

Y107: England 1547–1603: the Later Tudors

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The stability of the monarchy	Issues of Edward VI's age and Mary Tudor's gender, marriage of Mary Tudor and Philip; the Devise for the succession in 1553 and the succession in 1558; faction and its impact during the rule of Somerset and Northumberland; factional conflict between Paget and Gardiner under Mary.
Elizabeth and religion	The religious situation and problems in 1558; the foreign situation and its impact on religious developments; the Elizabethan Religious Settlement; the Puritan challenge and aims, support for Puritanism, the influence of Puritan leaders, attempts to change the church, the MP's tactics, separatism; the attitude of Elizabeth's archbishops; the Catholic threat and its nature, the increased threat after 1568, government reaction, the Northern Rebellion (1569), Papal excommunication (1570), Mary Queen of Scots, plots, seminary priests, Jesuits; the problems facing Catholics 1558–1589.
The nature of the Elizabethan Monarchy, Government and Parliament	The role of the court, ministers and Privy Council, including the role and influence of William Cecil; Elizabeth's use and management of faction; the role of gender; the roles of the House of Commons and Lords; Parliament's relationship with the Queen; the attitudes of Elizabeth, the Privy Council and Parliament to the issues of marriage, succession and parliamentary privilege; the impact of marriage and succession on domestic and foreign affairs; the impact of Mary Queen of Scots and James VI.

Y224: Apartheid and Reconciliation: South African Politics 1948–1999

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Key Topic	Content
The development of Apartheid and growing resistance	Reform and development of Apartheid under Verwoerd and Vorster including Bantu Self-Government Act (1959); reasons for its introduction and consequences; impact and consequences of Apartheid for Black, White and Coloured South Africans; nature, development and effectiveness of resistance to Apartheid in this period including Nelson Mandela, ANC, Biko and the South Africa Learners' Association, women's groups, other forms of civil disobedience including anti-pass law demonstrations, boycotts and rural and urban protests, including Sharpeville (1960) and Soweto (1976) and their consequences; nature, development and consequences of international opinions towards Apartheid.
The collapse of Apartheid 1978–1989	Strengths and weaknesses of and threats to Apartheid by 1978; PW Botha, Total Onslaught, Total Strategy and consequences of his reforms for National Party and White, Black and Coloured South Africans; nature and development of opposition in this period: The United Democratic Front, ANC, Township Unrest, Church leaders; international relations and international opposition to Apartheid; reasons for and consequences of the State of Emergency 1985–1990; reasons for, nature and consequences of de Klerk's reforms; importance of FW de Klerk, Nelson Mandela and other individuals in bringing about end of Apartheid.
A New South Africa 1989–1999	Political, social and economic conditions in South Africa in 1989; process towards and elections of 1994; the problem of violence; Government of National Unity and the role of Nelson Mandela; Reconstruction and Development Programme and its effectiveness; development of new constitution and its consequences, Truth and Reconciliation Commission; unity through sport; social and economic developments including the problem of HIV/AIDS; international relations; election of 1999; political, social and economic conditions in South Africa by 1999.

Y318: Russia and its Rulers 1855–1964

- Questions will be drawn from the indicated areas of specification content.
- There is no expectation of knowledge beyond that identified in order to achieve full marks.

Key Topic	Content
The nature of government	Autocracy, dictatorship and totalitarianism, developments in central administration; methods of repression and enforcement; the extent and impact of reform; the nature, extent and effectiveness of opposition both before and after 1917, changes in local government; attitude of the Tsars, Provisional Government and Communists to political change; the extent of political change.
The impact of dictatorial regimes on the economy and society of the Russian Empire and the USSR	Changes to living and working conditions of urban and rural people including the impact on the peasants of Emancipation, Land Banks, famines, NEP, collectivisation and the Virgin Land scheme, the impact of industrial growth under the Tsars, War communism, NEP and the Five Year Plans on industrial workers; limitations on personal, political and religious freedom; reasons for and extent of economic and social changes.
Impact of war and revolution on the development of the Russian Empire and the USSR	The effects of the following wars on government, society, nationalities and the economy: the Crimean War, the Japanese War, 1905 Revolution, 1917 Revolutions, First World War, Second World War, the Cold War.
Khrushchev in power 1956–1964	The aims of Khrushchev; the nature of his government; opposition, methods and enforcement of repression in Russia and its satellites; the extent and impact of reform; changes in urban and rural living and working conditions; limitations on personal, political and religious freedom; extent of economic and social changes including economic planning and the Virgin Lands Scheme; the impact of the Cold War; Khrushchev's fall.