y204: Genghis Khan and the Explosion from the Steppes c.1167–1405

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
Genghis Khan and the Creation of the Mongol Empire c.1167–1264	The nature of nomadic Steppe tribes in the mid-12 th century; rise of Genghis; reasons for expansion from Genghis to Mongke, military tactics, aims, organisation, leadership; strengths and weaknesses of Mongol rule; Karakorum; defeat of the Khwarazmians, Jin, and Abbasids; invasions in Europe, Central Asia, India, the Levant; role of Subedei, Batu, Hulegu, Khubilai and Berke; civil war and disunity by 1264.
The Reign of Khubilai Khan 1264–1294	Consolidation of rule and control of China; economic policies; political structures; provincial administration; legal code; religious policies and interaction with Buddhists, Confucians, Nestorians and Daoists; court rituals, patronage and culture; Dadu, Shangdu and the Grand Canal; military success and failure in China and South East Asia; limitations as <i>khagan</i> ; extent of Mongol rule in the Golden Horde, Chagatai Khanate and Ilkhanate by 1294.
Impact of the Mongol invasions and interaction between East and West to 1405	Effect on Christian, Muslim and Mongol culture, medicine, science, and technology; influence of Persia and China on the Mongols and the West; bubonic plague; role of trade, the Silk Road and Pax Mongolica; travellers and contacts with the East including Marco Polo; ideological impact.

Y205: Exploration, Encounters and Empire 1445–1570

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
Exploration	Reasons why this was an age of exploration; Renaissance learning and values; trade; religion; technological change; Ottoman expansion; geography of and internal developments in Portugal and Spain; motives for patronage; motives and contributions of individual explorers: Diaz, da Gama, Vespucci, Columbus, Magellan, Balboa, Cabral, Cortes, Pizarro; routes; difficulties faced.
Encounters and conquest*	Spanish Conquests: the Caribbean, Mexico (Moctezuma II), Panama and Peru (Atahualpa); difficulties faced in encounters and conquests; reasons for success; gains and losses for individual explorers and their patrons.
Settlement and consequences*	Portuguese forts, staging and trading posts: Africa, India and the Far East; settlement of Brazil; Spanish settlement of the Caribbean, Mexico, Panama and Peru; central and local administrative systems by Spain and Portugal.
Impact of overseas empire on Europe	Political, religious, social, economic and financial consequences for Portugal, Spain and Europe; European balance of power; bullion; the slave trades; the balance sheet of personal and national benefits and losses.

Y206: Spain 1469–1556

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Isabella and Ferdinand: government	The situation in Spain in 1469; campaign to secure the throne by 1479; administrative methods; control of the nobility and towns; law and order; finances; trade and economy: customs barriers; similarities and differences in the rule of Castile and Aragon; extent of unification and 'New Monarchy'; powers of the monarchs; Ferdinand's rule after Isabella's death; the situation in 1516.
Isabella and Ferdinand: religion	The monarchs' religious aims and beliefs; relations with Rome; title 'The Catholic Kings'; La convivencia; the Reconquista; the capture of Granada (1492) and its significance; treatment of the Moriscos and Conversos; Cisneros and church reform; the Inquisition and its impact.
Charles I: government and religion	The succession; administrative methods, inheritance and priorities by 1519; reliance on foreigners; relations with the Spanish nobility and towns, handling of the Comunero and Germanía revolts (1519–1524), reasons for stability after 1524; finances; religious developments, Charles I's tolerance to Morisco traditions; relations with Rome; the Polyglot Bible, Illuminism and Erasmianism; Philip as Regent (1540–1555); Charles's abdication (1555).

Y207: The German Reformation and the rule of Charles V 1500–1559

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Key Topic	Content
The German Reformation 1517–1529*	Papal excommunication (1520–1521), the Diet of Worms, in hiding in the Wartburg; Luther's relations with radicals and humanists, the Knights' and Peasants' Wars, Luther's 1525 pamphlets; Imperial Diets, views of German princes and cities, including Philip of Hesse, Frederick the Wise, Augsburg, Nuremberg; the situation in 1529.
The spread of Lutheranism 1530–1555, the Schmalkaldic War and Peace of Augsburg	Areas accepting the 1530 Augsburg Confession, Melancthon, Luther, Lutheran church leadership; Charles V's problems elsewhere; opposing League, reconciliation attempts and leadership, the death of Luther; the Schmalkaldic War (1546–1547): the Battle of Mühlberg (1547), the Augsburg Interim (1548), truces and shifting alliances including Maurice of Saxony, the Treaty of Chambord (1552), the Peace of Passau (1552); Charles V's flight from the Empire, the Peace of Augsburg 1555.
Charles V's relations with the Ottoman Empire	The situation in 1520; expansion of Ottoman power in the Balkans and Mediterranean, Charles V's aims and actions against Barbarossa in the Mediterranean; the impact on relations of: Charles V's war with France, Ferdinand and Hungary, Siege of Vienna and the campaign of 1532; the situation in 1540s, impact of problems in the Holy Roman Empire.
Charles V's wars with France*	The development of the wars and warfare 1521–1559, extent of and reasons for Charles's successes and failures, his foreign legacy on his abdication in 1555 and up to the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis 1559.

Y208: Philip II 1556–1598

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
Political authority	Legacy of Charles I; condition of Spain, 'absolutism', the conciliar system, centralisation, methods and style of government; financial and social policies; advisers, factions e.g. Ruy Gomez, Gonzalo and Antonio Perez, Escobedo; justice; the fates of Don Carlos and Montigny; provincialism, revolts of the Moriscos (1568) and of Aragon (1590); government, law and order, finances and economy in 1598.
Religion	Philip II's inheritance, family issues, personal religion; religious reforms; relations with the Papacy, the Spanish Church and Inquisition; attitude towards the Tridentine decrees, Jesuits, the Index, heretics, Moriscos and Conversos; the moral and spiritual impact of the Inquisition, the religious condition of Spain in 1598.
The Netherlands	Political, religious, regional, financial and economic origins of the revolt; Philip's anti-heresy and centralisation policies; ministers and military commanders: Granvelle, Alva, Requesens, Don John, Parma; William of Orange and Maurice of Nassau as leaders of the Revolt, their aims, politics and military abilities; foreign involvement in the revolt; religion; divisions between north and south, the Pacification of Ghent (1576), the Unions of Utrecht and Arras (1579); effects of the assassination of William of Orange (1584); economic and strategic position of northern provinces; reasons for Spain's failure to crush the revolt; the situation in 1598.

Y209: African Kingdoms c.1400–c.1800: four case studies

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The Kingdom of Kongo c.1400–c.1709	Situation in West-Central Africa in c.1400; reasons for rise of Kongo: Diego Cao and Portuguese contact, political and administrative centralisation, population change, trade and commerce, slavery, geographical position, territorial expansion; political, social, military and economic nature and development of the Kingdom of Kongo; the Kilukeni <i>kanda</i> (dynasty); imperial structure and importance of Mbanza Kongo; Nzinga a Nkuwu and conversion to Christianity; religious change and establishment of Kongolese Roman Catholic Church; achievements of individual monarchs; political and administrative centralisation; ecclesiastical structures; territorial expansion; clientage; relationship with Portugal; trade and commerce; slavery; challenges in the 17 th century and early 18 th century; changing relations with European powers and First, Second and Third Portuguese Wars (1622, 1641–1643, 1646–1649); succession crises and civil war (1665–1709); regional European expansion; relations with client kingdoms, impact and problem of slavery; Beatriz Kimpa Vita and Antonianism.
The Kingdom of Benin c.1500–c.1750	Situation in coastal West Africa c.1500; reasons for rise of Benin: relations and trade with Europeans, role of Oba Ewuare and Oba Ezuola, military factors, geographical location, trading routes and opportunities, introduction of firearms, slavery; the political, social, military and economic nature and development of the Kingdom of Benin; imperial structure and relationship between the Benin City State and the Empire; importance of the <i>Oba</i> , achievements of individual <i>Oba</i> , selection procedures, importance of ceremony and ritual, tribute, the Benin military (structure, tactics, fortifications, key campaigns), material culture and cultural and artistic achievements; religion and the <i>Olokun</i> Cult, commerce and the economy, including trade with Europeans, especially Portugal; slavery; ivory; reasons for the beginnings of the decline of Benin from c.1700: European colonialism, slavery, changing patterns of trade and commerce, succession crises and civil wars, socio-political change.
The Kingdoms and Empires of Oyo and Dahomey 1608–c.1800	Situation in West Africa c.1600; reasons for rise of Oyo and Dahomey Empires and relationship between them: military/ cavalry, infantry/firearms, political change, the importance of individual rulers; political, social, military and economic nature and development of Oyo and Dahomey: role of the <i>Alafin</i> / King, role of ceremonies and ritual; selection procedures; tax; tribute; imperial structure and relationship between city state and empire; religion and its role in politics and society including the <i>Ogboni</i> and the <i>Oyo-Mesi</i> (councillors) in Oyo; commerce (African and with Europeans); slavery; reasons for the decline of Oyo and Dahomey including: Conquest of Dahomey by Oyo, political divisions and succession crises, military failures and independence movements in client states, economic changes, European influence and impact of Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

Y210: Russia 1645–1741

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Russia 1645–1698	Russia in 1645, social and economic backwardness, problems with the Tsar; personality and rule of Alexis, legalisation of serfdom 1649, church reform and schism 1649, growth of western influence and trade; rule of Feodor, Golitsyn and relations with the Boyars; accession of Peter and Ivan, 1682 and regency of Sophia, role of Streltsi; early life and upbringing of Peter at Preobrazhenskoe, his character and personality; attempted coup of Sophia 1689; direct rule of Peter and campaigns against Azov; embassy to the West 1697–1698.
The reforms of Peter the Great 1698–1725	Consolidation of Peter's power, relations with Boyars, reform of dress and beards, Table of Ranks; modernisation of alphabet and calendar; reforms in central and local administration, Senate, colleges, new provinces, fiscal reforms, municipal government; reforms of the Church; reform of army and navy; census of 1719; education; developments in industry and agriculture; position of peasants; St Petersburg.
Opposition and reaction 1645–1741	Revolt of Stenka Razin; resistance to westernisation; revolt and destruction of the Streltsi; the Old Believers; Mazeppa; Tsarevitch Alexis; extent of westernisation by 1725; problems of Russia in the reigns of Catherine I and Peter II, Anne and Ivan IV 1725–1741, the 'German period'.

Y211: The Rise and Decline of the Mughal Empire in India 1526–1739

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.
- Where indicated (*), the **Content** detailed below is a selection of the specification content i.e. only relevant content is listed for the specified **Key Topic**.

Key Topic	Content
The foundation of the Mughal Empire and its rulers 1526–1556*	Wars and instability under Humayun (1530–1540 and the restoration 1555–1556); links between Humayun and Persia; the Afghan interlude (1540–1555); the Suri Dynasty under Sher Shah (Sher Khan) and Islam Shah; administrative development.
Akbar the Great 1556–1605	The accession of Akbar, his personality and rule of the emperor Akbar; relations with the Rajput kingdoms; religious policy; economic developments; military achievements, including the second battle of Panipat 1566; territorial gains; the development of administration of the Empire; cultural and artistic developments.
Jahangir and Shah Jahan 1605–1658	Personalities and rule of Jahangir and Shah Jahan; Persian influences and court ceremonial; Mughal architecture, including the Taj Mahal, the Red Fort and the Moti Masjid; the Deccan; the coming of and Mughal relations with the British; the struggle for the succession and civil wars 1657–1658 between Shah Jahan's sons; the triumph of Aurangzeb.
Rule and decline 1658–1739*	The personality and rule of Aurangzeb; religious policies; the resurgence of the Maharatas, conflicts in the Deccan and their consequences; campaigns in Bijapour and Golconda; foreign relations; administrative reforms and the growth of revenue; conflicts with Sikhs.

Y212: The American Revolution 1740–1796

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The development of British hegemony in America	British, French and Spanish colonies in North America in 1740; socio-economic development and relations with settlers and Native American Indians; territorial expansion to 1765; wars with France, reasons for British success including War of Austrian Succession, Seven Years War.
Causes of the American Revolution	The relationship between Britain and the colonies in 1763; British policy and America reaction including Proclamation Act (1763), Stamp Act (1765), Declaratory Act (1766), Townshend Duties (1767) and their repeal, the Boston Massacre (1770); Tea Act (1773) and response including the 'Intolerable Acts' (1774– 1775); developments in political thought and emerging leaders, including Locke, Jefferson, Dickinson, John Adams and Samuel Adams; colonial and political ideas including views on trade and taxation.
The American Revolution 1774–1783	The move towards independence 1774–1776 including the first and second Continental Congresses, Declaration of Independence (1776); outbreak of hostilities, key military developments, their role in British defeat; American unity, including Washington, French entry to the war, quality of British military leadership; 1783 Peace of Paris.

Y213: The French Revolution and the rule of Napoleon 1774–1815

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The Revolution from October 1789 to the Directory 1795	The attempts to establish a constitutional monarchy; reforms in church and state; the significance of riots and direct political action 1789–1792; the Jacobins; the flight to Varennes; the overthrow of the monarchy; the Convention and the Terror; the destruction of the Girondins; the ascendancy and fall of Robespierre; the establishment of the Thermidorian Regime; the constitution of the Directory.
Napoleon Bonaparte to 1807	The career of Bonaparte to 1799: early life and character; his military leadership and reasons for success to 1799 including Toulon, the Italian Campaign, Egypt, the weaknesses of the Thermidorian regime and the coup of Brumaire in 1799; Napoleon's reforms as Consul, including the constitutional, legal, financial, educational changes; the establishment and nature of the Empire in France; nature of and reasons for military successes and failures after 1799: Marengo and the War of the Third Coalition, including the battles of Ulm and Austerlitz, Trafalgar.

Y214: France 1814–1870

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The reigns of Louis XVIII and Charles X 1814–1830	The legacy of the French Revolution and Napoleon in 1814; the first and the second restorations; the problems facing Louis XVIII; the Charter; Ultras; liberal and reactionary policies, Richelieu, Decazes, Villèle; the domestic and foreign policies of Charles X and his ministers; Charles X's views on monarchy; social and economic problems, religious policy; Polignac; 1830 election; Ordinances of St Cloud; July Revolution.
The reign of Louis Philippe and the 1848 Revolution	Personality of Louis Philippe and the establishment, nature and problems of the July Monarchy; foreign policy including Belgium, Mehmet Ali Crisis, Tahiti, relations with Britain; domestic problems; Guizot; social and economic developments and problems; opposition: liberal, republican, Bonapartist and socialist criticism; corruption; long and short-term political, social and economic causes of the 1848 Revolution; the establishment of the Second Republic.
Foreign and imperial policy 1848–1870	Napoleon's aims and ideas; attitudes to the Roman Republic; overseas colonisation; the Crimean War; Italy and relations with Cavour; Mexico; relations with Britain; Napoleon III's reactions to the Austro-Prussian War, Prussia and Germany 1867–1870; the Franco-Prussian War and the fall of the Empire.

Y215: Italy and Unification 1789–1896

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Italy 1789–1847	Italy in 1789; the impact of the French Revolution; Napoleonic Italy; Italy and the impact of the Vienna Settlement; unrest and nationalism; the Carbonari; the revolutions of 1820–1821 and 1831; the influence of intellectuals and nationalist movements, including Young Italy and different attitudes to unification; extent of support for nationalism.
The Risorgimento and the establishment of a new Kingdom of Italy 1850–1861	The diplomacy of Cavour and his relations with Napoleon III; causes and results of the war of 1859; Garibaldi and the Thousand and the expedition to Sicily; the role of Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour and the enlargement of Piedmont; the constitution and nature of the Kingdom of Italy.
Italy 1861–1896	Piedmontisation 1861–1870; further attempts at unification; Brigands' War and the policies of the new Italy; the impact of Prussia's wars against Austria and France 1866–1871 on Italy; the degree of unity in 1871; social and economic problems; the Mezzogiorno; relations with the Church; the policies of Trasformismo; Italy's relations with the other European powers; colonial expansion.

Y216: The USA in the 19th Century: Westward expansion and Civil War 1803–c.1890

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Westward expansion; causes and impacts	The factors which contributed to the opening up of the West, e.g. exploration, fur trade, cattle, mining and farming, gold, trails, roads (e.g. Cumberland Road), steamboats, railways, telegraph, the Mormons, settlers (including push and pull factors), 'manifest destiny', opportunities, incentives and escape; the impact of the Federal Government on westward expansion, e.g. Louisiana Purchase, Florida, Texas, Oregon, Gadsden Purchase, War with Mexico, admission of new states to the Union, Federal Government and communications, mail, Homestead Act, Morrill Act, conservation; the economic, social, political, cultural impact of westward expansion.
Native Americans	Nature and diversity of Native American society in the early 19th Century, Tecumseh's Confederacy, First Seminole War and other 'wars'; Jackson and the Indian Removal Act; Bureau of Indian Affairs; treaties and the 'Indian Wars' of 1860s/70s; resources, e.g. gold and actions of settlers, Dawes Act and Americanisation; reasons for destruction of Native American societies.
The growth of sectional tension 1850–1861	Main differences between North and South by 1850 including the breakdown of the Missouri Compromise; sectionalism; the issues of slavery and westward expansion as they developed in the 1850s including 1850 Compromise, Kansas-Nebraska, Dred Scott, John Brown, Lincoln and the Republican Party; election of 1860, secession and the failure of compromise; reasons for outbreak of hostilities.

Y217: Japan 1853–1937

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.
- Where indicated (*), the **Content** detailed below is a selection of the specification content i.e. only relevant content is listed for the specified **Key Topic**.

Key Topic	Content
The impact of foreign intrusion on Tokugawa Japan 1853–1868	Japanese society and state in the late Tokugawa period; peasant unrest and social tensions, disease and inflation; the impact of the arrival of US force under Perry 1853 and the unequal treaties, including France and Russia, of 1858; resistance to the Shogunate; civil war, the end of the Shogunate and the restoration of the Emperor Meiji in 1868.
Westernisation and nationalism in Meiji Japan 1868–1912*	Economic and social change; industrial growth, e.g. coal, silk and railways; growth of large businesses; naval development; the 1889 Constitution; educational change.
Foreign relations and overseas expansion 1868–1920*	Population pressure and imperial ambitions; annexation of the Ryukyu Islands 1875 and greater control over Northern territories; ambitions in Korea; the causes, course and results of the Sino-Japanese War 1894–1895, acquisition of Taiwan; participation in international action in China; the alliance with Britain.
The growth of nationalism in Japan 1920–1937	Radicalism and repression in post-war Japan; the 1923 earthquake; social change and electoral reform 1925 and growing police powers; the rise of nationalism; resentment about western influences, Ikki Kita, the growth of emperor worship after the accession of Hirohito in 1926; the impact of the Great Depression on Japan; the development of militarism and ideas of pan-Asianism: the Manchuria incident 1931 and its effects, the coup of 1936; increasing military influence over Imperial policy making and the outbreak of war against China in 1937.

Y218: International Relations 1890–1941

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The Paris Peace Conference, the League of Nations, and international diplomacy 1919–1935	Aims and motives of the 'Big Four'; the terms and impact of the Peace Treaties (Versailles, St Germain, Trianon, Neuilly, Sèvres and Lausanne), the reaction in Germany; the reasons for and nature of the League of Nations; the activities of the League of Nations and its response to international and social problems, 1920–1935, including Corfu Incident, Greek-Bulgarian war, Manchuria and Abyssinia; the Conference of Ambassadors; disarmament, the Washington and London Naval Agreements; the Locarno Treaties; the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
Dictators and Appeasers in Europe 1929–1941	The impact of the Great Depression on international relations; Italian foreign policy 1935–1941; appeasement policies of Britain and France; the Spanish Civil War and its impact on international relations; the relations between Russia and the rest of Europe to 1941, including the Nazi-Soviet Pact; the outbreak and expansion of war in Europe.
The Far East 1918–1941	The impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Japan; Japanese nationalism in the 1920s and 1930s, and Japanese aims in the Far East; the impact of the Depression on Japan; the origins and impact of the Manchurian Crisis; the impact of the war between Japan and China 1937–1941; policies towards Japanese expansion in the 1930s including those of Britain and the USA; the Japanese invasion of Indo-China and the outbreak of war between Japan and the USA in 1941.

Y219: Russia 1894–1941

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The rule of Tsar Nicholas II	Character, attitude and abilities of Nicholas II; political, economic and social problems of Russia in 1894; opposition, liberals, populists and Marxists; national minorities; the influence of Pobedonostsev, Witte; the Russo-Japanese War; the causes, extent, nature and consequences of the 1905 Revolution; Witte and the October Manifesto; the Fundamental Law; the Dumas; repression and reform under Stolypin; the political social and economic situation in Russia in 1914.
The 1917 Revolutions	The impact of the First World War 1914–1917, defeats, losses, economic dislocation, food shortages, transport problems, inflation; Nicholas' leadership; Rasputin; criticism in the Duma; the events of March 1917; Kerensky, the Provisional Government and Petrograd Soviet; return of exiles and the April Theses; July Days; Kornilov Revolt; events of November 1917; the roles of Lenin and Trotsky.
The rule of Stalin	Character and abilities of Stalin; rivalries and divisions in the Bolshevik party, Trotsky, Bukharin, Kamenev, Zinoviev; Stalin's tactics and victory, 'socialism in one country' v 'permanent revolution'; consolidation of power, propaganda and 'Cult of Personality', growth of police state (OGPU, NKVD, purges and gulags); economic policies in the 1930s, agriculture, kulaks, voluntary and forced collectivisation, mechanisation; industrialisation, Gosplan, first two Five Year Plans; economic, social and political effects of Collectivisation and Five Year Plans.

Y220: Italy 1896–1943

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Italy 1896–1915	Italy in 1896; political, social and economic problems, including the legacy of Trasformismo; industrial growth and its consequence, violence and strikes; Giolitti's ministries; colonial conflicts, including the war in Abyssinia and the Tripoli campaign; the challenges caused by irredentism, nationalism and socialism; foreign policy and the growing demand for war by 1915.
Italy 1915–1925	Early neutrality and subsequent entry into war; Treaty of London; the conduct of war, including the defeat at Caporetto and the victory at Vittorio Veneto; post-war problems including economic problems, industrial and agrarian unrest, political instability; the career of Mussolini; the ideas, appeal and support of Fascism; the weaknesses of the post-war governments, the mutilated victory, reactions to the Paris Peace conference and the seizure of Fiume by d'Annunzio; electoral pact 1921 and the March on Rome; the transition of Mussolini from prime minister to Duce; the Acerbo law and the murder of Matteotti.
Foreign Policy of Mussolini 1922–1943	Aims of foreign policy; Corfu incident; Locarno and Kellogg- Briand Pact; policy towards Britain, France, Austria and Germany including Stresa Front, Abyssinian War; Spanish Civil War, Rome-Berlin Axis, Anti-Comintern pact, Munich Conference, Pact of Steel; Albania; entry into Second World War 1940; failures in Africa; Greece; allied invasion and fall of Mussolini.

Y221: Democracy and Dictatorships in Germany 1919–1963

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The establishment and development of the Weimar Republic: 1919–Jan 1933	Consequences of the First World War; impact of the Treaty of Versailles; the Weimar Constitution; coalition governments; challenges to Weimar; Communist revolts, Kapp Putsch, Munich Putsch, invasion of the Ruhr, hyperinflation; Stresemann and the 'Golden Years'; Dawes and Young Plans, economic recovery, foreign loans, political stability, improvements to working and living conditions; the impact of the Great Depression, elections and governments 1928–1933; rise and appeal of Nazism, role of propaganda and Hitler; Papen, Schleicher and 'backstairs intrigue'; Hitler's appointment as Chancellor.
The establishment of the Nazi Dictatorship and its domestic policies Feb 1933–1939	Hitler's consolidation of power, the Reichstag Fire, March Elections and Enabling Act, Gleichschaltung, creation of the one-party state, Night of the Long Knives, army oath and death of Hindenburg; system of government and administration; censorship and propaganda, machinery of terror, including courts, SS, Gestapo; treatment of opposition; religious policies; economic policies, Schacht's New Plan, Goering's Four Year Plan, public works, conscription and autarky; German Labour Front; 'Strength through Joy'; policy towards women; education and policy towards youth; racial policies to 1939; benefits of Nazi rule.
The impact of war and defeat on Germany: 1939–1949	The war economy and Total War; impact of bombing; war and racial policies, the Final Solution; morale and rationing; opposition and resistance; consequences of the Second World War; Cold War, Potsdam, division of Germany, Bizonia and developments in the Soviet Zone, currency and the Berlin Blockade.

Y222: The Cold War in Asia 1945–1993

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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- Where indicated (*), the **Content** detailed below is a selection of the specification content i.e. only relevant content is listed for the specified **Key Topic**.

Key Topic	Content
The Korean War 1950–1953 and its impact to 1977*	The outcome for the participants, the situation in Asia in 1953; the creation of SEATO in 1954 and its failure to 1977; non alignment: the Bandung Conference 1955 and its development from 1961.
Indochina 1945–1967	French colonial government in Indochina; Ho Chi Minh and the rise of the Viet Minh; the battle of Dien Bien Phu (1954); the Geneva Conference 1954 and the division of Vietnam; Eisenhower's policies towards Indochina; Diem's government of South Vietnam (1955–1963), its relations with Hanoi; formation of the NLF (1961), its impact; Kennedy's policies towards Indochina (1961–1963); Diem's assassination (1963); Johnson's policy: the Gulf of Tonkin resolution (1964), start of US escalation of forces in Vietnam (1965); start of Operation Rolling Thunder (1965).
Wars in Vietnam and Cambodia 1968–1993	The role of the US military in Vietnam, the Vietcong and guerrilla warfare; the Tet Offensive (1968); continuation of bombing campaigns; Nixon's policies in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, his relations with China, Paris peace talks (1967–1973); victory of North Vietnam and the fall of Saigon (1975) and the reasons why the USA failed to win the war; Cambodia: Sihanouk 1955–1970, reasons for civil war and North Vietnamese intervention; US bombing and the fall of the Khmer republic 1970–1975; Pol Pot and Democratic Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge 1975–1978, Chinese Models, evacuation to the rural areas, anti-intellectualism, the Killing Fields and ethnicity); Vietnamese invasion 1978 and its consequences (a People's Republic); the role of the UN; Paris Peace settlement (1991–1993) and the creation of a Cambodian Kingdom.

Y223: The Cold War in Europe 1941–1995

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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- Where indicated (*), the **Content** detailed below is a selection of the specification content i.e. only relevant content is listed for the specified **Key Topic**.

Key Topic	Content
The origins of the Cold War to 1945	The situation in 1941, Capitalism and Communism and general attitudes in East and West; wartime tensions in the Grand Alliance; conferences: tensions and difficulties at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam; the 'liberation of Europe in the East and West'; relations between Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt (and later Truman and Attlee).
The development of the Cold War 1946–1955*	The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Aid; Cominform and Comecon; conflicts over Germany including the Berlin blockade and airlift; creation of West and East Germany; NATO; the Warsaw Pact; atomic weapons.
The Cold War 1956–1984*	The arms race; Space Race; Détente, the SALT talks and Ostpolitik; Brezhnev Doctrine; the impact of the 'new Cold War' (1979–1985).
The end of the Cold War 1984–1995	Economic and social problems in the USSR and Eastern Europe; western influence; the pressure of the arms race; Gorbachev, glasnost and perestroika, Afghanistan, events of 1989 in Eastern Europe; the coup of 1991 and Russia under Yeltsin; reunification of Germany; civil war and the break-up of Yugoslavia to 1995.

Y224: Apartheid and Reconciliation: South African Politics 1948–1999

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The development of Apartheid and growing resistance	Reform and development of Apartheid under Verwoerd and Vorster including Bantu Self-Government Act (1959): reasons for its introduction and consequences; impact and consequences of Apartheid for Black, White and Coloured South Africans; nature, development and effectiveness of resistance to Apartheid in this period including Nelson Mandela, ANC, Biko and the South Africa Learners' Association, women's groups, other forms of civil disobedience including anti-pass law demonstrations, boycotts and rural and urban protests, including Sharpeville (1960) and Soweto (1976) and their consequences; nature, development and consequences of international opinions towards Apartheid.
The collapse of Apartheid 1978–1989	Strengths and weaknesses of and threats to Apartheid by 1978; PW Botha, Total Onslaught, Total Strategy and consequences of his reforms for National Party and White, Black and Coloured South Africans; nature and development of opposition in this period: The United Democratic Front, ANC, Township Unrest, Church leaders; international relations and international opposition to Apartheid; reasons for and consequences of the State of Emergency 1985–1990; reasons for, nature and consequences of de Klerk's reforms; importance of FW de Klerk, Nelson Mandela and other individuals in bringing about end of Apartheid.
A New South Africa 1989–1999	Political, social and economic conditions in South Africa in 1989; process towards and elections of 1994; the problem of violence; Government of National Unity and the role of Nelson Mandela; Reconstruction and Development Programme and its effectiveness; development of new constitution and its consequences, Truth and Reconciliation Commission; unity through sport; social and economic developments including the problem of HIV/AIDS; international relations; election of 1999; political, social and economic conditions in South Africa by 1999.

Y301: The Early Anglo-Saxons c.400–800

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The development of Kingship and kingdoms in Britain and Ireland	The first Saxons (including the roles of Vortigern, Hengist and Horsa c.450); <i>Mons Badonicus</i> ; reasons for early expansion of kingdoms by c.600, the emergence of <i>Bretwaldas</i> (overkingship); administration; the heptarchy; reasons for the rapid rise and fall of kings in the seventh century; reasons for later Northumbrian expansion; reasons for and consequences of the emergence of the Mercian supremacy (including Aethelbald, 716–757 and Offa, 757–796); the extent of power of early Anglo-Saxon kings c.825.
Religion and the Christian Church in Britain and Ireland	Religious belief before Augustine (British and Germanic); the process of Christianisation (starting with Augustine 597); the role and impact of the Roman and Celtic Church; the significance of the Synod of Whitby, 664; challenges faced by the Church (including issues surrounding lay foundation, patronage of ministers, relations between the Church and kings); Theodore and the ‘golden age of monasteries’; reasons for and consequences of the growth of monasteries; monasteries in the countryside (the ‘minsters’); the role of Alcuin and Anglo-Saxon missionaries to Europe.
Economic and social life in Britain and Ireland	Rural and urban settlements; reasons for the emergence of towns (churches, fortifications and trade), other construction (including Offa’s Dyke); the economy; farming, land issues (including the concept of ‘bookland’), craft-working; the expansion of internal and external trade (including the introduction of a systematic coinage); social structure, lordship, families and kinship; law and law-making (dispute, feud and resolution including <i>wergild</i> and the use of violence); burials.
Athelbald, Offa and the Mercian supremacy	The Mercian supremacy as a turning point in the development of kingship and kingdoms; the extent of the supremacy; reasons for and consequences of the rise of Mercia as a political force; the role of Athelbald; the role of Offa (including Offa’s leadership, the significance of Charlemagne’s letter to Offa, Offa’s currency reforms, the significance of Offa’s Dyke).

Y302: The Viking Age c.790–1066

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Viking society, administration and livelihood	Viking identity; Scandinavian land and climate; Scandinavian society (including slaves, the free, women, children, elites and rules of conduct); Scandinavian administration; accession to the throne and personal power; royal power (kingship); political developments in Denmark, Norway and Sweden; Scandinavian livelihood (including trade, developments in shipbuilding, seafaring, money, farming, hunting and craft-working).
Settlements	Scandinavian rural and urban settlements; English rural and urban settlements (including York); the Danelaw; kingship; the impact of settlements on livelihood (including farming, craft-working, trade); society (including social structure, families, kinship and customs); the move towards a united English kingdom; settlements in Western and Eastern Europe including parts of the Carolingian Empire and the Iberian Peninsula.
Culture and religion	Religious belief; old religion, the gods (including Odin, Thor, Frey and the Norns), outdoor worship (including ship-settings), sacrificial sites, burial customs; new religion: Christianisation (including the conversion of Harald Bluetooth and Denmark c.965, Harald's Jelling monuments, the conversion of Olaf Tryggvason and Norway c.995), new rituals and codes of conduct; culture: art (decorative and pictorial), language, writing (including runes), and naming customs; poetry and its purpose (including rune poems, eddaic poems and skaldic verse), sagas; dress, jewellery; feasting.
The Danelaw	Definitions, origins (links with raids); organisation; growth; response from Anglo-Saxons (relationships between inhabitants and colonists); the impact on the northern and eastern economy, society (the creation of a distinctive Viking society), culture, religion and politics; the importance of York.

Y303: English Government and the Church 1066–1216

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
Main features of central government	The role and development of: the household, exchequer, chancery, justiciar and law courts; the role and power of the Crown, the nobility, the Church and administrative officials in central government; the impact of continental possessions of the Crown on government; the reasons for rebellion and its impact on government.
The government of the Church in England	The role of the Archbishop of Canterbury, his relationship with bishops and with the Archbishop of York, including the primacy dispute; the administration of Church law; administrative structures; the role of monasticism.
The role of the archbishops of Canterbury	Their relationship with the Crown and the Papacy; the impact of the Papal reform movement; the significance of archbishops, including Lanfranc, Anselm, Theobald, Becket and Langton.
The reign of Henry I	The personality of Henry I; developments in finance, justice and administration, including the Exchequer, the royal household, the development of bureaucracy, the office of justiciar, 'men raised from the dust'; the idea of contractual kingship; the role of Roger of Salisbury; local justice and government; feudal obligations; the seizure of Normandy and rebellions; the role of Duke Robert; Henry I and Anselm; the issue of homage, the issue of free elections, reforms under Anselm; the primacy dispute; Henry I as guardian of the Church; Henry I and the Papacy.

Y304: The Church and Medieval Heresy c.1100–1437

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Support for heretical movements	Nature of the support: gender, social class and age; the leadership and organisation of the heretical movements; the differences between the movements; the reasons for the limited success and/or failure of the movements.
The impact of heretical movements upon the medieval Church	The response of the medieval church to the threat of heresy at the time, the Crusades against heresy, the extent to which heresy presented a challenge to the medieval Church.
Maintenance of church authority	Propaganda produced against heresy, individual clerical responses (Bernard of Clairvaux/Caesarius of Heisterbach); preaching tours (Bernard of Clairvaux Languedoc 1140s), Church councils (4th Lateran Council 1215); statutes; punishments; popular support for the Catholic Church; counter-movements; literature produced against heresy (Sermons on the Song of Songs); creation of spiritual orders (Franciscans, Dominicans); the Medieval Inquisition (Bernard Gui, Jacques Fournier).
John Wycliffe and the Lollards to c.1420	Wycliffe's views and writings; Wycliffe's attacks on the Papacy and monasticism, his doctrine of the church, his views on the Bible; the appeal of his writing; political support for Wycliffe and the reasons for this support; responses to Wycliffe's writings and preaching; Lollardy, the beliefs of Lollards, reasons for and the extent of support, nature, geography and social composition of the support, duration of the movement; response by the authorities to Wycliffe and Lollards, reasons for the failure of Lollardy.

Y305: The Renaissance c.1400–c.1600

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The role of the individual	The contributions to the Renaissance of individual patrons, artists and scholars: including the early Medici (Cosimo and Lorenzo ‘the Magnificent’), Federico de Montefeltro, Ludovico Sforza; Nicholas V, Julius II, Charles V, Francis I, Savonarola, Bruni, Ficino, Machiavelli, Castiglione, Erasmus, Brunelleschi, Donatello, Alberti, Botticelli, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphaël, Bramante, Titian, Dürer, More, Colet.
Religion and religious change	The condition of the Church and religious institutions; the Council of Florence, Rome and the importance of the Papacy and international links; the Renaissance Papacy and its condition and attitude to the Renaissance; Christianity and the Renaissance, the attitude of the church to the Renaissance; anti-clericalism; clerical advocates of the new learning; the role of Papal patronage; the impact of the Renaissance on church music, including Pallestrina and Monteverdi.
The Impact of War	The ideal of Renaissance Man and Federigo da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, soldier-scholar; the impact on the Renaissance ideal of the French invasion of 1494; Condottieri, mercenaries and mercenary armies, humanist criticism of mercenaries; developments in warfare; war and Machiavelli, the Prince and the idea of Christian morality; military architecture.
Savonarola	Savonarola as a preacher; prophesying; the impact of the French invasion and the fall of Piero de’ Medici; Florence under Savonarola, political change, moral reform, the Bonfire of the Vanities; the fall of Savonarola; Savonarola’s attitude to art and the Renaissance; the impact of his rule on art and artistic development.

Y306: Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485–1603

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The frequency and nature of disturbances	Location and regional variations including the importance of the peripheral regions and major towns and cities; objectives including the removal of the monarch, change to policies and removal of English rule from Ireland; size, frequency and duration of the rebellions; decline in support for rebellion; the support of the nobility, gentry, yeomen, clergy, commoners and foreign support for rebellions; leadership and the abilities of leaders; organisation; strategy and tactics of the rebels; differences between rebellions in England and Ireland; reasons for limited success and/or failure of rebellion.
The impact of the disturbances upon Tudor governments	Their response to the threat of disorder at the time and subsequently, including initial responses, pre-emptive measures, pardons, the raising of troops, military confrontation trials and retribution (e.g. changes in government strategy, policies, legislation, propaganda); the extent to which rebellions presented a serious threat to the government; the impact of rebellion on government and society.
The maintenance of political stability	The role of local and central authorities: the Crown, the Church, nobility, gentry, lieutenants, sheriffs, JPs, local officials; popular attitudes towards authority.
Pilgrimage of Grace	Causes; regional variations including Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland; objectives; support; leadership including Aske, Hussey and Darcy; organisation; reasons for its limited success and/or failure; the government response to the threat of disorder at the time and subsequently; the threat posed by the rebellion to the government; the role of central and local authorities in dealing with the unrest.

Y307: Tudor Foreign Policy 1485–1603

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The aims and methods of Tudor foreign policy	The influence of financial, economic, religious, political personal and dynastic factors in shaping foreign policy; marriage, alliance, war and trade as instruments of foreign policy; changes in England's standing within Europe.
Burgundy, the Netherlands and Spain	Their importance in Tudor foreign affairs including trade and trade embargoes, strategic importance and security; the reasons why relations with Spain changed from peace to war during the sixteenth century; Henry VII and Medina del Campo; Henry VIII and alliances against France; impact of the divorce; Mary Tudor and Philip's marriage; the impact of the Dutch Revolt; the Armada.
The impact of foreign relations on domestic developments in England	Effect on economic, financial, dynastic, political and religious affairs; impact on relations with Ireland.
The loss of Calais	The historical and strategic significance of Calais; its significance in the context of European affairs in 1557–1558; the condition of the garrison and costs in maintaining it; relations with France and Spain; reasons why England went to war with France in 1557; events leading to the loss of Calais in 1558; reasons why Calais was lost, including the Spanish marriage and the role of Philip II; the reactions of Mary I and of the English people at the time; the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559); French views on the recovery of Calais at the time; an evaluation of the positive and negative aspects of the loss of Calais.

Y308: The Catholic Reformation 1492–1610

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The nature of the Catholic Reformation	The condition of the Catholic Church in the 1490s; the Church's reaction to humanism and Protestantism; early attempts at reform including Savonarola, Loyola and Papal reforms; whether the revival was a Catholic or Counter Reformation; methods of reform and revival; regional variations and the response of the laity, clergy and monarchs.
Institutional reforms	The role of the Papacy; Inquisition; Index; Councils (Lateran and Trent, the decisions made and their impact); the Society of Jesus; new and traditional orders; including the capuchins; the oratory of Divine Love; the Ursulines and Theatines.
Impact of the Catholic Reformation	Comparative extent of reform and revival in Spain, France, the Netherlands, Italy, the Holy Roman Empire, Eastern Europe, South America and the Far East; opposition and obstacles to reform; the spiritual condition of the laity; artistic and literary expressions of Catholic faith and revival.
St Bartholomew's Day Massacre	Religious reform and relations with the Huguenots prior to 1572; the causes of the massacre; the motives of those involved; the role of Catherine de' Medici; the response of the Parisians and extent of the attack; the effect of the massacre and religious tension; the religious significance of the massacre in France and Europe.

Y309: The Ascendancy of the Ottoman Empire 1453–1606

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Sultans and the organisation of the State	Sultans and their accessions, characters, reputations, absolutism, splendour and ceremony; their successes and weaknesses; administrative and military systems: the merging of the religious and military traditions of the state; personnel, Devshirme; Janissaries; the army; the central political system, the Porte, the Divan, the Grand Vezir; the harem and influence of Sultan's wives; religious administration and justice; integration of religion, politics and law; finances and the economy.
Consolidation, provincial administration and society in Ottoman vassal states	Principles of Ottoman conquest: occupation, tribute (tax), local vassals, annexation, timar administration; society: enslavement, the rigid class system, local impact of the Devshirme; benefits of peace and stability under Ottoman rule, loss of freedom and status; a meritocratic society, the timar system and feudal sipahis; religion: official recognition of the Orthodox Muslim religion, suppression of Roman Catholicism for the nobility; acceptance and toleration of other differences in belief; provincial administration; the Outer Service, agas, tax, reduced labour services.
The impact of Ottoman expansion on European rulers	Impact on Spain, threats to North African outposts, the western Mediterranean and the coast of Aragon; links with the Moriscos and Barbary corsairs; Ottoman defeat at the battle of Lepanto; the extent of the Ottoman threat to Spain; impact on France: relations with the Ottomans; the Franco-Ottoman alliance and its threat to other European powers; impact on the Holy Roman Empire and the Austrian Habsburgs; including the Battle of Mohacs, the Siege of Vienna (1529) and effects of Ottoman land advance and reasons for Ottoman withdrawal; impact on Venice, Venetian loss of Cyprus; the impact of the battle of Lepanto (1571).
The Battle of Lepanto 1571	The situation in the eastern Mediterranean after the Siege of Malta (1565); the impact on the Ottoman Empire of the death of Suleiman I in 1566; Ottoman advance into the western Mediterranean and the threat to the Papacy and Venice; aims of the Holy League; the course of the Battle and its significance for the development of naval warfare; reasons for the Ottoman defeat; the battle as a turning point; consequences for the Ottomans; its significance for the ascendancy of the Ottoman Empire.

Y310: The Development of the Nation State: France 1498–1610

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Law, provincial government and society	The development of language, customs, legal codes and courts; taxation and privileges; the extent of royal control of the provinces, provincial estates and the role of the provinces in the development of the nation state; feudal loyalties and provincialism; noble privileges and clientage, their impact on strengthening and limiting royal power, including the rebellion of Constable Bourbon (1523).
Religion and the Church	The impact of religion in the development of the nation state; the role of the Catholic Church; the extent of religious disunity, humanism, Lutheranism and Calvinism, contribution to the civil wars and to stability.
The impact of wars on French stability and unification	The impact on stability and on the development of the nation state; the Habsburg-Valois Wars 1498–1559: legacy for the nation state and as a cause of the French civil wars; the French Wars of Religion 1562–1598: an overall assessment of the comparative contribution of wars to the development of the French nation state.
The Massacre of St Bartholomew 1572	Causes, context of the civil wars and of Paris in August 1572, the Bourbon marriage and resulting influx of Huguenots; factional feuds; Coligny: his influence on Charles IX, his aims concerning the Netherlands Revolt; the role of Catherine de' Medici and the Guise; atrocities and their spread to the provinces; the death toll and impact.

Y311: The Origins and Growth of the British Empire 1558–1783

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Drivers of imperial expansion	Attitude and contribution of the Crown, Court and Parliament to overseas expansion; the importance of key individuals including Drake, Rayleigh, Clive; imperial priorities e.g. North West and North East Passage, Trade, Spices, The West Indies; contribution of domestic developments to empire including religious developments, Civil War and Interregnum, financial and economic developments, political developments, development of Royal Navy, changes in bureaucracy and administration, scientific revolution and enlightenment; successes and failures in achieving imperial aims.
The nature of colonial rule	Models of political, social and economic exploitation and development and their success/failure e.g. privateering, mercantilism, trading/chartered companies, monopoly, cash crops, plantation, indentured labour, Navigation Acts, slavery, farming, banking, speculation, religion, ports, bases and trading posts, free trade; the relationship between Crown, Parliament and colonies: treaties and alliances with local rulers, peoples and tribes; taxation; law-making.
The British Empire and European Relations	The consequences of European alliances and rivalries on imperial developments and the impact of imperial developments on these alliances and rivalries, including with Spain, Portugal, France and the Netherlands; imperial causes of, and consequences for empire of wars, including the Anglo-Spanish Wars, the Anglo-Dutch Wars, Seven Years War, Wars of Spanish and Austrian Succession, War of American Independence; importance of ports, bases and trading posts.
Britain and its American colonies 1660–1713	Attitudes of Crown and Parliament towards American colonies and impact of developments in Britain (Restoration, Glorious Revolution, religious tension over James II) on American colonies; form of rule and relationship between colonies and Britain; economic developments e.g. Navigation Acts; causes, nature and consequences of colonial rebellions during this period; impact of European wars on American colonies; importance of colonies in European power relations.

Y312: Popular Culture and the Witchcraze of the 16th and 17th Centuries

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The main reasons for the growth and decline in the persecution of witches	Developments from the Papal Bull of 1484 and the Malleus Maleficarum (1486) to the end of the period; causes of growth and decline, including religious changes and confessional strife, economic causes, social structure, changes and divisions within society, scapegoats and minorities, popular culture and cultural changes, growth of rationalism and enlightened thinking, understanding of medicine and remedies; persecution from above or below; the role of wars and natural disasters, including plague and the mini Ice Age.
The persecuted	The geography of the Witchcraze in Europe and North America; regional variations; towns; countryside; religious variations, gender, age, social and employment composition of those prosecuted for witchcraft.
Responses of the authorities to witchcraft	Legal developments including the Inquisitorial system of criminal procedure, secular courts on both a local and regional scale; campaigns against medieval superstition; torture, trials, felony, burnings, sleep deprivation, confessions; survival of popular beliefs, impact on the Reformation; mistrust and fear, denunciations; impact on legal procedure.
Hopkins and the witch hunt of 1645–1647	The religious, political, social and economic situation and their impact on order and conformity; moral regulation and the challenges to popular culture in the 1640s; the reasons for the persecution; the frequency, nature and geography of the persecutions; the response of the authorities to witchcraft and its impact on society.

Y313: The Ascendancy of France 1610–1715

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The development of absolute monarchy and the role of ministers	The theory of absolutism; the extent of authority and rule of Louis XIII and Louis XIV; administration and the development of centralisation; provincial administration: officials, including intendants and governors; Versailles as a symbol of absolutism and the image of the monarch; legal position of the king; finances and taxation; noble privileges; the role of individual ministers including Richelieu, Mazarin, Colbert, Le Tellier (Louvois).
Religious developments	The 'Most Christian King'; kings' and ministers' relations with the French Church and the Papacy; relations with the Jesuits and Catholic Orders; Gallicanism, Louis XIV's quarrels with Innocent XI, the <i>regale</i> ; relations with the Huguenots, the Peace of Alais (1629), the Dragonnades and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), its impact on the French society and the economy; the significance of Jansenism and royal reactions to it.
Social developments and opposition	The status and prosperity of the nobility, clergy, merchants and peasants; noble and court unrest, Chalais conspiracy, duelling, Day of Dupes, Bourbon and Cinq Mars plots, Fronde; peasant rebellions e.g. the <i>Va-Nu-Pieds</i> (1639), <i>Croquants</i> (1643), peasant hardships and tax revolts in the 1690s.
Richelieu's relations with the French court and nobility	The extent of his authority, relations with Louis XIII, Gaston d'Orléans, Marie de' Medici and Marillac e.g. the Day of Dupes (1630); his statesmanship, his principles e.g. ' <i>raison d'état</i> '; his edicts and methods; his policies towards the nobility and court e.g. the edict banning duelling, Montmorency-Bouteville and Cinq Mars; patronage and clientage.

Y314: The Challenge of German Nationalism 1789–1919

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Social and intellectual forces	The origins and growth of German nationalism from 1789; the impact of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna; different views, Kleindeutsch v Grossdeutsch; the impact of the 1848/1849 revolutions and the Frankfurt Parliament; mass nationalism and its appeal in the 19 th and early 20 th centuries; the Kulturkampf; Pan-Germanism; radical nationalism; the impact of the First World War and defeat.
Political and military forces	Managing German nationalism and its opponents; assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck and Wilhelm II; the impact of external forces and circumstances on German nationalism including the decline of Austria; the role of warfare in uniting Germany; the Treaty of Versailles; political challenges from the left and right.
The extent of Unification	The extent to which Germany and the German people became a united nation in the course of the period; continuing cultural, religious and regional differences; wars as a unifying or divisive influence; the role of Prussia in the development of Germany; constitutional developments; the treatment of Germany's minorities; the contribution of political groups (liberals, conservatives, socialists and communists); the extent to which the new Germany was made and subsequently dominated by Prussia hence 'extent' to which it was genuinely united.
Wilhelmine Germany and the growth of Nationalism 1884–1914	Character and ideas of Wilhelm II; the end of Bismarck's period as Chancellor and its significance for Germany's foreign policy; foreign policy aims and methods; Wilhelm II and the Reichstag; military growth, the development of a German navy and its impact, the role of the army in German society and policy-making; German economic growth and its impact; the responsibility of the Kaiser and his government for the First World War.

Y315: The Changing Nature of Warfare 1792–1945

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The impact of factors directly related to the conduct of war	Generalship and its impact; quality of soldiers including professional armies and volunteers and their impact; the development of strategy, the aims of campaigns and their determination; the development of tactics, shock tactics, cult of the offensive; the work of military theorists; the concept of 'Total War', the involvement of civilians, casualties.
The impact of technological change	Industrialisation and technology; developments in communication and transport including telegraph, radio, telephone and radar, steamboats, railways, internal combustion engine; development of weaponry including the rifle, artillery developments, machine gun, tanks, aeroplane.
The relationship between relevant domestic factors and warfare	The organisation of the state for war, recruitment, the procurement and delivery of supplies, the scale of war, government intervention; public opinion, morale, patriotism and the impact of mass literacy, franchise and the popular press, censorship; conscription; economics and the cost of war, the mobilisation of the economy, mass production; manpower and resources.
The Western Front and the First World War 1914–1918	Generalship; the quality of the soldiers; the development of tactics and strategy; military theorists; the concept of Total War; developments in communication; industrialisation; developments in communication and transport; developments in weaponry; the effectiveness of alliances; developments in the organisation, command and control of the armies; the organisation of the state for war; public opinion; conscription; manpower and resources.

Y316: Britain and Ireland 1791–1921

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Opposition to the Union	Revolutionary nationalism including Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen, Young Ireland, the Fenians, the Land League, Sinn Féin, the Easter Rising 1916, the Anglo-Irish War 1919–1921; constitutional nationalism including O’Connell, Parnell and Redmond, Catholic Emancipation and the Home Rule movement; cultural nationalism 1798–1921 including the Enlightenment, Young Ireland and the Gaelic Revival; the role of the Roman Catholic Church in opposition.
Support for the Union	Protestant Ascendancy and its decline from the 1870s; Unionism and the rise of Ulster Unionism 1886–1921 and its strategies; the policies and approaches of the Conservative, Whig and Liberal parties and their leaders; the role of the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches in support for the Union.
The Irish economy and the link to Irish Nationalism	Agrarian under-development and population pressures, land and economic issues in their own right and in relation to nationalism, the impact of the Famine 1845–1849; industrialisation and Ulster; North/South and regional differences.
O’Connell and British Governments 1823–1841	The strategies of the Roman Catholic Association and government response; O’Connell’s leadership to 1829; the Waterford and Clare elections and the Brunswick Clubs; the reasons for and the impact of Roman Catholic Emancipation to 1841 including O’Connell and the Whigs, the Tithe War and the Irish Church to 1838, the Lichfield House compact and reform to 1841.

Y317: China and its Rulers 1839–1989

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The government and rulers of China 1839–1989	Nature of Manchu rule in 1839; reasons for and response to rebellions; obstacles to reform under Xi Xi, reforms after 1900; reasons for the 1911 Revolution; Sun Yat Sen and the new Republic; the rule of Yuan Shikai; the Guomintang and Jiang Jieshi; the Communist takeover; the government of China under Mao Zedong; changes after 1975; Deng Xiaoping.
The economy of China 1839–1989	The Chinese economy in 1839; developments in Manchu China: railways, trade and industry, agrarian problems; the industrial and urban development under the Guomintang; Land reform under Communism; the Four Year Plans; the Great Leap Forward; economic policy in the later years of Mao and its impact; changes in the economy under Mao's successors; regional variations after 1975.
Society in China 1839–1989	Society in China under Manchu rule; Confucianism; the role of women; rural society; social changes in the later Manchu period; the Boxers; social developments after 1911; social factors in the rise of Communism; social change after 1949; the Cultural Revolution and Chinese society; social development after 1975; the rise of the middle class.
The Cultural Revolution	Origins and causes; problems by 1966; the impact of the failure of the Great Leap Forward; Mao's concerns about the progress of the Revolution and Liu Shao-chi; disappointment with attempts to radicalise 1963–1964; influence of Lin Boa, Chen Boda, Jiang Qing and Gang of Four; changes in Politburo 1966, influence of the army; nature and course of the Cultural Revolution, activities of the Red Guards, decline of violence, demobilisation of Red Guards 1969 and death of Lin Boa 1971; effects of the Cultural Revolution: economic, political, social.

Y318: Russia and its Rulers 1855–1964

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The nature of government	Autocracy, dictatorship and totalitarianism, developments in central administration; methods of repression and enforcement; the extent and impact of reform; the nature, extent and effectiveness of opposition both before and after 1917, changes in local government; attitude of the Tsars, Provisional Government and Communists to political change; the extent of political change.
The impact of dictatorial regimes on the economy and society of the Russian Empire and the USSR	Changes to living and working conditions of urban and rural people including the impact on the peasants of Emancipation, Land Banks, famines, NEP, collectivisation and the Virgin Land scheme, the impact of industrial growth under the Tsars, War communism, NEP and the Five Year Plans on industrial workers; limitations on personal, political and religious freedom; reasons for and extent of economic and social changes.
Impact of war and revolution on the development of the Russian Empire and the USSR	The effects of the following wars on government, society, nationalities and the economy: the Crimean War, the Japanese War, 1905 Revolution, 1917 Revolutions, First World War, Second World War, the Cold War.
Khrushchev in power 1956–1964	The aims of Khrushchev; the nature of his government; opposition, methods and enforcement of repression in Russia and its satellites; the extent and impact of reform; changes in urban and rural living and working conditions; limitations on personal, political and religious freedom; extent of economic and social changes including economic planning and the Virgin Lands Scheme; the impact of the Cold War; Khrushchev's fall.

Y319: Civil Rights in the USA 1865–1992

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
African Americans	Their position in 1865, Reconstruction, white reaction and discrimination; the role of African Americans in gaining civil rights (e.g. Booker T Washington, DuBois, Martin Luther King, the Black Panthers); the roles of Federal (Presidents, Congress and Supreme Court) and State governments in the struggle; the role of anti and pro-civil rights groups; the Civil Rights Movement to 1992.
Native American Indians	Their position in 1865; the impact of the Plains Wars (1854–1877); the impact of the Dawes Act 1887, of the acquisition of US citizenship 1924, of the New Deal, of the American Indian Movement in the 1960s and 1970s; Native Americans and the Supreme Court; Native American pressure groups.
Women	Their position in 1865; the impact on women's rights of the campaign for prohibition; the campaign for women's suffrage; the New Deal; the World Wars; the rise of feminism and its opponents, Roe v Wade 1973, the campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment; changing economic and employment opportunities.
Civil rights in the 'Gilded Age' c.1875–c.1895	Nature and extent of progress in civil rights in this era; the varied impact of industrialisation on women, African-Americans and workers, and the nature and effectiveness of their responses; nature and effectiveness of government policy towards civil rights issues including varying attitudes of Presidents, Congress and Supreme Court and State governments; the impact of Westward Expansion on civil rights: Native American Indians, women, workers and African Americans; nature and extent of north-south and east-west divides as they relate to civil rights.

Y320: From Colonialism to Independence: The British Empire 1857–1965

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Opposition to British Rule	Opposition movements, peaceful and violent; reasons for their development, nature and impact including South Africa, India, Sudan, Malaya, Kenya; the rise of Nationalism including India and Gandhi, Kenya and Kenyatta, Nkrumah in Ghana and Pan-Africanism; reasons for, methods, success, consequences for Britain and its colonies.
The impact of imperial power on the periphery and Britain	Orientalism, patterns of work, famine, technological progress, disease and medicine, national identities, religion, gender, education, the erosion and preservation of indigenous culture, sport, law and order; jingoism, indifference, exhibitions, school texts and national identity, youth organisations, the arts (fine art, drama, Music Halls cinema), metropolitan politics, international relations, the economy.
The British Empire and its impact on international relations	Empire and European rivalry in the 19 th and early 20 th centuries; ‘Splendid Isolation’ and retreat from it; colonial wars and their impact, Empire and the World Wars; Empire and Britain’s relationship with the League of Nations and UN; Empire and Britain’s relationship with the USA; Empire in the age of the Cold War, the Commonwealth; relations with Europe and EEC.
Palestine 1914–1948	Status and causes of Zionist-Palestinian problem by 1914; the First World War and the Balfour Declaration; the British Mandate and issues in the interwar period including uprisings and immigration and their consequences; reasons for and immediate consequences of partition in 1948.

Y321: The Middle East 1908–2011: Ottomans to Arab Spring

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
Zionism, Israel and the Palestinian issue	Zionist ideas and the impact of the First and Second World War; the Jewish Agency; the creation of Israel and the 1948 War; Arab-Israeli Wars (1956, 1967, 1973) and invasions (Lebanon 1982 and 2006, Gaza 2008); the Occupied Territories Settlements and Wall; Israeli leadership and diplomacy including Sadat, Camp David and Oslo, the Road Map for peace; Palestine to 1948; Palestinian refugees and the impact on Jordan, Lebanon and Gaza; the PLO and Arafat; Intifadas (1987–1993, 2000–2011) and Palestinian divisions; the Palestinian Authority: the West Bank, Gaza, land, water and the conflict over resources.
Statehood and Pan Arabism in the Middle East	The progress of Arabism from 1908; Nasser and the Arab revolution in Egypt and Syria 1954–1970 (Suez, the United Arab Republic 1958–1961); the impact of the Arab-Israeli Wars and regional rivalries; democratic, monarchical and authoritarian States including Ataturk’s secular state and its successors; monarchies including Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Wahhabi Movement; Syria including the Baathist Movement, the Assads and risings to 2011; Iraq from Faisal to Saddam Hussein and the US; Iran from Shah (1925) to Ayatollahs (1979).
Religion, ethnicity and political Minorities	Sunni and Shi-a in the Arab States; Egypt and the Muslim Brotherhood from 1920; Iran and the Islamic Revolution; Hezbollah and Hamas; Al Qaeda; Christian communities especially in the Lebanon, the Armenians and the Copts; Jewish communities and their attitude to Israel; ethnic groups and minorities including Kurds, Armenians, Jews, Palestinians; the role and influence of the Middle Eastern diaspora.
Nasserism 1952–1970	Nasser and Pan Arabism; Arab Socialism (nationalisation of industry and finance, land reform and development from above); relations with Britain, France, the US and the USSR; the Suez Crisis 1956; regional rivalry and the Arab Cold War 1956–1963 (Egypt, Iraq and the creation of the United Arab Republic); Nasser and the Non-Aligned movement; 1967 War and the death of Pan Arabism.

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