

History GCSE Revision Checklist – Paper 1



Unit 1 - The Causes of World War 1

	Tick
Development of the Triple Alliance, Entente Cordiale and Anglo-Russian Agreement: Britain's emergence from splendid isolation	
Kaiser Wilhelm II's aims in foreign policy: Weltpolitik; 'a place in the sun'; attitudes towards Great Britain; development of the Navy	
The Moroccan Crises of 1905 and 1911 and their effects on the alliances	
The Bosnian Crisis 1908–1909 and its effect on the alliances	
The arms race – military and naval: why did countries increase the size of their armies? The Anglo-German Naval Race.	
Aims of Austria-Hungary and Serbia in the Balkans: the role of the Black Hand	
The assassination at Sarajevo: Gavrilo Princip; the response of Austria-Hungary; the ultimatum and Serbia's response	
The events leading to war; the role of the alliances in 1914	
The Schlieffen Plan and its effects on the outbreak of war; its part in bringing about Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany	
Responsibility for the outbreak of war and the escalation of the conflict.	

Unit 2 - The Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations

The Paris Peace Conference: the aims of Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson: the Fourteen Points	
The main terms of the Treaty of Versailles: Diktat; territorial changes; military restrictions, war guilt and reparations	
The strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles: why Germany objected to it.	
Membership 1919–1939: why and how it changed; implications for the League of Nations	
Organisation, powers and peace keeping role: the Assembly; the Council; the Permanent Court of Justice; military and economic sanctions	
The Manchurian Crisis 1931–1933: events; action taken by the League; effect on the League as a peace keeping force	
The Abyssinian Crisis 1935–1936: events; action taken by the League; effect on the League as a peacekeeping force	
The reasons for the collapse of the League.	

Unit 3 – Hitler's Foreign Policy

Hitler's aims in foreign policy	
The return of the Saar, 1935	
The beginning of rearmament in Germany: withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference 1933; non-aggression Pact with Poland 1934; reintroduction of conscription from 1935; Anglo-German Naval Agreement 1935	
The remilitarisation of the Rhineland 1936	
The Anschluss with Austria 1938.	
Reasons for and against appeasement	
The Sudeten Crisis and Munich Agreement, 1938	
The collapse of Czechoslovakia March, 1939	
The role of the USSR 1938–1939: the Nazi-Soviet Pact	
Poland and the outbreak of war	
Responsibility for the outbreak of war	

History GCSE Revision Checklist – Paper 2



The Roaring 20s: USA, 1918–1929

	Tick
Isolationism and its effects: American rejection of the Treaty of Versailles and refusal to join the League of Nations; the consequences for the USA	
Tariff policy: Fordney-McCumber Tariff of 1922	
Mass production (e.g. Ford and the Motor industry); consumer industries and advertising	
Hire Purchase; purchase of shares; the stock market boom; Republican Government policies	
Developments in the entertainment industries, e.g. the cinema, Jazz.	

Hitler's Germany, 1929–1945

The impact of the Wall Street Crash and Depression in Germany; growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties	
The Weimar system of government and the failure of democracy; the elections of 1930 and 1932; invitation to lead a coalition government, 1933; reactions among German people.	
The Reichstag Fire; the election of March 1933; the Enabling Act	
The elimination of political opposition: political parties, trade unions; the Night of the Long Knives; the death of Hindenburg; Hitler becomes Führer	
One party law and order: SS and Gestapo; concentration camps; propaganda; censorship; the media; control of education; youth movements; control of the churches.	
The nature of continuing opposition and resistance in the Third Reich: the White Rose Movement, the Edelweiss Pirates, the Kreisau Circle, 1939–1944, the Stauffenberg bomb plot, 1944	
Economic policy: increased employment through public works programmes, rearmament and conscription; self-sufficiency	
Social policy: standards of living; promises to the German people; effects of Nazi policy on the lives of women; effects on culture	
Racial persecution: the Jews and other groups, e.g. gypsies; the Final Solution	
The effect of the war on the civilian population: bombing, rationing and propaganda	
The impact of the Second World War on the German economy	