



Specification language changes: amendments with track changes on

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

The historic environment	
1. Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• 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 1880s and the tendency towards segregation. <u>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.</u> The 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 <u>Jews Jewish people</u>. The Whitechapel Vigilance Committee.• 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.• 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.



Option 13: Migrants in Britain, c800–present

c1700–c1900: Migration in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain

1 The context for migration

- Change and continuity in reasons for migration and patterns of settlement, including migrants from Ireland, Europe and the Empire.
- The changing context of British society: changing social structures; the Industrial Revolution; urbanisation; ~~Transatlantic~~ Transatlantic Slavery slavery; the growth of the British Empire; civil liberties.

Option B2: The reigns of King Richard I and King John, 1189–1216

Key topic 1: Life and government in England, 1189–1216

4 English society

- The nature of agriculture and peasant life.
- Towns: life in towns; their role in the economy.
- Jews in Medieval England: legal status; role in moneylending; ~~anti-semitism~~ antisemitism; the causes and extent of the pogroms of 1189–90, including the significance of the coronation of Richard I; royal exploitation via taxes.

Option B4: Early Elizabethan England, 1558–1588

Key topic 2: Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569–88

2 Relations with Spain

- Political and religious rivalry.
- Commercial rivalry. The ~~New World~~ New World Americas, privateering and the significance of the activities of Drake.

Key topic 3: Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558–88

2 The 'problem' of the poor

- The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage during these years.
- The changing attitudes and policies towards the poor.



Option P1: Spain and the 'New World', c1490–c1555

Key topic 1: Spain reaches the 'New-World'Americas , c1490–1512	
1 Spanish exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Spain c1490: the crusading spirit and foreign ambitions.Columbus's attempts to gain sponsorship. The role of Queen Isabella: her desire to spread Christianity and sponsorship of Columbus.Columbus's first voyage of 1492 and the problems encountered.
2 Columbus reaches <u>America the Americas</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Columbus's actions in America: exploration of the Bahamas and the Caribbean. The foundation of La Navidad.The impact of contact with 'Indians' Indigenous peoples: the discovery of gold, cotton and tobacco, relations with the Tainos and Caribs, including the first conflict at Samana.The impact of rivalry with Portugal, and the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494).
3 Spanish claims in the Caribbean	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Columbus's later voyages and his role as governor in the Spanish settlement. The significance of the establishment of the Spanish colony at Santo Domingo (1496).The effects of Spanish settlement: treatment of the native population Indigenous peoples, effects of smallpox.Development of an imperial policy in relation to the Caribbean: the regulation of further exploration, the establishment of a monopoly on trade, the extension of Spanish authority and the use of slavery. The role of Catholic missionaries.
Key topic 2: The conquistadors, 1513–c1528	
1 The start of an empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Balboa's claim of Spanish authority over the Pacific (1513).Conquest of Cuba, the founding and significance of Panama.The voyage of Magellan and Spanish claim to the Philippines.
2 The conquest of Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cortes's expedition to Mexico in 1519.Key events of the Spanish conquest of Mexico; the role of Montezuma, the war between Aztecs and Tlaxcalans.The capture of Tenochtitlan and the Aztec surrender.
3 Impact of Spain in the <u>New-World Americas</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cortes's actions as Governor and Captain-General of New Spain (1523–28).The consequences of the Spanish invasion for the Aztecs.The role of Pizarro in Panama.



Key topic 3: The Spanish Empire c1528–c1555

1 Pizarro and the conquest of the Incas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contact with the Incas (1528); the significance of the death of Huayna Capac.• The voyage of Pizarro (1530), and the significance of the war between Atahualpa and Huascar.• Key events of the Spanish conquest of Peru: the Battle of Cajamarca and the capture of Atahualpa, the revolt of the Incas, the siege of Cuzco (1536–37). The impact of the conquest.
2 Expansion of empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The significance of the discovery of silver in Bolivia and in Mexico.• The role of the viceroys and <i>encomiendas</i> in the Spanish Empire. The role of Las Casas and the significance of the New Laws (1542).• The foundation of La Paz (1548).
3 Impact of the 'New World' on Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The importance of gold and silver for the Spanish economy and to support Spain's European empire. The attacks on Spanish treasure fleets, c1555.• The impact on Spain of the slave trade and goods from the New World Americas.• The government of the New World Spanish Empire: the role of the House of Trade and Council of the Indies.



Option P2: British America, 1713–83: empire and revolution

Key topic 1: British settlement in North America, 1713–41	
1 Developments in colonial society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of expansion and immigration on society: the pattern of settlement and tensions among social groups. Economic developments: trade with Britain and with the West Indies, the importance of tobacco, the introduction of tea. The impact of piracy, including the activities of 'Black Sam' Bellamy and Edward Teach ('Blackbeard'). The suppression of piracy in American waters: King George I's Proclamation and the Piracy Act (1717), the work of Governor Spotswood.
2 Slavery in North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <u>transatlantic</u> slave trade and 'Atlantic trade triangle'; British monopoly on supplying <u>slaves-enslaved people</u> to Spanish colonies. The impact of slavery on the development of tobacco and rice plantations. The impact of slavery on colonial society; the position of <u>slaves enslaved people</u> within society and the treatment of fugitives <u>slaves</u> within the colonies; the significance of Spain's decision to protect runaway <u>slaves</u> in Florida.
3 Problems within the colonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slave revolts in the Carolinas: the Stono Rebellion (1739). The New York Conspiracy (1741). The problem of smuggling, attempts to collect customs revenue and to control the fur trade.
Key topic 2: A disrupted society, 1742–64	
1 The impact of cultural developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious revivals in the Middle Colonies and New England. The Enlightenment: the emphasis on education; the growth of newspapers and public libraries. The significance of Benjamin Franklin as a writer, philanthropist and intellectual.
2 War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relations with the French and with <u>Native-Americans Indigenous peoples</u> during and after King George's War (1744–48). The French and Indian War (1754–63) in North America and the role of Wolfe in Canada. The significance of the Treaty of Paris (1763) and the Proclamation Act (1763).
3 The aftermath of the French and Indian War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of the war on relations with Britain. Opposition to the Sugar Act (1764). Relations with <u>the Native-Americans Indigenous peoples</u>, including Pontiac's Rebellion (1763–64). The Paxton Boys: their actions and impact.



Key topic 3: The loss of an empire, 1765–83

1 British and American colonist relations: the stirrings of rebellion, 1765–75	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The significance of British policies. American opposition to the Stamp Act. The Sons of Liberty and the Boston Massacre (1770).• British and American relations: the Boston Tea Party (1773) and the Intolerable Acts (1774).• The significance of the First and Second Continental Congresses, 1774–75.
2 The War of Independence 1775–83	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The influence of Thomas Paine's 'Common Sense'. The significance of the Declaration of Independence. The role of Thomas Jefferson.• Key American victories: Saratoga (1777) and Yorktown (1781). The significance of Washington's role, British mistakes, and French and Spanish involvement in the war.• The Peace of Paris (1783) including the role of Franklin.
3 Consequences of the war in America	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The significance of the Declaration of Independence for slavery.• The consequences of the war for the Native Americans <u>Indigenous peoples</u>.• The impact of the war on Loyalists, including their resettlement in Nova Scotia and Niagara.



Option P3: The American West, c1835–c1895

Key topic 1: The early settlement of the West, c1835–c1862	
1 The Plains Indians <u>Indigenous peoples of the Plains: their beliefs and ways of life</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and tribal structures, ways of life and means of survival on the Plains. • Beliefs about land and nature and attitudes to war and property.
2 Migration and early settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The factors encouraging migration, including the Oregon Trail from 1836, the belief in Manifest Destiny, and the Californian Gold Rush of 1849. • Early migration to c1850, including the experiences of the Donner Party and the Mormon migration, 1846–47. • The development and problems of white-early settlement.
3 Conflict and tension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for tension with Plains Indians <u>Indigenous peoples of the Plains</u>, including US government policy and the 'Permanent Indian Frontier'. The significance of the first Fort Laramie Treaty (1851). The Indian Appropriations Act (1851). • Lawlessness in early towns and settlements, including attempts to tackle lawlessness.
Key topic 2: Development of the plains <u>Plains</u> , c1862–c1876	
1 The development of settlement in the West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of the railroads; the Pacific Railroad Act (1862) and the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad (1869) and the spread of the railroad network. • The impact of the Homestead Act (1862). Attempts at solutions to problems faced by homesteaders: the use of new methods and new technology; the impact of the Timber Culture Act (1873). • Introducing law and order in settlements, including the roles of law officers and increases in federal government influence.
2 Ranching and the cattle industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cattle industry and factors in its growth, including the roles of Iliff, McCoy and Goodnight, the significance of Abilene and of the increasing use of the railroad network. • The changing role of the cowboy, including changes in ranching. Relations between ranchers and homesteaders.
3 Changes in the ways of life of the Plains Indians <u>Indigenous peoples of the Plains</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of railroads, the cattle industry and gold prospecting on the Plains Indians <u>Indigenous peoples</u>. • The impact of US government policy towards the Plains Indians <u>Indigenous peoples</u>, including the continued use of reservations. The second Fort Laramie Treaty (1868). • Conflict with the Plains Indians on the Plains: Little Crow's War (1862) and the Sand Creek Massacre (1864), the significance of Red Cloud's War (1866–68).



Key topic 3: Conflicts and conquest <u>Later developments in the West, c1876–c1895</u>	
1 Changes in farming, the cattle industry and settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in farming: the impact of new technology and new farming methods. Changes in the cattle industry, including the impact of the winter of 1886–87. The significance of changes in the nature of ranching. The end of the open range. Continued settlement: the Exoduster movement and Kansas (1879), the Oklahoma Land Rush of 1893. The closure of the <u>'Indian Frontier'</u>.
2 Conflict and tension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealing with law and order, including sheriffs and marshals, including the significance of Billy the Kid, Wyatt Earp, the OK Corral (1881). The range wars, including the Johnson County War of 1892. Conflict with the Plains Indians <u>on the Plains</u>: the Battle of the Little Big Horn (1876) and its impact; the Wounded Knee Massacre (1890).
3 The Plains Indians <u>Indigenous peoples of the Plains</u>: the destruction of their ways of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hunting and extermination of the buffalo. The Plains Indians' life <u>Indigenous peoples' lives</u> on the reservations. The significance of changing government attitudes to the Plains Indians <u>Indigenous peoples</u>, including the Dawes Act 1887.

Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

Key topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39	
4 The persecution of minorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities <u>minority groups: Slavs, Roma and Sinti, homosexuals, and people with disabilities</u>. The persecution of the Jews <u>Jewish people</u>, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and <u>'Kristallnacht'</u>.

Option 33: The USA, 1954–75: conflict at home and abroad

Key topic 1: The development of the civil rights movement, 1954–60	
1 The position of black-Black <u>Black Americans</u> in the early 1950s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation, discrimination and voting rights in the Southern states. The work of civil rights organisations, including the NAACP and CORE.