



Overview

Paper 3 is the modern depth study, focusing on Germany after the end of WWI, the establishment of the new Weimar Republic, the Republic's ultimate demise alongside the rise to prominence of Hitler and his Nazi Party and the establishment of the Nazi state. The paper is divided into two sections and the question focus is primarily on source and interpretation work, with the expectation that students will be able to demonstrate an in-depth knowledge of this relatively brief period. Paper 2 Section B focuses on the Cold War Period a substantial and coherent medium time span of at least 50 years and requires students to understand the unfolding narrative of substantial developments and issues associated with the Cold War.

The 2024-26 GCSE History Cohort studied Medicine in Britain, 1250-present day, and Early Elizabethan England, in Year 10.

Autumn

Weimar and Nazi Germany

- Hitler's rise to power
- Early development of the Nazi Party
- The Munich Putsch and the Lean years
- Growth in support for the Nazis
- Hitler becomes Chancellor
- How did Hitler consolidate his Power?
- Creating a dictatorship
- Propaganda and Censorship
- Opposition to the Nazi Party

What was lifelike in Nazi Germany?

- Life for women in Nazi Germany
- Life for young people in Nazi Germany
- Living standards and employment
- Persecution of minorities

Assessment:

Assessment 1: Weimar Germany and Elizabethan England

Mock Exams on Medicine in Britain, Early Elizabethan England and Weimar and Nazi Germany

Spring

Superpower Relations and the Cold War

The Origins of the Cold War 1941-58

- Early Tension between East and West – Ideological Differences, The Grand Alliance, Satellite States, etc.
- The Development of the Cold War – The Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, Cominform and Comecon.
- The Berlin Crisis and the formation of NATO
- The Warsaw Pact and The Arms Race

Cold War Crises 1958-71

- Tension over Berlin – Problems in East Germany and the Berlin Wall 1961
- The Cuban Missile Crisis – Increased tension over Cuba and event of the Cuban Missile Crisis
- The Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia 1968
- The End of the Cold War 1970-91
- Attempts to reduce tension between East and West – Détente, SALT 1, Helsinki Agreements, SALT 2, Gorbachev, summit conferences, the INF Treaty
- Flashpoints – Soviet Invasion 1979, Reagan and the Second World War
- The Collapse of Soviet Control of Eastern Europe – Gorbachev, Fall of the Berlin Wall, Collapse of the Soviet Union.

Assessment:

Assessment 3: Cold War and Nazi Germany

Mock exams in Medicine in Britain, Early Elizabethan England, Superpower Relations and the Cold War, and Weimar and Nazi Germany

Summer

- Revision Paper 1 – Thematic Study – Medicine in Britain c.1250-present
- Revision Paper 2 – Early Elizabethan England, 1558-1588 and Superpower Relations and the Cold War 1941-91
- Revision Paper 3 Modern Depth Study - Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39

Assessment:

External Exams

Paper 1 – Medicine in Britain, 1250-present day. 30% of the course.

Paper 2 – Early Elizabethan England 1558-1588 (20%) and Superpower Relations and the Cold War 1941-1991 (20%)

Paper 3 – Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939 (30%)

Useful resources for supporting your child at home:

- GCSE Revision Cards available from Amazon – Edexcel.
[Amazon.co.uk: Low Prices in Electronics, Books, Sports Equipment & more](https://www.amazon.co.uk?ref=ast_seller)
- Visit the Imperial War Museum WW1, Nazi Germany and Cold War Sections. [Imperial War Museums \(iwm.org.uk\)](https://www.iwm.org.uk)

Homework:

In History students will use a range of homework methods such as the online Seneca platform, revision guide questions and revision mind maps to build on their knowledge.

This is set weekly on Arbor.