# GCSE History

# PLC Unit 1: International Relations – the era of the Cold War 1943-1991: RAG you understanding…

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| **TOPIC** | **I can explain…** | **Red** | **Amber** | **Green** |
| **1 How did the Cold War in Europe develop? 1943 - 1956** | * Reasons for the Cold War |  |  |  |
| * Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences. |  |  |  |
| * Ideological differences between Communism and Capitalism |  |  |  |
| * Attitudes of Stalin and Truman |  |  |  |
| * Division of German into Zones of occupation |  |  |  |
| * Soviet control of Eastern Europe |  |  |  |
| * Creation of satellite states and Cominform |  |  |  |
| * Allied response 1945-7 – Role of USA, Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan |  |  |  |
| * Soviet control of Satellite states and Cominform |  |  |  |
| * Comecon |  |  |  |
| * Bizonia – The crisis over Berlin, the blockade and airlift |  |  |  |
| * Formation of NATO |  |  |  |
| * Creation of FRG and GDR |  |  |  |
| * Military developments and beginnings of the arms race to 1955 |  |  |  |
| * Warsaw Pact |  |  |  |
| * Impact of Soviet rule on Hungary |  |  |  |
| * Rakosi, de-Stalinisation and optimism |  |  |  |
| * Nagy’s programme of reforms |  |  |  |
| * Soviet reaction and uprising |  |  |  |
| * Death of Nagy and re-establishment of Soviet Control |  |  |  |
| * International reactions to Hungarian uprising and the USSR response. |  |  |  |

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| **2 Three Cold War Crises: Berlin, Cuba and Czechoslovakia C1957-1969** | * Berlin: the refugee problem. |  |  |  |
| * Berlin: Khrushchev’s Berlin ultimatum 1958 |  |  |  |
| * Berlin: Eisenhower and Camp David |  |  |  |
| * Berlin: Khrushchev’s challenge to Kennedy, summit conferences. |  |  |  |
| * Berlin: the construction and impact of the Berlin Wall |  |  |  |
| * Berlin: Kennedy’s visit to Berlin 1963 |  |  |  |
| * Cuba: the arms race to 1961 |  |  |  |
| * Cuba: Cuba’s drift from the USA |  |  |  |
| * Cuba: Bay of Pigs |  |  |  |
| * Cuba: Castro’s friendship to the Soviet Union |  |  |  |
| * Cuba: Missile bases, 13 days. |  |  |  |
| * Cuba: The immediate and longer term results. |  |  |  |
| * Cuba: The Hotline, Test Ban Treaty 1963 and the move to Détente. |  |  |  |
| * Czechoslovakia: Opposition to Soviet Control |  |  |  |
| * Czechoslovakia: Dubcek as party leader Prague Spring Reforms |  |  |  |
| * Czechoslovakia: Brezhnev doctrine |  |  |  |
| * Czechoslovakia: Re-establishment of Soviet Control |  |  |  |
| * Czechoslovakia: International reactions to the events. |  |  |  |

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| **3 Why did the Cold War end? From Détente to the Collapse. 1972 - 1991** | * Détente in the 1970’s: SALT1, Helsinki, SALT2 |  |  |  |
| * The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its impact on Détente |  |  |  |
| * The Carter Doctrine and Olympic boycotts |  |  |  |
| * Reagan and the ‘Second Cold War’: Reagan’s approach |  |  |  |
| * The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) |  |  |  |
| * Changes after 1985: Reagan and Gorbachev’s changing attitudes. |  |  |  |
| * Summit Conferences |  |  |  |
| * Intermediate- range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) |  |  |  |
| * Gorbachev and the end of the Cold War: The impact of ‘New Thinking’ |  |  |  |
| * Loosening of Soviet grip on Eastern Europe |  |  |  |
| * Fall of the Berlin Wall, Collapse of the Soviet Union, End of the Warsaw Pact |  |  |  |

# GCSE History

# PLC Unit 2A: Germany 1918-39

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| **TOPIC** | **I can explain…** | **Red** | **Amber** | **Green** |
| **1 The Weimar Republic 1918-29** | * The setting up of the Republic |  |  |  |
| * the Treaty of Versailles – effects and opposition |  |  |  |
| * Weaknesses in the Constitution |  |  |  |
| * The Freikorps (Free Corps) |  |  |  |
| * Attacks from the left - the Sparticist Rising |  |  |  |
| * Attacks from the right – the Kapp Putsch |  |  |  |
| * The Munich Putsch |  |  |  |
| * The French occupation of the Ruhr |  |  |  |
| * Hyperinflation |  |  |  |
| * Stresemann – policies: Rentenmark, Dawes and Young plans, US loans |  |  |  |
| * Stresemann – diplomatic policies: relations with the USA, Locarno Pact, League of Nations, Kellogg-Briand Pact |  |  |  |
| * Changes in society 1924-29 – *Standard of living, society, changes in the role of women, work, politics and leisure. Cultural changes.* |  |  |  |

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| **2 Hitler and the Rise of the Nazi Party 1919-33** | * Hitler’s career from 1919 |  |  |  |
| * Setting up and early features of the Nazi Party 1919-23 |  |  |  |
| * Aims and role of the SA |  |  |  |
| * Impact of the Munich Putsch on the Nazi Party |  |  |  |
| * Reasons for decline in support for the Nazis 1924-8 |  |  |  |
| * Party reorganisation |  |  |  |
| * Mein Kampf |  |  |  |
| * Growth in Nazi party support 1929-32 |  |  |  |
| * Effects of unemployment |  |  |  |
| * Failures of the Weimar government to tackle unemployment |  |  |  |
| * Appeal of Hitler and the Nazis |  |  |  |
| * Goebbels and propaganda and the SA |  |  |  |
| * Von Papen, von Schleicher and von Hindenburg 1932-3 |  |  |  |

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| **3 The Nazi dictatorship 1933-39** | * The Reichstag Fire |  |  |  |
| * The Enabling Act |  |  |  |
| * Banning of other parties and trade unions |  |  |  |
| * Threat from Rohm and the SA |  |  |  |
| * Night of the long knives |  |  |  |
| * Death of Hindenburg |  |  |  |
| * Role of Gestapo |  |  |  |
| * SS and concentration camps |  |  |  |
| * Persecution of Catholic and Protestant churches |  |  |  |
| * The Concordat |  |  |  |
| * The Reich church and Pastor Niemoller |  |  |  |
| * Goebbels and the ministry of propaganda |  |  |  |
| * Nazi use of radio, cinema, posters, newspapers, rallies, censorship, sport, culture and the arts |  |  |  |

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| **4 Nazi domestic policies 1933-39** | * Aims and policies towards the young – education, and youth movements |  |  |  |
| * Aims and changes in the role of women in the family and employment |  |  |  |
| * Policies to reduce unemployment – labour service, autobahns |  |  |  |
| * Rearmament and invisible unemployment |  |  |  |
| * Changes in the standard of living, especially German workers |  |  |  |
| * The Labour Front, Strength through Joy, Beauty of Labour, and the VW |  |  |  |
| * Racial beliefs and policies |  |  |  |
| * Persecution minorities - Jews, Slavs, ‘gypsies’, homosexuals & disabled |  |  |  |
| * The Nuremberg Laws |  |  |  |
| * Kristallnacht |  |  |  |