

Year 13 Revision Lists

- You will sit two papers – one for Miss Dale and one for Mrs Davies. Each paper is 2 hours 30 minutes.
- Revision lists for both are below.

French History

The Regency, 1643–1661

- The French monarchy in 1643: the legacy of Richelieu and Louis XIII; the establishment of the Regency
- The Minority of Louis XIV: the roles of Anne of Austria and Mazarin; the Parlement of Paris, unrest and opposition; the Frondes
- France and Europe: the rise of French power at the expense of the Habsburgs; the treaties of Westphalia and the Pyrenees
- The condition of France at the accession of Louis XIV in 1661: politics, economy and society

The establishment of Absolutism at home, 1661–1685

- Louis XIV and Divine Right: personality and aims; the restoration of order; the centralisation of royal authority; the role of Versailles
- Louis XIV and patronage of art, culture and science: the Academie Francaise; the Academy of Sciences; the role of Colbert
- Finance and the economy: the reforms of Colbert; taxation; trade and communications within France; mercantilism; overseas trade and colonisation
- Louis XIV and the Church: disputes with the papacy; persecution of Jansenists; policies towards Huguenots and the Revocation Edict of 1685

Louis XIV and Europe, 1661–1685

- The context of French foreign policy in 1661: Louis XIV's aims, the extent of French military resources; the Military Academy; the role of Louvois
- France and Spain: the decline of Spanish military power; the War of Devolution
- France and the Dutch Republic: relations between Louis XIV and Charles II of England; the Franco-Dutch War; the Peace of Nijmegen

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- France and the policy of Reunions: the drive to annex 'lost' territories to France such as Luxembourg, Casale and Strasbourg; the Treaty of Ratisbon

Part two: Louis XIV in decline, 1685–1715 (A-level only)

Challenges at home, 1685–1715

- The personal monarchy: the strengths and weaknesses of royal government; the influence of Madame de Maintenon
- Finance and the economy: problems after Colbert; the costs of war

British History Revision List

1F Industrialisation and the People: Britain, c1783–1885

This option allows students to study change, continuity, cause and consequence in this period through the following key questions:

- How was Britain governed and how did democracy and political organisations change and develop?
- What pressures did governments face and how did they respond to these?
- How and with what results did the economy develop and change?
- How and with what results did society and social policy develop?
- How important were ideas and ideology?
- How important was the role of individuals and groups and how were they affected by developments?

Part One: The Impact of Industrialisation: Britain, c1783–1832

Pressure for Change, c1783–1812

- The British political system in 1783: government and representation; national and local democracy; Whigs and Tories
- Government: Pitt the Younger as Prime Minister and his successors; Pitt's relationship with the King; the 1784 election; reform of finance, administration and trade

- Economic developments: industrialisation; the growth of cotton and other industries; changes in power; the condition of agriculture
- Social developments: the middle class; the industrial workforce; landowners; agricultural labourers and the poor; working conditions; standards of living; the Combination Acts
- Pressures on government: the political influence of the French Revolution; Irish rebellion and union; radicalism and opposition; party splits; demands for parliamentary reform
- Pressures on government: the political, economic and social impact of war; the condition of Britain by 1812

Government and a changing society, 1812–1832

- Government: Lord Liverpool; the Corn Laws and other legislation; attitudes to reform and repression; the economy
- Government: Canning, Goderich and Wellington; legislation, including the repeal of the Combination Acts and the Test and Corporation Acts; the metropolitan police force; O'Connell and Catholic Emancipation
- Economic developments: continuing industrialisation and developments in key industries; agricultural change; economic policies and free trade
- Social developments: the effects of industrialisation; standards of living and working class discontent
- Pressures for change: Luddism and radical agitation; the anti-slavery movement; Methodism; early socialism and the ideas of Robert Owen
- Greater democracy: the election of the Whigs; pressure for parliamentary reform; the Great Reform Act and its impact; the state of Britain politically, economically and socially by 1832

Part Two: The Age of Reform: Britain, 1832–1885

Political change and social reform, 1832-1846

- Government: Grey, Melbourne and the ideas and ideology of the Whig Party; the Tories in opposition and government; Peel and the transformation of the Conservative party
- The Whig response to social change; social reforms including: education, factory legislation, abolition of slavery, the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Municipal Corporations Act
- Pressure for change: Chartism; Irish radicalism; the Anti-Poor Law League; the Anti-Corn Law League; social reform campaigners including Shaftesbury and Chadwick