



Holy Family
Catholic School
and Sixth Form



History

Course Induction booklet 2026



Personal Details

Please complete and hand to your History Teacher (Mr Shah or Ms Parker)

Name		
Form and Form Tutor		
Email Address		
Why did you choose History?		

A Level History Learning Agreement

Requirements

All students will be expected to get to all lessons on time. In addition to this, you will be expected to complete other work/reading in your own time. You will be required to hand in essays, source answers or reading notes on the specific date given. You are expected to fully engage with all the lessons and be willing to participate in discussions.

Class work

Lesson time will focus on reading that is done before the lesson. You will be instructed what to read for the next lesson so that you are informed prior the lesson and to aid discussion. As detailed in the week by week plan, you will cover the whole syllabus in a chronological order. You will also practice your assessment skills in class using knowledge and sources.

Homework

You will be given reading, essays, source work and research to complete in individual learning time, as well as revision tasks. These will be expected to be completed on time and assessed formally to enable effective revision and learning to take place.

Monitoring

You will be regularly assessed in the form of learning conversations, assessment questions, debates, research, presentations, groups work. Students will be assessed in accordance with Edexcel's marking criteria and assessment objectives which are detailed below.

Your target

We want you to achieve the highest possible grade and we will target you a grade that you can achieve, providing you follow the course requirements. This target grade will be based on your GCSE grade and our experience. We will discuss this grade with you and alter it over time if necessary.

Questions

If you have any questions or problems please contact;

Mr Shah – e.shah@holyfamily.waltham.sch.uk

Ms Parker – d.parker@holyfamily.waltham.sch.uk

Or the Sixth Form Team

Absences

If you will not be absent from a lesson, you must contact:

0208 509 4268 by **8.40am** on the day of absence.

Specification Overview

The twentieth century saw the expectations and aspirations of ordinary people increase tremendously. In particular, the experience of two world wars led people to question the political, social and economic environment around them. Alongside this, technological advancements and the development of mass communication provided the means to experience a better quality of life and to the rapid spread of political, social and cultural ideas.

- In some countries this would lead to communist-inspired revolution from below — as in Russia and China — although not necessarily ending in the equality and security originally envisaged.
- In others, existing political and social structures attempted to adapt to these desires. In the USA, and indeed in Britain, the quest for political, social and economic advancement saw reforms to existing structures.
- In those countries which had become subject to the rule of nineteenth-century European empires, people sought to overthrow political domination and discrimination, bringing an end to imperial rule in India and apartheid in South Africa.
- Route F focuses on the experiences of people fighting for rights and freedoms in the USA and South Africa.

These courses are linked by the common theme of a search for rights, freedoms and greater equality during the twentieth century. In the USA, the quest for political, social and economic advancement mainly looked to reform existing structures. In South Africa, this quest led to more radical outcomes, bringing an end to the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Studying two different countries allows students to develop a greater understanding of both similarities and differences in the search for greater rights, freedoms and equality in the twentieth-century world (although students will not be required to answer comparative questions that link the breadth and the chosen depth option).

In this route, students study:

In search of the American Dream: the USA, c1917–96 (Paper 1)

And South Africa, 1948–94: from apartheid state to ‘rainbow nation’ (Paper 2)

Attached are some resources to get you planning:

- Course overview including key assessment dates
- Timeline of the whole period

Paper 1 Assessment Timetable (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

Assessment	Skill	Year 12
1	Causation	The Changing Political Environment, 1917-80
2	Consequence	The Changing Political Environment, 1917-80
3	Change and continuity	The Quest for Civil Rights, 1917-80
4 January mocks	Causation Consequence Change and continuity	The Changing Political Environment, 1917-80 The Quest for Civil Rights, 1917-80
5	Causation Consequence Change and continuity	Rewriting previous assessments
6	Similarity and difference	The Changing Quality of Life, 1917-80
7	Interpretations	The Impact of the Reagan Presidency, 1981-96
8	Interpretations	The Impact of the Reagan Presidency, 1981-96
9 July mocks	Causation Consequence Change and continuity Similarity and difference Interpretations	All topics

Paper 2 Assessment Timeline (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

Date	Skill	Unit
Week 3-7	Depth Essay	The Response to Apartheid 1948-59
Week 9	Source Essay	The Response to Apartheid 1948-59
Week 11	Depth Essay	The Response to Apartheid 1948-59
Week 13	Source Essay	Radicalisation of resistance and the consolidation of National Party power 1960-68
Week 15-21	Depth Essay	Radicalisation of resistance and the consolidation of National Party power 1960-68
Week 23	Source Essay	Redefining resistance and challenges to National Party power 1968-83
Week 27	Depth Essay	Redefining resistance and challenges to National Party power 1968-83
Week 29-31	Depth Essay	The end of apartheid and the creation of the 'rainbow nation', 1984-94
Week 33	Source Essay	The end of apartheid and the creation of the 'rainbow nation', 1984-94
Week 34-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark Scheme Tasks • Walking Talking Timeline • Walking Talking Mock • Legislation Overview • Modelling exemplars • Watching Cry Freedom • Re-Drafting • Mock • Peer- and Self-Assessment 	Revision

Timeline of important events

USA		South Africa
	1899-1902	<i>Second Boer War</i>
	1910	<i>Union of South Africa</i>
	1914	
	Start of First World War	
	1915	
USA declared war on Germany	1917	
	1918	
	End of First World War	
Eighteenth Amendment: prohibition First tabloid newspaper the <i>Daily News</i> published	1919	
Palmer Raids: first Red Scare The 'Soviet Ark' takes 'Reds' to Russia	1920	
Nineteenth Amendment: enfranchised women		
Warren G Harding became president Emergency Quota Act Emergency Tariff Act	1921	
Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act	1922	
Warren G Harding died, Calvin Coolidge became president	1923	
Johnson-Reed Immigration Act Dawes Plan	1924	
Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti	1927	
Herbert Hoover became president Wall Street Crash	1929	
Hawley-Smoot Tariff	1930	
National Credit Corporation established	1931	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation established	1932	
Franklin D Roosevelt became president First New Deal initiated	1933	
Second New Deal initiated Revenue Act National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) Social Security Act	1935	

USA		South Africa
Roosevelt proposed the Judiciary Reform Bill Economic downturn: 'Roosevelt Recession' Wagner-Steagall National Housing Act	1937	
Second Agricultural Adjustment Act	1938	
Commercial television introduced at the World Fair in New York	1939 Start of Second World War	
Lend Lease programme began Executive Order 8802: Employment Practice in Defence Industries Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor Naval Base; America entered the Second World War	1941	
Allied invasion of Europe: D-Day	1944	
Roosevelt's death, Harry S Truman became president	1945 End of Second World War	
Break-up of the Grand Alliance: beginning of the Cold War Iron Curtain speech	1946	
'Truman Doctrine' announced	1947	
Berlin Crisis Berlin Airlift Executive Order 9811 ended segregation in the army	1948	May: The National Party victory with commitment to apartheid
Truman initiated the 'Fair Deal' <i>Soviet Union tested first atomic bomb</i> <i>Mao Zedong founded the People's Republic of China</i>	1949	December: The African National Congress (ANC) agreed to introduce a 'Programme of Action'
The China Lobby accuse Truman of 'losing China' Beginning of the Korean War Joseph McCarthy allegations began second Red Scare	1950	July: Grand Apartheid laws passed including Group Areas Act, Population Registration Act, Suppression of Communism Act
	1951	March: separate voting roll for coloured voters established
Malcolm X joined the Nation of Islam	1952	June: Defiance Campaign launched by the ANC
Dwight D Eisenhower became president	1953	October: Bantu Education Act

USA		South Africa
Brown v. Board of Education 'McCarthyism' came to an end	1954	The South African Coloured People Organisation (SACPO) organised bus boycotts in Cape Town December: J Strijdom became prime minister
Brown II Lynching of Emmett Till Beginning of the Montgomery Bus Boycott	1955	Black women are forced to carry a 'pass book' at all times. Black Sash formed June: The ANC adopts the Freedom Charter
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) created	1956	Anti-Pass Law demonstrations December: Arrest leading anti-apartheid activists accused of treason
Little Rock Campaign	1957	Immorality Act
	1958	September: H Verwoerd became prime minister
	1959	April: The Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) formed
Greensboro' sit-ins SNCC founded Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) formed at the University of Michigan	1960	March: The Sharpeville Massacre April: The ANC and PAC banned under the Unlawful Organisations Act. A state of emergency is declared by the government
Freedom Rides John F Kennedy became president	1961	March: 'Treason Trial' verdict: not guilty. South Africa leaves Commonwealth December: Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) formed
Cuban Missile Crisis	1962	August: Nelson Mandela arrested and sentenced to five years imprisonment. Whilst in prison he was re-tried in the 'Rivonia Trial'
SCLC's Birmingham campaign March on Washington Kennedy assassinated, Lyndon B Johnson became president Betty Friedan published <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>	1963	May: The 90 day detention law The Transkei granted 'self-government'
Civil Rights Act Johnson launched the Great Society programme. Free Speech Movement at the University of California President Johnson sent American troops to Vietnam	1964	June: Mandela and other leading members of the ANC found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island
Malcolm X assassinated Voting Rights Act SDS organised the first mass rally against the Vietnam War	1965	June: Potential suspects could now be detained for 180 days before going to trial

USA		South Africa
Black Panthers founded National Organization for Women	1966	September: Prime Minister Verwoerd fatally stabbed in parliament and replaced by BJ Vorster
Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike King assassinated	1968	December: SASO (South African Students' Organisation) founded with Steve Biko as one of its leading members
Stonewall Riots Richard Nixon became president The Woodstock Festival Apollo 11: Neil Armstrong first man to walk on the moon	1969	
Kate Millett published <i>Sexual Politics</i>	1970	March: All Africans became citizens of their ethnic 'homeland'
Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education	1971	March: The Bantu Homelands Constitution Act November: The United Nations called for a boycott of arms sales and sporting relations
Educational Amendments Act Nixon met Mao Zedong Equal Rights Amendment passed both houses of Congress, but failed to gain ratification by the states Gloria Steinem founded <i>Ms</i> magazine Nixon re-elected president	1972	July: The Black People's Convention set up
Roe v. Wade OPEC crisis Inflation reached 9 per cent: concern over stagflation	1973	March: Steve Biko banned by the government November: The Democratic Party set up
Watergate scandal Gerald Ford became president Indian Self Determination Act passed	1974	April: The National Party is re-elected May: The British Lions rugby team tour
End of the Vietnam War	1975	March: The government proposed consolidation of the 'bantustans' 'homelands' The Inkatha Freedom Party formed.
	1976	June: The Soweto Riots July: School teaching in Afrikaans no longer compulsory October: Transkei became the first independent homeland
	1977	February: Kwazulu became a self-governing homeland September: Steve Biko died in police custody after being arrested

USA		South Africa
Carter announced normalization of relations with People's Republic of China	1978	September: PW Botha became the new prime minister of South Africa
Three Mile Island nuclear incident	1979	
Carter imposed sanctions on the USSR following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan US boycott of 1980 summer Olympic Games in Moscow Carter announced anti-inflation program	1980	
Ronald Reagan became president First case of AIDS identified in America	1981	May–June: A series of bombings by Umkhonto we Sizwe destroyed railway lines, police stations and shopping centres December: Ciskei became another 'independent' homeland
Unemployment reached 9 million	1982	
Reagan's 'evil empire' speech US troops invaded Grenada	1983	
Reagan launched SDI Jessie Jackson sought nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate Reagan argued for support for Contra 'freedom fighters' in Nicaragua Congress outlawed funding for the Nicaragua Contras	1984	October: Archbishop Desmond Tutu awarded the Nobel Peace Prize
	1985	July: State of emergency declared in response to growing violence; 575 people had been killed in the first 6 months of the year November: The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) formed
Reagan-Gorbachev Reykjavik summit Challenger space shuttle disaster	1986	July: Pass books no longer required for black South Africans
Iran-Contra scandal	1987	May: The National Party re-elected with the Conservative Party as the official opposition November: Govan Mbeki released from Robben Island
Jessie Jackson's second attempt to win nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate	1988	December: Nelson Mandela moved from Robben Island to Victor Verster prison in the Western Cape

USA		South Africa
George H W Bush became president Fall of the Berlin Wall	1989	July: Nelson Mandela and President PW Botha met for the first time to discuss peace talks between the ANC and National Party August: PW Botha replaced as president by FW de Klerk
Bush broke election pledge by introducing new taxes	1990	February: President FW de Klerk announced the lifting of the ban on the ANC, PAC and other anti-apartheid organisations. Nelson Mandela released from prison March: Mandela announced as deputy president of the ANC April: Senior ANC exiles including Thabo Mbeki and Joe Slovo returned to South Africa after 25 years May: The National Party and the ANC held their first talks to plan for the end of apartheid June: The state of emergency that had been in place for four years was lifted. The Population Registration Act was repealed August: The ANC announces the immediate suspension of armed resistance
US led forces in the Gulf War to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait	1991	
	1992	August: The Springboks (South African rugby team) played their first match since the lifting of the sport boycott
	1993	December: Nelson Mandela and FW de Klerk awarded the Nobel Peace Prize
Bill Clinton became president	1994	March: An attempted uprising by the white separatist group AWB was crushed in Bophutatswana April: South Africa held its first democratic elections in which all citizens can vote. The African National Congress won May: Nelson Mandela became the first African President of South Africa. The United Nations lifted its arms embargo

Assessment Info

Exam Board: Edexcel History A-level

Paper 1: breadth study with interpretations.

In search of the American dream: the USA, c1917-1996

Worth 30%

2 hours 15 minutes

How is the paper set out?

- Sections A and B comprise a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in breadth (AO1).
 - Section C comprises one compulsory question that assesses the ability to analyse and evaluate historical interpretations (AO3).
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Paper 2: Depth study

South Africa, 1948-1994: from apartheid state to 'rainbow nation'

Worth 20%

1 hour and 30 minutes

Part A

You will answer question 2a and 2b

- **Section A** comprises one compulsory question, based on two sources. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2).
 - **Section B** comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1).
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Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects of depth
Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

Worth 30%

2 hour and 15 minutes

Part A

You will answer question 2a and 2b

- **Section A** comprises one compulsory question, assessing source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2).
 - **Section B** comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1).
 - **Section C** comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in breadth (AO1).
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Paper 4: Coursework
Holocaust

Worth 20%

2 hour and 15 minutes

- Students complete a single assignment on a question set by the History department.
- The assignment will assess the ability to carry out a historical enquiry, analysing and evaluating historical interpretations, and organising and communicating the findings (AO1/AO3).

Sample exam papers

Paper 1: USA

EITHER

- 1 How far had the standard of living achieved in America before the Wall Street Crash of 1929 been recovered by 1941?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2 How far do you agree that the news media was the most significant influence on the decline in confidence in the American presidency in the years 1968–80?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3 How significant was the post-Second World War population boom in the creation of a consumer society in the USA during the 1950s and 1960s?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How far do you agree that the aims and methods of black American civil rights activists in the years 1955–68 were radically different from those of activists in the years 1917–55?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Reagan presidency was a time of 'deterioration and decline' (*Extract 1, lines 7–8*) in the advancement of black Americans in the USA?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

Paper 2: South Africa

Option 2F.2: South Africa, 1948–94: from apartheid state to ‘rainbow nation’

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 How far could the historian use Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the aims of apartheid in the 1950s?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 2F.2: South Africa, 1948–94: from apartheid state to ‘rainbow nation’

EITHER

- 5 ‘The ANC was of only limited significance in undermining apartheid in South Africa in the years 1968–83.’

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

- 6 How accurate is it to say that the principal reason for Botha’s decision to negotiate in the years 1985–89 was the impact of international isolation on South Africa?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

Useful Websites, Books & Extended Reading

Paper 1: USA

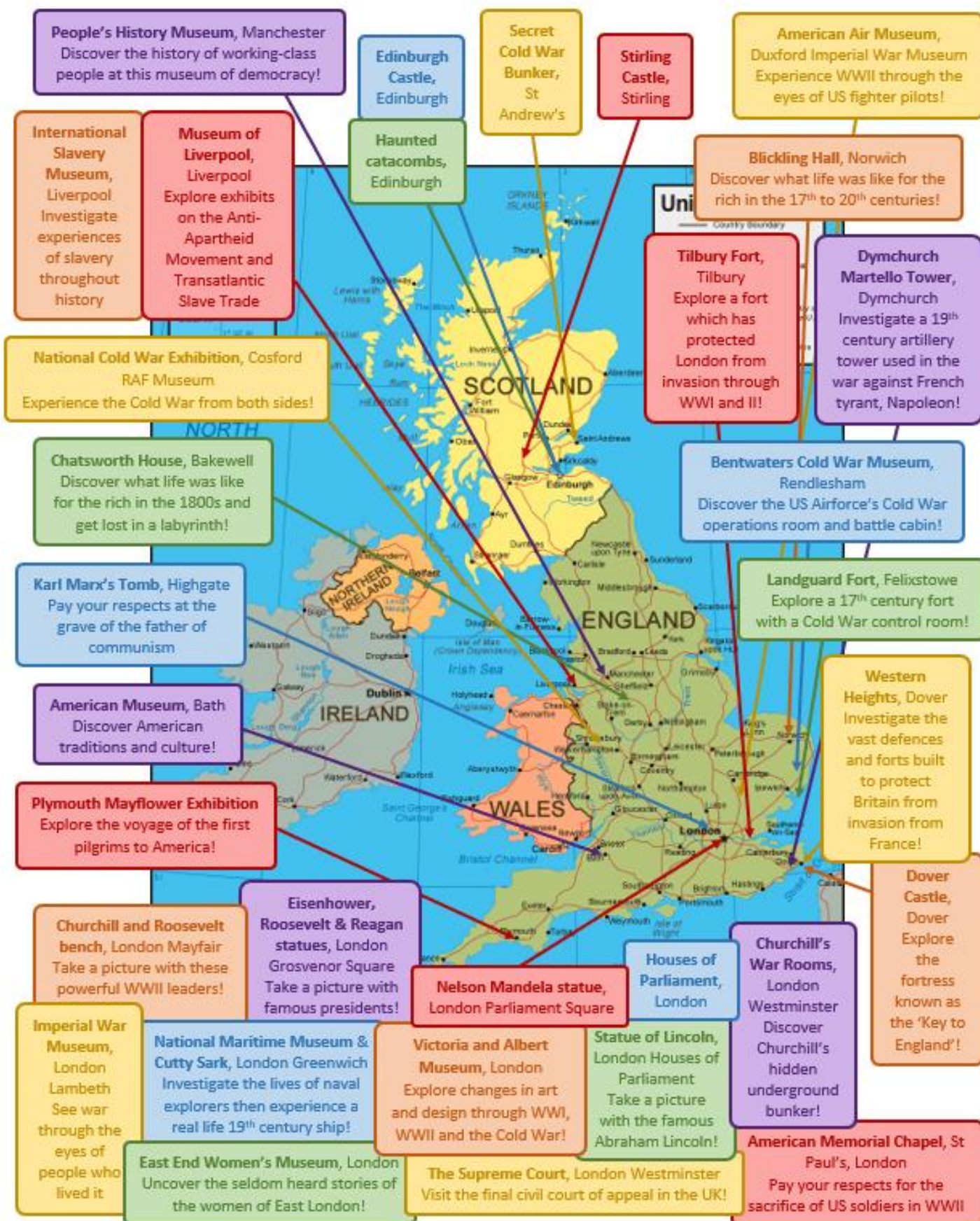
Robin Bunce and Laura Gallagher, <i>Edexcel AS History, Unit 1: Pursuing Life and Liberty: Equality in the USA, 1945–1968</i> (Pearson, 2009)
Peter Clements, <i>Prosperity Depression and the New Deal Third Edition</i> , Access to History (Hodder Education, 2005)
David Mauk and John Oakland, <i>American Civilization</i> (Routledge, sixth edition, 2014)
Derrick Murphy, Kathryn Cooper and Mark Waldron, <i>The United States 1776–1992</i> (Collins, 2001)
Vivienne Sanders, <i>Civil Rights in the USA, 1945–1968</i> , Access to History (Hodder Education, 2008)
Doug and Susan Willoughby, <i>The USA 1917–45</i> , Heinemann Advanced History (Heinemann, 2000)
Hugh Brogan, <i>The Penguin History of the United States of America</i> (Penguin, 2001)
Eric Rauchway, <i>The Great Depression and the New Deal: A Very Short Introduction</i> (Oxford University Press, 2008)
Robert J McMahon, <i>The Cold War: A Very Short Introduction</i> (Oxford University Press, 2003)
History Channel www.history.co.uk
The Black Power Mixtape 1967–1975 (2011)
BBC (1995) People’s Century Several of the episodes concern America, including: Episode 5, On the Line, which looks at mass production and the Great Depression. Episode 6, Great Escape, which looks at Hollywood in the 1920s. Episode 7, Breadline deals with the Great Depression. Episodes 11, 12, 15 and 22 look at different aspects of the Cold War. Episode 16 looks at the mass media in the post war world. Episode 17 looks at the civil rights struggle. Episode 21 looks at the radicalisation of the struggle for black rights and the counterculture. Episode 22 considers women’s rights. Episode 26 looks at Reaganism.
PBS (1994) American Experience
PBS (2006) The March of the Bonus Army

<p>PBS (2005) DR: A Presidency Revealed</p>
<p>PBS (1993) The Great Depression</p>
<p>PBS (1990) Eyes on the Prize Season 1 and Season 2</p>
<p>The Woman on Pier 13 (1950) Also known as I Married a Communist</p>
<p>It (1927) Stars Clara Bow</p>
<p>The Wild Party (1929) Stars Clara Bow</p>
<p>The Crowd (1928)</p>
<p>The Roaring Twenties (1939)</p>
<p>Birth of a Nation (1915)</p>
<p>Shaft (1971)</p>
<p>National Archives A collection of source documents that relate to protests, racial tension and the state and federal government response to calls for equal rights for black Americans in the 1950s and 1960s: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/topics/civil-rights.htm Section on Martin Luther King with documents: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/heroesvillains/</p>
<p>Films: The Great Gatsby (2013) Chicago (2002) Public Enemies (2009) Little Women (1994) Lincoln (2012) Netflix: Miss Fisher's Murder Mysteries (2012)</p>

Paper 2: South Africa












Nancy L Clark, <i>South Africa: The Rise and Fall of Apartheid</i> (Seminar Studies In History, Routledge, 2011)
Nelson Mandela, <i>The Long Walk to Freedom</i> (Abacus, 2013)
Tony Pinchuk, <i>Mandela for beginners</i> (Icon, 1994)
Christopher Culpin, <i>South Africa 1948–1995: a depth study</i> (Hodder Education, 2000) Martin Roberts, <i>South Africa 1948–1994: the Rise and Fall of Apartheid</i> (Longman, 2001) Rosemary Mulholland, <i>South Africa 1948–1994</i> (Cambridge University Press, 1997)
Nadine Gordimer, <i>Telling Times: Writing and Living, 1950–2008</i> (Bloomsbury, 2011) Rian Malan, <i>My Traitor's Heart</i> (Vintage, 1991) Donald Woods, <i>Biko</i> (Henry Holt, 1996)
Truth and reconciliation commission: www.justice.gov.za/trc
South Africa History online: www.sahistory.org.za
ANC website: www.anc.org.za
Digital Innovation South Africa: http://disa.ukzn.ac.za
Aluka Digital library of resources from and about Africa: www.aluka.org
<i>Cry Freedom</i> (1987) <i>Invictus</i> (2010) <i>Mandela</i> (2014)

Interesting places you can visit



TO DO!

6th Form Preparation work for History

<p>Choose 2 from each section...</p> <p>Blue: Paper 1 USA</p> <p>Yellow: Paper 2 South Africa</p>	 <p>Read the article on on 1920s USA. Reduce information into a mindmap with a maximum of 100 words.</p> <p>Britannica.com article <i>Time: 1hrs</i></p>	 <p>Listen to this podcast on Ronald Reagan to see how he compares to Donald Trump</p> <p>BBC Sounds Podcast <i>Time: 15mins</i></p>
 <p>Complete the source tasks within this document.</p> <p>Source Document <i>Time: 30mins</i></p>	 <p>Listen to this podcast on apartheid on the History of Hate series</p> <p>BBC Sounds Podcast <i>Time: 20mins</i></p>	 <p>Complete a visual artefact based on this article.</p> <p>Tulsa Massacre <i>Time: 1hrs</i></p>
 <p>Watch Season One of Miss Fisher's Murder Mysteries on Netflix. If you can't, try and watch any of these: The Great Gatsby (2013), Chicago (2002), Public Enemies (2009), Little Women (1994), Lincoln (2012)</p> <p><i>Time: 2hr</i></p>	 <p>Read the entire document. Complete 3 tasks of your choice.</p> <p>SA Document <i>Time: 2hrs</i></p>	 <p>Complete a visual artefact showing the parts of black consciousness that you agree with</p> <p>Black Consciousness <i>Time: 1hrs</i></p>
 <p>Read and complete this introduction to USA document</p> <p>Induction Document <i>Time: 1hr</i></p>	 <p>Watch (and enjoy) one or more of the following films: Cry Freedom (1987) – set in the late 1970s; Invictus (2010) – set in the early/mid 1990s; Mandela (2014) – bibliographical film; District 9 (2009) – a play on apartheid with aliens and on Netflix</p> <p><i>Time: 2hrs</i></p>	 <p>Read and complete this introduction to South Africa document</p> <p>Induction Document <i>Time: 1hr</i></p>