

HISTORY YEAR 11 MOCK 2019

- Thursday PM 10th Jan—Paper I (1¾ HOURS)
- Friday 25th AM Jan—Paper II (1 1/2 HOURS)

PAPER ONE: SECTION A
1B Germany, 1890 - 1945: Democracy and Dictatorship

Part One: Germany and the growth of democracy	
Kaiser Wilhelm and the problems/difficulties he faced ruling Germany: eg the growth of parliamentary government; the influence of Prussian militarism; industrialisation; social reform and the growth of socialism; the domestic importance of the Navy Laws (expanding navy & cost).	4 mk
Impact of the First World War: war weariness, economic problems; defeat; the end of the monarchy; post-war problems including reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation.	
Weimar democracy & problems: political change and unrest, 1919-1923, including Spartacists, Kapp Putsch and the Munich Putsch; the extent of recovery during the Stresemann era (1924-1929): economic developments including the new currency, Dawes Plan and the Young Plan; the impact of international agreements on recovery; Weimar culture.	12 mk

Part Two: Germany and Depression	
The impact of the Depression: growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties (1928-1932), including the role of the SA; Hitler's appeal.	Int
The failure of Weimar democracy: election results; the role of Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler's appointment as Chancellor	Int

Part Three: The experiences of Germans under the Nazi's	
Social policy and practice: reasons for policies, practices and their impact on women , young people and youth groups; education; control of churches and religion; Aryan ideas, racial policy and persecution; the Final Solution.	8 mk

Interpretation question: You will have 2 sources & be answering 3 questions (4mk, 4 mk & 8 mk)

- How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about ...? Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B. [4 marks]
- Why might the authors of Interpretations A and B have a different interpretation about? Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B and your contextual knowledge. [4 marks]
- Which interpretation do you find more convincing about? Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B and your contextual knowledge. [8 marks]

Then you will have 3 questions to answer (4 mk, 8 mk & 12 mk) -

- Describe [4 marks]
- In what ways... (question will focus on how a key group or development was affected by an event or development) ..explain your answer? [8 marks]
- Which of the following was the more important reason why?
 - Factor /event
 - Factor/event
 Explain your answer with reference to both reasons. [12 marks]

Spend 50 mins on this section



PAPER ONE: SECTION B Conflict and Tension, 1918–1939

Part One: Peacemaking	
The armistice: aims of the peacemakers; Wilson and the Fourteen Points; Clemenceau and Lloyd George; the extent to which they achieved their aims.	4 Mks
The Versailles Settlement: Diktat; territorial changes; military restrictions; war guilt and reparations.	
Impact of the treaty and wider settlement: reactions of the Allies; German objections; strengths and weaknesses of the settlement, including the problems faced by new states.— <u>Views about the Treaty</u>	12 Mks

Part Two: The League of Nations and international peace	
<u>The Manchurian Crisis</u> and its consequences, what the League did	8 Mks

Part Three: The origins and outbreak of the Second World War	
The development of tension: Hitler's aims and Allied reactions; the Dollfuss Affair; the Saar; German rearmament, including conscription; the Stresa Front; Anglo-German Naval Agreement.	
Escalation of tension: remilitarisation of the Rhineland; Mussolini, the Axis and the Anti-Comintern Pact; Anschluss; reasons for and against the policy of appeasement; the Sudeten Crisis and Munich; the ending of appeasement.	
The outbreak of war: the occupation of Czechoslovakia; the role of the USSR and <u>the Nazi-Soviet Pact</u> ; the invasion of Poland and outbreak of war, September 1939; responsibility for the outbreak of war, including that of key individuals: Hitler, Stalin and Chamberlain.	16 Mks

* Causes World War Two

Source/Knowledge questions: You will have 3 sources & be answering 4 questions (4 mk, 12 mk, 8 mk & 16 mks). Only the first two questions are linked to the sources.

- A. Study source A. The source is critical of/positive about X. How do you know? [4 marks]
- B. Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying the reasons for XExplain your answer using sources B and C and your contextual knowledge. [12 marks]
- C. Write an account of X . [8 marks]
- D. "You will be given a one sided quote or viewpoint". How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer [16 marks]

Spend 50 mins on this section



PAPER TWO: SECTION A
2A Britain: Health and the people: c1000 to the present day

Part One: Medicine stands still	
Medieval medicine: approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of <u>Hippocratic and Galenic</u> methods and treatments; the medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness.	8 Mks
Medical progress: the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment; <u>hospitals</u> ; the nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery; surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques.	8 Mks
<u>Public health in the Middle Ages: towns vs monasteries</u> :	8 Mks

Questions: You will have 1 source & be answering 4 questions (8 mk, 8 mk, 8 mk & 16 mks). Only the first question is linked to the source.

- A. Study Source A. How useful is Source A to a historian studying? [8 marks]
- B. Explain the significance of (a particular aspect of medicine or and idea) in the development of medicine. [8 marks]
- C. Compare FACTOR X with FACTOR Y . (e.g. 2 different events or 2 different ideas) In what ways were they similar?
Explain your answer with reference to both aspects. [8 marks]
- D. Has X (e.g. religion) been the main factor in the development of medicine. Explain your answer with reference to FACTOR X and other factors. [16 marks]

Spend 35mins on this section



PAPER TWO: SECTION B
Norman England, c1066-c1100

Part Two: Life under the Normans	
Feudalism and government—+ How William changed England: <i>eg</i> roles, rights, and responsibilities; landholding and lordship; land distribution; patronage; Anglo-Saxon and Norman government systems; the Anglo-Saxon and Norman aristocracies and societies; military service; Changes to Law & Order: justice and the legal system such as ordeals, 'murdrum'; inheritance; the Domesday Book.	8+ 8 Mk + 8 Mks
Economic and social changes and their consequences: Anglo-Saxon and Norman life, including towns, villages, buildings, work, food, roles and seasonal life; Forest law.	

PEVENSEY CASTLE — 16 MARK QUESTION. See your notes & research on Durham

Questions: You will have 1 source & be answering 4 questions (8 mk, 8 mk, 8 mk & 16 mks). Only the first question id linked to the source.

- a. How convincing is Interpretation A about? Explain your answer using Interpretation A and your contextual knowledge. [8 marks]
- b. Explain what was important about? [8 marks]
- c. Write an account of? [8 marks]
- d. 'A quote—usually a one sided view' How far does a study of Pevensey Castle support this statement? Explain your answer. You should refer to Pevensey Castle and your contextual knowledge. 16 marks

Spend 50 mins on this section

