

# GCSE History Revision and Homework Schedule 2026 – 20 WEEKS TO BE READY TO SUCCEED!

Week beginning	Topic	Area to cover	Revised?	Practise Question?	Weeks left
<b>January</b>					
Tuesday 6 <sup>th</sup>	America, 1920–1973: Opportunity and inequality (Paper 1)	1920s: Benefits of the 'Boom': advertising and the consumer society; hire purchase; mass production, including Ford and the motor industry; inequalities of wealth; Republican government policies; stock market boom.			20
Monday 12 <sup>th</sup>		1920s problems: divided society; organised crime, prohibition; the causes of racial tension, the experiences of immigrants and the impact of immigration; the Ku Klux Klan; Red Scare and Sacco and Vanzetti case.			19
Monday 19 <sup>th</sup>		1920s: Social and cultural developments: entertainment, including cinema and jazz; the position of women in society, including flappers.			18
Monday 26 <sup>th</sup>	Health and the People (Paper 2)	Medicine stands still (Medieval medicine): approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor; training, beliefs about illness. Medical progress: the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment; hospitals; the nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery; surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques. Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries; the Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention.			17
<b>February</b>					
Monday 2 <sup>nd</sup>	America, 1920–1973: Opportunity and inequality (Paper 1)	1930s: 'Bust' - American society during the Depression: unemployment; farmers; businessmen; Hoover's responses and unpopularity; Roosevelt's election as president. The effectiveness of the New Deal on different groups in society: successes and limitations including opposition; Roosevelt's contribution as president; 1930s popular culture.			16
Monday 9 <sup>th</sup>		1940s: The impact of the Second World War: America's economic recovery; social developments, including experiences of African-Americans and women.			15
Monday 16 <sup>th</sup> (Half term)		1950s: Post-war American society and economy: consumerism and affluence; the American Dream; McCarthyism; popular culture, including Rock and Roll and television.			14
Monday 23 <sup>rd</sup>		1950s and 60s: Racial tension and developments in the Civil Rights campaigns in the 1950s and 1960s: Segregation laws; Martin Luther King and peaceful protests; Malcolm X and the Black Power Movement; Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.			13
<b>March</b>					
Monday 2 <sup>nd</sup>		1960s and 70s: America and the 'Great Society': the social policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; the development and impact of feminist movements in the 1960s and early 1970s.			12
Monday 9 <sup>th</sup>	Health and the People (Paper 2)	The beginnings of change: The impact of the Renaissance on Britain: challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery; the work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey; opposition to change. Dealing with disease: traditional and new methods of treatments; quackery; methods of treating disease; plague; the growth of hospitals; changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians; the work of John Hunter. Prevention of disease: inoculation; Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change.			11
Monday 16 <sup>th</sup>	Conflict and tension in Asia, 1950–1975 (Paper 1)	The causes of the Korean War; reasons why the North invaded the South; US and the UN responses. The development of the Korean War: the UN campaign in South and North Korea; Inchon landings and recapture of South Korea; UN forces advance into North Korea; reaction of China and intervention of Chinese troops October 1950; the sacking of MacArthur. The end of the Korean War: military stalemate around the 38th Parallel; peace talks and the armistice; impact of the Korean War for Korea, the UN and Sino-American relations.			10
Monday 23 <sup>rd</sup>		Escalation of conflict in Vietnam: The end of French colonial rule: Dien Bien Phu and its consequences; Geneva Agreement, 1954; civil war in South Vietnam; opposition to Diem; the Vietcong – aims, support, leadership and guerrilla tactics and Ho Chi Minh. The US involvement: the Domino Theory; intervention under Eisenhower and Kennedy; Strategic Hamlets programme.			9
Monday 30 <sup>th</sup> (Easter Holidays)		Johnson's War: the Gulf of Tonkin; the US response to Vietcong tactics; the mass bombing campaign; demands for peace and growing student protests in the USA; My Lai and its public impact; Search and Destroy tactics and impact; the Tet Offensive and its consequences for the war.			8

**GCSE History Revision and Homework Schedule 2026 – 20 WEEKS TO BE READY TO SUCCEED!**

April						
<b>Monday 6<sup>th</sup></b> (Easter Holidays)	<b>Conflict and tension in Asia, 1950–1975 (Paper 1)</b>	The ending of conflict in Vietnam: Nixon's War: Vietnamisation; chemical warfare; bombing campaign of 1970–1972; relations with China; widening of the war into Laos and Cambodia. Opposition to war: Kent State University; the importance of the media and TV in influencing public opinion; the context of the Watergate affair. The end of the war: the Paris Peace talks; the role of Kissinger; the US withdrawal; fall of Saigon; the price of conflict; problems of Vietnam in 1975.				7
<b>Monday 13<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Health and the People (Paper 2)</b>	A revolution in medicine: The development of Germ Theory and its impact; Pasteur, Robert Koch and microbe hunting; Pasteur and vaccination; Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets; everyday medical treatments and remedies. A revolution in surgery: anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform; antiseptics, including Lister and carbolic acid; surgical procedures; aseptic surgery. Improvements in public health: public health problems in industrial Britain; cholera epidemics; the role of public health reformers; local and national government involvement in public health improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts.				6
<b>Monday 20<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Elizabethan England c.1568-1603 (Paper 2)</b>	Government in Elizabethan England including: Elizabeth I and her court: background and character of Elizabeth I; court life, including patronage; key ministers. The difficulties of a female ruler: relations with Parliament. The problem of marriage and the succession; the strength of Elizabeth's authority at the end of her reign, including Essex's rebellion in 1601.				5
<b>Monday 27<sup>th</sup></b>		Life in Elizabethan times - A 'Golden Age': living standards and fashions; growing prosperity and the rise of the gentry; the Elizabethan theatre and its achievements; attitudes to the theatre. The poor: reasons for the increase in poverty; attitudes and responses to poverty; the reasons for government action and the seriousness of the problem. English sailors: Hawkins and Drake; circumnavigation 1577–1580, voyages and trade; the role of Raleigh.				4
May						
<b>Monday 4<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Elizabethan England c.1568-1603 (Paper 2)</b>	Troubles at home and abroad: Religious matters: the question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism; the Northern Rebellion; Elizabeth's excommunication; the missionaries; Catholic plots and the threat to the Elizabethan settlement; the nature and ideas of the Puritans and Puritanism; Elizabeth and her government's responses and policies towards religious matters. Mary Queen of Scots: background; Elizabeth and Parliament's treatment of Mary; the challenge posed by Mary; plots; execution and its impact.				3
<b>Monday 11<sup>th</sup></b>		<b>PAPER 1 HISTORY EXAM Friday 15<sup>th</sup> MAY AM</b>				
<b>Monday 18<sup>th</sup></b>		The Historic Environment – The Globe Theatre This includes: opinions about the Theatre; Elizabeth's attitude; role of noble patrons; reasons for building of theatres; the design and links to Renaissance fashions; key features and why this made theatre popular; censorship; opposition				2
<b>Monday 25<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Health and the People (Paper 2)</b>	Modern medicine: Modern treatment of disease: the development of the pharmaceutical industry; penicillin, its discovery by Fleming, its development; new diseases and treatments, antibiotic resistance; alternative treatments. The impact of war and technology on surgery: plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays; transplant surgery; modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery. Modern public health: the importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War; the Liberal social reforms; the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing; the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State; creation and development of the National Health Service; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.				1
June						
<b>Monday 2<sup>nd</sup></b>		<b>PAPER 2 HISTORY EXAM Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> JUNE AM</b>				