YEAR 11 – Edexcel GCSE History (9-1)
Paper 1: Warfare and British society, c1250-present *and* London and the Second World War, 1939-45

1. C1250-1500: Medieval warfare and English society

1.1 The nature of warfare	☺	😐	☹
• **Composition of the army**: role of infantry, archer and the mounted knight. The link between social structure and army command			
• **Weapons and tactics:** Impact on warfare (strategy, tactics and combat) of new weapons and formations – including the longbow and schiltrons • The importance of gunpowder and the development of cannon. • The decline of the mounted knight			

1.2 The experience of war	☺	😐	☹
• The recruitment and training of combatants in the medieval feudal army.			
• The impact of war on civilians, including the impact of feudal duties and army plunder on civilian lives.			

1.3 Case Studies	☺	😐	☹
• The Battle of Falkirk, 1298: reasons for its outcome; the roles of William Wallace and Edward I.			
• The Battle of Agincourt,1415: reasons for its outcome; the role of Henry V.			

2. c.1500-c.1700: Warfare and English society in the early modern period

Key Questions:

- *How much changed in the weapons and tactics used during this period? What impact did this have on the composition of the army and the nature of warfare?*
- *How much changed in the recruitment and training of soldiers? How much changed in the experiences of war for civilians?*
- *What factors affected the extent of continuity and change c1500–c1700?*
- *How much did the role of leader change from c1250–c1700?*
- *How much changed in the nature of and experience of warfare in the period c1250–1700?*

2.1 The Nature of warfare	☺	😐	☹
Composition of the army: • Continuity and change in the composition of the army in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including the role of the musketeer, pikemen and the cavalry. • The development of a standing army.			
Weapons and tactics: • The impact on warfare of developments in weaponry, including new muskets and pistols.			

2.2. The experience of war	☺	😐	☹
• The recruitment and training of combatants, including the New Model Army.			

2.2. Case Studies	☺	😐	☹
• The Battle of Naseby, 1645: reasons for its outcome; the role of Oliver Cromwell.			

3. c1700-c1900: Warfare and British society in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (industrial age)

Key Questions:

- *How much changed in the weapons and tactics used during this period? What impact did this have on the composition of the army and the nature of warfare?*
- *How much changed in the recruitment and training of soldiers? How much changed in the experiences of war for civilians?*
- *How much had the role of leader changed during this period?*
- *What factors affected the extent of continuity and change c1700–c1900?*

  How much changed in the nature of and experience of warfare in the period c1250–1900?

3.1. Nature of warfare	☺	😐	☹
• **Composition of the army:** Continuity and change in the composition of the army, including the decline of the cavalry.			
• **Weapons and tactics:** Impact on warfare of changes in weaponry, including: 　　o　use of rifles and bullets 　　o　the development of field guns and heavy artillery 　　o　The impact on warfare of industrialisation, including steam-powered transport and the mass production of weapons.			

3.2 The experience of war:	☺	😐	☹
• The recruitment and training of combatants, including Cardwell's army reforms and professionalisation of the army			
• The impact of war on civilians, including: 　　o　recruitment and requisitioning 　　o　The impact on popular attitudes of the growth of newspaper reporting and photography in the nineteenth century, as shown in the Crimean and Boer Wars.			

3.3 Case studies	☺	😐	☹
• The Battle of Waterloo, 1815: reasons for its outcome; the role of the Duke of Wellington.			
• The Battle of Balaclava, 1854: reasons for its outcome; the role of Lord Raglan.			

4. c1900–present: Warfare and British society in the modern era

Key Questions:

- *How much changed in the weapons and tactics used during this period? What impact did this have on the composition of the army and the nature of warfare?*
- *How much changed in the recruitment and training of soldiers? How much changed in the experiences of war for civilians?*
- *How much had the role of leader changed during this period?*
- *How much changed in the nature of and experience of warfare in the period c1250–present?*

4.1 The nature of warfare:	☺	😐	☹
• Continuity and change in the composition of the army, including: 　　o　The growth of a logistics corps and specialised bomb disposal units.			

• The impact on warfare of developments in weaponry, transport and surveillance, including:
   o Machine guns, tanks, chemical and nuclear weapons
   o The use of radar and aircraft.
   o The impact of computerised high-tech warfare.
   o The increasing use of motor and air transport and aerial support
   o Dealing with guerrilla warfare in the twenty-first century.			

4.2 experience of war:	☺	😐	☹

• Recruitment and training:
 	
   o The introduction of conscription, national service
 	
   o The recruitment of women
 	
   o The development of a professional army.			

4.3 Case Studies	☺	😐	☹
The Western Front during the First World War and the Battle of the Somme, 1916: • The nature of trench warfare and war of attrition • Reasons for the outcome of the Somme • The role of General Haig.			
The Iraq War 2003: • reasons for its outcome • use of high-tech weaponry and surveillance techniques			

5. Environmental Study: London and the Second World War, 1939–45

5.1 Introduction to historic environment	☺	😐	☹

• The context of London in the Second World War, including:
   o Its role in national government
   o Significance as a target
   o Importance as a port and industrial centre and its accessibility for German bombers.			

• Preparations for war in London:1939 and on-going measures to safeguard the population: implementation of plans for evacuation, provision of Anderson shelters and gas masks.			
5.2 Nature of attacks on London	☺	😐	☹

• Attacks on the docks and industries of the East End, including:
   o Black Saturday (7 September 1940), and the V2 attack on Deptford, 1944.
   o Types of bomb used in 1940–41 and 1944–45, the scale of attack and extent of devastation, including problems dealing with incendiaries and V1 and V2 rockets.			

5.3 London's Response to the war	☺	😐	☹

o The continued presence of the royal family and government ministers;
   o The Cabinet War Rooms.
   o Measures taken to safeguard art and important buildings.
   o The use of public spaces, including Victoria Park and the Tower of London moat, as part of the 'Dig for Victory' campaign.			

• The historical context of the Second World War:
   o The nature and purpose of the Blitz.
   o Government use of propaganda and censorship to influence attitudes about the Blitz.			