



A Level History



Who will be teaching A Level History next year?

- **Mrs Burton**
- **Miss Hayre**



Y12 content: Tudor England

Autumn

- Consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty: England, 1485–1547: Henry VII, 1485–1509

Spring

- Consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty: England, 1485–1547: Henry VIII, 1509–1547

Summer

- NEA – Reformation Europe

Y12 content: Germany

Autumn

- The Weimar Republic, 1918–1933
- The Establishment and early years of Weimar, 1918–1924

Spring

- The Weimar Republic, 1918–1933
- The 'Golden Age' of the Weimar Republic, 1924–1928

Summer

- The Weimar Republic, 1918–1933
- The Collapse of Democracy, 1928–1933



Y13 content: Tudor England

Autumn

- England: turmoil and triumph, 1547–1603: Instability and consolidation: 'the Mid-Tudor Crisis', 1547–1563.

Spring

- England: turmoil and triumph, 1547–1603: The triumph of Elizabeth, 1563–1603
- Revision

Summer

- Revision & Exam

Y13 content: Germany

Autumn

- Nazi Germany, 1933–1945 - The Nazi Dictatorship, 1933–1939
- Nazi Germany, 1933–1945 - The Racial State, 1933–1941

Spring

- Nazi Germany, 1933–1945 - The impact of War, 1939–1945
- Revision

Summer

- Revision & Exam

Saint Benedict Catholic Voluntary Academy-Sixth Form



Sample of student work

Henry VII was successful in fulfilling his foreign policy objectives. (25)

Henry VII came to the throne with a need to defend his position and to establish a dynasty. As such, his objectives were mainly defensive and reactionary, but there were several key areas in which he was able to make progress. He worked to increase and to defend British trade, as well as to ensure dynastic succession and to gain his position by taking advantage of external events.

Henry had spent much of his time in exile moving between courts, especially in France and Brittany. France had even supported him in regaining the throne of England. Anne of Brittany remained a friend, but France, always eager to disrupt matters in England, began to lend support to the pretender Warbeck. Henry made a rather inexpensive investment in defending Brittany: Anne would pay for British troops to remain in the area. France wanted to obtain Brittany for its own gain. However, after Maximilian contracted a marriage to Anne, Henry turned circumstances to benefit him. He agreed to withdraw troops, but only if France removed any support for Warbeck. This guaranteed a level of security and limited Warbeck's options, as well as implying dynastic recognition. He also walked away with the French pension, 5000 pounds per year. For Henry, money was security as demonstrated before Stoke in 1487, and this extra income would help with further endeavours. Some would argue that Henry's decision to intervene ended in failure, but it is worth noting that he agreed to leave on his terms

Saint Benedict Catholic Voluntary Academy-Sixth Form



Sample of student work

'German society during the years 1919-28 experienced far-reaching social change'. Assess the validity of this view (25 marks.)

From 1919 when the Weimar Republic was established, right through the initial problems to the golden age, the German people experienced much change. Not all of it was positive and we must understand how drastic this change really was from the old order. It is also important to establish whether these changes extended through time, or whether they struggled to maintain growth over a longer period. For far-reaching change to have taken place, it must have affected different sectors of the German society positively. There is little doubt that the changes experienced throughout the Weimar period were large, but many of them fell away and were not sustained.

Right from 1919 when Weimar began, rights and opportunities for women were said to be a key priority. Women's rights were thus enshrined in the constitution. Women had equal rights to men when it came to voting, but also access to education. This was progressive and was ahead of other countries in Europe at the time. Equal pay in all positions was championed, and women also gained in the political arena too. As well as equal opportunities in the civil service, 41 Reichstag deputies were women in 1919, more than the British House of Commons. In politics it seems, Weimar made a lasting change, opening new doors for women not just in Germany, but which set the tone for more women to enter politics around Europe. However, the constitutional changes did not give all women the freedom they desired, and some women remained rooted in the more conservative past, with some attitudes remaining unchanged. The German Civil Code of 1896 remained in place, and this meant that the husband had the final say in all family matters, as well as whether his wife could look for employment. Clearly, the constitution did not address these issues, and this limited the overall impact of change in this area. Another area where Weimar perhaps did not implement the change it would have hoped for was in women's attitudes. When it transpired that the League of German Women (supporting more traditional roles for housewives) had over 900,000 members, questions were raised about whether there had really been a shift in perceptions at all. The idea of the 'new woman' was highly publicised around Germany: independent and free. However, many more conservative women felt that this was a dangerous path and preferred to remain as housewives. This pattern was repeated as more women became employed throughout the Weimar years, and yet it should be remembered that many men had died during the First World War, and Germany needed workers to replace them. Women were perhaps the only option. As such, it could be questioned whether Weimar employed more women out of a progressive cause, or out of necessity. However, it would be wrong to state that Weimar did nothing for women, and certainly in the political sphere it did much. However, the continued persistence of extreme conservative attitudes, both from some women and older laws that were not repealed, limit the success. The 'new woman' was perhaps partly a myth propagated by Weimar itself.



Exam board: AQA

Exam specifics:

Specification Code: 7042

Component 1: Breadth Study: The Tudors: England 1485-1603

Component 2: Depth Study: Democracy & Nazism 1918-1945

2 Exams of 2.5 hours (80%)

1 Non-Examined Assessment/coursework (20%)



Entry requirements:

To be successful at A Level you need to have achieved the following at GCSE:

Grade 6 or higher in GCSE History (if taken)

If you **HAVE NOT TAKEN GCSE HISTORY** you can still study A Level History, you need:

Grade 6 or higher in either English Language or Literature



Career pathway link:

History A-level is a valuable qualification because of the skills acquired by students. Students will develop an ability to interpret and use a wide variety of types of information.

They will be able to reach their own conclusion and be able to communicate any ideas they have in a variety of ways.

These aptitudes are useful for students who wish to study for a degree course and for entry into a range of professions, especially legal, managerial and public sector services.



**Thank you for visiting our subject.
If you have any questions, please contact**

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