



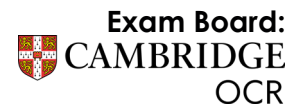
A Level History



Why study History?

The A Level History qualification have been designed to help you understand the significance of historical events, the role of individuals in history and the nature of change over time. Studying History will help you to gain a deeper understanding of the past through political, social, economic and cultural perspectives.

Overview of course content



A Level (specification code: H505)

Examination	% of A Level
<p>Component 1: Churchill 1930-1951 and Britain 1951-1997</p> <p>(Assessed on using historical interpretations to assess significant historical developments)</p> <p>Exam duration: 1 hour 30 minutes (50 marks)</p>	25%
<p>Component 2: Russia 1894-1941</p> <p>(Assessed on the study of a major historical change or development and associated primary evidence)</p> <p>Exam duration: 1 hour (30 marks)</p>	15%
<p>Component 3: Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485-1603</p> <p>(Assessed on thematic understanding and detailed knowledge of specific key events, individuals or issues)</p> <p>Exam duration: 2 hours 30 minutes (80 marks)</p>	40%
<p>Component 4: Historical Investigation (Non-examined component)</p> <p>(Assessed on an independent study chosen by the pupil that does not overlap with any other unit of study. This should take the form of an essay question in the context of approximately 100 years)</p> <p>3,000-4,000 words (40 marks)</p>	20%

Components Studied

Component 1: Britain 1930-1997

British Period Study & Enquiry

Key Topics:

Churchill 1930-1951

- Churchill's view of events
- Churchill as wartime Prime Minister
- Churchill and international diplomacy

Britain 1951-1997

- Conservative Domination 1951-1964
- Labour and Conservative Government 1964-1979
- Thatcher and the end of Consensus 1979-1997
- Britain's position in the World 1951-1997

Component 2: Russia 1894-1941

Non-British Period Study

Key Topics:

- The rule of Tsar Nicholas II
- The 1917 Revolutions
- The Civil War and Lenin
- The rule of Stalin

Component 3: Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485-1603

Thematic Study & Historical Interpretations

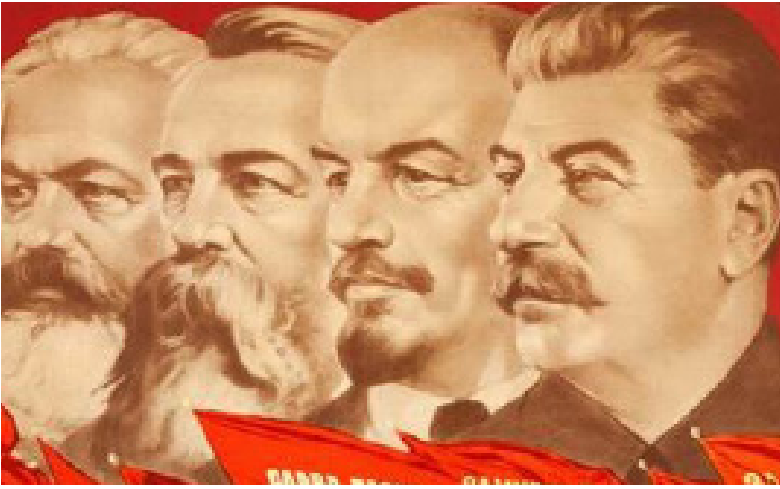
Key Topics:

- The main causes of rebellion and disorder
- The frequency and nature of disturbances
- The impact of the disturbances upon Tudor governments
- The maintenance of political stability
- Pilgrimage of Grace
- The Western Rebellion
- Tyrone's Rebellion

Component 4: Historical Investigation

Non-examined Coursework

Coursework is an opportunity for independent study of an area of History you have a particular interest in. Pupils have covered a range of topics in the past such as the European Witch Craze, Civil Rights in the USA and the development of government in Ancient Greece. You will compose an enquiry question and carry out research using a range of resources and evidence, submitting an extended essay for assessment.



If you have any questions, please contact:
office@kennetschool.co.uk

Benefits of studying History

Transferable skills - studying History provides skills which are not confined to the study of the past. Skills of analysis are invaluable in many jobs, and the ability to analyse and then prioritise information is vital to decision making

History is relevant - in order to make sense of current affairs, it is important to study the past, as everything which is happening around us has been influenced by, and is a direct result of that which preceded it

A degree in History encourages independence
Knowledge is not just handed over, it requires hard work, and in a subject dominated by reading, you will develop self-sufficiency and become independent learners

Studying History provides cultural awareness
By looking at the history of different cultures, you can build up a better understanding of why certain people act the way they do

A History degree allows us to learn from the past
If you are to look at human history there are particular patterns which tend to repeat themselves. Whether it is the role of charismatic dictators like Caesar through to Hitler, or the significance of Religion in human conflict, humans have an astounding habit of ignoring the obvious contributing factors which can lead to war and oppression. It is then the job of the Historian to identify where we have been going wrong, comment on it, and attempt to avoid it in the future.