

# AQA GCSE MODERN WORLD HISTORY SYLLABUS B

Below is a detailed outline of the GCSE course offered by the Grange School History Department.

## Paper One: Conflict in the Modern World 1900-1949

- **The causes of World War I 1900 to 1914:**
  - Arms Races, Dreadnought and War Plans
  - The Balkans; Bosnia and Sarajevo
  - The Moroccan Crises, 1905 and 1911
  - The Alliance System
- **Britain in the First World War (Depth Study)**
  - The BEF, The Somme and trench warfare
  - New weapons: Aircraft, Tanks and Submarines
  - The War at Sea: Blockades and Jutland
  - The Home Front: Censorship, Propaganda and Recruitment, women in industry and rationing.
  - Russia, the USA and Germany 1917-18
- **The causes of World War II and the failure to ensure peace:**
  - The Treaty of Versailles
  - The League of Nations, Manchuria and Abyssinia
  - Hitler and his expansionist foreign policy
- **The Origins of the Cold War 1945-49:**
  - Yalta and Potsdam; the End of the Grand Alliance
  - The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Aid
  - Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe
  - The Berlin Blockade, Airlift and NATO.

## Paper Two: Governments in Action in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

### Germany 1918 to 1939

The Weimar Republic 1918-33

- Inbuilt weaknesses of Weimar? German defeat and Weimar's creation 1918, The Treaty of Versailles. Problems, crises and murder 1918-24: The Spartacists, The Kapp Putsch, the Ruhr and hyperinflation
- Stresemann and Recovery 1924-29: Dawes and Young Plans, Stresemann's role and new crises and government failure 1929-1933

### **Hitler and the growth of the Nazis 1918-33**

- Nazi beliefs and organisation
- Hitler's early Nazi career, the Munich Putsch and Mein Kampf 1924-25 - using democracy
- Falling support during Stresemann's success 1924-29, the Great Depression and the growth of Nazi support
- The 1932 Elections and 1933: Von Papen and how Hitler became Chancellor

### **Democracy to dictatorship 193-1934**

- The Reichstag Fire and the Emergency Decree, Election, March 1933, the Enabling Act and eliminating opposition
- The Night of the Long Knives and Hindenburg's death – Hitler as Fuhrer

### **Nazi Germany 1934-1939**

- One Party State – The Gestapo and SS
- Cultural, racial and religious intolerance
- Education, Youth, Women; Nazi Social Policies
- Censorship and propaganda
- Economic Policy; public works, self-sufficiency, rearmament and conscription
- Who did well from Nazi rule?

## **The USA 1919 to 1941**

### **Isolationism**

- The Treaty of Versailles, Tariffs and Immigration.

### **The 'Roaring '20's': Good times for all?**

- Economic boom: Mass Production, Hire Purchase, Shares and Mass Marketing.

- Good times for all? The Ku Klux Klan and racism, Prohibition and Gangsters, Entertainment; Hollywood, Jazz and Flappers.

### **America falls into depression 1929-33**

- Causes of crisis; over-production, credit, shares on the margin and tariffs
- The Wall Street Crash and its effects: collapse of business, unemployment, Hoover and his reaction.

### **Recovery from depression 1933-41**

- Election of 1932: FDR vs. Hoover
- FDR's 100 Days: Fireside Chats, the end of Prohibition and the Banking Act
- New Deal's effects and limits; The Alphabet Agencies, Opposition to the New Deal and World War II: The Answer to Depression?