

Advance Information for Summer 2022

AS Level

History

H105

We have produced this advance information to help support all teachers and students with revision for the Summer 2022 exams.

Information

- This notice covers all examined components.
- There are no restrictions on who can use this notice.
- This advance information document details the focus of the content of the exams in the Summer 2022 assessments.
- This notice is meant to help students to focus their revision time.
- The format/structure of the papers remains unchanged.
- You are **not** permitted to take this notice into the exam.
- This document has **10** pages.

Advice

- The aim should still be to cover all specification content in teaching and learning.
- Students and teachers should consider how to focus their revision of other parts of the specification, for example to review whether other topics may provide knowledge which helps your understanding in relation to the areas being tested in 2022.
- Students and teachers can discuss this advance information.

If you have any queries about this notice, please call our Customer Support Centre on **01223 553998** or email general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk.

Y136: England 1485–1558: the Early Tudors

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The government of Henry VII and threats to his rule	Henry's claim to the throne; Yorkist opposition, Lovel, Stafford and Suffolk, the Pretenders, Simnel and Warbeck; relations with the nobility, rewards and punishments; royal finances and their administration, opposition to taxation in Yorkshire and Cornwall; administration, the personnel, Councils, local government and parliament.
Henry VIII and Wolsey	Henry VIII's personality; his role in government to 1529; aims and policies in foreign affairs to 1529, Wolsey's role in foreign affairs; Wolsey's administration of government, finances, law and social reforms; the Church and its condition under Wolsey; the divorce and Wolsey's fall.
The stability of the monarchy	Issues of Edward VI's age and Mary Tudor's gender, marriage of Mary Tudor and Philip; the Devises for the succession in 1553 and the succession in 1558; faction and its impact during the rule of Somerset and Northumberland; factional conflict between Paget and Gardiner under Mary.

Y137: England 1547–1603: the Later Tudors

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The stability of the monarchy	Issues of Edward VI's age and Mary Tudor's gender, marriage of Mary Tudor and Philip; the Devise for the succession in 1553 and the succession in 1558; faction and its impact during the rule of Somerset and Northumberland; factional conflict between Paget and Gardiner under Mary.
The nature of the Elizabethan Monarchy, Government and Parliament	The role of the court, ministers and Privy Council, including the role and influence of William Cecil; Elizabeth's use and management of faction; the role of gender; the roles of the House of Commons and Lords; Parliament's relationship with the Queen; the attitudes of Elizabeth, the Privy Council and Parliament to the issues of marriage, succession and parliamentary privilege; the impact of marriage and succession on domestic and foreign affairs; the impact of Mary Queen of Scots and James VI.
Elizabethan later years 1588–1603	The defence of the royal prerogative, relations with Parliament; the domestic effects of war with Spain; economic and social problems, harvests and the impact of rising prices, local unrest, food riots, the Oxfordshire rising; the Irish rebellion, Essex's rebellion; Elizabeth's reputation in this period.

Y138: The Early Stuarts and the Origins of the Civil War 1603–1660

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
James I and religion	The religious situation in 1603; the Anglican Church and Puritanism; the Hampton Court Conference (1604), the development of Arminianism, the growth of Puritan opposition; James' attitude to Catholics; the Gunpowder Plot; the impact of Catholicism on policies.
Charles I 1625–1640	Charles' aims and problems in 1625; relations with Parliament and the impact of foreign policy; financial problems, Buckingham; the dissolution of parliament in 1629; Personal Rule and the reasons for embarking on Personal Rule, financial policies and the reactions to them, Laud's religious policies and the reaction to them; Wentworth and the policy of Thorough in England and Ireland, Scotland and the Bishops' Wars, the breakdown of Personal Rule.
The failure to achieve a settlement 1646–1649	Negotiations with Charles I; the role of Oliver Cromwell, the Scots and the army; the emergence and growth of radicalism, the Leveller debate and the reaction to them; the Second Civil War; religious issues; Pride's Purge; the trial and execution of Charles I.

Y143: Britain 1930–1997

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.
- Where indicated (*), the **Content** detailed below is a selection of the specification content i.e. only relevant content is listed for the specified **Key Topic**.

Key Topic	Content
Churchill as wartime Prime Minister*	Relations with his generals and his impact on strategic decisions in the Mediterranean, bombing of Germany and the war in Europe 1944–1945.
Churchill and international diplomacy 1939–1951*	Churchill's view on Britain's world and imperial role; relations with other wartime leaders (Roosevelt, Stalin and de Gaulle); contribution to international conferences.
Thatcher and the end of consensus 1979–1997	Election victories; Thatcher and her ministers; reasons for support and opposition; social and economic policies including monetarism, free-market, supply-side economics and privatisation; social policies and unrest; unemployment and the Trade Unions, the Miners' Strike; fall of Thatcher and replacement with Major; Conservative divisions under Major and electoral defeat 1997.
Britain's position in the world 1951–1997	Relations with and policies towards the USA and the USSR; Britain's influence at the UN; role in Europe; nuclear policy; response to crises: Korean War, Suez, the Falklands War, First Gulf War; decolonisation and changing attitudes to the Commonwealth.

Y243: The French Revolution and the rule of Napoleon 1774–1815

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The causes of the French Revolution from 1774 and the events of 1789	The structure of the Ancien Régime; qualities of Louis XVI as King of France; financial problems and attempts by Turgot, Necker and Calonne to deal with them; the ideas of the Enlightenment and the impact of the American Revolution and the War of Independence; social discontents; economic problems from 1787; the Assembly of Notables and the political developments 1787–May 1789; the Estates General, events in Paris in 1789; the ‘Great Fear’; the October Days.
The Revolution from October 1789 to the Directory 1795	The attempts to establish a constitutional monarchy; reforms in church and state; the significance of riots and direct political action 1789–1792; the Jacobins; the flight to Varennes; the overthrow of the monarchy; the Convention and the Terror; the destruction of the Girondins; the ascendancy and fall of Robespierre; the establishment of the Thermidorian Regime; the constitution of the Directory.
Napoleon Bonaparte to 1807	The career of Bonaparte to 1799: early life and character; his military leadership and reasons for success to 1799 including Toulon, the Italian Campaign, Egypt, the weaknesses of the Thermidorian regime and the coup of Brumaire in 1799; Napoleon’s reforms as Consul, including the constitutional, legal, financial, educational changes; the establishment and nature of the Empire in France; nature of and reasons for military successes and failures after 1799: Marengo and the War of the Third Coalition, including the battles of Ulm and Austerlitz, Trafalgar.

Y249: Russia 1894–1941

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The rule of Tsar Nicholas II	Character, attitude and abilities of Nicholas II; political, economic and social problems of Russia in 1894; opposition, liberals, populists and Marxists; national minorities; the influence of Pobedonostsev, Witte; the Russo-Japanese War; the causes, extent, nature and consequences of the 1905 Revolution; Witte and the October Manifesto; the Fundamental Law; the Dumas; repression and reform under Stolypin; the political social and economic situation in Russia in 1914.
The Civil War and Lenin	The Constituent Assembly, Lenin decrees; Civil War, White forces, foreign intervention, Red Army, 'war communism', reasons for Bolshevik victory/White defeat; murder of the Tsar; Red Terror, Kronstadt Rising; NEP; constitution and government; strengths and weaknesses of Lenin as leader.
The rule of Stalin	Character and abilities of Stalin; rivalries and divisions in the Bolshevik party, Trotsky, Bukharin, Kamenev, Zinoviev; Stalin's tactics and victory, 'socialism in one country' v 'permanent revolution'; consolidation of power, propaganda and 'Cult of Personality', growth of police state (OGPU, NKVD, purges and gulags); economic policies in the 1930s, agriculture, kulaks, voluntary and forced collectivisation, mechanisation; industrialisation, Gosplan, first two Five Year Plans; economic, social and political effects of Collectivisation and Five Year Plans.

Y251: Democracy and Dictatorships in Germany 1919–1963

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
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Key Topic	Content
The establishment and development of the Weimar Republic: 1919–Jan 1933	Consequences of the First World War; impact of the Treaty of Versailles; the Weimar Constitution; coalition governments; challenges to Weimar; Communist revolts, Kapp Putsch, Munich Putsch, invasion of the Ruhr, hyperinflation; Stresemann and the 'Golden Years'; Dawes and Young Plans, economic recovery, foreign loans, political stability, improvements to working and living conditions; the impact of the Great Depression, elections and governments 1928–1933; rise and appeal of Nazism, role of propaganda and Hitler; Papen, Schleicher and 'backstairs intrigue'; Hitler's appointment as Chancellor.
The impact of war and defeat on Germany: 1939–1949	The war economy and Total War; impact of bombing; war and racial policies, the Final Solution; morale and rationing; opposition and resistance; consequences of the Second World War; Cold War, Potsdam, division of Germany, Bizonia and developments in the Soviet Zone, currency and the Berlin Blockade.
Divided Germany: The Federal Republic and the DDR 1949–1963	The creation of West Germany and the DDR; the Basic Law and constitution of West Germany; the 1949 election; the economic miracle; political and social stability; foreign policy, rapprochement with France, EEC, rearmament, NATO, policy towards USA and USSR, DDR; elections of 1953, 1957 and 1961; Berlin Wall; Adenauer's decline and the Der Spiegel Crisis of 1962; West Germany in 1963; the GDR in 1949; uprising 1953; economic change, land reform, collectivisation, nationalisation and heavy industry; social change, churches, Trade Unions, education and youth.

Y252: The Cold War in Asia 1945–1993

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The Korean War 1950–1953 and its impact to 1977	Causes and outbreak of the Korean War, the aims of Kim Il Sung and Syngman Rhee; US and UN involvement in the war: Russian support for Kim, the Inchon landing, the UN crossing of the 38 th parallel and advance to the Yalu river, Chinese intervention in Korea and its impact; reasons for Truman's dismissal of MacArthur; causes of stalemate 1951–1953; US public opinion; the changing nature of the war; difficulties in reaching a settlement; the outcome for the participants, the situation in Asia in 1953; the creation of SEATO in 1954 and its failure to 1977; non alignment: the Bandung Conference 1955 and its development from 1961.
Indochina 1945–1967	French colonial government in Indochina; Ho Chi Minh and the rise of the Viet Minh; the battle of Dien Bien Phu (1954); the Geneva Conference 1954 and the division of Vietnam; Eisenhower's policies towards Indochina; Diem's government of South Vietnam (1955–1963), its relations with Hanoi; formation of the NLF (1961), its impact; Kennedy's policies towards Indochina (1961–1963); Diem's assassination (1963); Johnson's policy: the Gulf of Tonkin resolution (1964), start of US escalation of forces in Vietnam (1965); start of Operation Rolling Thunder (1965).

Y253: The Cold War in Europe 1941–1995

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The development of the Cold War 1946–1955	‘Iron Curtain’ speech; Soviet control of Eastern Europe: including Baltic States, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Greece, Yugoslavia; the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Aid; Cominform and Comecon; conflicts over Germany including the Berlin blockade and airlift; creation of West and East Germany; NATO; the Warsaw Pact; atomic weapons.
The end of the Cold War 1984–1995	Economic and social problems in the USSR and Eastern Europe; western influence; the pressure of the arms race; Gorbachev, glasnost and perestroika, Afghanistan, events of 1989 in Eastern Europe; the coup of 1991 and Russia under Yeltsin; reunification of Germany; civil war and the break-up of Yugoslavia to 1995.

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