



History

Year 11 Revision List

Paper 1 – Crime and Punishment with Whitechapel

Topic	Link	Checklist
<p>Crime and punishment in Medieval 1000-1500</p> <p>Saxons Crimes punishments and law enforcement: CRIMES - Crimes against individuals, property, authority. PUNISHMENTS - Capital Punishment (hangings), Corporal punishments (whippings & mutilation), Stocks & pillory, Wergild (fines). LAW ENFORCEMENT - Tithing, Hue and cry, Court trials, Trial by ordeal</p> <p>Normans Crimes, punishments and law enforcement: CRIMES – Poaching, crimes against property, crimes against authority (treason). PUNISHMENTS - Capital punishment, Corporal Punishments (whipping and mutilation), Stocks & pillory, Fines given to the king, Murdrum fine. LAW ENFORCEMENT - Trial by combat, Trial by ordeal, Tithings, Royal Forest Laws, Hue and Cry, Court trials.</p> <p>Later Middle Ages CRIMES - Statute of Labourers, treason, heresy. PUNISHMENTS - Capital Punishment (hung drawn and quartered) Burning at the stake, Murdrum Fine ended but fines continued. LAW ENFORCEMENT – Constables, night watchmen, Hue and Cry, trial by ordeal ends, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Justices in the Eyre, Court trials. Role of the Church in the Middle Ages Sanctuary, Benefit of the Clergy, trial by ordeal, Church courts.</p>	<p>https://app.senecalearning.com/dashboard/join-class/j2blfbnopp</p>	
<p>Crime and Punishment in Early Modern 1500-1700</p> <p>Early Modern crimes: Heresy and Treason, Witchcraft, Poaching, Vagabondage, Smuggling, Moral Crimes</p> <p>Early Modern punishments Prisons (rarely used), Transportation to America, Bloody Code, Public shamings including stocks and pillories, Whippings</p> <p>Early Modern law enforcement</p>	<p>https://app.senecalearning.com/dashboard/join-class/j2blfbnopp</p>	



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Town constable, Hue and Cry, Night Watchmen, Professional thief takers, Rewards, Justice of the Peace

Crime and Punishment in Industrial 1700-1900

Industrial crimes

Smuggling, Poaching, Highway robbery, Swearing an Illegal Oath (Tolpuddle Martyrs)

Industrial punishments

Transportation to Australia (ends in the 1800s), Bloody Code (ends in the 1800s), Prisons (heavily used from 1800s)

Industrial law enforcement

Town constable and night watchmen (in the 1700s), Bow Street Runners, Metropolitan Police, Mounted patrols (for highway robbery).

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Crime and Punishment in modern c1900-Present

Modern crimes

Homosexuality, abortion, domestic violence, driving offences including drink driving, drugs, cybercrimes, extortion, fraud, copyright theft, terrorism, people trafficking.

Modern punishments

Prison (most severe punishment by end of 20th century), death penalty slowly reduces and finally ends in 1960s, Youth borstals and then eventually young offender's institutes, community service, non-custodial sentences e.g. tagging, fines

Modern law enforcement

Women in police, Police training college, Use of science and forensics (e.g. DNA, fingerprints), Specialist departments, Fraud squads, Drug units, Sniffer dogs, Modern surveillance equipment, Special branch to deal with national threats, counterterrorism, Neighbourhood watch.

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Whitechapel c1870-1900 Crime, policing and the Inner city	Link	Checklist
<p>Whitechapel</p> <p>Background and context to Whitechapel, living conditions in Whitechapel, rising tensions, policing in Whitechapel, obstacles to the Ripper investigations</p>	<p>https://app.senecalearning.com/dashboard/join-class/j2blfbnopp</p>	

Paper 2 - Anglo Saxon and Normans c1060-1088

Topic	Link	Checklist
<p>Anglo Saxons and the Norman Conquest 1060-1066</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon society Monarchy and government - The power of the English monarchy. Earldoms, local government and the legal system. The economy and social system. Towns and villages. The influence of the Church.</p> <p>The motives and claims of William of Normandy Harald Hardrada and Edgar. The Witan and the coronation and reign of Harold Godwinson. Reasons for, and significance of, the outcome of the battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge.</p> <p>The last years of Edward the Confessor and the succession crisis The house of Godwin. Harold Godwinson's succession as Earl of Wessex. The power of the Godwins. Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy. The rising against Tostig and his exile. The death of Edward the Confessor.</p>	<p>https://app.senecalearning.com/dashboard/join-class/j2blfbnopp</p>	



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<p>William in power: securing the Kingdom 1066-1088</p> <p>Establishing control The submission of the earls, 1066. Rewarding followers and establishing control on the borderlands through the use of earls. The Marcher earldoms. Reasons for the building of castles; their key features and importance.</p> <p>The causes and outcomes of Anglo Saxon resistance, 1068– 71 The revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068. Edgar the Aethling and the rebellions in the North, 1069. Hereward the Wake and rebellion at Ely, 1070–71.</p> <p>The legacy of resistance to 1087 The reasons for and features of Harrying of the North, 1069–70. Its immediate and long-term impact, 1069–87.] Changes in landownership from Anglo-Saxon to Norman, 1066– 87. How William I maintained royal power</p> <p>Revolt of the Earls, 1075 Reasons for and features of the revolt. The defeat of the revolt and its effects</p>	<p>https://app.senecalearning.com/dashboard/join-class/j2blfbnopp</p>	
<p>Norman England 1066-1088</p> <p>The feudal system and the Church The feudal hierarchy - The role and importance of tenants-in-chief and knights. The nature of feudalism (landholding, homage, knight service, labour service); forfeiture. The Church in England: its role in society and relationship to government, including the roles of Stigand and Lanfranc. The Normanisation and reform of the Church in the reign of William I.</p>	<p>https://app.senecalearning.com/dashboard/join-class/j2blfbnopp</p>	



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<p>The extent of change to Anglo-Saxon society and economy.</p> <p>Norman Government</p> <p>Changes to government after the Conquest. □ Centralised power and the limited use of earls under William I. The role of regents. The office of sheriff and the demesne. Introduction and significance of the 'forest'. Domesday Book and its significance for Norman government and finance</p> <p>The Norman aristocracy</p> <p>The culture and language of the Norman aristocracy. The career and significance of Bishop Odo.</p> <p>William I and his sons</p> <p>Character and personality of William I and his relations with Robert. Robert and revolt in Normandy, 1077–80. William's death and the disputed succession. William Rufus and the defeat of Robert and Odo</p>		
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Paper 3 - Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939

Topic	Link	Checklist
<p>Weimar Republic 1918-1929</p> <p>The origins of the Weimar Republic Setting up the Weimar Republic, Weimar Constitution (weaknesses and strengths)</p> <p>Early challenges to the Republic 1919-23 Unpopularity, Treaty of Versailles, Challenges from the left and right wing (Spartacist Uprising & Kapp Putsch, Occupation of the Ruhr, Hyperinflation, Munich Putsch) 2</p> <p>The recovery of the Republic 1924-29 Role of Stresemann (Economy – Dawes and Young Plan, Rentenmark. Foreign Policy – Locarno Pact, League of Nations, Kellogg-Briand Pact. Impact of these.</p>	<p>https://app.senecalearning.com/dashboard/join-class/j2blfbnopp</p>	



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<p>Changes in society 1924-29 Living standards – employment, wages, housing. Women – at work and leisure. Cultural changes – Art, architecture, cinema, opposition</p>		
<p>Hitler's rise to power 1919-1933</p> <p>Early development of the Nazi Party 1920-22 Birth of the Nazi party, Hitler's role, Nazi leadership, organisation, Nazi policy, SA</p> <p>Nazi lean years (Not doing well) 1923-29 Munich Putsch and its consequences, Mein Kampf, party reorganisation, national party and headquarters, SS, Bamberg Conference</p> <p>Growth in Nazi support 1929-32 Wall Street crash and impact, unemployment, failures of the Weimar Republic, Communist support, sense of unity, appeal of Hitler and SA to big businesses, workers, middle class, farmers, women and young people</p> <p>How Hitler became chancellor 1932-33 Hitler trying and failing to be president, turns to trying to be chancellor, failure of other chancellors, Hitler appointed chancellor (they think they can control him)</p>	<p>https://app.senecalearning.com/dashboard/join-class/j2blfbnopp</p>	
<p>Nazi control and dictatorship 1933-1939</p> <p>The creation of a dictatorship Reichstag fire. Enabling Act, Removing opposition, Night of the Long Knives, Death of Hindenburg</p> <p>The police state Role of SS, SD, Gestapo. Concentration camps, controlling the legal system (courts and judges) Controlling religion (Catholic and Protestant Church). Reich Church</p> <p>Controlling and influencing attitudes Goebbels and propaganda, The media – newspapers, radio, rallies, controlling sport – Berlin Olympics of 1936. Control of Art, culture, architecture, music, literature, film</p>	<p>https://app.senecalearning.com/dashboard/join-class/j2blfbnopp</p>	



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<p>Opposition, resistance and conformity Why people supported the Nazis. Resistance – Protestant and Catholic Churches, role of Martin Niemoller. Youth – Edelweiss Pirates, Swing Youth</p>		
<p>Life in Nazi Germany 1933-1939</p> <p>Nazi policies towards women Nazi views on women & family, policies towards women, women and unemployment, appearance of women</p> <p>Nazi policies towards the young Aims towards the young, Hitler Youth and their training, League of German Maidens, Nazi education, Nazi curriculum</p> <p>Employment and living standards Nazi and unemployment – statistics, National Labour Service (RAD), National Labour Service (DAF) –Strength through joy, Beauty of Labour. Living standards, Rearmament</p> <p>The Persecution of minorities Nazi racial beliefs, racial hygiene, Anti Semitism roots, treatment of Slavs, Gypsies, Homosexuals, disabilities. Persecution of the Jews up until 1939</p>	<p>https://app.senecalearning.com/dashboard/join-class/j2blfbnopp</p>	

Paper 2 – American West

<p>Key topic 1: The early settlement of the West, c1835–c1862</p> <p>1.The Plains Indians: their beliefs and way of life</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>https://app.senecalearning.com/dashboard/join-class/j2blfbnopp</p>	
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2 Migration and early settlement

• The factors encouraging migration, including the Oregon Trail from 1836, the belief in Manifest Destiny, and the California 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 settlement.

3 Conflict and tension

• Reasons for tension with Plains Indians, 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, c1862–c1876

1 The development of settlement in the West

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

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 way of life of the Plains Indians

The impact of railroads, the cattle industry and gold prospecting on the Plains Indians. • The impact of US government policy towards the Plains Indians, including the continued use of reservations. The second Fort Laramie Treaty (1868). • Conflict with the Plains Indians: 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, c1876–c1895



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1. Changes in farming, the cattle industry and settlement

• 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 Indian Frontier.

2 Conflict and tension

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: the Battle of the Little Big Horn (1876) and its impact; the Wounded Knee Massacre (1890).

3 The Plains Indians: the destruction of their way of life

The hunting and extermination of the buffalo. • The Plains Indians' life on the reservations. • The significance of changing government attitudes to the Plains Indians, including the Dawes Act (1887).