# 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
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| * Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences.
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| * Ideological differences between Communism and Capitalism
 |  |  |  |
| * Attitudes of Stalin and Truman
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| * Division of German into Zones of occupation
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| * Soviet control of Eastern Europe
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| * Creation of satellite states and Cominform
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| * Allied response 1945-7 – Role of USA, Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan
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| * Soviet control of Satellite states and Cominform
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| * Comecon
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| * Bizonia – The crisis over Berlin, the blockade and airlift
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| * Formation of NATO
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| * Creation of FRG and GDR
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| * Military developments and beginnings of the arms race to 1955
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| * Warsaw Pact
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| * Impact of Soviet rule on Hungary
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| * Rakosi, de-Stalinisation and optimism
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| * Nagy’s programme of reforms
 |  |  |  |
| * Soviet reaction and uprising
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| * Death of Nagy and re-establishment of Soviet Control
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| * 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.
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| * Berlin: Khrushchev’s Berlin ultimatum 1958
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| * Berlin: Eisenhower and Camp David
 |  |  |  |
| * Berlin: Khrushchev’s challenge to Kennedy, summit conferences.
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| * Berlin: the construction and impact of the Berlin Wall
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| * Berlin: Kennedy’s visit to Berlin 1963
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| * Cuba: the arms race to 1961
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| * Cuba: Cuba’s drift from the USA
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| * Cuba: Bay of Pigs
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| * Cuba: Castro’s friendship to the Soviet Union
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| * Cuba: Missile bases, 13 days.
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| * Cuba: The immediate and longer term results.
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| * Cuba: The Hotline, Test Ban Treaty 1963 and the move to Détente.
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| * Czechoslovakia: Opposition to Soviet Control
 |  |  |  |
| * Czechoslovakia: Dubcek as party leader Prague Spring Reforms
 |  |  |  |
| * Czechoslovakia: Brezhnev doctrine
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| * Czechoslovakia: Re-establishment of Soviet Control
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| * 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
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| * The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its impact on Détente
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| * The Carter Doctrine and Olympic boycotts
 |  |  |  |
| * Reagan and the ‘Second Cold War’: Reagan’s approach
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| * The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)
 |  |  |  |
| * Changes after 1985: Reagan and Gorbachev’s changing attitudes.
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| * Summit Conferences
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| * 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
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| * Fall of the Berlin Wall, Collapse of the Soviet Union, End of the Warsaw Pact
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# 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
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| * the Treaty of Versailles – effects and opposition
 |  |  |  |
| * Weaknesses in the Constitution
 |  |  |  |
| * The Freikorps (Free Corps)
 |  |  |  |
| * Attacks from the left - the Sparticist Rising
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| * Attacks from the right – the Kapp Putsch
 |  |  |  |
| * The Munich Putsch
 |  |  |  |
| * The French occupation of the Ruhr
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| * Hyperinflation
 |  |  |  |
| * Stresemann – policies: Rentenmark, Dawes and Young plans, US loans
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| * Stresemann – diplomatic policies: relations with the USA, Locarno Pact, League of Nations, Kellogg-Briand Pact
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| **2 Hitler and the Rise of the Nazi Party 1919-33** | * Hitler’s career from 1919
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| * 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
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| * Von Papen, von Schleicher and von Hindenburg 1932-3
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| **3 The Nazi dictatorship 1933-39** | * The Reichstag Fire
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| * The Enabling Act
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| * Banning of other parties and trade unions
 |  |  |  |
| * Threat from Rohm and the SA
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| * 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
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| * Goebbels and the ministry of propaganda
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| * 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
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| * Aims and changes in the role of women in the family and employment
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| * 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
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