

Topic	Confidence Level		
	Red	Amber	Green
<u>GCSE HISTORY – Edexcel GCSE History</u>			
<u>Paper 1 – Crime and Punishment in Britain</u>			
<u>c.1000- present and Whitechapel c.1870-</u>			
<u>c.1900: Crime, policing and the inner city</u>			
<u>Crime and Punishment in Medieval England C1000-c1500:</u>			
Crimes against the person, property and authority, including poaching as an example of ‘social’ crime.			
Changing definitions of crime as a result of the Norman Conquest including William I’s Forest Laws.			
The role of the authorities and local law enforcement in Anglo-Saxon, Norman and later medieval England including tithings, the hue and cry and the parish constable.			
The emphasis on deterrence and retribution, the use of fines, corporal and capital punishment. The use and end of the Saxon wergild.			
The influence of the church on crime and punishment in the early C13th; the significance of Sanctuary and Benefit of Clergy; the use of trial by ordeal and the reasons for ending it.			
<u>c.1500-c1700: Crime and Punishment in Early Modern England</u>			
Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including heresy and treason.			
New definitions of crime in the C17th: vagabondage and witchcraft			
The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement, including town watchmen			
The continued use of corporal and capital punishment; the introduction of transportation and the start of the Bloody Code			
The Gunpowder Plotters 1605: their crimes and punishment			
Key individual: Matthew Hopkins and the witch hunts of 1645-47. The reasons for their intensity; the punishment of those convicted			

<u>Crime and Punishment in the C18th and C19th Britain c.1700-c.1900:</u>			
Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including highway robbery, poaching and smuggling			
Changing definition of crime exemplified in the ending of witchcraft prosecutions and the treatment of the Tolpuddle Martyrs			
The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement, including the work of the Fielding brothers. The development of police forces and the beginning of CID			
Changing views on the purpose of punishment. The use and ending of transportation, public execution and the Bloody Code Prison reform, including the influence of John Howard and Elizabeth Fry			
Pentonville prison in the mid C19th: reasons for its construction; the strengths and weaknesses of the separate system			
Key individual: Robert Peel – his contribution to penal reform and the development of the Metropolitan Police Force			
<u>Crime and Punishment in Modern Britain c.1900-present:</u>			
Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including new forms of theft and smuggling			
Changing definitions of crime including driving offences, race crimes and drug crimes			
The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement, including the development of Neighbourhood Watch. Changes within the police force: increasing specialisation, use of science and technology and the move towards prevention			
The abolition of the death penalty; changes to prisons, including the development of open prisons and specialised treatment of young offenders; the development of noncustodial alternatives to prison			
The treatment of conscientious objectors in WW1 and II			
The Derek Bentley case: its significance for the abolition of the death penalty			

<p><u>The Historic Environment: Whitechapel</u> <u>c.1870-c.1900: Crime, policing and the inner city</u></p>			
<p>The 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</p>			
<p>The prevalence of lodging houses and pubs creating a fluctuating population without ties to the community. The tensions arising from the settlement of immigrants from Ireland and Eastern Europe. Pressures caused by the increase in Jewish immigration during the 1880's and the tendency towards segregation. The growth of socialism and anarchism in Whitechapel</p>			
<p>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</p>			
<p>Investigative policing in Whitechapel: developments in techniques of detective investigation, 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.</p>			
<p>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</p>			
<p>Knowledge of local sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. housing and employment records, council records and census returns, Charles Booth's survey, workhouse records, local police records, coroners' reports, photographs and London newspapers</p>			
<p>Knowledge of national sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. national newspapers, records of crimes and police investigations, Old Bailey records of trials and Punch cartoons</p>			

Paper 2 – Section A: Early Elizabethan England 1558-1588			
<i>Topic 1: <u>Queen, Government and Religion 1558-69</u></i>			
Elizabethan England in 1558: Society and Government			
The Virgin Queen, the problems of her legitimacy, gender and marriage. Her character and strengths			
Challenges at home and from abroad: the French threat and financial weaknesses			
Religious divisions in England in 1558			
Elizabeth's religious settlement (1559): its features and impact			
The Church of England: its role in society			
The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge			
The nature and extent of the Catholic Challenge: the role of the nobility, papacy and foreign powers			
Mary Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne and her arrival in England in 1568			
Relations between Elizabeth and Mary 1568-69			
<i>Topic 2: <u>Challenges to Elizabeth at Home and Abroad 1569-88</u></i>			
<i>The reasons for and significance of the Revolt of the Northern Earls 1569-70</i>			
The features and significance of the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington Plots. Walsingham and the use of spies			
The reasons for and significance of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587			
Political and Religious Rivalry with Spain			
Commercial Rivalry with Spain. The New World, privateering and the significance of the rivalry with Drake			
English direct involvement in the Netherlands 1585-88. The role of Robert Dudley			
Drake and the raid on Cadiz: 'Singeing the King of Spain's beard'			
Spanish invasion plans. Reasons why Philip used the Spanish Armada			

The reasons for and consequences of the English victory			
Topic 3: <u>Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration 1558-88</u>			
Education in the home, schools and universities			
Sport, pastimes and the theatre			
The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage			
The changing attitudes and policies towards the poor			
Factors prompting exploration. The impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade			
The reasons for and the significance of Drake's circumnavigation of the globe			
The significance of Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia			
Reasons for the failure of Virginia			
Paper 2 – Section B: The American West c1835 –c1895			
Topic 1: The Early Settlement of the West 1835- 1862			
The Plains Indians- culture, beliefs, lifestyle, warfare			
Indians and the Buffalo –Uses and importance			
The Oregon Trail and the causes of migration West, problems migrating west- the Donner Party			
The Mormon Migration –Causes, Migration, Brigham Young's importance and Salt Lake Valley			
The 1849 Gold Rush –Causes, Events and Consequences			
Early settlement on the Plains –Problems and solutions			
Government actions towards Indians 1830-51 –Indian Removal Act, Permanent Indian Frontier, Indian Appropriations Act			
The Fort Laramie Treaty, 1851 -Causes, Detail and Consequences/Importance			
Lawlessness in the early settlements- problems, Marshalls, Sheriffs,			

vigilantes			
Topic 2: Development of the Plains 1862-76			
The Homestead Act, 1862 -Causes, Events and Impact			
The Transcontinental Railroad, 1869 –Causes, Events and Consequences/Importance			
Homesteading on the Plains –Problems and Solutions			
Law and Order, 1862-76- Code of the West, new crimes eg train robbery and stagecoach robbery – James Gang			
The development of the Cattle Industry –Long Drives, Goodnight-Loving Trail, Joseph McCoy and Abilene, John Iliff, Ranches and Cattle Barons			
The changing role of Cowboys – Cattle drives v Ranches			
Homesteaders vs. Ranchers- causes of conflict			
The impact of settlement on the Great Plains on Indians –Railroads, Settlement, Home			
Government actions towards Indians 1851-76 – reservations, President Grant’s Peace Policy 1868, Second Fort Laramie Treaty 1868			
The Indian Wars (Little Crows War 1862, The Sand Creek Massacre 1864 and Red Cloud’s War 1868)			
Topic 3: Conflict and Conquest 1876-1895			
Later settlement: The Exoduster Movement 1879 and Oklahoma Land Rush 1889			
Later developments in farming on the Plains–Dry farming, Windmills, barbed wire 1874			
Changes in thecattle industry –overstocking, Winter 1886-7, End of Open Range and impact on Cowboys			
Continued Lawlessness –Billy the Kid and Wyatt Earp			
The Range Wars–causes, events and consequences of Johnson County War 1892			
The Battle of Little Big Horn, 1876 – causes, events, reasons for defeat, consequences and effects on government policy -			
The Destruction of the Indian Way of Life –Extermination of the			

Buffalo & impact of Reservations			
The Destruction of the Indian Way of Life –Government Policy and the Dawes Act 1887			
The Ghost Dance and the Wounded Knee Massacre, 1890			
<u>Paper 3: The USA ; Conflict at Home and Abroad 1954-75</u>			
Topic 1: The development of the Civil Rights movement 1954-60			
The position of black Americans in the early 1950s – segregation, Jim Crow laws, the work of civil rights organisations- NAACP, CORE			
The key features of the Brown v. Topeka case (1954)- the immediate and long term significance of the case			
The significance of the events at Little Rock High School, 1957.			
The Montgomery Bus Boycott and its impact, 1955–60 – causes and events, reasons for success, Browder V Gayle 1956, significance of Martin Luther King			
Opposition to the civil rights movement – KKK, murder of Emmett Till, White Citizens Councils, Congress and Dixiecrats			
Topic 2: Protest, progress and radicalism, 1960–75			
Progress, 1960–62 – Greensboro sit-ins 1960, Freedom Riders 1961, James Meredith 1962			
Peaceful protests and their impact 1963-65 – Martin Luther King , Birmingham 1963, March on Washington 1963, Freedom Summer 1964,			
The roles of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and the passage of the Civil Rights Act 1964.			
Selma and the Voting Rights Act 1965.			
Malcolm X and Black Power, 1963–70- beliefs, methods and assassination			
Reasons for the emergence of Black Power – Stokely Carmichael and the 1968 Olympics			
The methods and achievements of the Black Panther movement.			

The riots of 1965–67 and the Kerner Report, 1968.			
King's campaign in the North. The assassination of Martin Luther King and its impact.			
The extent of progress in civil rights by 1975			
Topic 3: US involvement in the Vietnam War, 1954–75			
Reasons for US involvement in the conflict in Vietnam, 1954–63- Battle of Dien Bien Phu 1954, Geneva Accords and their consequences, division of Vietnam, weakness of Diem's regime, opposition to Diem , NLF 1960, Eisenhower's belief in the 'domino theory'			
Greater involvement under Kennedy, including the overthrow of Diem and the Strategic Hamlet Program.			
Escalation of the conflict under Johnson- The Gulf of Tonkin incident, 1964, and increased US involvement in Vietnam			
The nature of the conflict in Vietnam, 1964–68 - The guerrilla tactics used by the Vietcong			
The methods used by the USA, including Search and Destroy, Operation Rolling Thunder and chemical weapons.			
The key features and significance of the Tet Offensive, 1968			
Changes under Nixon, 1969–73-The key features of Vietnamisation. Reasons for its failure. The Nixon Doctrine and the withdrawal of US troops.			
Attacks on Cambodia, 1970, and Laos, 1971, and the bombing of North Vietnam, 1972.			
Topic 4: Reactions to, and the end of, US involvement in Vietnam, 1964–75			
Opposition to the war-reasons for the growth of opposition, including the student movement, TV and media coverage of the war and the draft system.			
Public reaction to the My Lai Massacre, 1968. The trial of Lt. Calley.			
The Kent State University shootings, 1970.			
Support for the war-reasons for support for the war, including the fear of communism. The 'hard hats' and the 'silent majority'.			
The peace process and end of the war-reasons for, and features of,			

the peace negotiations, 1972–73.			
The significance of the Paris Peace Agreement 1973.			
Reasons for the failure of the USA in Vietnam-the strengths of North Vietnam, including the significance of Russian and Chinese support, Vietcong tactics and the Ho Chi Minh Trail.			
The weaknesses of the US armed forces. The failure of US tactics.			
The impact of opposition to the war in the USA.			