

## Unit 1 Industrialisation and the People: Britain c1783-1885.

- Produce a mind-map about life in the nineteenth century between 1780 and 1835. Include information about voting, population, transport, education, health and the industrialisation of the UK. This should be completed by careful research
- Research one of the following individuals who either supported or opposed reforming the electoral system in early nineteenth century: Thomas Atwood, Thomas Paine, Francis Place, Hannah Moore, Edmund Burke or John Wade.
- Create a detailed timeline showing the different political parties and Prime Ministers in the years 1780 - 1840.

Your timeline should be 30cm in total (scale: 1 cm = 2 years).

You should also include a summary of what happened in each ministry.

Use the following link:

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/pm\\_and\\_pol\\_tl\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/pm_and_pol_tl_01.shtml)



## Unit 2: The Cold War, c1945-1991

Watch the 2 documentaries below to gain an overview of the early parts of the course.

Detailed notes should be taken on:

- The changing relationship between the UK, USA and the USSR (Soviet Union / Russia) after the end of World War II
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22KIQ1QNhE&list=PL3H6z037pboGWTxs3xGP7HRGrQ5dOQdGc>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yzcZBFImLoA&list=PL3H6z037pboGWTxs3xGP7HRGrQ5dOQdGc&index=2>
- **Be aware that there are shocking scenes covering the Holocaust about 37 minutes into the first clip**
- If, for any reason, these clips don't work then e mail Mr Crunkhorn (Head of Faculty) at: [richardc22@tuptonhall.derbyshire.sch.uk](mailto:richardc22@tuptonhall.derbyshire.sch.uk)

### Research the following.

1. The Yalta and Potsdam Conferences - who was there, the purpose of them and relationships between the 3 main powers of the UK, USA and the USSR.
2. The Marshall Plan - what it was, its aims and when it was introduced. Also the response of the USSR to it.
3. The Truman Doctrine - what it was and what it aimed to achieve.
4. The Berlin Blockade - what it was, when it happened, what the outcome was and why this was a very dangerous event for world peace.

**This research must be in your own words and not copied from the Internet. It should be neat, detailed and fully explained. NO note form please. Aim for a side for each topic. You will be expected to bring all of this in for your first lesson.**

## Year 11-12 History Transition Work

During Year 12 you will study 2 key topics: Industrialisation and the People: Britain c1783-1885, The Cold War, c1945-1991. The transition from GCSE to AS Level is a big step and, in order to help you prepare for the Year 12 course, all students need to complete the work on the reverse of this sheet and bring **it to their first lesson of Year 12.** We have included an outline of each course below to allow you the opportunity to research other areas should you wish to do so.

### Unit 1 Industrialisation and the People: Britain c1783-1885

#### The Year 12 course involves the study of:

##### Part one: the impact of industrialisation: Britain, c1783-1832

###### 1. Pressure for change, c1783-1812

- The British political system in 1783
- Government: Pitt the Younger as Prime Minister and his successors.
- Economic developments: industrialisation; the growth of cotton and other industries; changes in power; the condition of agriculture.
- Social developments: the middle class; the industrial workforce; landowners; agricultural labourers and the poor; working conditions; standards of living.
- Pressures on government: the political, economic and social impact of war; the condition of Britain by 1812.

###### 2. Government and a changing society, 1812-1832

- Political developments: Lord Liverpool; the Corn Laws and other legislation.
- Economic developments: continuing industrialisation and developments in key industries; agricultural change; economic policies and free trade.
- Social developments: the effects of industrialisation; standards of living and working class discontent.
- Pressures for change: Luddism and radical agitation; the anti-slavery movement; Methodism; early socialism and the ideas of Robert Owen.
- Greater democracy: the election of the Whigs; pressure for parliamentary reform; the Great Reform Act and its impact; the state of Britain politically, economically and socially by 1832.

### Unit 2: The Cold War, c1945-1991 Part one: to the brink of Nuclear War: international relations, c1945-1963

#### 1. The Origins of the Cold War, c1945-1949

- US, British and USSR relations in 1945 and beyond:
- The USA's involvement in Europe: the launch of the Marshall Plan; the Truman doctrine, US attitudes to Germany and Berlin
- Conflict over Germany: the Berlin blockade; the creation of East and West Germany; formation of NATO

#### 2. The Widening of the Cold War, 1949-1955

- US containment in action in Asia: the reconstruction of Japan, US-Japanese relations and policy towards China and Taiwan;
- The Korean War: causes, events and results
- Increasing Cold War tensions: McCarthyism in the USA and its influence in Britain and Europe;
- The creation of military alliances and their impact on world tensions. Conference

#### 3. The Global War, 1955-1963

- Khrushchev and East-West relations.
- Cold War rivalries: the arms race and space race.
- The Berlin Crisis and the U2 affair;
- Confrontation between the superpowers: US attitudes to Cuba and the causes, events and results of the crisis itself.