

## Option 10: Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000–present and Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city

### Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000–present

#### The process of change

- In studying the content defined below in strands 1 and 2, students should understand how key features in the development of crime and punishment were linked with the key features of society in Britain in the periods studied.
- They should develop an understanding of the nature and process of change. This will involve understanding patterns of change, trends and turning points, and the influence of factors inhibiting or encouraging change within periods and across the theme. The key factors are: attitudes in society; individuals and institutions (Church and government); and science and technology.
- They should also understand how factors worked together to bring about particular developments at particular times.
- The selected case studies in strand 3 of each period exemplify, in context, the elements defined in strands 1 and 2. They provide opportunities to explore the operation of the key factors and to make detailed comparisons over time.

#### c1000–c1500: Crime and punishment in medieval England

<b>1 Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crimes against the person, property and authority, including poaching as an example of 'social' crime.</li> <li>• Changing definitions of crime as a result of the Norman Conquest, including William I's Forest Laws.</li> </ul>
<b>2 The nature of law enforcement and punishment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement in Anglo-Saxon, Norman and later medieval England, including tithings, the hue and cry, and the parish constable.</li> <li>• The emphasis on deterrence and retribution, the use of fines, corporal and capital punishment. The use and end of the Saxon Wergild.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case study</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The influence of the Church on crime and punishment in the early thirteenth century: the significance of Sanctuary and Benefit of Clergy; the use of trial by ordeal and reasons for its ending.</li> </ul>

<b>c1500–c1700: Crime and punishment in early modern England</b>	
<b>1 Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including heresy and treason.</li> <li>New definitions of crime in the sixteenth century: vagabondage and witchcraft.</li> </ul>
<b>2 The nature of law enforcement and punishment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement, including town watchmen.</li> <li>The continued use of corporal and capital punishment; the introduction of transportation and the start of the Bloody Code.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Gunpowder Plotters, 1605: their crimes and punishment.</li> <li>Key individual: Matthew Hopkins and the witch-hunts of 1645–47. The reasons for their intensity; the punishment of those convicted.</li> </ul>
<b>c1700–c1900: Crime and punishment in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain</b>	
<b>1 Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including highway robbery, poaching and smuggling.</li> <li>Changing definitions of crime exemplified in the ending of witchcraft prosecutions and treatment of the Tolpuddle Martyrs.</li> </ul>
<b>2 The nature of law enforcement and punishment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pentonville prison in the mid nineteenth century: reasons for its construction; the strengths and weaknesses of the separate system in operation.</li> <li>Key individual: Robert Peel – his contribution to penal reform and to the development of the Metropolitan Police Force.</li> </ul>
<b>c1900–present: Crime and punishment in modern Britain</b>	
<b>1 Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including new forms of theft and smuggling.</li> <li>Changing definitions of crime, including driving offences, race crimes and drug crimes.</li> </ul>
<b>2 The nature of law enforcement and punishment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The treatment of Conscientious Objectors in the First and Second World Wars.</li> <li>The Derek Bentley case: its significance for the abolition of the death penalty.</li> </ul>

## Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city

The historic environment	
<b>1 Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The prevalence of lodging houses and pubs creating a fluctuating population without ties to the community. The impact of changing patterns of migration: the settlement of migrants from Ireland and Eastern Europe, and the increase in Jewish migration during the 1880s. The growth of socialism and anarchism in Whitechapel.</li> <li>• 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 Jewish people. The Whitechapel Vigilance Committee.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>2 Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 <i>Punch</i> cartoons.</li> <li>• Recognition of the strengths and weaknesses of different types of source for specific enquiries.</li> <li>• Framing of questions relevant to the pursuit of a specific enquiry.</li> <li>• Selection of appropriate sources for specific investigations.</li> </ul>

## Option 11: **Medicine in Britain, c1250–present** *and* **The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches**

### Medicine in Britain, c1250–present

#### The process of change

- In studying the content defined below in strands 1 and 2, students should understand how key features in the development of medicine were linked with the key features of society in Britain in the periods studied.
- They should develop an understanding of the nature and process of change. This will involve understanding patterns of change, trends and turning points, and the influence of factors inhibiting or encouraging change within periods and across the theme. The key factors are: individuals and institutions (Church and government); science and technology; and attitudes in society.
- They should also understand how factors worked together to bring about particular developments at particular times.
- The selected case studies in strand 3 of each period exemplify, in context, the elements defined in strands 1 and 2. They provide opportunities to explore the operation of the key factors and to make detailed comparisons over time.

#### c1250–c1500: Medicine in medieval England

<b>1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease.</li> <li>• Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Hippocrates and Galen.</li> </ul>
<b>2 Approaches to prevention and treatment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approaches to prevention and treatment and their connection with ideas about disease and illness: religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air, and the use of remedies.</li> <li>• New and traditional approaches to hospital care in the thirteenth century. The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community and in hospitals, c1250–1500.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case study</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.</li> </ul>

<b>c1500–c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England</b>	
<b>1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. A scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham in improving diagnosis. The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas.</li> </ul>
<b>2 Approaches to prevention and treatment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals.</li> <li>Change in care and treatment; improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood.</li> <li>Dealing with the Great Plague in London (1665): approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.</li> </ul>
<b>c1700–c1900: Medicine in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain</b>	
<b>1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. The influence in Britain of Pasteur's Germ Theory and Koch's work on microbes.</li> </ul>
<b>2 Approaches to prevention and treatment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery.</li> <li>New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act (1875).</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination.</li> <li>Fighting Cholera in London (1854); attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump.</li> </ul>
<b>c1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain</b>	
<b>1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health.</li> <li>Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors.</li> </ul>
<b>2 Approaches to prevention and treatment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent of change in care and treatment. The impact of the NHS and science and technology: improved access to care; advances in medicines, including magic bullets and antibiotics; high-tech medical and surgical treatment in hospitals.</li> <li>New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin.</li> <li>The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action.</li> </ul>

## The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches

The historic environment	
<b>1 The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The context of the British sector of Western Front and the theatre of war in Flanders and northern France: the Ypres salient, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai. The trench system - its construction and organisation, including frontline and support trenches. The use of mines at Hill 60 near Ypres and the expansion of tunnels, caves and quarries at Arras. Significance for medical treatment of the nature of the terrain and problems of the transport and communications infrastructure.</li> <li>• Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front, including the problems of ill health arising from the trench environment. The nature of wounds from rifles and explosives. The problem of shrapnel, wound infection and increased numbers of head injuries. The effects of gas attacks.</li> <li>• The work of the RAMC and FANY. The system of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances. The stages of treatment areas: aid post and field ambulance, dressing station, casualty clearing station, base hospital. The underground hospital at Arras.</li> <li>• The significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery and medicine: new techniques in the treatment of wounds and infection, the Thomas splint, the use of mobile x-ray units, the creation of a blood bank for the Battle of Cambrai.</li> <li>• The historical context of medicine in the early twentieth century: the understanding of infection and moves towards aseptic surgery; the development of x-rays; blood transfusions and developments in the storage of blood.</li> </ul>
<b>2 Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of national sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. army records, national newspapers, government reports, medical articles.</li> <li>• Knowledge of local sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. personal accounts, photographs, hospital records, army statistics.</li> <li>• Recognition of the strengths and weaknesses of different types of source for specific enquiries.</li> <li>• Framing of questions relevant to the pursuit of a specific enquiry.</li> <li>• Selection of appropriate sources for specific investigations.</li> </ul>

## Option 12: Warfare and British society, c1250–present and London and the Second World War, 1939–45

### Warfare and British society, c1250–present

#### The process of change

- In studying the content defined below in strands 1 and 2, students should understand how key features in the development of warfare on land were linked with the key features of society in Britain in the periods studied.
- They should develop an understanding of the nature and process of change. This will involve understanding patterns of change, trends and turning points, and the influence of factors inhibiting or encouraging change within periods and across the theme. The key factors are: governments and individuals; science, technology and communications; and attitudes in society.
- They should also understand how factors worked together to bring about particular developments at particular times.
- The selected case studies in strand 3 of each period exemplify, in context, elements defined in strands 1 and 2. They provide opportunities to explore the operation of the key factors and to make detailed comparisons over time.

#### c1250–c1500: Medieval warfare and English society

<b>1 The nature of warfare</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The composition of the army, including the roles of the infantry, archer and the mounted knight. The link between social structure and army command.</li> <li>• The impact on warfare (strategy, tactics and combat) of new weapons and formations, including the longbow and schiltrons. The importance of gunpowder and the development of cannon. The decline of the mounted knight.</li> </ul>
<b>2 The experience of war</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The recruitment and training of combatants in the medieval feudal army.</li> <li>• The impact of war on civilians, including the impact of feudal duties and army plunder on civilian lives.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Battle of Falkirk (1298): reasons for its outcome; the roles of William Wallace and Edward I.</li> <li>• The Battle of Agincourt (1415): reasons for its outcome; the role of Henry V.</li> </ul>

<b>c1500–c1700: Warfare and English society in the early modern period</b>	
<b>1 The nature of warfare</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuity and change in the composition of the army in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including the role of the musketeer, pikemen, dragoons and the cavalry. The development of a standing army.</li> <li>The impact on warfare of developments in weaponry, including new muskets and pistols.</li> </ul>
<b>2 The experience of war</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The recruitment and training of combatants, including the New Model Army.</li> <li>The impact of war on civilians, including recruitment and requisitioning.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case study</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Battle of Naseby (1645): reasons for its outcome; the role of Oliver Cromwell.</li> </ul>
<b>c1700–c1900: Warfare and British society in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries</b>	
<b>1 The nature of warfare</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuity and change in the composition of the army, including the decline of the cavalry.</li> <li>Impact on warfare of changes in weaponry, including the use of rifles and bullets, and the development of field guns and heavy artillery. The impact on warfare of industrialisation, including steam-powered transport and the mass production of weapons.</li> </ul>
<b>2 The experience of war</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The recruitment and training of combatants, including Cardwell's army reforms and professionalisation.</li> <li>The impact of war on civilians, including recruitment and requisitioning. The impact on popular attitudes of the growth of newspaper reporting and photography in the nineteenth century, exemplified in the Crimean and Boer Wars.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Battle of Waterloo (1815): reasons for its outcome; the role of the Duke of Wellington.</li> <li>The Battle of Balaclava (1854): reasons for its outcome; the role of Lord Raglan.</li> </ul>
<b>c1900–present: Warfare and British society in the modern era</b>	
<b>1 The nature of warfare</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuity and change in the composition of the army, including the growth of a logistics corps and specialised bomb disposal units.</li> <li>The impact on warfare of developments in weaponry, transport and surveillance, including machine guns, tanks, chemical and nuclear weapons, the use of radar and aircraft. The impact of computerised high-tech warfare. The increasing use of motor and air transport and aerial support. Dealing with guerrilla warfare in the twenty-first century.</li> </ul>
<b>2 The experience of war</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The recruitment and training of combatants, including the introduction of conscription, national service, the recruitment of women and the development of a professional army.</li> <li>The impact of war on civilians, including recruitment and the organisation of a Home Front during the First and Second World Wars and fear of nuclear war post-1945. Attitudes to Conscientious Objectors. The influence of war reporting in the period on attitudes, including increased concern for casualties. Government use of censorship and propaganda in wartime.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Western Front during the First World War and the Battle of the Somme (1916): the nature of trench warfare and war of attrition; reasons for the outcome of the Somme; role of General Haig.</li> <li>The Iraq War (2003): reasons for its outcome; use of high-tech weaponry and surveillance techniques.</li> </ul>



## London and the Second World War, 1939–45

### The historic environment

<b>1 London and the Second World War, 1939–45</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The context of London in the Second World War, including its role in national government, significance as a target, importance as a port and industrial centre and its accessibility for German bombers. Preparations for war in London in 1939 and ongoing measures to safeguard the population: implementation of plans for evacuation, provision of Anderson shelters and gas masks.</li> <li>• The nature of attacks on London. Attacks on the docks and industries of the East End, including Black Saturday (7 September 1940), and the V2 attack on Deptford (1944). Types of bomb used in 1940–41 and 1944–45, the scale of attack and extent of devastation, including problems dealing with incendiaries and V1 and V2 rockets.</li> <li>• The impact of the Blitz on civilian life in London: air-raid precautions, including the use of underground stations and 'Mickey's shelter'; the impact of the South Hallsville School (1940) and Bethnal Green (1943) disasters. The continuance of leisure activities in London, including dancehalls and theatre. The extent of disruption to daily life and work, and government concerns about morale.</li> <li>• London's response to the war. The continued presence of the Royal Family and government ministers; the Cabinet War Rooms. Measures taken to safeguard art and important buildings. The use of public spaces, including Victoria Park and the Tower of London moat, as part of the 'Dig for Victory' campaign.</li> <li>• The historical context of the Second World War: the nature and purpose of the Blitz. Government use of propaganda and censorship to influence attitudes about the Blitz.</li> </ul>
<b>2 Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of local sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. personal accounts and photographs, local newspapers, local council records.</li> <li>• Knowledge of national sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. government records, newspapers, Mass Observation reports, newsreels, memoirs.</li> <li>• Recognition of the strengths and weaknesses of different types of source for specific enquiries.</li> <li>• Framing of questions relevant to the pursuit of a specific enquiry.</li> <li>• Selection of appropriate sources for specific investigations.</li> </ul>

## Option 13: Migrants in Britain, c800–present and Notting Hill, c1948–c1970

### Migrants in Britain, c800–present

#### The process of change

- In studying the content defined below in strands 1 and 2, students should understand how key features in the migration to and within Britain were linked with the key features of society in Britain in the periods studied which drew migrants to Britain. It will be important for students to understand that 'migrant' can encompass both voluntary and forced migration, temporary migrants and internal migrants. In covering reasons for migration, the primary focus of teaching should be on what drew migrants to Britain ('pull' factors), although students should have some awareness of why migrants left their countries of origin ('push' factors).
- They should develop an understanding of the nature and process of change. This will involve understanding patterns of change, trends and turning points, and the influence of factors inhibiting or encouraging change within periods and across the theme. The key factors are: institutions (government and Church); religion; economic influences; and attitudes in society.
- They should also understand how factors worked together to bring about particular developments at particular times.
- The selected case studies in strand 3 of each period exemplify, in context, the elements defined in strands 1 and 2. They provide opportunities to explore the operation of the key factors and to make detailed comparisons over time.

#### c800–c1500: Migration in medieval England

<b>1 The context for migration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasons for migration and patterns of settlement, including Vikings, Normans, Jews and other European traders and craftsmen.</li> <li>• The context of English society: landownership and the growth of towns; the role of the wool industry; opportunities for migrants; the role the monarchy, including the need for royal finance; England as a part of Christendom.</li> </ul>
<b>2 The experience and impact of migrants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The experience of migrants in England: their relations with the authorities and the existing population, including the legal status of 'alien' and the impact of the Black Death.</li> <li>• The impact of migrants in England, including the Danelaw, culture, trade and the built environment.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case study</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The city of York under the Vikings.</li> </ul>

<b>c1500–c1700: Migration in early modern England</b>	
<b>1 The context for migration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change and continuity in reasons for migration and patterns of settlement, including migrants from Europe and Africa.</li> <li>• The changing context of English society: changing social structures; economic growth, including the cloth industry and global trading companies; privateering and trade; the emergence of England as a predominantly Protestant nation.</li> </ul>
<b>2 The experience and impact of migrants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The experience of migrants in England: their relations with the authorities and the existing population.</li> <li>• The impact of migrants in England, including culture, trade, industry and agriculture.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sandwich and Canterbury in the sixteenth century: the experiences of Flemish and Walloon migrants and their role in the local economy.</li> <li>• The experience of Huguenots in seventeenth century England.</li> </ul>
<b>c1700–c1900: Migration in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain</b>	
<b>1 The context for migration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change and continuity in reasons for migration and patterns of settlement, including migrants from Ireland, Europe and the Empire.</li> <li>• The changing context of British society: changing social structures; the Industrial Revolution; urbanisation; transatlantic slavery; the growth of the British Empire; civil liberties.</li> </ul>
<b>2 The experience and impact of migrants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The experience of migrants in Britain: their relations with the authorities and the existing population. The role of the media.</li> <li>• The impact of migrants in Britain, including culture, trade and industry, politics and the urban environment.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liverpool in the nineteenth century: its role in migration and the experiences of migrants, including Irish migrants.</li> <li>• The experience of Jewish migrants in the East End of London in late nineteenth century.</li> </ul>
<b>c1900–present: Migration in modern Britain</b>	
<b>1 The context for migration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change and continuity in reasons for migration and patterns of settlement, including migrants from Ireland, Europe, the British Empire and the Commonwealth; refugees and asylum seekers.</li> <li>• The changing context of British society: the World Wars; the end of the British Empire, decolonisation and the development of the Commonwealth; EU membership; legislation on immigration and nationality, including the Aliens Act (1905) and British Nationality Acts.</li> </ul>
<b>2 The experience and impact of migrants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The experience of migrants in Britain: their relations with the authorities and the existing population, including anti-immigration and equal rights movements. The Race Relations Act (1965). The role of the media.</li> <li>• The impact of migrants in Britain, including culture, politics, the urban environment, public services and the economy.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bristol in the mid-twentieth century: the experiences of migrants and their impact on society.</li> <li>• The experience of Asian migrants in Leicester from 1945.</li> </ul>

## Notting Hill, c1948–c1970

### The historic environment

#### 1 Notting Hill, c1948–c1970

- The local context of Notting Hill. The reasons for Caribbean migration to the area. The problems of housing: houses of multiple occupation (HMOs), overcrowding and slum landlords, e.g. Peter Rachman. Bruce Kenrick and the Notting Hill Housing Trust. The development of Portobello Road market.
- The influence of Caribbean cultures on the area, in particular the development of shops, markets, cafes and restaurants, shebeens, nightclubs and entertainment which featured Caribbean food and music. The development of All Saints Road. Mutual self-help organisations, e.g. 'pardner' schemes.
- Racism and policing. The Notting Hill Riots (1958). The murder of Kelso Cochrane and the reaction of the local community. The impact of anti-immigrant groups, including Oswald Mosley's Union Movement and his 1959 election campaign.
- Black activism in the Notting Hill area. Claudia Jones and the *West Indian Gazette*. The 1959 Caribbean Carnival and the later development of the Notting Hill Carnival. Frank Crichlow and the Mangrove Restaurant. The British Black Panthers. The 'Mangrove Nine'.
- The national and regional context: Britain after the Second World War, reconstruction and demand for labour; the connection to the British Empire and Commonwealth. The 'Swinging Sixties'. Poverty in London. Policing in London.

#### 2 Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries

- Knowledge of local sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. local newspapers, publications written for the Caribbean community, local council and police records, housing and employment records, oral and written memoirs of local residents, photographs.
- Knowledge of national sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. national newspapers, photographs, government records, census data, opinion polls, television reports, memoirs.
- Recognition of the strengths and weaknesses of different types of source for specific enquiries.
- Framing of questions relevant to the pursuit of a specific enquiry.
- Selection of appropriate sources for specific investigations.