GCSE History Knowledge checklists

Specification Outline	Anglo-Saxons	Normans	Later Middle Ages
Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity • Crimes against the person, property and authority. • Changing definitions of crime as a result of the Norman Conquest	Crimes against individuals, property and authority.	Poaching, Slander, Leaving a lord's land without permission, outlaws, breaking Forest Laws	Crimes against the person, property, authority, Heresy
		Forest Laws	
Law enforcement: The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement	Community based -Tithings, Hue and cry, Trial by Community, Trial by ordeal	Trial by combat, Trial by ordeal, Tithing, Royal Forest Laws, Hue and Cry, Court trials, Sheriffs	Parish Constables, Posse Comitatus, Hue and Cry, Trial by ordeal ends, Coroners, Keepers of the King's Peace, Assize of Clarendon (prison), Travelling justices in the Eyre, Court of the King's bench, grand juries
Punishment: The emphasis on deterrence and retribution, the use of fines, corporal and capital punishment.	Use of corporal punishment (mutilation and whipping) and more limited Capital Punishment, Use of Wergild (fines)	Harsher punishment – increased use of capital punishment, corporal punishment (stocks and pillory), Introduction of Murdrum fine	Capital punishment, Murdrum fine ended but fines continued.
Case study: • The influence of the Church on crime and punishment in the early thirteenth century	Trial by ordeal	Sanctuary, benefit of the clergy, introduction of Church Courts.	Constitution of Clarendon 1164 – restricting power of Church, Benefit of Clergy and neck verse, Sanctuary, ending of trial by ordeal in 1215 and reasons for this.

Specification Outline	c1500–c1700: Crime and punishment in early modern England
Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity • Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority • New definitions of crime in the sixteenth century: vagabondage and witchcraft.	Factors affecting change – population growth, printing, religious turmoil etc. What was a heretic, treatment of heretics and impact of the reformation, changes from heresy to treason and reasons for this. Why were vagabonds an issue? Why were they treated harshly? How did this change? Why did witch accusations increase? Why did witch trials decline?
Law enforcement: The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement	Community based – hue and cry, parish constables, town watchmen, JP's, rewards, citizen's role. Trials – JP's quarter sessions, County assizes, Church courts and changes to benefit of clergy, Habeas Corpus.
Punishment: The continued use of corporal and capital punishment	Transportation to America, introduction of bloody code and alternatives to hanging e.g. pillory, stocks, whipping, carting, and houses of correction.
Case studies The Gunpowder Plotters, 1605	Why were the Gunpowder Plotters treated so harshly? – hanging, drawing and quartering.
Matthew Hopkins and witch-hunts of 1645–47.	The reasons for their intensity; the punishment of those convicted, the effect of Matthew Hopkins.

Specification Outline	c1700–c1900: Crime and punishment in eighteenth- and nineteenth century Britain
Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity	Impact of industrialisation. Why did Highway Robbery grow and decline? Social crimes - Poaching and Smuggling and issues of dealing with this. Ending of witchcraft prosecutions and treatment of the Tolpuddle Martyrs.
Law enforcement: The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement.	Fielding Brothers and Bow Street Runners, Development of the Police force, beginning of CID.
Punishment	The use and ending of transportation to Australia, ending of public execution and the Bloody Code. Prison reform, including the influence of John Howard and Elizabeth Fry.
Case studies: Pentonville prison in the mid nineteenth century	Reasons for construction, Introduction of separate and silent system and strengths and weaknesses of the system.
•Robert Peel	Contribution to penal (prison) reform – Gaols Act 1823, development of policing and introduction of Metropolitan Police Act 1829.

Specification Outline	C1900-present day
Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity	New forms of theft and smuggling (legal goods – tobacco, alcohol vs illegal goods –drugs etc). Driving offences, race crimes, drug crimes
Law enforcement: The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement, changes within the police force:	The development of Neighbourhood Watch, Women in police, Police training college, Use of science and forensics (e.g DNA, fingerprints), Specialist departments, Fraud squads, Drug units, Sniffer dogs, Modern surveillance equipment, Special branch to deal with national threats, Prevent strategies (going into schools), Neighbourhood watch, PCSO's
Punishment:	The abolition of the death penalty; changes to prisons, including the development of open prisons and specialised treatment of young offenders; the development of non-custodial alternatives to prison.
Case studies: The treatment of CO's in WW1/2	Changes in tribunals, treatment by government and treatment by individuals.
The Derek Bentley case	Significance of the case for the abolition of the death penalty.

Specification Outline	Whitechapel c1870-1900
Local context of Whitechapel	The problems of housing and overcrowding. Attempts to improve housing: the Peabody Estate. Provision for the poor in the Whitechapel workhouses. The lack of employment opportunities and level of poverty. Links between the environment and crime: the significance of Whitechapel as an inner city area of poverty, discontent and crime.
Tensions in Whitechapel	Irish and East European immigrants, growth of socialism and anarchism in Whitechapel.
The organisation of policing in Whitechapel	The work of H division and the difficulties of policing the slum area of Whitechapel, the rookeries, alleys and courts. Problems caused by alcohol, prostitution, protection rackets, gangs, violent demonstrations and attacks on Jews. The Whitechapel Vigilance Committee.
Investigative policing in Whitechapel	Developments in techniques, including the use of sketches, photographs and interviews; problems caused by the need for cooperation between the Metropolitan Police, the City of London Police and Scotland Yard. Dealing with the crimes of Jack the Ripper and the added problems caused by the media reporting of the 'Ripper' murders.

The national and regional context	The working of the Metropolitan Police, the quality of police recruits, the role of the 'beat constable'. The development of CID, the role of the Home Secretary and of Sir Charles Warren, public attitudes towards the police.

Paper 2: Section B Anglo-Saxon and Norman England

Specification Outline	**Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1060-88**
Anglo-Saxon society	• Monarchy and government. The power of the English monarchy. Earldoms, local government and the legal system. • The economy and social system. Towns and villages. The influence of the Church.
The last years of Edward the Confessor and the succession crisis	• The house of Godwin. Harold Godwinson's succession as Earl of Wessex. The power of the Godwins. • Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy. The rising against Tostig and his exile. The death of Edward the Confessor.
The rival claimants for the throne	The claims of William of Normandy, Harald Hardrada and Edgar. • The Witan and the coronation and reign of Harold Godwinson. • Reasons for, and significance of, the outcome of the battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge.
The Norman Invasion	The Battle of Hastings - Reasons for William's victory, including the leadership skills of Harold and William, Norman and English troops and tactics.
Specification Outline	**William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066-87**
Establishing control	• The submission of the earls, 1066. • Rewarding followers and establishing control on the borderlands through the use of earls. The Marcher earldoms. • Reasons for the building of castles; their key features and importance.
The causes and outcomes of Anglo-Saxon resistance 1068-71	• The revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068. • Edgar the Aethling and the rebellions in the North, 1069. • Hereward the Wake and rebellion at Ely, 1070–71.
The legacy of resistance to 1087	• The reasons for and features of Harrying of the North, 1069–70. Its immediate and long-term impact, 1069–87. • Changes in landownership from Anglo-Saxon to Norman, 1066–87. • How William I maintained royal power.
Revolt of the Earls	• Reasons for and features of the revolt 1075 . The defeat of the revolt and its effects.

Specification Outline	Norman England 1066-88
The feudal system and the Church	• The feudal hierarchy. The role and importance of tenants-in-chief and knights. The nature of feudalism (landholding, homage, knight service, labour service); forfeiture. • The Church in England: its role in society and relationship to government, including the roles of Stigand and Lanfranc. The Normanisation and reform of the Church in the reign of William I. • The extent of change to Anglo-Saxon society and economy.
Norman government	• Changes to government after the Conquest. Centralised power and the limited use of earls under William I. The role of regents. • The office of sheriff and the demesne. Introduction and significance of the 'forest'. • Domesday Book and its significance for Norman government and finance.
The Norman aristocracy	• The culture and language of the Norman aristocracy. • The career and significance of Bishop Odo.
William I and his sons	• Character and personality of William I and his relations with Robert. Robert and revolt in Normandy, 1077–80. • William's death and the disputed succession. William Rufus and the defeat of Robert and Odo.

Paper 2- Section A Superpower relations and the Cold War

Specification Outline	**The Origins of the Cold War 1941-58**
Early tension between East and West	• The Grand Alliance. The outcomes of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. • The ideological differences between the superpowers and the attitudes of Stalin, Truman and Churchill. • The impact on US-Soviet relations of the development of the atomic bomb, the Long and Novikov telegrams and the creation of Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe.
The development of the Cold War	• The impact on US-Soviet relations of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947. • The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949). • Berlin: its division into zones. The Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift) and its impact. The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic.
The Cold War intensifies	• The significance of the arms race and the formation of the Warsaw Pact. • Events in 1956 leading to the Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev's response. • The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary.
Specification Outline	**Cold War crises, 1958-70**
Increased tension between East and West	• The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959–61. • Soviet relations with Cuba, the Cuban Revolution and the refusal of the USA to recognise Castro's government. The significance of the Bay of Pigs incident. • Opposition in Czechoslovakia to Soviet control: the Prague Spring.
Cold War crises	• The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961. • The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis. • The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia.
Reaction to crisis	• Impact of the construction of the Berlin Wall on US-Soviet relations. Kennedy's visit to Berlin in 1963. • The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis: the 'hotline', the Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963; the Outer Space Treaty 1967; and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968. • International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia.
Specification outline	**The end of the Cold War 1970-91**

Attempts to reduce tension between East and West	• Détente in the 1970s, SALT 1, Helsinki, and SALT 2. • The significance of Reagan and Gorbachev's changing attitudes. • Gorbachev's 'new thinking' and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty 1987.
Flashpoints	• The significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter Doctrine and the Olympic boycotts. • Reagan and the 'Second Cold War', the Strategic Defence Initiative.
The collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe	• The impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' on Eastern Europe: the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe. • The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall. • The collapse of the Soviet Union and its significance in bringing about the end of the Warsaw Pact.

Paper 3: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

Specification Outline	The Weimar Republic 1918-29
The origins of the Republic 1918-19	• The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19. • The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution.
The early challenges to the Weimar Republic 1919-23	• Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the 'stab in the back' theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles. • Challenges to the Republic from Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch. • The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr.
The recovery of the Republic 1924-29	• Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment. • The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann's achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
Changes in society, 1924-29	• Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, and unemployment insurance. • Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure. • Cultural changes: developments in architecture, art and the cinema.
Specification Outline	**Hitler's rise to power 1919-33**
Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22	• Hitler's early career: joining the German Workers' Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20. • The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA.
The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29	• The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch. • Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and *Mein Kampf*. The Bamberg Conference of 1926.
The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32	• The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. The growth of support for the Communist Party. • Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.

Specification Outline	Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39
The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34	• The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions. • The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance.
The Police State	• The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps. • Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts. • Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat.
Controlling and influencing attitudes	• Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship, Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936. • Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film.
Opposition,resistance and conformity	• The extent of support for the Nazi regime. • Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller. • Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss Pirates.
Specification Outline	**Life in Nazi Germany 1933-39**
Nazi policies towards women	• Nazi views on women and the family. • Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance.
Nazi policies towards the young	• Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens. • Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers.
Employment and living standards	• Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment. • Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour.
The persecution of minorities	• Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities. • The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht.