

## Paper 1, Option 1B: England, 1509–1603: authority, nation and religion

### Overview

This option comprises a study in breadth in which students will learn about the key political, social and economic features of Tudor England from the accession of Henry VIII to the death of Elizabeth I, an era of decisive change for the English state and church.

The focus of study is on developments and changes over a broad timescale and so the content is presented as themes spanning a significant duration: 1509–1588. This option also contains a study in depth of historical interpretations on a broad question that is contextualised by, and runs on from, the themes: whether there was a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth I's reign, 1589–1603.

Themes	Content
<b>1 Monarchy and government, 1509–88</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Tudor monarchs: personal and political qualities; popular attitudes towards the Tudors; the disputed successions and the significance of gender for Mary and Elizabeth.</li> <li>• The changing role of parliament: Henry VIII's parliaments before 1529; from 'King and Parliament' to 'King-in-Parliament'; the growing confidence of parliament under Elizabeth.</li> <li>• The principal servants of the crown: the powers exercised by leading ministers; the influence of Wolsey, Cromwell and Burghley; changes to the structure of government.</li> </ul>
<b>2 Religious changes, 1509–88</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tudor monarchs and religious change; Henry VIII and the end of papal power in England; religious changes under Edward and Mary; the Elizabethan compromise of 1558–63.</li> <li>• Catholicism and its survival: popular attitudes to Catholicism; the extent of religious changes, 1529–36; the survival of Catholicism in the regions; recusancy and Jesuit missions in Elizabeth's reign; the role of the Catholic nobility.</li> <li>• Protestantism and puritanism: Protestant influences in England, 1509–47, including the significance of Anne Boleyn; Protestantism under Edward VI; the growth and significance of puritanism during Elizabeth's reign.</li> </ul>

Themes	Content
<b>3 State control and popular resistance, 1509–88</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tudor control of the country: the Marcher Council and the Council of the North; the role of the nobility in maintaining control; the growing power of the justices of the peace; the lords lieutenant under Elizabeth.</li> <li>• The state and the poor: reasons for the growth of poverty in Tudor England; punishments for beggars and vagrants; the importance of charities and local authorities in the provision of poor relief.</li> <li>• Resistance to Tudor rule: the significance of resistance to demands for subsidies and taxes; the nature of the threat posed by popular risings, 1536–69; reasons for the decline of popular resistance, 1570–88.</li> </ul>
<b>4 Economic, social and cultural change, 1509–88</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patterns of domestic and foreign trade: the significance of the wool and cloth industries; the development of 'new draperies' from the 1560s; the impact of the migration of foreign textile workers; the role of London as a market for goods; the consequences of exploration for trade.</li> <li>• The changing structure of society: the increase in population; the impact of the closure of the monasteries; the spread of enclosure and its effects on the rural population; the impact of growing urbanisation; the growing professional classes.</li> <li>• Cultural change: the impact of the growth of grammar schools and universities; the impact of the printing press; the impact of religious change on culture; patronage and the development of drama, music and poetry; the significance of royal and noble patronage; developments in drama, music, poetry and architecture; the impact of the 'cult of Gloriana'.</li> </ul>

Historical interpretations	Content
<b>Was there a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth I's reign, 1589–1603?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The significance of threats to national security from Spain and Ireland.</li> <li>• The extent of faction at court and the succession issue.</li> <li>• The importance of growing conflicts with parliament and the session of 1601.</li> <li>• The importance of harvest failures in the 1590s and the growth of social distress.</li> </ul>

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## Paper 1, Option 1G: Germany and West Germany, 1918–89

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### Overview

This option comprises a study in breadth, in which students will learn about key political changes experienced in a unified Germany and then in West Germany after the Second World War, and the impact of these changes on German economic, social and cultural developments.

The focus of study is on developments and changes over a broad timescale and so the content is presented as themes spanning a significant duration: 1918–89. This option also contains a study in depth of historical interpretations on a broad question, which is contextualised by, and runs parallel to, the themes: how far Hitler's foreign policy was responsible for the Second World War.

Themes	Content
<b>1 Political and governmental change, 1918–89</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Creation and collapse of the Weimar Republic, 1918–33: creation of a republic, 1918–19; overcoming challenges to the democratic constitution, 1918–29; collapse of democracy, 1930–33.</li><li>• Nazi dictatorship, 1933–45: establishing a dictatorship, 1933–34; nature of Nazi government, 1934–39; government in wartime, 1939–45.</li><li>• Return to democratic government, 1945–89: creation of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), 1945–49; consolidation under Adenauer and Erhard, 1949–65; maintaining political stability under Brandt, Schmidt and Kohl, 1965–89.</li></ul>
<b>2 Opposition, control and consent, 1918–89</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Opposition to government, 1918–89: the impact of Versailles, political extremism and crises, 1918–33; opposition and dissent in Nazi Germany, 1933–45; political dissent and active challenge, 1949–89.</li><li>• Controlling the people, 1918–89: attempts to control extremism, 1918–32; censorship and repression, 1933–45; the constitutional and legal response to political extremism, 1949–89.</li><li>• Popular support and political persuasion, 1918–89: the nature of support for the Weimar constitution, 1918–32; support for the Nazi regime and the use of propaganda, 1933–45; the de-Nazification policies of the western allies, 1945–49; the nature of support for democracy in the FRG, 1949–89.</li></ul>

Themes	Content
<b>3 Economic development and policies, 1918–89</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reacting to economic challenges, 1918–32: economic crises and government response, 1918–23; policies for recovery, 1924–28; impact of, and response to, the Great Depression, 1929–32; changing living standards, 1918–32.</li> <li>• Controlling the economy, 1933–45: attempting economic recovery, 1933–36; creating a command economy, 1936–39; changing living standards 1933–39; impact of war, 1939–45.</li> <li>• Creating a social market economy, 1945–89: economic recovery, 1945–55; the 'economic miracle', 1955–66; surviving economic challenges, 1966–1989; integration into the European economy, 1949–89; changing living standards, 1945–89.</li> </ul>
<b>4 Aspects of life in Germany and West Germany, 1918–89</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitudes towards women, 1918–89: the role and status of women, 1918–1932; the impact of the <i>Kinder, Küche, Kirche</i> policies and the Second World War on women's lives, 1933–45; the role and status of women in the FRG.</li> <li>• Education and cultural developments, 1918–89: education in the Weimar Republic; cultural experimentation, 1918–32; Nazi education and cultural policies, 1933–45; education in the FRG, including post-war re-education policies; cultural and generational tensions in the FRG.</li> <li>• Attitudes towards ethnic minorities, 1918–89: the status of, and attitudes towards, ethnic minorities, 1918–32; Nazi racial policies, including the Final Solution; the status of, and attitudes towards, ethnic minorities in the FRG.</li> </ul>

Historical interpretations	Content
<b>How far was Hitler's foreign policy responsible for the Second World War?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The influence of German history on Nazi foreign policy.</li> <li>• Hitler's ideas and his role in the shaping of Nazi foreign policy.</li> <li>• The reasons for the German invasion of Poland in 1939.</li> <li>• The contribution of other nations to the outbreak of war.</li> </ul>