

History AQA GCSE Specification

Mindmaps and Keywords

The Big Picture

The best way to aid your understanding of history is to make sure you are confident with the big 'overview' story before you begin revising individual topics.



What is in this booklet:

- This booklet has **13 of the 14 parts of the History GCSE content**. You have separate resources for the Elizabethan Historic Environment.
- The specification is what the exam board says you need to know about and therefore what exam questions might be about.

How to use this booklet:

Steps 1 & 2 might be a 20-30 minute process. Steps 3 & 4 might take a couple of 30 minute sessions, depending on how much you have to fill in the gaps for that topic. Space out the steps and don't avoid the exam questions in step 5 & 6!

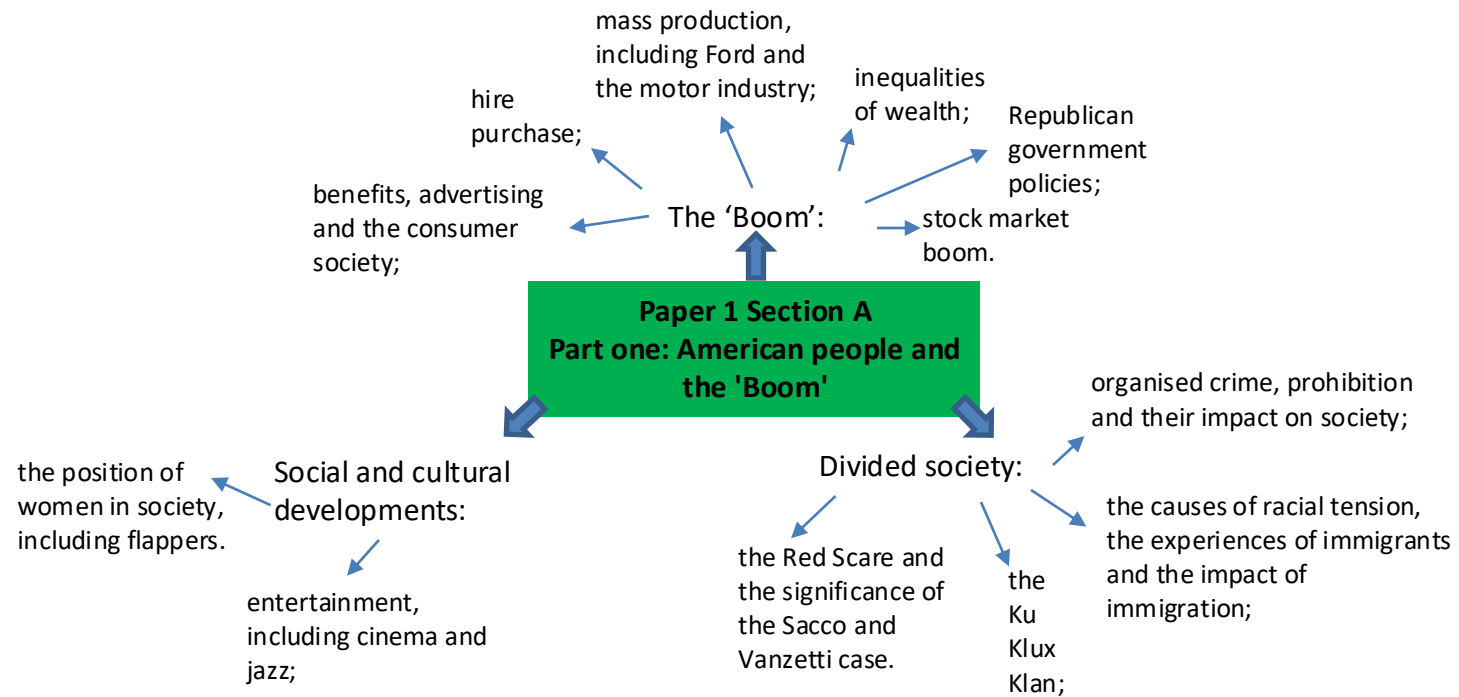
1. Just using your brain – write as much information onto the mindmap as possible, it might be full details, it might just be small parts you remember.
2. In another colour – use the keyword grid to prompt your brain, add to the mindmap any keywords and further details that come to mind. Start with the bold underlined ones as these are the core knowledge. Tick them off as you use them.
3. By now you will have highlighted areas of strength and gaps in your knowledge **that need filling in**. Using your folder with classwork or a revision guide, add in detail starting with the areas with the biggest gaps. Use a different colour again.
4. Go back to the keyword grid and see if this process has meant you can tick off a few more.
5. Now would be a good time to practice an exam question on the topics you covered in steps 1 to 4. Either build up slowly by planning the content and giving yourself more time than in the exam or redoing questions from mocks from yr10 and 11. As you get to Easter try to make sure practice questions are as close to exam conditions as you can.
6. Once you complete a question highlight the key details you used from your steps 1-4 revision. Add in any detail you think fits. Any exam question you do, bring them to your teachers to get some feedback on how you are getting along. Little and often is better.

Other suggestions for revision are at the end of this booklet.

Think
like a Historian

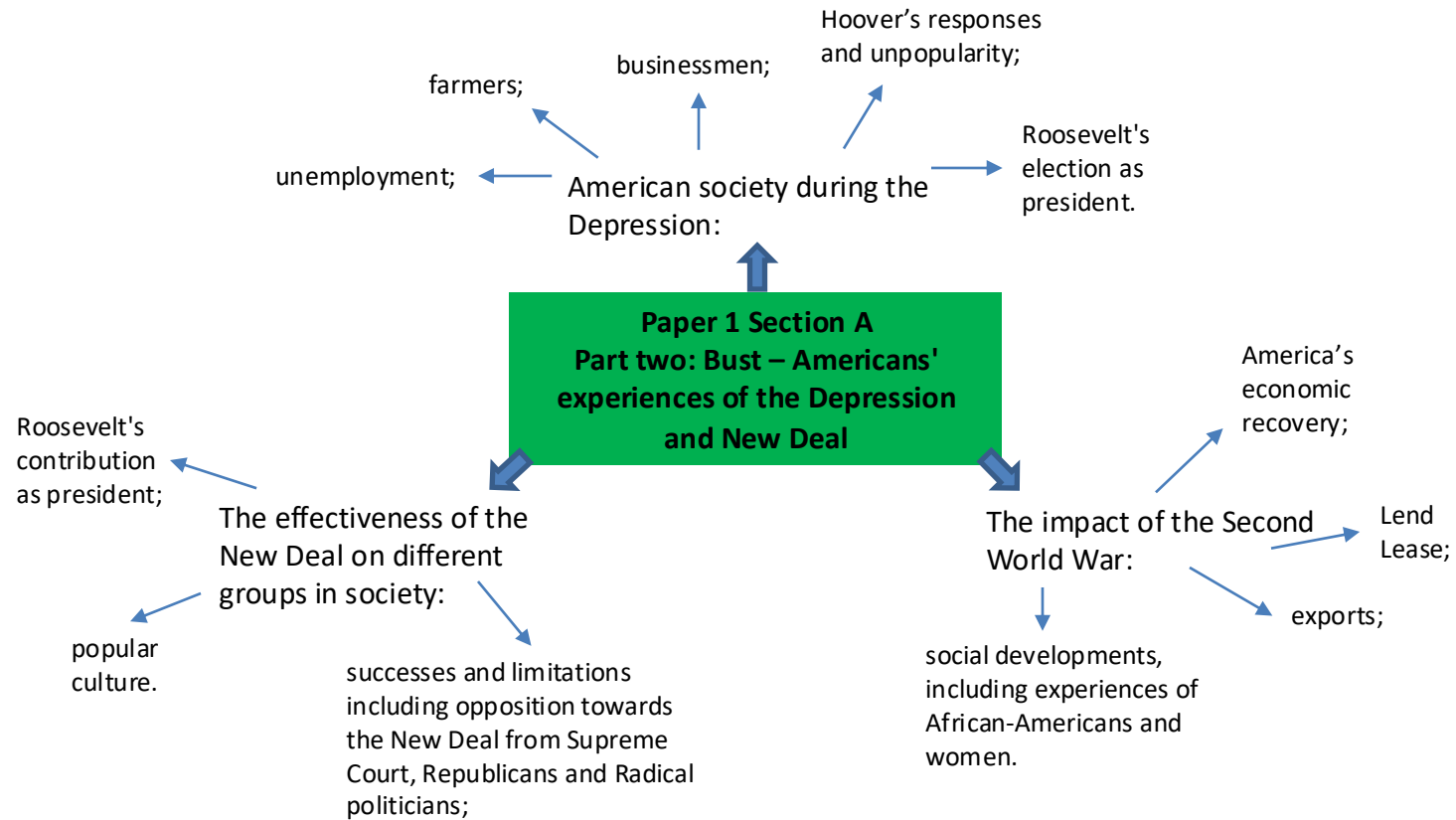
Research
like a Historian

Write
like a Historian



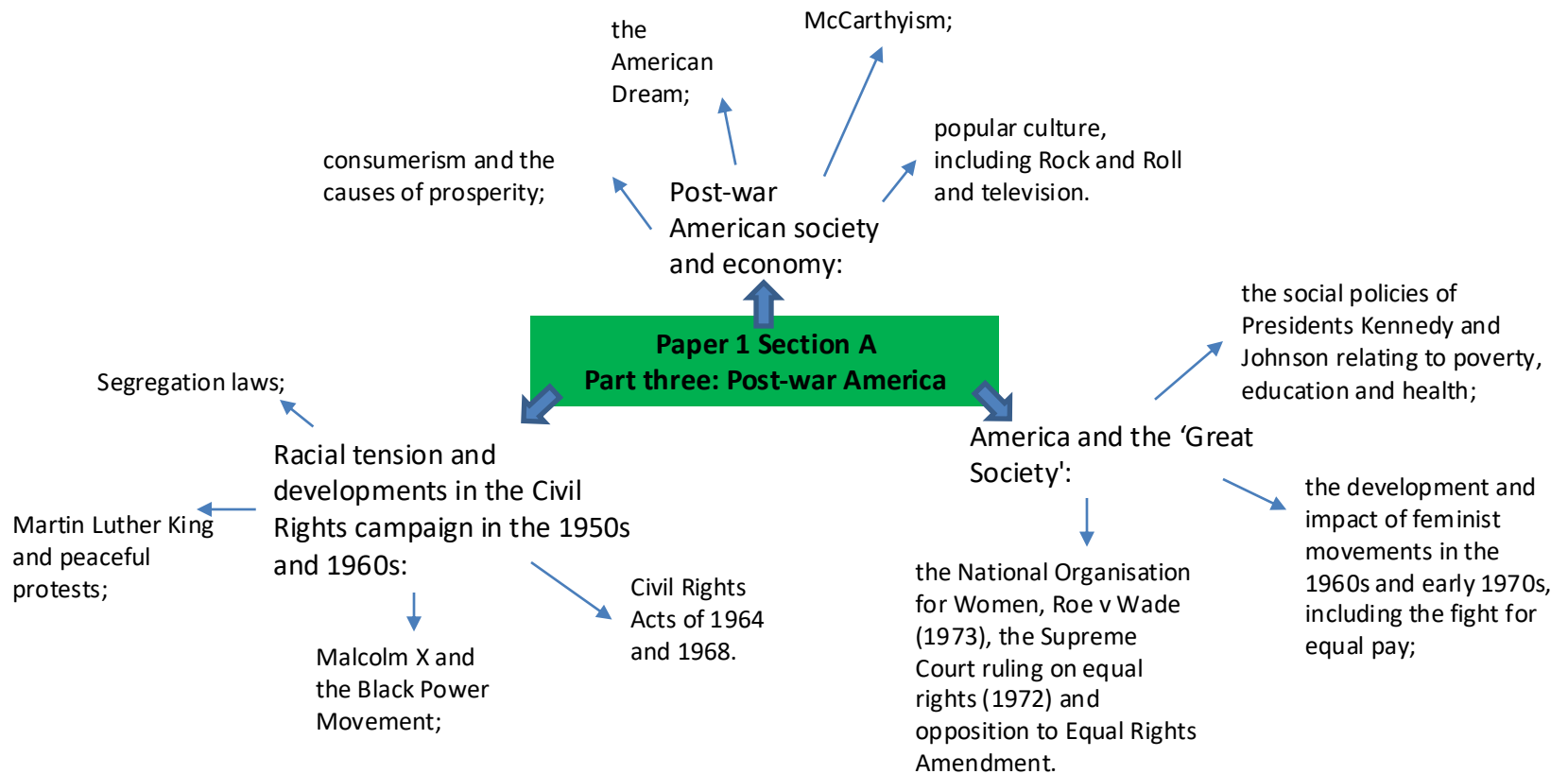
Paper 1 Section A pt one: American people and the “Boom”

<u>Herbert Hoover</u>	Bootlegger	<i>Laissez - faire</i>	<u>Consumer goods</u>	Republican Party	<u>Prohibition</u>	<i>dividend</i>
Isolationism	<u>African Americans</u>	Rugged individualism	Constitution	<i>“Open Door” policy</i>	<u>Charlie Chaplin</u>	<u>Roaring 20s</u>
Democratic Party	Assembly line	Hire purchase plan	speculation	Bill of Rights	<u>New immigrants</u>	<i>Sharecropper</i>
Organised crime	<u>Franklin D Roosevelt</u>	Federal government	Melting pot	Congress	<u>Jim Crow Laws</u>	<i>Buying on the margin</i>
State government	<u>Flapper</u>	<u>Henry Ford</u>	<u>Economic Boom</u>	<u>Mass production</u>	<u>Jazz</u>	Lynch
Early immigrants	<i>Star system</i>	Segregate	Communism	<i>The Hays Code</i>	<u>Red Scare</u>	<i>WASPs</i>
Supremacy	<u>Gangster</u>	<u>KKK</u>	Talkies	<u>Speakeasy</u>	Palmer Raids	<u>Sacco & Vanzetti</u>
Moonshine	Import duty/tariff	shareholder	<i>Anarchist</i>	<i>Trade union</i>	Stock market	
<u>Al Capone</u>	American Dream					



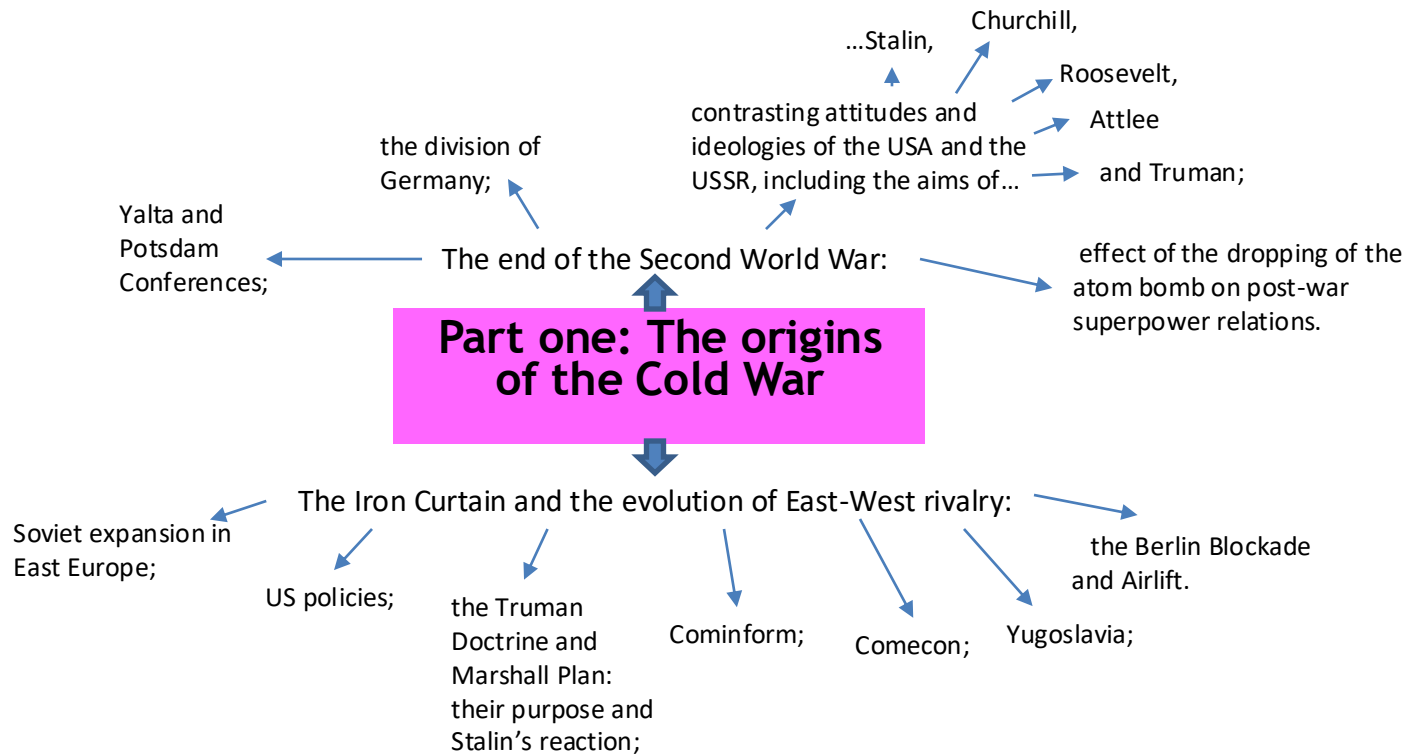
Paper 1 Section A. Part Two: Americans' experience of the Depression & New Deal

<u>Hoover</u>	<u>unemployment</u>		Tariffs	CCC
		<u>Great Depression</u>	Rosie the Riveter	<u>Over- farming</u>
TVA	Republican		<u>Roosevelt</u>	Dust bowl
<u>Lend-Lease</u>	<u>Alphabet Agencies</u>	Stock Market		
	<u>"Fireside chats"</u>			Comic books
Democrat				<i>Double V Campaign- Washington march</i>
<u>Supreme Court</u>		"rugged individualism"	NBC & CBS	
Over production		Huey Long	Drought	
AAA	<u>New Deal</u>	mortgages		<u>Wall Street Crash</u>
Depression	"Share our Wealth"	NIRA		<i>Neutrality Act</i>
Hobos	<u>The Hundred Days</u>	War industries	Bonus Marchers	<u>Hoovervilles</u>
Pearl Harbour	"talkies"	isolationism		War Production Board
	WACs & WAVES		NAACP	<u>Breadlines</u>



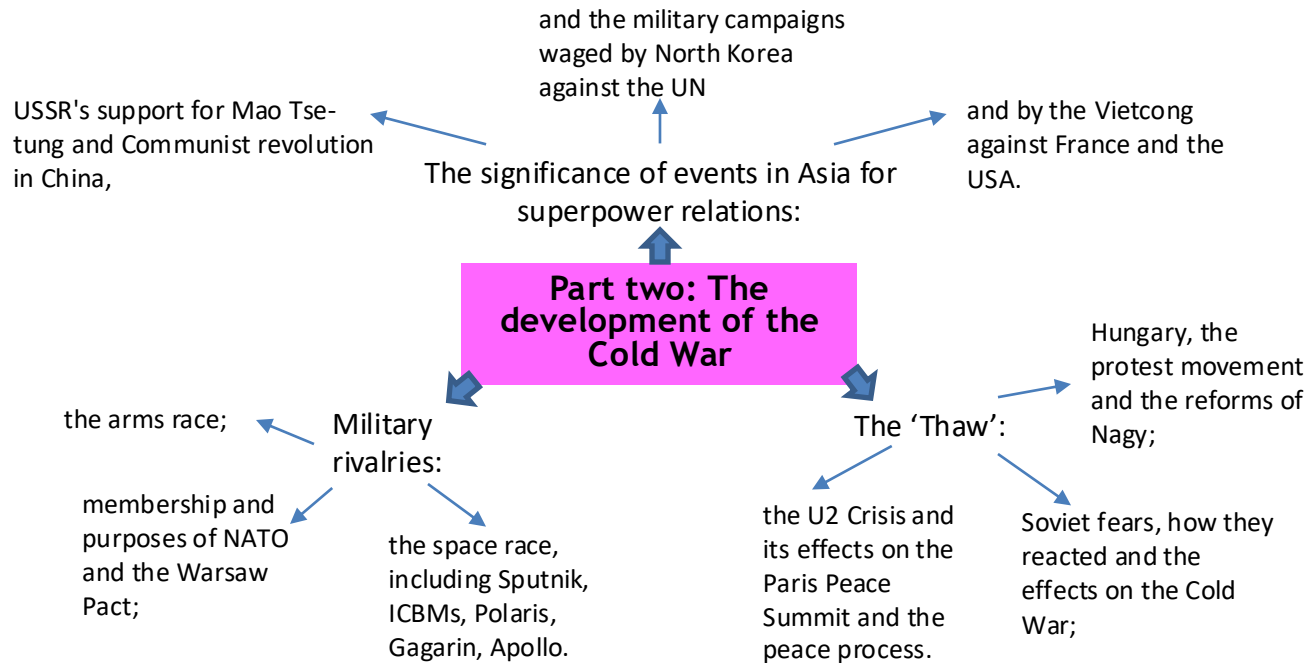
Paper 1 Section A Part 3: American post-war society

<u>Truman</u>	ERA	<u>McCarthyism</u>	Hollywood Ten	Baby Boom	<u>Black Panthers</u>	<u>Rosa Parks</u>	
<u>Malcolm X</u>	<u>American Dream</u>	<u>Montgomery bus boycott</u>	<u>New Frontier</u>	<u>Gang culture</u>		<u>Civil Rights Movement</u>	<u>NOW</u>
Direct action	Constitutional	<u>Feminist Movement</u>	Malls		Sit- ins	'I have a dream...'	HUAC
Federal Government	<u>Consumerism</u>	Bull Connor	The Rosenbergs	Eisenhower	Supreme Court	<u>MLK</u>	Elizabeth Eckford
Rock 'n' Roll	Equal Pay Act	GI Bill	Fair Deal	Freedom Rides	Nation of Islam		<u>LBJ</u>
<u>Little Rock</u>	<u>Jim Crow Laws</u>		<u>JFK</u>	<u>Roe V Wade</u>	Blacklist	Phyllis Schlafly	<u>Civil Rights Act</u>
Republicans	NAACP	Communism		<u>Great Society</u>	<u>Black Power</u>	<i>Alger Hiss</i>	<u>Brown V Topeka</u>



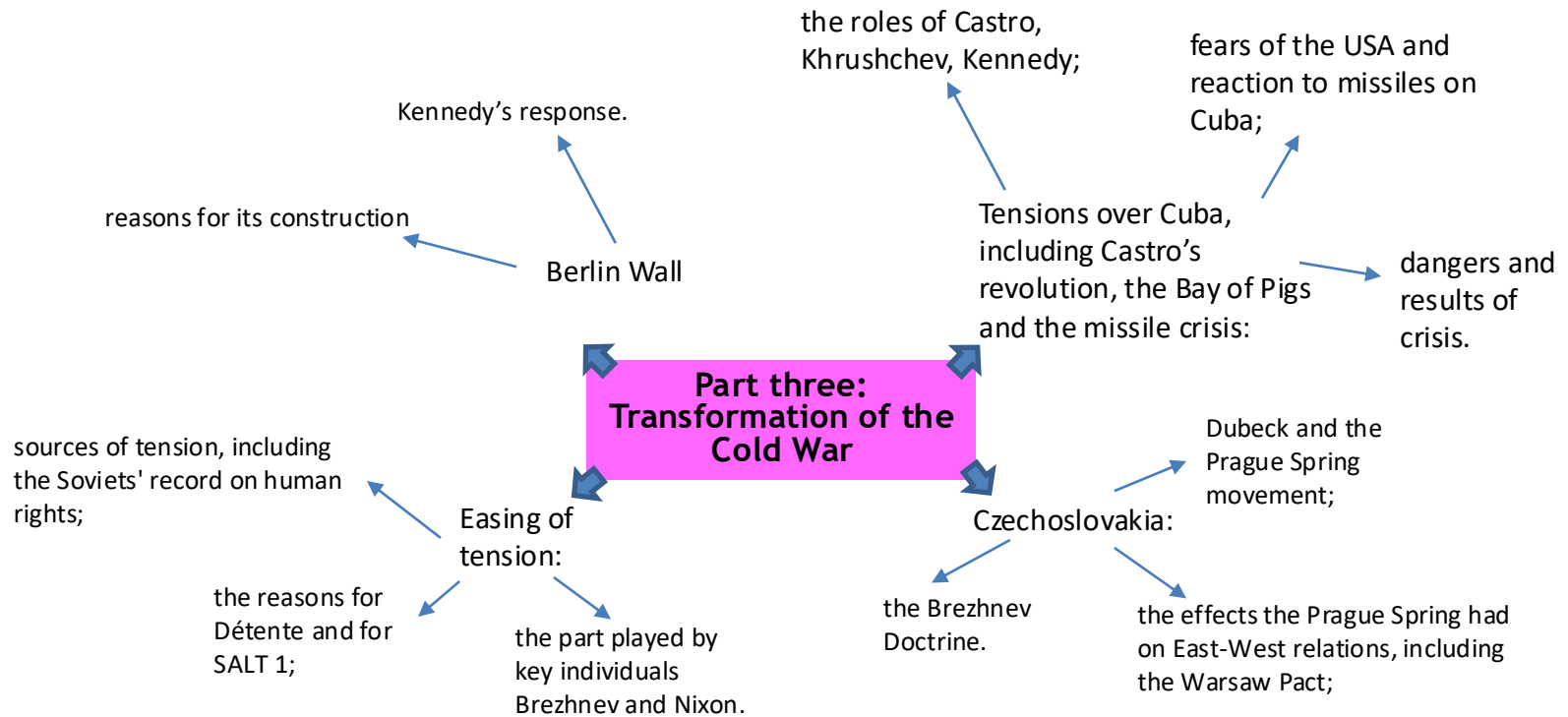
Part one: The origins of the Cold War

<u>Yalta</u>	<u>Potsdam</u>	<u>Churchill</u>	<u>Atlee</u>	<u>Roosevelt</u>	<u>Truman</u>	<u>Stalin</u>
Federal Republic of Germany (FDR)	German Democratic Republic (GDR)	Hiroshima	Nagasaki	<u>Atomic Bomb</u>	<u>Yugoslavia</u>	Tito
<u>Truman Doctrine</u>	<u>Iron Curtain</u>	<u>Sphere of Influence</u>	<u>NATO</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<i>ERP</i>	<u>Marshall Plan</u>
<u>Cominform</u>	<u>Comecon</u>	<u>Berlin Blockade</u>	<u>Berlin Airlift</u>	4 zones	<u>Free elections</u>	Capitalism
<u>Superpower</u>	<u>Cold War</u>	United Nations	VE Day	VJ Day	<i>Dollar imperialism</i>	Communism
<u>Poland</u>	<i>Greece</i>	<u>Big Three</u>	<i>War criminals</i>	<i>Enola Gay</i>	<i>Long Telegram</i>	Containment
				Reparations		



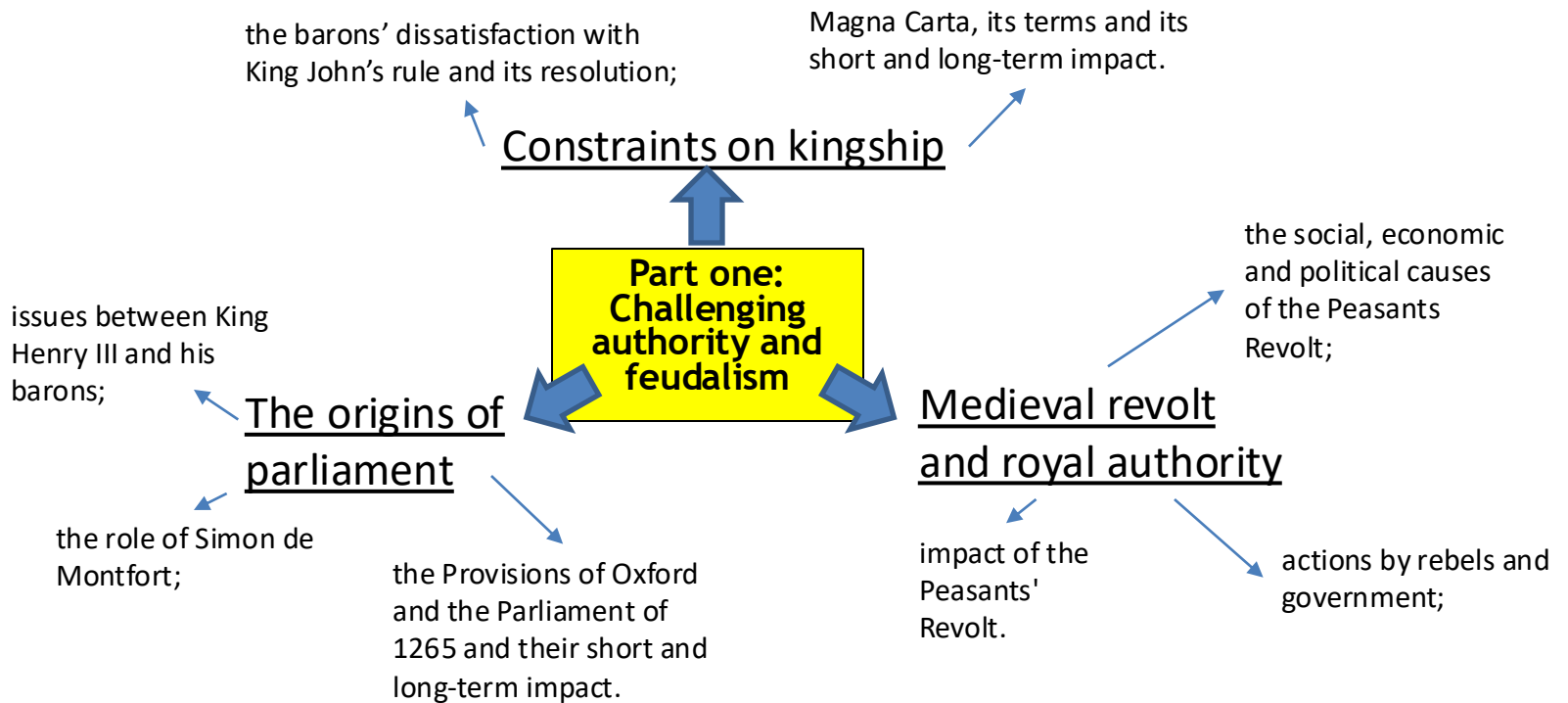
Part two: The development of the Cold War

<u>China</u>	Mao Tse-tung	<i>nationalists</i>	Treaty of Friendship	Taiwan	<u>Korea</u>	<i>United Nations Security Council</i>
France	Eisenhower	<i>NSC-68</i>	<i>Guerrilla Warfare</i>	<u>Domino Theory</u>	'Secret speech'	Paris Peace Summit
<u>Warsaw Pact</u>	<i>Syngman Rhee</i>	<i>United Nations veto</i>	<u>Sputnik</u>	<i>General MacArthur</i>	<i>Ho Chi Minh trail</i>	<u>Apollo</u>
<i>Ngo Dinh Diem</i>	<u>De-Stalinisation</u>	Yuri Gagarin	<u>JFK</u>	<u>Khrushchev</u>	<i>Kim Il Sung</i>	<i>Valentina Tereshkova</i>
Neil Armstrong	<i>Chiang Kai-shek</i>	<u>Korean War</u>	<i>Laika the dog</i>	<i>38th parallel</i>	<u>Peaceful co-existence</u>	<i>Brinkmanship</i>
<i>16000 advisors</i>	<u>Hungary</u>	ICBMs	<i>Manhattan Project</i>	<u>Vietnam</u>	<u>Polaris</u>	<u>Nagy</u>
M.A.D.	<i>Ho Chi Minh</i>	Vietcong	<i>Rakosi</i>	<u>U2 Crisis</u>	Hotline	Partial test ban treaty
<i>Suez crisis</i>	<u>'thaw'</u>	Budapest	Gary Powers			



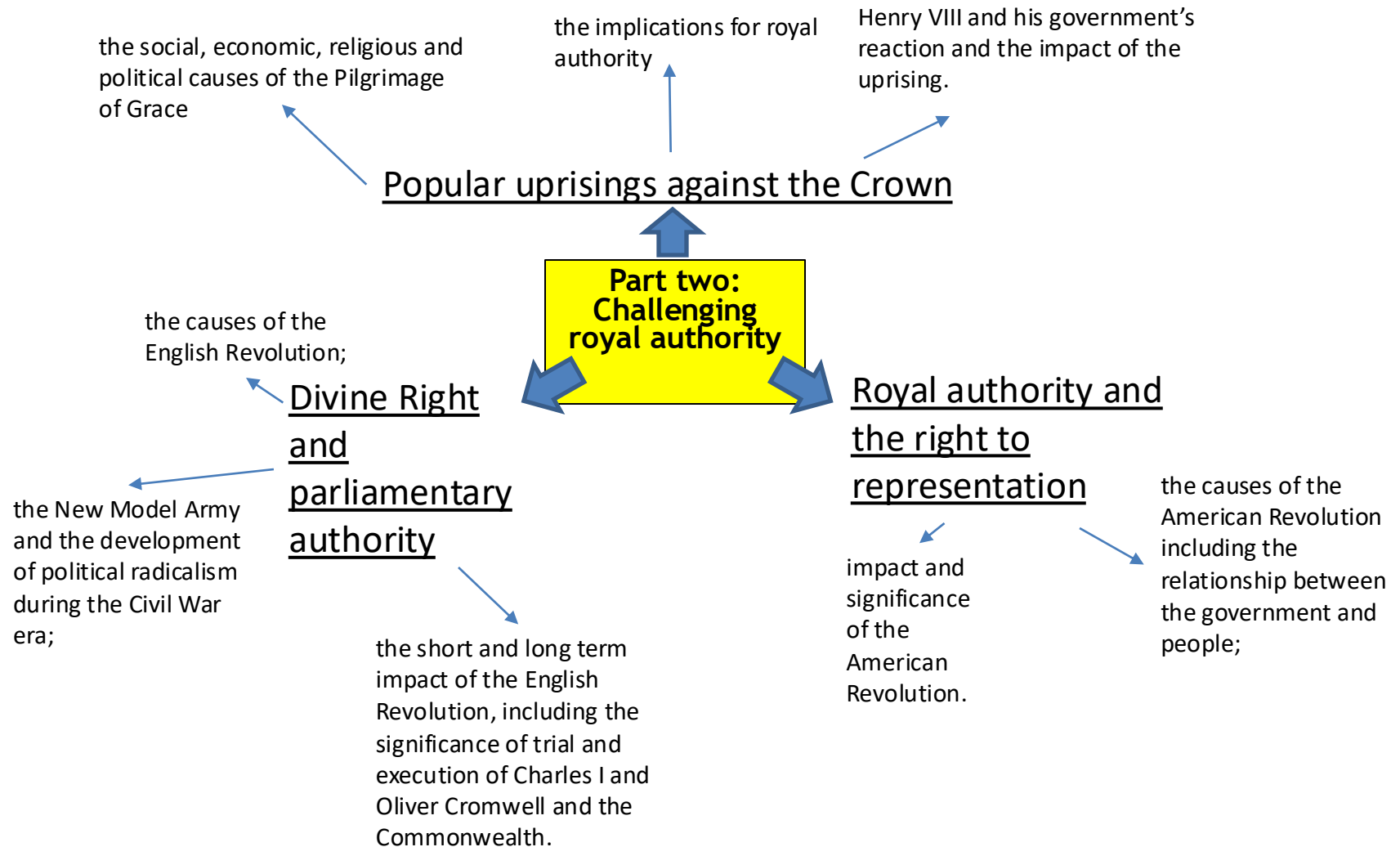
Part three: Transformation of the Cold War

	Berlin Wall	<i>Brain drain</i>	<i>Vienna Summit</i>			Dubcek
<i>Batista</i>	Turkey	October 1962		13 days	Embargo	DEFCON
Exiles	<i>Novotny</i>	<i>Checkpoint Charlie</i>	Fidel Castro		U2	Bay of Pigs
Czechoslovakia	<i>"Ich bin ein Berliner"</i>	<i>ExComm</i>	'Socialism with a human face'	<i>Robert Kennedy</i>		
<i>USS Randolph</i>	Leonid Brezhnev	blockade	<i>Los barbudos</i>		Quarantine	Prague Spring
	Lyndon B Johnson	Nixon	Brezhnev doctrine	Human rights	detente	SALT I
		<i>'Ping Pong' Diplomacy</i>				



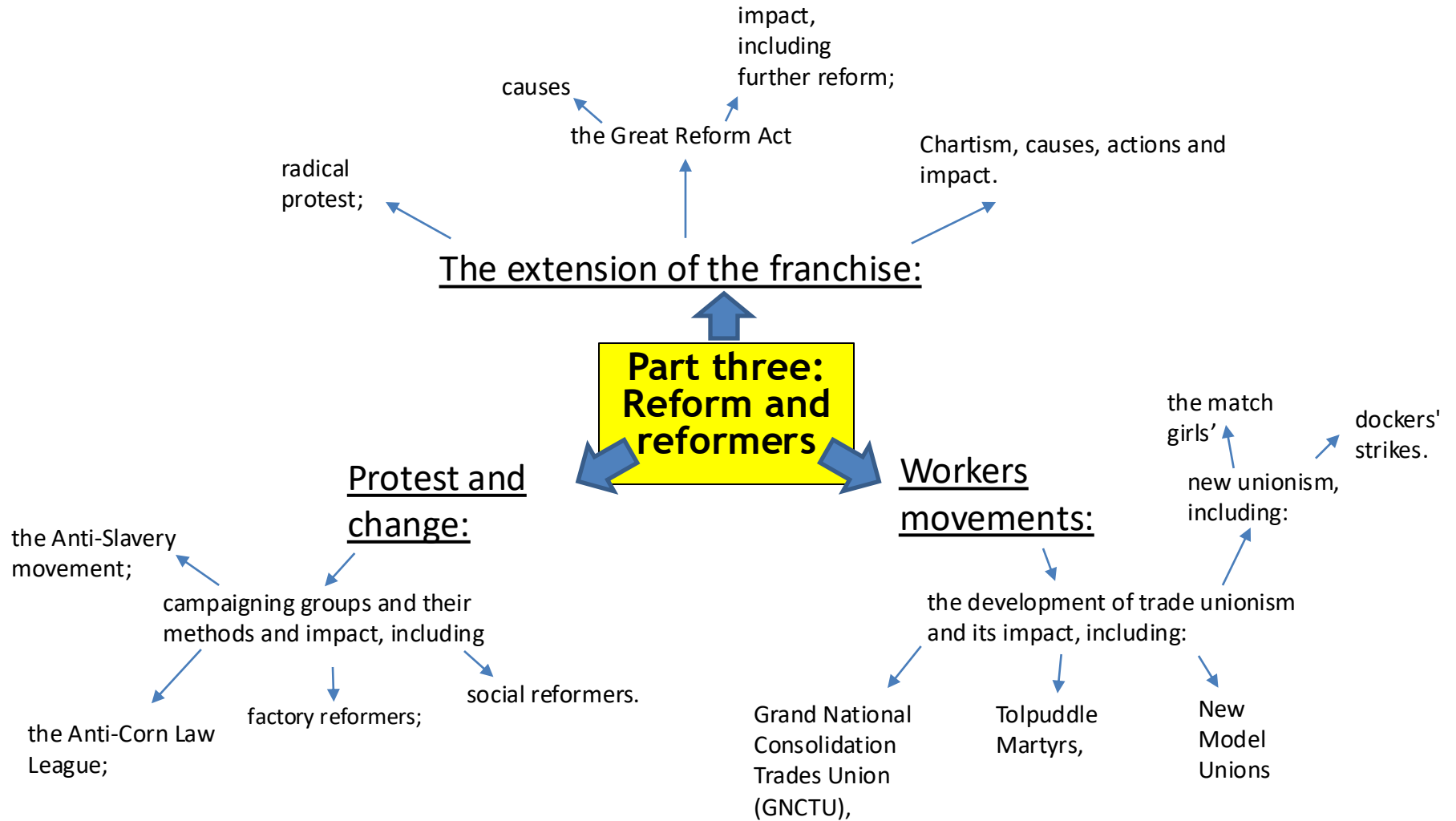
Paper 2 : Shaping the nation Section A - Britain: Power and the people
Part One: Challenging authority and feudalism 1215-1381

<u>Magna Carta</u>	<i>Stephen Langton</i>	<u>Peasants' Revolt</u>	<i>Siege of Rochester</i>	<u>Henry III</u>
Model Parliament	Statutes of Labour		Burgesses	<u>Mass</u>
<u>Provisions of Oxford</u>	Poll tax	Scutage	<i>Hundred Years War</i>	The Barons' Wars
The Great Council	<u>King John</u>	<u>Wat Tyler</u>	Villeins	<u>Black Death</u>
Battle of Lewes	<u>Richard II</u>		<u>John Ball</u>	<i>Crusades</i>
<u>Henry II</u>	<u>Feudal system</u>	<i>Richard the Lionheart</i>	<i>Pardons</i>	<i>Rochester castle</i>
<i>Robert Fitzwalter</i>	Excommunicate	<i>Prince Louis</i>	<u>Simon De Montfort</u>	Battle of Evesham



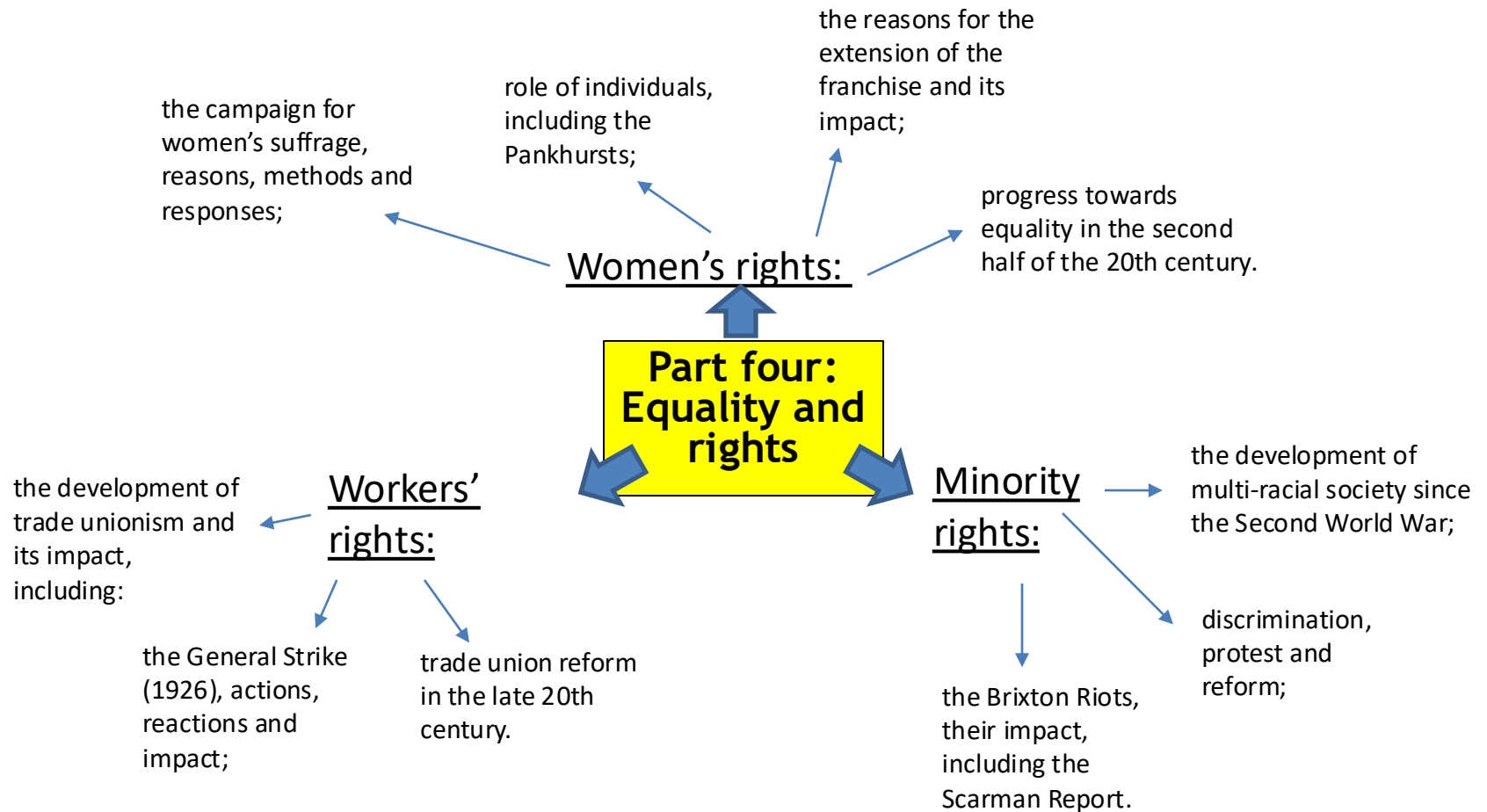
Paper 2 : Shaping the nation Section A - Britain: Power and the people
Part Two: Challenging authority and 1536-1776

<i>Rump Parliament</i>	Anne Boleyn	<u>Boston tea party</u>	<i>Putney Debates</i>	13 colonies
<u>Reformation</u>	11 year tyranny	<i>Pontefract castle</i>	<u>George Washington</u>	<i>John Hampden</i>
Battle of Yorktown	<u>Protestant</u>	Battle of Naseby	<u>Pilgrimage of Grace</u>	Protectorate
Lord Darcy		<u>Henry VIII</u>		
		Pilloried	<u>Act of Supremacy</u>	<i>James I</i>
<i>Archbishop Laud</i>	<u>Catherine of Aragon</u>	<u>Robert Aske</u>	<u>Ship Money</u>	<u>Thomas Cromwell</u>
	<i>Short parliament</i>	French Revolution		Henrietta Maria
	<u>New Model Army</u>	<i>John Pym</i>		Puritans
Cavaliers & Roundheads		<u>Charles I</u>		<u>Oliver Cromwell</u>
<i>"Pride's Purge"</i>	<u>The Levellers</u>	<u>Dissolution of the monasteries</u>		
<i>Star Chamber</i>	<u>Declaration of Independence</u>	<i>Duke of Buckingham</i>	<i>Lexington incident</i>	



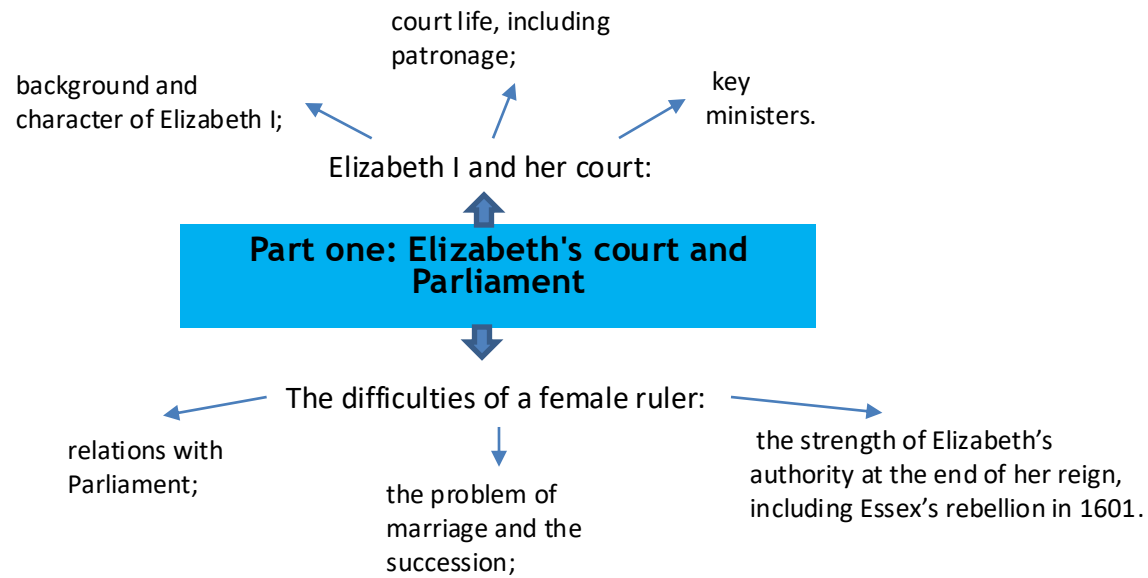
Paper 2 : Shaping the nation Section A - Britain: Power and the people
Part Three: Reform and reformers 19th Century

	Equiano	<u>Match girls' strike</u>	<i>Copenhagen fields</i>	<i>Combination Acts</i>
<u>Docker's strike</u>	<u>Tolpuddle Martyrs</u>	Annie Besant	<u>New Model Unions</u>	<i>Luddites</i>
Secret ballot	<u>Chartists</u>	Robert Owen	<i>Birmingham Political Union</i>	<i>Feargus O'Connor</i>
	Free trade	Factory Acts	Potato famine	<i>Mines Act</i>
Hannah Moore	<i>French Revolution</i>			<i>Kennington common</i>
<u>Great Reform Act</u>			3 petitions	<i>Six Acts</i>
Cobden & Bright		Pocket borough	Clarkson	Rotten boroughs
<u>Robert Peel</u>	<u>Peterloo</u>	William Lovett	<i>Maroons & rebellions</i>	Corn Laws
ASE	<u>Wilberforce</u>	Michael Sadler	<i>Whig & Tory</i>	<u>Anti- Corn Law League</u>
		Quakers	Chadwick	<u>Abolition of slave trade</u>
Poor Law Amendment Act	Josephine Butler	<i>Progressive</i>	<i>National Chartist convention</i>	Granville Sharp
<u>New Unionism</u>	Lord Shaftesbury	Swing riots	<i>Cooperative movement</i>	Elizabeth Fry
	<u>GNCTU</u>	<i>Earl Grey</i>		Evangelicals



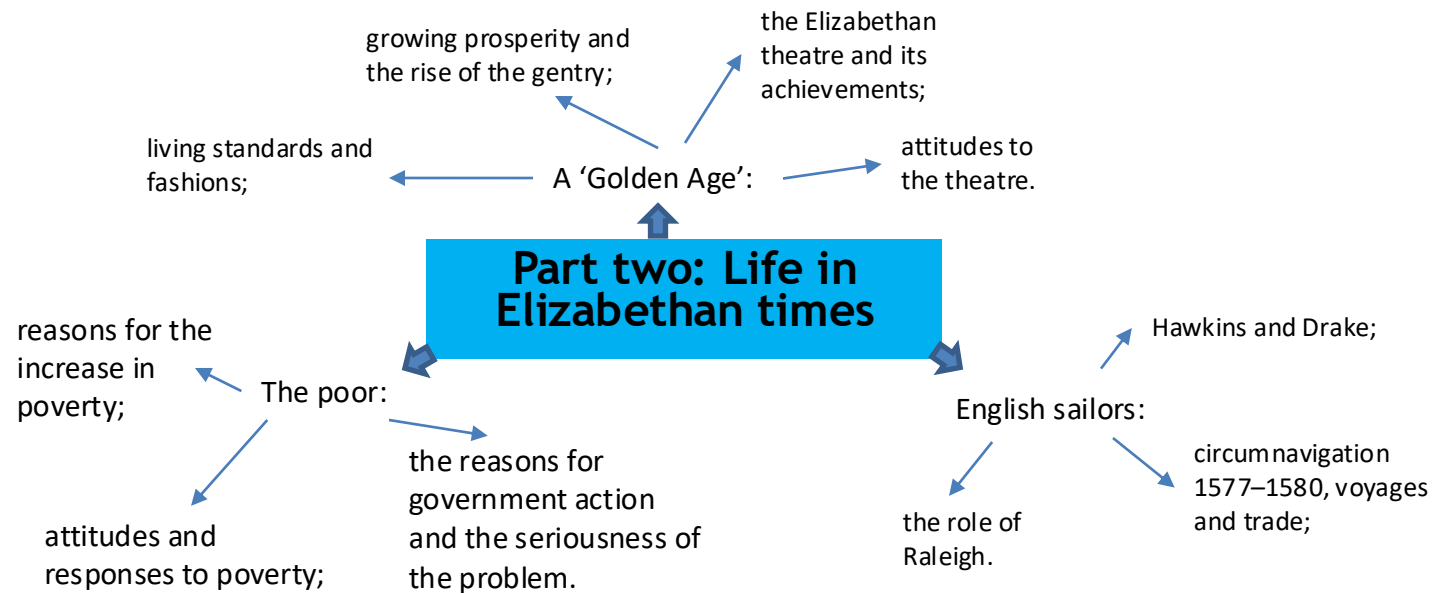
Paper 2 : Shaping the nation Section A - Britain: Power and the people
Part Four: Equality and rights 20th Century

	"Winter of discontent"		Militancy	Divorce Reform Act
	NUWSS	<i>Racial profiling</i>	Sex Discrimination Act	<i>Arthur Scargill</i>
	Equal Pay Act	Trades Union Act	<u>Enoch Powell</u>	<i>Closed shop and secondary picketing</i>
WSPU		Herbert Asquith	Notting Hill riots	Harold Wilson
Margaret Thatcher	Stephen Lawrence	Emergency Powers Act	Emily Wilding Davison	
	"Black Friday"		Commonwealth Immigrants Act	
British Nationality Act	Nationalisation	Hunger strike	<u>General Strike</u>	"White flight"
<i>9 days</i>	<u>Representation of the Peoples Act</u>	Employment Acts	<u>Emmeline Pankhurst</u>	<i>Women's Freedom League</i>
<u>Suffragettes</u>	National Front	<i>Coal mines nationalised</i>	<u>Brixton Riots</u>	
<u>TUC</u>	Battle of Lewisham	<u>Cat & Mouse Act</u>	<u>Scarman Report</u>	



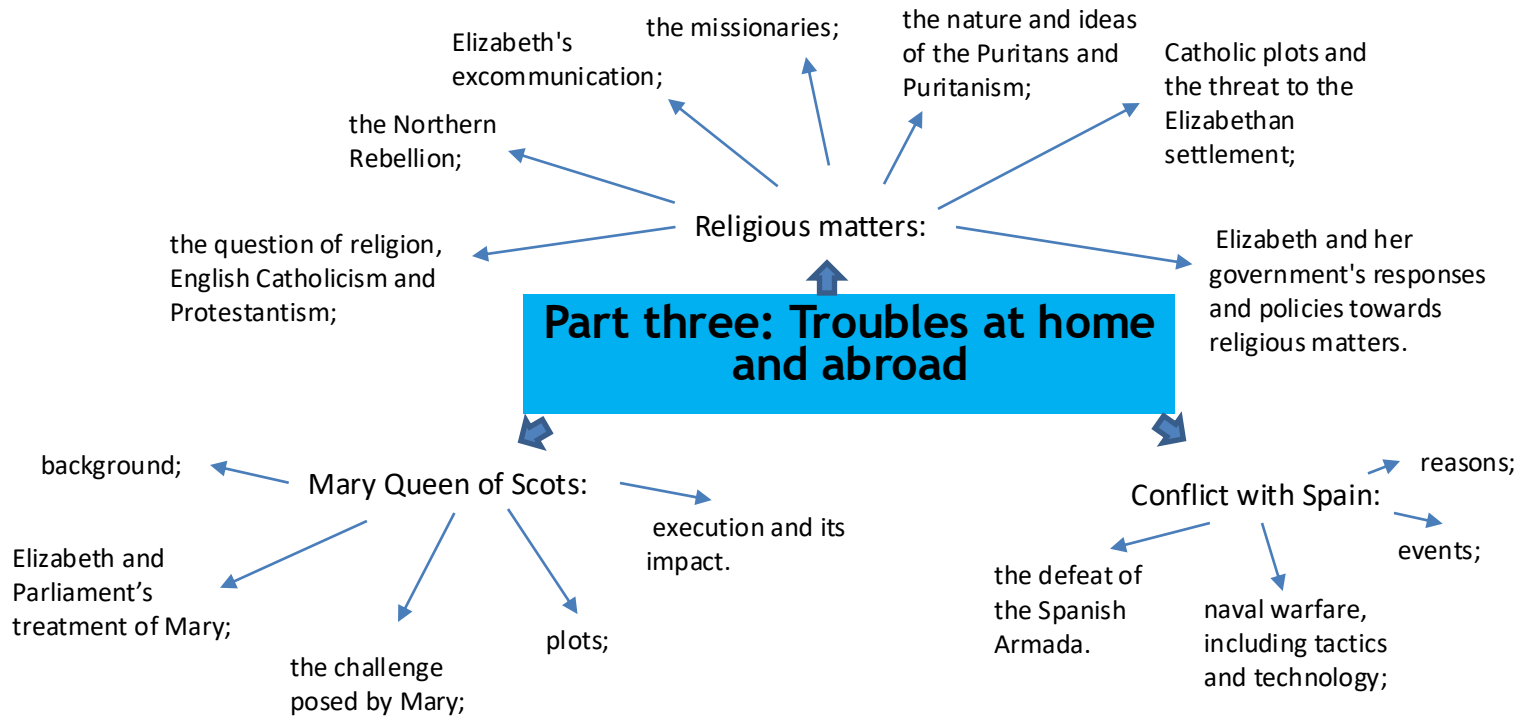
Part 1: Elizabeth's Court and Parliament

Treason	<u>Royal Court</u>	Anne Boleyn	Bloody Mary	<u>Parliament</u>
<u>Privy Council</u>	<u>Lord Lieutenants</u>	<u>Justices of the Peace (JPs)</u>	<u>Patronage</u>	William Cecil
Francis Walsingham	Succession	Robert Dudley	<u>King Phillip II</u>	<i>Francis, Duke of Anjou and Alencon</i>
	Duke of Norfolk	Northern Rebellion 1569	<i>Durham Cathedral</i>	Earl of Sussex
<i>Earl of Westmorland</i>	<i>Earl of Northumberland</i>	Roberto Ridolfi	Robert Devereux – Earl of Essex	Monopoly
Robert Cecil				



Part 2: Life in Elizabethan times

The Great Chain of Being	<u>Gentry</u>	<u>Nobility</u>		
	ruff	Whitened faces	<u>Golden Age</u>	
<i>Armada portrait</i>	Propaganda	The Globe Theatre	<i>Gloriana</i>	<i>Alchemy</i>
Enclosure	<i>Rack renting</i>	2.8m to 4m	Deserving poor	Undeserving poor
Almshouses	Soap-eater	Idle poor	Vagabond	Bedlam
House of Correction	license	<u>1601 Poor Law</u>	Helpless poor	Able-bodied poor
Idle poor	<u>Francis Drake</u>	Privateer	<u>John Hawkins</u>	<i>Astrolabe</i>
Golden Hind		<i>Martin Frobisher</i>	Trading companies	<u>Walter Raleigh</u>



Part 3: Troubles at home and abroad

<u>Religious Settlement</u>	Book of Common Prayer		Recusant	Papal Bull
<u>Excommunication</u>	Religious laws 1581, 1585, 1593	Throckmorton Plot	Babington Plot	Jesuits
<i>Counter-reformation</i>	<i>Cardinal William Allen</i>	<i>Edmund Campion</i>	<u>Puritans</u>	<i>Prophesyings</i>
<i>John Field</i>	<u>Mary Queen of Scots</u>	Lord Darnley	Coded letters	<i>8th February 1587</i>
<i>Fotheringhay Castle</i>	<i>Martyr</i>			Armada
Fireships	<i>Cadiz 1587</i>		Duke of Parma	Duke of Medina-Sidonia
Battle of Gravelines	65 out of 151	Crescent formation		

The basics

Simply, make sure you eat, sleep and **take time out!**



Limit distractions



Find a nice space to revise in



The more you put in the more you get out!



Create and use a revision planner



Set an alarm and start early!



Revise, Repeat, Remember

1 THE BIGGER PICTURE

Produce a mind-map (from memory) summarising the whole topic on one page.

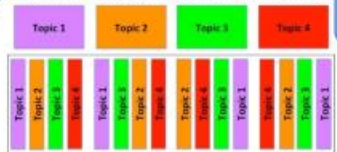
2 ZOOM IN

Create a revision card for individuals/factors/events. Follow the formatting for your revision cards.

3 TEST AND CHECK

Create a quiz based on each revision card, or get someone to quiz you using the key words/dates on your revision cards and complete past questions

Interleaving and Spacing



Don't revise your all topics in one go (cramming), you should revise 'chunks' of a topic for small amounts of time (15 minutes) and then move onto another 'chunk' from a different topic. This will improve your memory!

e.g. 15 minutes Drake and voyages.

How to use in history

1. Create a revision plan to cover topics you need to cover (least confident first!) and then go back over them again later. Spread out your learning in small sections, 5 hours to 5 x 1 hour
2. Use your flashcards to self test yourself on old and new topics, self testing across these



Flash cards

Simply create with questions on side and answers on the other side. You can colour code for specific topics and quiz yourself or others.

Post its can be also useful for key words and timelines



Using Flashcards

Using the Leitner Method, using the video below <https://youtu.be/C20EVktJwQ> 

You can also create excellent flashcards online or on your phone using Quizlet which also had an app.



How to use in history

There are a variety of ways to use flashcards in revision for the skills you need

Key Terms

Create for key words and terms



Causation

Create for the causes of events or progress



Judgments

Create an agree or disagree argument against a quote



Narrative

Create to show a narrative of events in order



Retrieval practice

Testing what you know is a powerful tool in revision, the effort to remember something really strengthens your memory

Apps such as Memrise and Quizlet allow you to use or create your own quizzes based on topics.

Create them, test yourself or get someone to test you, it's works!

How to use in history

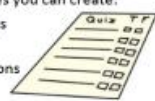
Spaced	Knowledge Organisers	Factors/Causes/Consequences	Examples
Test on old and new topics mixed up	Use to create 'must know' quizzes for a topic	To identify 2-3 factors, causes of an event/person e.g. The rising against Tostig	'Give two examples of.....'

Types

There are a number of types you can create:

- Multiple Choice Questions
- True or False
- Short Explanation Questions
- Odd One Out

If this is the answer then what is the question



Least effective



Three common revision techniques that are **LEAST** effective in helping you revise are:

- Highlighting texts
- Re-reading
- Summarising text

These can be a **starting point** (eg. **The Big Picture** or **Connell Notes**), but there are far more effective ways to then move this on



The Big Picture

The best way to aid your understanding of history is to make sure you are confident with the big 'overview' story before you begin revising individual topics.

Example of Big picture

1. Create a timeline to identify the key events in a topic and colour code the themes. E.g. Elizabeth and her difficulties reigning
2. Mapping out what you can remember about a topic before you start, e.g. Elizabeth Court and Parliament



Cornell Notes

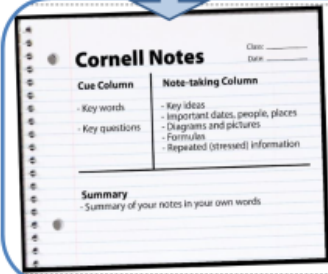
This method can be used in your revision books as a great method to get you to 'think' about your revision. Simply split your page into 3 sections as shown on the diagram on the left:

- Note Taking
- Cues
- Summary

How to use in history

Use it to summarise a whole topic or theme, for example

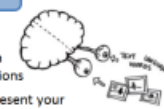
- What were the main features of the Golden Age?
- How did Elizabeth maintain power?
- How did Elizabeth respond to poverty?



Dual Coding

How to:

1. Use simple drawings with matching simple descriptions
2. The drawing should represent your understanding of the topic
3. Try to draw links between images



Dual Coding

Dual coding' is the method of putting your knowledge into visual form alongside words. It increases the chances of you remembering it.

An example might be creating a comic strip around Mary Queen of Scots



Transform it

Graphic organisers are a great way of 'transforming' your notes/information into visual revision topics.

They can be used to create links, show a narrative, identify the causes/consequences and importance of something.

How to use in history

1. **Causation** – Create a visual flow diagram of the chronological events in a time period e.g. American West
2. **Change and Continuity** – Create a Venn diagram to show what changed and did not in medical time period
3. **Concept Mapping** – At the end of a week, mind map all you can remember about a topic and link area together. Then add to your mind map using a different colour using notes

