

# 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	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Composition of the army:</b> role of infantry, archer and the mounted knight. The link between social structure and army command</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Weapons and tactics:</b> Impact on warfare (strategy, tactics and combat) of new weapons and formations – including the longbow and schiltrons</li> <li>The importance of gunpowder and the development of cannon.</li> <li>The decline of the mounted knight</li> </ul>			
1.2 The experience of war	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The recruitment and training of combatants in the medieval feudal army.</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The impact of war on civilians, including the impact of feudal duties and army plunder on civilian lives.</li> </ul>			
1.3 Case Studies	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Battle of Falkirk, 1298: reasons for its outcome; the roles of William Wallace and Edward I.</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Battle of Agincourt, 1415: reasons for its outcome; the role of Henry V.</li> </ul>			

### 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	😊	😐	😞
<b>Composition of the army:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The development of a standing army.</li> </ul>			
<b>Weapons and tactics:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The impact on warfare of developments in weaponry, including new muskets and pistols.</li> </ul>			
2.2. The experience of war	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The recruitment and training of combatants, including the New Model Army.</li> </ul>			
2.2. Case Studies	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Battle of Naseby, 1645: reasons for its outcome; the role of Oliver Cromwell.</li> </ul>			

## 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			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Composition of the army:</b> Continuity and change in the composition of the army, including the decline of the cavalry.</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Weapons and tactics:</b> Impact on warfare of changes in weaponry, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ use of rifles and bullets</li> <li>○ the development of field guns and heavy artillery</li> <li>○ The impact on warfare of industrialisation, including steam-powered transport and the mass production of weapons.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
3.2 The experience of war:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The recruitment and training of combatants, including Cardwell's army reforms and professionalisation of the army</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The impact of war on civilians, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ recruitment and requisitioning</li> <li>○ 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
3.3 Case studies			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Battle of Waterloo, 1815: reasons for its outcome; the role of the Duke of Wellington.</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Battle of Balaclava, 1854: reasons for its outcome; the role of Lord Raglan.</li> </ul>			

## 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:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuity and change in the composition of the army, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The growth of a logistics corps and specialised bomb disposal units.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The impact on warfare of developments in weaponry, transport and surveillance, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Machine guns, tanks, chemical and nuclear weapons</li> <li>The use of radar and aircraft.</li> <li>The impact of computerised high-tech warfare.</li> <li>The increasing use of motor and air transport and aerial support</li> <li>Dealing with guerrilla warfare in the twenty-first century.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<b>4.2 experience of war:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment and training:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The introduction of conscription, national service</li> <li>The recruitment of women</li> <li>The development of a professional army.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<b>4.3 Case Studies</b>			
<p>The Western Front during the First World War and the Battle of the Somme, 1916:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature of trench warfare and war of attrition</li> <li>Reasons for the outcome of the Somme</li> <li>The role of General Haig.</li> </ul>			
<p>The Iraq War 2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reasons for its outcome</li> <li>use of high-tech weaponry and surveillance techniques</li> </ul>			
<b>5. Environmental Study: London and the Second World War, 1939–45</b>			
<b>5.1 Introduction to historic environment</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The context of London in the Second World War, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Its role in national government</li> <li>Significance as a target</li> <li>Importance as a port and industrial centre and its accessibility for German bombers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>			
<b>5.2 Nature of attacks on London</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attacks on the docks and industries of the East End, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black Saturday (7 September 1940), and the V2 attack on Deptford, 1944.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<b>5.3 London's Response to the war</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The continued presence of the royal family and government ministers;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Cabinet War Rooms.</li> <li>Measures taken to safeguard art and important buildings.</li> <li>The use of public spaces, including Victoria Park and the Tower of London moat, as part of the 'Dig for Victory' campaign.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The historical context of the Second World War:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and purpose of the Blitz.</li> <li>Government use of propaganda and censorship to influence attitudes about the Blitz.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			