

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

May–June 2022 Assessment Window

Syllabus
reference

8HI0

History

**Advanced Subsidiary
Advance Information**

You are not permitted to take this notice into the examination.
This document is valid if downloaded from the [Pearson Qualifications website](https://www.pearsonqualifications.com).

Instructions

- Please ensure that you have read this notice before the examination.

Information

- This notice covers all examined components.
- The format/structure of the papers remains unchanged.
- This advance information document details the focus of the content of the exams in the May–June 2022 assessments.
- There are no restrictions on who can use this notice.
- This notice is meant to help students to focus their revision time.
- Students and teachers can discuss the advance information.
- This document has 27 pages.

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General advice

- In addition to covering the content outline in the advance information, students and teachers should consider how to:
 - manage their revision of parts of the specification which may be assessed in areas not covered by the advance information
 - manage their revision of other parts of the specification which may provide knowledge that helps with understanding the areas being tested in 2022.
- For specifications with optional papers/topics/content, students should only refer to the advance information for their intended option.
- For specifications with NEA, advance information does not cover any NEA components.

A link to the Joint Council for Qualifications guidance document on advance information can be found on the Joint Council for Qualifications website or [here](#).

Advance Information

Subject specific section

- Students should only refer to the advance information for components for which they intend to sit examinations:
 - Paper 1 options 1A–1H, and Paper 2 options 2A–2H.
- Questions will be drawn from one or more of the indicated areas of specification content.
- Due to the nature of questions in Paper 1 section C historical interpretations, advance information is not being provided for this section.
- The information is presented in specification order and not in question order.
- Students will not be disadvantaged if solely using the areas indicated in this document.
- Students will be credited for using any relevant knowledge from any topic areas when answering questions, including ones not listed below.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations**Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204**

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 Reasons for the crusades, 1095–1192	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Religious motives: the concept of 'just war'; the impact of the papal reform movement on ideas of penance and remission of sins; guarantees of plenary indulgence; the aim of freeing Jerusalem; papal support for the crusades; the influence of preachers, including Bernard of Clairvaux.Political motives: threats to the Byzantine Empire; Alexius I Comnenus's appeal to Urban II; the political ambitions of the papacy; Urban's political problems in Germany and France; violence and growing disorder in Europe; the Second and Third Crusades and the defence of the crusader states.
2 Leadership of the crusades, 1095–1192	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Louis VII, Conrad III and the Second Crusade: personal and political rivalries and tensions; their relationship with Manuel I; the failure to consult the leaders of the crusader states; failure at Damascus 1148 and the end of the crusade.The troubled leadership of the Third Crusade: the significance of the death of Frederick Barbarossa; the rivalries of Richard I and Philip II; Richard's decision to attack Sicily and Cyprus; Philip's return to France. Richard's leadership at Acre and Jaffa and reasons for his decision not to attack Jerusalem.
3 The crusader states of Outremer, 1100–92	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The government of the crusader states: the rule of Baldwin I and Baldwin II; Baldwin III and the conflict with Queen Melisende; the rule of the 'leper king' Baldwin IV; the importance of growing divisions within the ruling elite and the succession crisis of 1185; the significance of Raymond of Tripoli's truce with Saladin.
4 The changing Muslim response to the crusades, 1095–1192	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Muslim political and religious divisions: the split between the Sunni Seljuk Turks and the Shi'ah Fatimids of Egypt; the significance of Kilij Arslan's defeats at Nicaea and Dorylaeum 1097; the defeat of Kerbogha's forces at Antioch 1098; the fall of Jerusalem 1099.The growth of Muslim power, 1144–69: Zengi and the seizure of Edessa 1144; Nur ad-Din's consolidation of power, 1146–54. Nur's growing rift with Saladin.The power of Saladin, 1169–92: consolidation of Saladin's power in Egypt and Syria, 1169–84; the attack on Tiberias, the battle of Hattin and fall of Jerusalem to Saladin 1187; the siege of Acre and the battle of Arsuf, 1189–91; Saladin's success in keeping Muslim control of Jerusalem in 1192.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations**Option 1B: England, 1509–1603: authority, nation and religion**

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 Monarchy and government, 1509–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Tudor monarchs: personal and political qualities; popular attitudes towards the Tudors; the disputed successions and the significance of gender for Mary and Elizabeth.• 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.• 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.
2 Religious changes, 1509–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• 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.
3 State control and popular resistance, 1509–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
4 Economic, social and cultural change, 1509–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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'.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations**Option 1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement**

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 The quest for political stability, 1625–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Republican rule, 1649–60: reasons for the failure of Republican attempts to provide stable government; the role of Cromwell.
2 Religion: conflict and dissent, 1625–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Church of England: Laud's policies and religious uniformity; parliament's reordering of the church, 1640–60; the restoration of Anglicanism, 1660–62 and its dominant position in religious life.• The growth of religious nonconformity: Puritanism under Charles I; Presbyterians and religious radicalism; the persecution of dissenters under Charles II and James II.
3 Social and intellectual challenge, 1625–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The changing structure of society: the power of the nobility; the changing gentry class; urbanisation and the growth of the professional and merchant classes; the impact of religious and legal changes on the status of women.
4 Economy, trade and empire, 1625–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture: changes in agricultural techniques; the development of specialised farming and the growth of employment; capital investment in agriculture; the development of national markets.• Changing domestic trade patterns: the changing cloth trade, including 'new draperies' and the impact of Protestant refugees; the growth of London and its impact on economic development; the growth of banking and insurance.• The impact of imperial expansion: the significance of North America and Jamaica; the Navigation Acts and the development of mercantilism; effects of Anglo-Dutch commercial rivalry; the role of the East India Company; the significance of British control of the triangular trade. Changing trading patterns.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations**Option 1D: Britain, c1785–c1870: democracy, protest and reform**

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 The growth of parliamentary democracy, c1785–c1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The unreformed parliament and its critics, c1785–1820: the pre-reform electorate, parliamentary seats and elections; demands for reform; the political demands of the manufacturing interest.• Pressure for change and reform, 1820–52: economic and social distress, and popular pressure, 1820–32; reasons for the passing of the Great Reform Act 1832 and its significance; Chartist demands and the failure of Chartism; change and continuity in the new electoral landscape.
2 Industrialisation and protest, c1785–c1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact of industrialisation: the growth of banking, investment and a new industrial middle class; the diversity of economic regions; the growth of industrial towns and cities. Government attitudes towards industrial development.• Working conditions in factories, mines and foundries; female and child labour; living conditions in urban areas.• Industrialisation, protest and reform: the changing nature and effectiveness of industrial protest, 1785–1870; the significance of Luddism, and the Swing Riots; the Ten Hour Movement; support for, opposition to, and the impact of factory reform, 1833–70, including the importance of the Factory Act 1833 and factory reforms of 1844–64; reforms affecting living conditions, 1848–70.
3 Unionism and cooperation, c1785–c1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New model unionism 1835–70, including the significance of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the founding of the Trades Union Congress 1868, and the government response to new unionism.
4 Poverty and pauperism, c1785–c1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact and effectiveness of the Poor Law Amendment Act 1834: the workhouse regime, less eligibility and the continuation of outdoor relief; nature and extent of opposition to the Poor Law.• Changing attitudes towards the poor and pauperism, 1834–70: the impact of the Andover workhouse scandal on national opinion; the growth of charity and self-help; the significance of key individuals, including Dickens and Smiles, in challenging attitudes.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations
Option 1E: Russia, 1917–91: from Lenin to Yeltsin

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 Communist government in the USSR, 1917–85	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establishing Communist Party control, 1917–24: the creation of a one-party state and the party congress of 1921; the nature of government under Lenin; the growing centralisation of power.Stalin in power, 1928–53: the elimination of opponents in government and party; the purges of the 1930s; Stalin's power over party and state.
2 Industrial and Agricultural change, 1917–85	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Towards a command economy, 1917–28: the nationalisation of industry; War Communism and the New Economic Policy; state control of industry and agriculture.Industry and agriculture in the Stalin era: the Five-Year Plans and industrial change; agricultural collectivisation and its impact; recovery from war after 1945.
3 Control of the people, 1917–85	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Media, propaganda and religion: state control of mass media and propaganda; attacks on religious beliefs and practices. The personality cults of Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev.The secret police: attacks on opponents of the government; the roles of Yagoda, Yezhov and Beria; Andropov's suppression of dissidents, 1967–82; the continued monitoring of popular discontent, 1982–85.The state and cultural change: Proletkult, avant-garde and Socialist Realism, 1917–53; nonconformity from the 1950s; clashes between artists and the government to 1985.
4 Social developments, 1917–85	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Women and the family: the changing status of different groups of women in towns and countryside; changing government attitudes towards the family as a social unit.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations**Option 1F: In search of the American Dream: the USA, c1917–96**

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 The changing political environment, 1917–80	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Influences on the political landscape: from rugged individualism to New Deal ideas in the 1920s and 30s; the Red Scares and anti-communism, 1917–80; liberalism, counter-culture and the conservative reaction, c1960–80.• The impact of war on domestic politics: the reasons for a return to 'normalcy' and a commitment to isolationism, 1917–41; US emergence as a Cold War superpower from 1941; the impact of involvement in Korea and Vietnam.
2 The quest for civil rights, 1917–80	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Black American civil rights, c1955–80: changing patterns and approaches, 1955–68, including southern-based campaigning, the emergence of Black Power and King's northern strategy; the impact of civil rights legislation: achievements and limits to success, 1955–80.• The search for minority rights, 1960–80: the reasons for, and nature of, Native American and hispanic American campaigns; the emergence of the gay rights movement; achievements, and limits to success, of minority campaigns.
3 Society and culture in change, 1917–80	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact of immigration, 1917–80: the nature of, and response to, immigration in the 1920s; the impact on urban life, 1919–41; the impact of the Second World War, government policy and its consequences, 1941–80.
4 The changing quality of life, 1917–80	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic influences: impact of boom, bust and recovery, 1917–41; the impact of the Second World War, post-war affluence and growth, 1941–69; the challenges of the 1970s.• Changing living standards: fluctuations in the standard of living, 1917–41; the impact of the Second World War and the growth of a consumer society, 1941–60; living standards, 1961–80, including the impact of anti-poverty policies and economic divisions.• Leisure and travel: the reasons for, and the impact of, increased leisure time, 1917–80; the growth of spectator sports; the development, and influence, of a car-owning culture and improved air travel.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations
Option 1G: Germany and West Germany, 1918–89

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 Political and governmental change, 1918–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi dictatorship, 1933–45: establishing a dictatorship, 1933–34; nature of Nazi government, 1934–39; government in wartime, 1939–45.
2 Opposition, control and consent, 1918–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Controlling the people, 1918–89: attempts to control extremism, 1918–32; censorship, repression and propaganda, 1933–45; the de-Nazification policies of the western allies, 1945–49; the constitutional and legal response to political extremism, 1949–89.
3 Economic development and policies, 1918–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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.
4 Aspects of life in Germany and West Germany, 1918–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitudes towards women, 1918–89; the role and status of women, 1918–1932; the impact of the Kinder, Küche, Kirche policies and the Second World War on women’s lives, 1933–45; the role and status of women in the FRG. The position of 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.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 1 Breadth study with interpretations**Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918–97**

Sections A and B will draw from the following specification sub-themes:

Themes	Content
1 A changing political and economic environment, 1918–79	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A changing political landscape: changing party fortunes, 1918–31; the National government, 1931–45; Labour government, the rise of consensus politics and political challenge, 1945–79.• Economic challenges in 1918 and post-war boom, crisis and recovery, 1918–39; creating a managed economy, 1939–51; the response to economic challenges, 1951–79.• Change and challenge in the workplace: the reasons for, and consequences of, industrial change and changing industrial relations, 1918–39; changing working opportunities and conditions, 1939–79; industrial relations, 1939–1979, and the reason for their breakdown in the 1960s and 70s.
2 Creating a welfare state, 1918–79	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providing social welfare: the extent, and nature of, social welfare provision, 1918–39; the impact of the Second World War, the Labour government and consensus, 1939–64; the reasons for increasing challenges to state welfare provision, 1964–79.• Public health: health provision, 1918–45; the creation and impact of the National Health Service (NHS), 1945–79, and the challenge of medical advances.• Education and widening opportunities: education policy, 1918–43; the significance of the 'Butler Act' 1944, and the development of comprehensive education to 1979; the growth and social impact of university education, 1918–79.
3 Society in transition, 1918–79	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The changing role and status of women: the right to vote and political advancement, 1918–79; changes in family life and the quest for personal freedoms, 1918–79.
4 The changing quality of life, 1918–79	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing living standards: the impact of boom, crisis and recovery, and the significance of regional differences, 1918–39; the effects of 'total war' and austerity, 1939–51; the growth of a consumer society, 1951–79.

Section C

The historical interpretation question is a discrete topic, and questions may draw on one or more of the content bullet points, therefore no advance notice is supplied for Paper 1 Section C historical interpretations.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Late Anglo-Saxon England, c1053–66	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early threats to Harold's throne: Edward's death and the claimants to the throne; the witan and the coronation; Harald Hardrada's invasion; reasons for, and significance of, the outcome of the battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge 1066.
2 The Norman conquest of England and extension of control in Wales and Scotland, 1066–93	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• William of Normandy's invasion: William's military experience; reasons for the Norman victory at Hastings, including the leadership skills of Harold and William, Norman and English troops and tactics.• Dealing with opposition to the Normans: the submission of the earls 1066; rebellions in the south, 1067–69; the Harrying of the North; the East Anglian Rebellion; the revolt of the earls 1075. The role of foreign intervention.• Wales and Scotland: the rising of Eadric the Wild; imposing Norman control in Wales, 1067–93; Malcolm III and the Northern Rebellion; William II and Scotland, 1091–93.• The founding of a military state: the operation of the feudal system, tenants-in-chief and knights; the nature of land tenure; the building of castles and their impact on Norman control and royal power.
3 State, church and society, 1066–1106	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central and local government: the king's household and the chancery; the geld and the silver penny; the office of sheriff; codes of law and the local courts.• The end of the English aristocracy: changes in land tenure; the creation of new earldoms; a Norman aristocracy based on military and political service; the extent of Norman influence as revealed by the Domesday Survey 1086.• Changes in towns and villages: towns and trading patterns; village life, royal forests and the forest laws; the gradual disappearance of slavery.• The English church: the deposition of Stigand; Lanfranc's reforms; Anselm's conflict with William II; Henry I, Anselm and the investiture controversy; the Norman kings and the papacy.
4 Normandy, 1066–1106	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for William of Normandy's decision to invade England in 1066: his claim to the throne; the military power of Normandy; papal support for William's claim.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The restoration and extension of royal authority, 1154–72	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Angevin lands in France: Henry's restoration of control in Normandy; acquisition and control of Brittany; relations and conflict with Louis VII of France; the significance of the peace of Montmirail.
2 Reforms in England, 1154–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central institutions: the Curia Regis; the justiciars and the Chancellor; the roles of significant individuals, including Richard of Lucy, Bishop Nigel and Thomas Becket.• Financial reforms: the revival of the Danegeld; restoration of royal lands; reform of the coinage in 1158 and 1180; the importance of Richard FitzNigel; the impact of financial reforms on increasing royal income.• Legal reforms: the Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton; the itinerant justices and the general eyre; the Court of King's Bench; novel disseisin and mort d'ancestor; the extent of changes to the system of royal justice under Henry II and their implications for the power of the monarchy.
3 Henry II and the English church, 1154–74	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Henry's problems with the church: papal influence; church courts; the church's attitude towards moral offences; clerical interference in secular affairs.• Becket and the king, 1162–64: reasons for Becket's election as Archbishop of Canterbury; Henry's demands for reform; the Constitutions of Clarendon; Becket's attitude towards reform; conflict between king and archbishop; Becket's flight into exile.• The failure to compromise, 1169–70: the failure to reach a settlement; the diplomacy of Pope Alexander III; the coronation of the Young King in June 1170; Becket's return to England, his death and its significance, including its impact on the position of Henry II.• The settlements between king and church, 1172–74: the agreement at Avranches; relations between Henry and the pope; Henry's penance at Canterbury in 1174; the extent of Henry's success.
4 Crises of the Angevin Empire, 1170–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Power and family rivalries: Henry's plans for his sons' inheritance; the division of Angevin lands between Henry's sons; the position of Eleanor of Aquitaine.• Philip Augustus and the collapse of Henry's power, 1180–89: the deaths of the Young King and Geoffrey; Richard and John's ambitions and treachery; the alliance of Philip and Richard against Henry; Henry's defeat in 1189.

Paper 2 Depth Study**Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–55**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Conditions in early sixteenth-century Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The papacy and Germany: the corruption of the papal court; papal financial demands on Germany; Tetzel and the sale of indulgences.
2 Luther's early challenge to the Catholic Church, 1517–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Ninety-Five Theses 1517: Luther's rejection of indulgences; his aim of promoting academic debate; the publication of the Ninety-Five Theses and their impact; the importance of the printing press.• The shaping of Luther's beliefs: his protest to Albert of Mainz; the response of Leo X to Luther's early challenge; the debate with Cajetan in 1518; significance of the debate with Eck in 1519.• Luther's excommunication 1520: Luther's tower experience and his acceptance of justification by faith alone; the 1520 pamphlets addressed to the clergy, nobility and the German people; the burning of the Bull of Excommunication in 1520.
3 The development of Lutheranism, 1521–46	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Luther's attitude to religious and political radicalism: views on the Radical Reformation by Carlstadt and the Zwickau prophets in Wittenberg, his lack of support for the revolt of the Imperial Knights; the reasons for, and consequences of, his denunciation of the Peasants' War 1525; the effect of Luther's political conservatism on the German princes.• Lutheran beliefs and their influence: the importance of justification; the German Mass; the doctrine of the Real Presence; Luther's translation of the Bible; the Large Catechism and Small Catechism; the growing popularity of Lutheranism within Germany.• Luther's declining influence, 1530–46: Philip Melancthon's codification of Lutheran beliefs; the Loci Communes 1521; the Augsburg Confession 1530 and its importance; growing divergence between Catholic and Lutheran beliefs; Luther and the Philip of Hesse affair 1540.
4 The spread and survival of Lutheranism, 1521–55	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The role of the German princes: Luther's protection by Frederick the Wise; the significance of the conversion of Albrecht of Hohenzollern, Philip of Hesse and John of Saxony; formation of the Schmalkaldic League 1531; the League's significance for the spread of Lutheranism.• Charles V and Lutheranism: his conflicting priorities in Spain, France and against the Ottomans; limited support for Charles from the Catholic princes; the significance of the Schmalkaldic War; the Peace of Passau 1552; the Peace of Augsburg 1555.• The papacy and Lutheranism: the failure to respond effectively to Luther; Paul III and attempts at reform; the Consilium 1537; the summoning of the Council of Trent.

Paper 2 Depth Study
Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Origins of the Dutch Revolt, c1563–67	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The situation c1563: Philip II's policy towards the Netherlands and the lack of regard for established traditions; the regency of Margaret of Parma; the influence of Granvelle.• Opposition of the Dutch grandees: the alliance of Orange, Hoorn and Egmont; resistance to the reform of the bishoprics; the removal of Granvelle; Margaret and the heresy laws; the Confederacy of Noblemen; the Compromise of 1566; the 'Beggars'.• The impact of Calvinism: the Huguenot migration from France; hedge preaching; the revolt (Iconoclastic Fury) of 1566; the restoration of order; the effects of Calvinism on the Netherlands.
2 Alva and Orange, 1567–73	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alva's rule: the replacement of Margaret of Parma; the execution of Egmont and Hoorn; the Council of Troubles and the attacks on heresy; reasons for the introduction of the Tenth Penny tax; growing opposition to the tax.• The role of the Sea Beggars: Louis of Nassau and the privateers; the closing of English ports to the Sea Beggars by Elizabeth I of England 1572; the seizure of Brill and Flushing; development of a general revolt in the province of Holland.• Orange's triumph: the invasion of 1572; establishing control over Holland and Zeeland; Alva's failure to reconquer the northern provinces.
3 Spain and the reconquest, 1573–84	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for the success of Parma, 1577–84: re-establishing Spanish rule in the south; the Union of Arras 1579 and its religious and political significance; Parma's diplomacy, military tactics and strategy; the fall of Antwerp 1584.• Foreign intervention in the Netherlands: Orange's decision to seek foreign help; the invitation to the Duke of Anjou 1578; the Duke's unpopularity and his withdrawal in 1583.
4 Securing the independence of the United Provinces, 1584–1609	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maurice of Nassau: his military reforms and changes in strategy and tactics; siege warfare against fortresses and border towns; the victories at Turnhout 1597 and Nieuwpoort 1600; Maurice as Stadtholder.• Reasons for Spanish failures: support for the United Provinces by Elizabeth I of England; the Treaty of Nonsuch 1585; the diversion of Parma's troops to support the Spanish Armada 1588; intervention in France 1589.

Paper 2 Depth study
Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The origins and onset of revolution, 1774–89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The onset of revolution 1789: summoning and breakdown of the Estates-General; declaration of the National Assembly; significance of the Tennis Court Oath; revolt in Paris and the significance of the storming of the Bastille.
2 Revolution and the failure of constitutional monarchy, 1789–93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempts to create a constitution, 1789–91: the Great Fear and the abolition of feudalism; the Declaration of the Rights of Man; the October Days and the impact of the march on Versailles; the reforms of the National Assembly. Breakdown of relations with the king, 1791–92: flight to Varennes and counter-revolutionary activity; divisions in the Legislative Assembly; the emergence of Republicanism; the impact of war with Austria and Prussia. The revolution radicalised, 1792–93: the invasion of the Tuileries; the impact of the state of national emergency; the journée of 10 August; revolutionary government and the September massacres; the creation of the National Convention; the trial and execution of the king.
3 The National Convention, the Jacobins and the Terror, 1793–94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Terror 1794: the purge of the Hébertists and Indulgents; religious radicalism; the legislation of terror and centralisation; the extent and nature of the Terror in Paris and the regions; the role of Robespierre and St-Just. The coup of Thermidor: growing economic and political fear; Robespierre under pressure; the arrest and execution of Robespierre and his supporters; Thermidorean government established.
4 From the Directory to Brumaire, 1795–99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems facing the Directory: political violence, including the White Terror; political divisions; economic and financial pressures; popular protest. The work of the Directory: the 1795 constitution; economic and financial reforms; martial law; attempts to control factionalism; Directorial terror; the extent of popularity and success. Dealing with internal and external threats: the Verona Declaration and the émigrés; Parisian unrest; revolt in the provinces and reaction to conscription; the significance of war for the domestic situation, 1795–99. The coup de Brumaire 1799: the Directory under threat; the role of Sieyès; the significance of the return of Bonaparte; the coup of November and establishment of the Consulship.

Paper 2 Depth study
Option 2C.2: Russia in revolution, 1894–1924

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The rule of Nicholas II, 1894–1905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of autocratic rule: the Tsarist principles of autocracy, nationality and orthodoxy; the oppression of nationalities; anti-semitism; the Okhrana. • Opposition to Tsarism: unrest among peasants and workers; middle-class opposition and the League of Liberation; the Socialist Revolutionaries and the Social Democrats; reasons for the lack of success of opposition groups. • The 1905 Revolution: the impact of the Russo-Japanese war; Bloody Sunday; the spread of revolutionary activity among peasants, workers and national minorities; the St. Petersburg Soviet. • Nicholas II's response: the failure of the August Manifesto; the October Manifesto and the response of opposition groups; the crushing of the Moscow Uprising; the extent of the recovery of Tsarist power.
2 The end of Romanov rule, 1906–17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repression and reform, 1906–14: Stolypin's repression and the restoration of stability; actions against revolutionary parties; reform of agricultural landholdings and emigration to Siberia; the Lena goldfields massacre 1912.
3 The Provisional Government and its opponents, February–October 1917	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The October Revolution: Lenin's influence on the Central Committee; the Constituent Assembly elections; Trotsky and the Military Revolutionary Committee; the events of 24–26 October; the formation of the Bolshevik government.
4 Defending the Bolshevik revolution, October 1917–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidating Bolshevik power: the closing of the Constituent Assembly; making peace at Brest-Litovsk; the formation of the Cheka; attacks on Bolshevik opponents; the Red Terror. • Bolshevik economic policies: state capitalism; War Communism; the Tambov rising and the Kronstadt mutiny; economic and political results of the New Economic Policy; the ban on factions 1921. • Defeat of domestic enemies: the Social Revolutionaries, national minorities and the Whites; Trotsky and the Red Army; the geography of the civil war; the defeat of Kolchak, Denikin and Yudenich. • Foreign intervention in Russia: reasons, nature and extent of intervention; the impact of war weariness and the lack of support in the west for intervention; the end of intervention.

Paper 2 Depth study
Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Challenges to the restored order and the failure of revolution, c1830–49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges to the restored order, 1830–1847: political geography in 1830; the failure of the 1830–32 revolutions; the cultural challenge of the Risorgimento; political ideas and secret societies; economic divisions and social problems. Nationalist influences, 1830–47; Mazzini and Young Italy; Balbo and the rule of Charles Albert in Piedmont; Gioberti and the reforms of Pope Pius IX. Revolutions of 1848–49: short-term causes; outbreak of revolution in the Italian states; counter-revolutions; the Roman Republic, 1848–49. The situation in Piedmont, including the First Italian War of Independence.
2 The rise of Piedmont, 1849–56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments in diplomacy: relationship with Austria 1849; the significance of the Crimean War and Congress of Paris; relations with Britain and France; the significance of Cavour.
3 The creation of the Kingdom of Italy, 1856–61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of the Second Italian War of Independence, and its outbreak: support from Piedmont for nationalists; relations with Napoleon III; significance of the Orsini Affair and Pact of Plombières; the preparation for and outbreak of war with Austria. Impact of war with Austria, 1859–60: significance of Magenta and Solferino; the nature of the peace settlement. Cavour's resignation and its significance; annexation of central Italian states; loss of Nice and Savoy. Garibaldi's takeover of the south in 1860: Garibaldi's aims and objectives; Garibaldi's relationship with Cavour and Victor Emmanuel II; expedition to and success in Sicily; invasion and takeover of Naples. The north and south unite, 1860–61: Garibaldi's decision to take Rome and the response of Piedmont; the significance of the meeting at Teano; plebiscites in the south and papal territories. The Kingdom of Italy established.
4 Consolidating the Kingdom of Italy, 1861–70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obstacles to unity after 1861: Austrian and French influence; the papacy; the reaction to 'Piedmontisation', including the 'Brigands' war', 1861–65; the economic and social impact of the north-south divide. Solving the problem of Rome, 1861–70: the papacy and French occupation; the failure of Garibaldi and diplomacy, 1862–67; the impact of the Franco-Prussian war; the Italian takeover of Rome.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–1871**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Popular pressure and causes of revolution, 1840–48	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The political situation in the 1840s: political geography of the German Confederation; the dominance of Austria; the growth of nationalism, including the 1840 crisis; growth of liberalism; Prussia under Frederick William IV.• Economic and social developments in the 1840s: economic divisions; economic dominance of Prussia; significance of railway building and the Zollverein; impact of urbanisation and industrialisation on social classes.• Short-term causes of revolution, 1846–48: economic crisis, 1846–47; growing popular unrest; middle-class nationalism and liberalism; constitutional crisis in Baden; impact of revolution in France.
2 Failure of revolution, 1848–51	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for failure of the revolutions: counter-revolution and the strength of conservative forces across Germany; the revival of Habsburg power in Austria; weaknesses of, and divisions amongst, revolutionaries.• The political impact of the German revolutions: the ambitions of Prussia and Austria, 1849–51; re-establishment of the German Confederation; significance of revolutionary failure for German nationalism and liberalism.
3 Austro-Prussian rivalry, 1852–66	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political developments in Prussia: Manteuffel's reforms; liberal-nationalism and the Nationalverein; regency and accession of William I; reform of the army; constitutional crisis, 1860–62; the impact of Bismarck's appointment.• Prussia's victory over Austria, 1862–1866: Bismarck's aims; Austrian attempts to reform the Confederation; significance of the Polish Revolt and Austro-Prussian intervention in Denmark; Bismarck's preparations for war; the significance of the Seven Weeks' War.
4 Prussia and the Klein-deutschland solution, 1866–71	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prussia's role in Germany, 1866–67: the Treaty of Prague; the annexation of north German states; the North German Confederation; Prussia's relationship with south German states; creation of the Zollparlament; Bismarck and the National Liberals.• Prussia's relations with France, 1866–70: Napoleon III and Bismarck; significance of the Luxemburg Crisis, the Hohenzollern candidature and the Ems Telegram; outbreak of war; significance of the international situation 1870.• Reasons for Prussia's success, including the role of Bismarck, military strength, economic factors, German nationalism and the international situation.

Paper 2 Depth study
Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Establishing communist rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defeating the CCP's opponents: the 'three antis' and 'five antis' movements; the use of terror against opponents of Communist rule; the reunification campaigns in Tibet, Xinjiang and Guangdong; the development of the Laogai system. The Hundred Flowers campaign 1957 and aftermath to 1965.• China and the Korean War: its role in enhancing CCP control, suppressing opposition, and promoting national unity; the human and financial costs of intervention in Korea; China's enhanced international prestige.
2 Agriculture and industry, 1949–65	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early changes in agriculture, 1949–57: attacks on landlordism; the redistribution of land; moves towards agricultural cooperation; the change from voluntary to enforced collectivisation.• The communes and their organisation; communal living; the abolition of private farming; Lysenkoism; the Great Famine of 1958–62; the restoration of private farming by Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping.
3 The Cultural Revolution and its aftermath, 1966–76	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Red Guards and Red Terror: Mao's hold on young people; the mass rallies of 1966; Red Guard attacks on the 'four olds' (culture, customs, habits, ideas); the growth of anarchy and the use of terror; cultural destruction.• Attacks on Mao's political and class enemies: Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping; Lin Biao; the purging of the CCP membership; 'capitalist roaders' and foreigners living in China.
4 Social and cultural changes, 1949–76	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The changing status of women: foot binding; the Marriage Law 1950; the impact of collectivisation and the communes on women's lives; women and the family; the nature and extent of change; the problem of changing traditional views, especially in the countryside.• Cultural change: attacks on traditional culture in towns and countryside; the role of Jiang Qing; the imposition of revolutionary art and culture.• Religion: attacks on Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity, Islam and ancestor worship.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Establishing and consolidating communist rule in the GDR, c1949–61	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The post-war division of Germany; the Soviet zone; creation of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) 1946; growing divisions among the victor powers; formation of the GDR 1949.• The system of government: the head of state; the Volkskammer; the Länderkammer; the dominance of the SED and its General Secretary, Ulbricht.• Defending the GDR, 1949–61: emigration in the 1950s and its impact on the country; reasons for the crisis of 1960–61; the building of the Berlin Wall and its importance; the influence of Khrushchev.
3 Life in East Germany, 1949–85	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repression and control: the Ministry of State Security (the Stasi), its methods and activities; control of young people through the Free German Youth (FDJ); propaganda and censorship. Extent of popular support for the GDR.• The SED and the Protestant church: attacks on religious beliefs and practices; education and Protestant youth groups; the establishment of a dialogue between church and state.
4 Growing crises and the collapse of communist rule in the GDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic situation in the 1980s: the growing national debt; high spending on health and welfare; the poor quality of consumer and other goods; economic relations with West Germany.• Gorbachev's influence: the impact of perestroika and glasnost on the GDR's government and people. The pressure for reform; the role of Protestant opposition groups; the declining authority of the SED government.• The events of 1989, including the opening of Hungary's border with Austria, emigration from the GDR, Gorbachev's visit to East Berlin in October, the decline of Honecker's influence and his dismissal, Krenz and the opening of the Berlin Wall.• The end of the GDR, 1989–90: the collapse of the SED government 1989 and the elections of March 1990; the reunification of East and West Germany, March–October 1990; the attitudes of Kohl, Britain, the USA and the USSR; the accession of the eastern territories to West Germany.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2F.1: India, c1914–48: the road to independence**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The First World War and its impact on British India, 1914–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• India and the First World War: response to the outbreak of war; Indian military and economic contribution; economic impact on India and consequences for British rule.• Effects of war on British rule: the impact on the Raj; the Montagu Declaration; the Rowlatt Acts. The Amritsar massacre and political aftermath; the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Act; significance of 1919 for British rule.• The growth of nationalism: impact of war; the Indian National Congress and emergence of Gandhi; the Lucknow Pact and role of Jinnah; Home Rule Leagues; response to British legislation and the significance of Amritsar, 1919–20.
2 Changing political relationships, 1920–30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• British response: control and concession; reasons for and reception of the Simon Commission; the Labour government and the significance of the Irwin Declaration.
3 Consultation and confrontation, 1930–42	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Failure of the Round Table Conferences, 1930–32: the First, Second and Third Conferences; reasons for failure, including the role of Congress, the situation in Britain and divisions over separate elections.• Political developments, 1932–35: Indian reaction to the failure of consultation; the Communal Award and Gandhi's response; the Yeravda Pact; support and opposition in Britain for constitutional change.• Government of India Act and its impact, 1935–39: partial implementation; nationalist response. Outcome of the 1937 elections; rejuvenation of the Muslim League; divisions within Congress; attitudes towards the British Raj.
4 The road to independence, 1942–48	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact of the Second World War on Indian politics: threat of invasion; the Cripps Mission; the 'Quit India Campaign' and its repercussions; Wavell's appointment as Viceroy; the Bengal Famine; the failure of the Simla Conference 1945.• The changing relationship between Britain and India, 1942–45: impact of war on British rule and Indian nationalism; the influence of the USA; the Labour government's Indian policy.• Withdrawal, partition and independence, 1947–48: Mountbatten and the decision to withdraw; reasons for partition and the nationalist response; the partition plan; the Boundary Commission; independence for India and Pakistan. British withdrawal and communal violence.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2F.2: South Africa, 1948–94: from apartheid state to ‘rainbow nation’**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The response to apartheid, c1948–59	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for the National Party victory 1948, including the impact of the Second World War, the growth of Afrikaner nationalism, and international pressures for change.• Codifying and implementing apartheid, 1948–59: strengthening the National Party; apartheid laws; pass laws and education; the Tomlinson Report and Bantustans; political suppression and the Treason Trial.• African nationalism, 1948–59: political opposition in 1948; the revival of the African National Congress (ANC); the Youth League and the Defiance Campaign; rural resistance; the Freedom Charter; the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).
2 Radicalisation of resistance and the consolidation of National Party power, 1960–68	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resistance to apartheid and government reaction, 1960–61: peaceful protest; the Sharpeville Massacre and its significance; the banning of political parties and the state of emergency.• Strengthening ‘separate development’, 1961–68: economic recovery, including international investment; developing the Bantustans; diplomatic ties; Vorster’s use of police powers and defence forces.
3 Redefining resistance and challenges to National Party power, 1968–83	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Black Consciousness and the Soweto uprising, including: Steve Biko and the South African Students’ Organisation (SASO); the mobilisation of school children; the Soweto Uprising, its significance and suppression. The impact of the death of Steve Biko 1977.• The ANC re-strengthened: decline in the early 70s; internal reorganisation and external legitimacy; the role of Oliver Tambo; the global anti-apartheid movement.• Domestic challenges to National Party power, 1974–83, including political unrest, problems in the Bantustans, National Party division and scandal, economic pressures and the cost of defence commitments.• External pressures on National Party power, 1974–83, including political change in southern Africa, international condemnation and calls for economic sanctions, cultural and sporting boycotts.
4 The end of apartheid and the creation of the ‘rainbow nation’, 1984–94	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for Botha’s decision to negotiate, 1985–89, including the failure of Botha’s ‘total strategy’, economic problems and the impact of international isolation, the effect of the state of emergency.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 The liberal state, c1911–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Italy in the early twentieth century: the political system; economic and social problems; the north-south divide; Italy as a 'great power'.Giolitti's government in 1911: the influence of Giolitti; relations with socialists, the Catholic Church and nationalists; foreign policy.Growing instability, 1912–14: impact of invasion of Libya; impact of the franchise extension of 1912; growth of nationalism and socialism; resignation of Giolitti; the declaration of neutrality 1914.
2 The rise of Mussolini and the creation of a fascist dictatorship, 1919–26	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Challenges to the Liberal State: 'mutilated victory'; occupation of Fiume; post-war economic crisis; social discontent; political reforms; growth of a Socialist Party and Catholic Party; result and impact of elections 1919.Mussolini and the development of fascism, 1919–22: foundation of Fasci di Combattimento and party programme; squadristo and the move to the right; political legitimacy, the PNF and the 'New Programme'; nature and extent of fascist support.
3 The fascist state, 1925–40	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consent and control: indoctrination of education and youth; Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro; press control and censorship; propaganda; the cult of il Duce; the influence of fascist culture; repression and terror; anti-semitic decrees.Relationship with political and economic interests: monarchy and conservative elites; central and local government; PNF and Nationalists; economic interest groups.Economic policies: early policies and the shift towards fascist economics; the Corporate State; response to the Depression; autarky, the 'battle for births' and the 'battle for grain'; agricultural policies; successes and failures.
4 Challenges to, and the fall of, the fascist state, c1935–46	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Italy's international standing in 1935: Mussolini's foreign policy aims; the impact of foreign policy success and failure before 1934; relations with Britain, France and Germany; the Stresa Front 1935.Foreign policy, 1935–40: invasion of Abyssinia and its consequences; intervention in the Spanish Civil War and its consequences; diplomatic breakdown of Stresa Front and the move towards Germany; domestic tensions; Pact of Steel; Italian neutrality, 1939–40.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Creation and destabilisation of the Second Republic, 1930–36	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Spain, 1930–31: impact of political events, 1930–31 and the creation of the Second Republic; forces of conservatism, including landowners, church, army; political unrest; economic and social problems.Years of reform, 1931–33: Provisional government reform of the army and the church; tackling agricultural problems; reforms under Azana; responses from both left and right; unrest and repression.
2 The Spanish Civil War, 1936–39	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The course of the war: the main campaigns and stages of the Nationalist advance; the impact of Republican political divisions; the impact of atrocities by both sides; the fall of Barcelona and Madrid in 1939.Life during the war: the variety of experiences in the Republican zones; life in the Nationalist zone; attitudes towards women; the use of political terror.
3 Establishing Franco's dictatorship, 1938–56	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Creation of the 'new state': establishing control in the Nationalist zone 1938; initial policies; the influence of the Falange; managing Nationalist rivalries; the establishment and survival of a fascist dictatorship under Franco.Controlling society: the legacy of the civil war; political terror and repression; censorship; the role of the church; propaganda; cult of personality; education policies; attitudes towards women.Economic development: economic problems and the impact of the civil war; the development of corporatism; the implementation of autarky; successes and failures.
4 Dictatorship remodelled and the transition to democracy, 1956–78	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Economic and social change, 1956–75: economic problems, the decline of the Falange and rise of the technocrats in the late 1950s; the 'economic miracle', 1960–75 and impact of the growth of tourism; social developments and tensions.Political developments, 1956–75: the reasons for, and nature of, political change, 1956–70; the changing influence of the church; the reasons for, and nature of, increased opposition to Franco's rule; the growth of regional nationalism; government reaction, 1970–75; developments in international relations.Transition to democracy: the role of Juan Carlos; immediate steps towards democracy; conservative obstacles; agreeing a democratic constitution in 1978.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2H.1: The USA, c1920–55: boom, bust and recovery**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Boom and crash, 1920–29	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Causes of the crash of 1929: the Wall Street Crash; overproduction; land speculation; the bull market; weaknesses of the banking system.• Changes in society; immigration and the 'Red Scare'; the Ku Klux Klan; prohibition and organised crime; the changing role of women.
2 Depression and New Deal, 1929–38	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The spread of the depression, 1929–32: growth of unemployment; collapse of GDP; effects on workers, families, farmers and ethnic minorities; 'gangsterism'.• Hoover's response to the depression, 1929–33: the Smoot-Hawley Tariff; homelessness and the Hoovervilles; the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Emergency Relief and Construction Act 1932.• Roosevelt and the First New Deal, 1933–35: emergency relief; public works; the alphabet agencies; help for farmers; reforming the financial system; opposition to Roosevelt's policies, including Huey Long and the Supreme Court.• The Second New Deal, 1935–38: the Wagner Act (1935) and industrial relations; the Social Security Act 1935; the Revenue Act 1935; opposition to the Second New Deal.
3 Impact of the New Deal and the Second World War on the USA to 1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social and cultural changes: WPA support for writers and musicians; changes in the role of women, including impact of the Fair Employment Practices Commission on the status of women and black Americans; wartime domestic propaganda; the power of Hollywood, including war films and the rise of Disney; the growing power of radio; popular music.
4 The transformation of the USA, 1945–55	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cultural change: Hollywood and the Cold War; the growing power of television, including popular entertainment and sitcoms, the stereotyping of women and ethnic minorities; the origins of a teenage culture, including rock'n'roll.• The changing status of minorities: Truman's desegregation of the armed forces; extent of integration in professional sports and popular entertainment; the growth of the NAACP; the Brown case 1954; the extent of change by 1955.

Paper 2 Depth study**Option 2H.2: The USA, 1955–92: conformity and challenge**

This paper will draw from the following specification sub-topics:

Key topics	Content
1 Affluence and conformity, 1955–63	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Urbanisation and affluence: the changing nature of cities; expansion of the suburbs; growing ownership and use of cars; consumerism and domestic technology.Cultural conformity and challenge: suburban conformity and social change in film and TV; advertising; the challenge of teenage culture and music; 'beatnik' culture.
2 Protest and reaction, 1963–72	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Civil rights: the significance of Malcolm X, Black Power and the Black Panthers; King's changing priorities, including the campaigns in Selma and Chicago; King's achievements and the impact of his assassination; the work of Cesar Chavez.Protest and personal freedom: student protest; counter-culture and its key features; the growth of the women's movement; the impact of sexual liberalisation; the origins of gay rights.Johnson's Great Society, 1964–68: tackling poverty and unemployment; improving housing and education; Medicare and Medicaid; civil rights laws; Johnson's achievements.
3 Social and political change, 1973–80	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The extent of progress in individual and civil rights: the political and social impact of Roe v. Wade; women's rights; workers' rights; gay rights; Native American rights and the impact of Red Power; the status of black Americans.
4 Republican dominance and its opponents, 1981–92	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Religious Right and its critics: the promotion of traditional values; campaigns against abortion and homosexuality; Nancy Reagan's 'Just Say No' campaign; the growth of bitter political divisions and their significance.Cultural challenge: trends in youth culture; the impact of technology on popular culture; the growth of cable television and the influence of MTV; the impact of the AIDS crisis; controversial social issues in film and television.Social change: the changing status of ethnic minorities; the impact of black American success in politics, business, sport and popular culture; the extent of racial tolerance and integration by 1992; the impact of women in politics and the workplace; the changing status of women by 1992.

END OF ADVANCE INFORMATION