



**Burford School History  
Department**

**Migrants in Britain, c800-Present  
& Notting Hill, c1948-c1970**

**Student & Parent Information  
Booklet**



Dear Parents and Students

This booklet has been put together to help you understand more about what students study in History across KS4, how students are assessed and what the History Department at Burford does to help all students achieve their potential in this subject. By working together – teachers, students and parents – there is a greater chance that students will succeed.

We would ask parents to read this booklet with their child, and then both to sign below. This booklet will then be fastened in the front of the exercise book, for reference. If you have any questions about the information in the booklet, please contact your History teacher in the first instance.

Thank you,

Mrs E. Thomas (Head of Department)

..... (Parent's signature)

..... (Student's signature)

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## **What will I study in GCSE History?**

**Exam Board:** Edexcel

**Number of Lessons per Fortnight:** 5

### **Paper 1: Migrants in Britain c800-Present & Notting Hill, c1948-c1970 Overview**

30% of GCSE            1hr 15 Minute Exam

52 marks: 16 for Historic Environment (Notting Hill) + 36 for Thematic Study (Migrants in Britain)

In this unit, you will gain an understanding of how Britain has been shaped by its migrant communities over a long period of time. At its heart, the Migrants in Britain study is the story of changes in the nation's context that encouraged, enabled, necessitated or forced migration to and within Britain, and the impact that migrant groups had on the country.

### **Paper 2: Period Study: Option 26/27 - Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-91 + British Depth Study - Option B4 Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88**

40% of GCSE            1hr 45 Minute Exam

64 marks: 32 Period Study (Cold War) + 32 British Depth Study (Elizabeth)

The British Depth Study allows you to examine the challenges that Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen, faced due to her gender, her marriage and plots against her both at home and abroad. You will have an opportunity to delve into the world of Elizabethan exploration and new technologies.

Through the Period Study, you will examine the origins, development and ending of the Cold War from the division of Berlin, to the Cuban Missile Crisis, Olympic Boycotts and the significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall.

### **Paper 3: Modern Depth Study: Option 31 - Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39**

30% of GCSE            1hr 20 Minute Exam            52 marks

In this unit you will examine the problems faced by the Weimar Republic and the context of Hitler's rise to power. You will investigate the impact of the Nazi dictatorship including the introduction of the Hitler Youth and the persecution of the Jews.

## History Department Expectations

- Each piece of work should have a **title** and **date**. These should be **underlined** with a ruler.
- Write in blue or black ink (unless your teacher tells you otherwise).
- Use a pencil for drawing.
- Keep your work as **neat** as you can.
- **Respond** to any feedback given by your teacher – this may be answering questions, completing a given task or finishing a piece of work. It is expected that you will do this before your teacher next marks your book.
- Listen in **silence** when someone is talking. **Respect** everyone's opinion.
- Put your hand up rather than calling out.
- Join in with lessons by asking and answering questions. Do the best you can do.
- Make sure you clearly label classwork (c/wk) and homework (h/wk).
- Ensure homework is completed on time and to the best of your ability.
- If you miss a lesson due to illness, a music lesson or another activity it is your responsibility to ensure that you catch up with any work missed.

## How will I be assessed in History?

There are three exam papers which you will sit in Year 11 (Summer 2018). These exams will be graded using the new 9-1 grading structure. For a rough comparison of how A\*-G and 9-1 grades compare, please see the table below:

Current Scale	New Scale
Top half of A*	9
Bottom half of A*	8
A	7
B, B+	6
C+, B	5
C, C-	4
D and E+	3
E, E-, F+, F	2
F- and G	1
U	0

In the three exam papers you will be tested on the following objectives:

Students must:		% in GCSE
<b>AO1</b>	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.	35
<b>AO2</b>	Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order <sup>1</sup> historical concepts.	35
<b>AO3</b>	Analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements, in the context of historical events studied.	15
<b>AO4</b>	Analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations (including how and why interpretations may differ) in the context of historical events studied.	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

## What do the exam papers look like?

### Paper 1 1 Hour 15 Minutes

#### Section A Notting Hill, c1948-c1970

1. Describe **two** features of... (4 Marks)
2. (a) Study Sources A and B in the Sources Booklet. How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into...? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 Marks)  
  
(b) Study Source A. How could you follow up Source A to find out more about...In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use. (4 Marks)

#### SECTION B Migrants in Britain, c800-Present

Answer Questions 3 and 4. Then answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

3. Explain **one** way in which ... were similar/different to ... during the ... century. (4 Marks)
4. Explain why...

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- 
- 

You **must** also use information of your own. (12 Marks)

5. / 6. 'STATEMENT' (20 Marks)

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- 
- 

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks) (Total for Question 5/6 = 20 marks)

## Assessments

The focus of assessed tasks in the History Department is on helping pupils know exactly what to do to get better at history.

There will be three assessment 'modes' across the academic year in Key Stage 4:

- **Every Three Weeks:** Students will have short tests consisting of 10 questions based on factual knowledge (names, dates and events). Substantive knowledge is crucial to ensure students' progress in History; these regular tests will ensure that students are building this knowledge in the long-term and will enable teachers to assess students' learning and grasp of chronology, knowledge and key concepts. Scores from these tests will be recorded in the front of students' books on their 'Progress Trackers'.
- **Every Half Term:** Students will complete an assessment consisting of exam questions in order to assess their progress. **There will be three Common Assessment Points** across the year which will feed into reviews.
- **Mock Exams:** Students will complete their mock exams in May of Year 10 and December of Year 11.

## How will my work be marked?

You will regularly complete exam practise questions both in class and at home. When your exam questions are marked you will be given **formative feedback**. This feedback will include specific comments about what you have done well, identify any errors and misconceptions and provide you with specific targets for improvement. You will then be given opportunities within your lessons to respond to feedback and improve their work.

Literacy is a vital aspect of studying History; this is assessed in the longer mark (16 mark) questions on the exam papers. Examiners will not just focus on spelling, punctuation and grammar but also the use of specialist historical terminology. The following is a guide to the marking symbols that will be used on some of your work. Please note: you will not find every mistake corrected. This is because it is important for you to check your work for yourself.

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>What it means</b>
<b>S in margin</b>	Underline incorrect spelling and write the correct one above.
<b>P in margin</b>	Punctuation error – write in the missing punctuation or correct what is wrong (e.g. comma instead of a full stop).
<b>SS</b>	Poor sentence structure.
<b>WW</b>	Wrong word (e.g. two, to and too).
<b>EXP</b>	Poor expression – this may mean that you have used slang or that what you have written does not make sense.
<b>//</b>	New paragraph needed.

## What can I do outside of my History lessons?

The following are books, films and documentaries that would be worth looking at outside of lessons to further your knowledge and understanding of the Migrants in Britain unit.

### Migrants in Britain & Notting Hill:

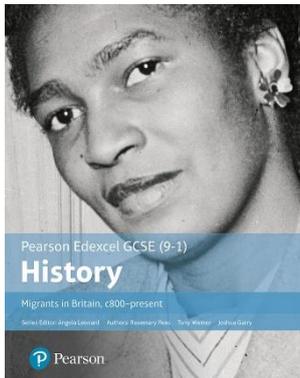
- Miranda Kauffman *Black Tudors*
- David Olusoga, *Black and British: A Short, Essential history* (Macmillan Children's Books, 2020)
- W. Mark Ormrod, Bart Lambert, Jonathan Mackman *Immigrant England 1300-1550*
- Panikos Panayi *Migrant City: A New History of London*
- Steve McQueen *Small Axe*
- David Reynolds *Island Stories: An Unconventional History of Britain*
- Rob Waters *Thinking Black: Britain, 1964-1985*
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks3-gcse-small-axe/zwsq8hv>
- <https://blackculturalarchives.org/>
- Our Migration Story Timeline: <https://www.ourmigrationstory.org.uk/>

Outside of your History lessons there are a number of things you can do to help your learning including:

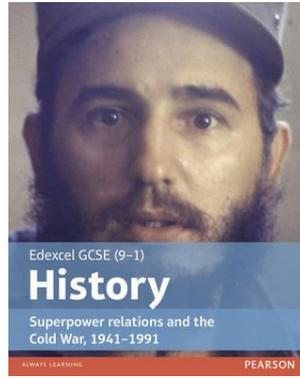
- Catch up with any work missed due to illness, a music lesson or another activity.
- Regularly revise and revisit topics studied by creating revision cards or mind maps as you go along; this will help develop and reinforce your knowledge. Timelines are an effective way of revising in History. I would advise students to complete timelines of key events for each of the units. These timelines should include key dates and a brief description of the event & its significance. GCSEPod is an excellent resource to use for revision.
- Take on board and act on the feedback you are given by your teacher – improving exam questions completed is a really effective way of improving your exam technique.

## Resources:

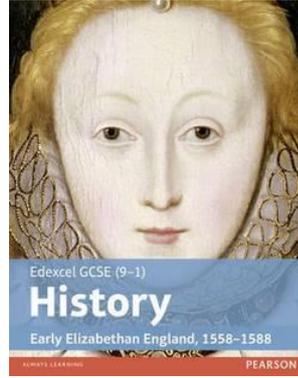
Below are the four textbooks we will be using during lessons:



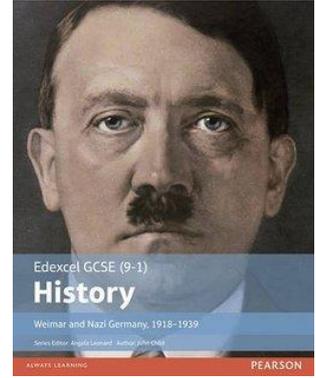
ISBN  
9781292391540



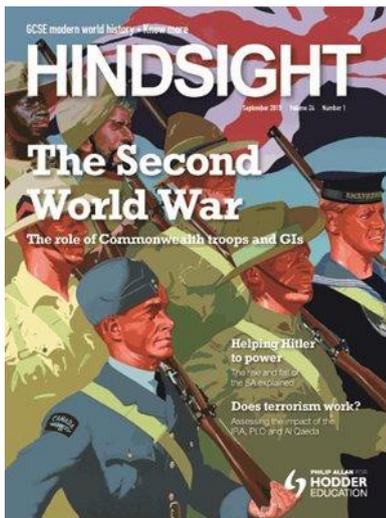
ISBN  
9781292127279



ISBN  
9781292127262



ISBN  
9781292127347



## Hodder Education Hindsight Magazine

Hindsight is the History magazine produced by Hodder Education specifically aimed at GCSE students. Hindsight helps students learn more, building deeper knowledge of key topics and events and the skills to progress through GCSE history.

Burford History Department has an institution subscription to the magazine and can add associated subscriptions at the cost of £10 per student. There will be a letter regarding subscribing to the magazine.

## Migrants in Britain, c800-Present & Notting Hill, c1948-c1970 Timeline

c800	Viking raids on the north coast of England
865	Great Heathen Army invaded East Anglia
866	York captured by Vikings
878	Peace was agreed between the Saxons and Vikings, leading to the establishment of the Danelaw
1016	The Danish king, Cnut, conquered all of England
1042	Cnut's son, Harthacnut, died and Danish rule ended; his Saxon half-brother, Edward the Confessor, became king
1066	Norman Conquest
1070	William I invited Jewish merchants from Rouen to settle in England
1100-35	Henry I issued a Charter of Liberties, defining the privileges of Jews and their legal status as the property of the king
1190, 1244, 1255	Massacres of Jews in York, London and Lincoln
1266	Henry III granted a charter to German Hansa merchants, giving them a lot of control over the English wool trade
1270	Henry III invited foreign cloth workers to settle but then expelled all except the skilled workers
1290	Edward I issued an edict expelling Jews and encouraged Italian bankers to come to Britain
1348	The Black Death reached England, creating a shortage of workers and artisans, which created encouraging conditions for European migrants
1370	Letters of Denization gave foreign workers the same rights and protection as English citizens
1381	The Peasants' Revolt targeted foreign workers in London
1440	Migrants were forced to pay an 'Alien Subsidy'
1511	An illustration shows John Blanke, a trumpeter, providing evidence of Black migrants as independent workers in England
1517	'Evil May Day' riots in London
1530, 1554, 1562	Royal proclamations issued about the status of Gypsies
1560s	Walloon migrants (from modern Belgium)

1560s and 1570s	John Hawkins led several voyages transporting Africans to the Americas; Britain's growing involvement in the slave trade resulted in some enslaved Africans being brought to Britain
1600	East India Company founded
1620–1650s	Cornelius Vermuyden carried out major projects to drain and reclaim land in England
1656	Oliver Cromwell re-admitted Jews to Britain
1660	Royal Africa Company founded
1685	French Protestants, called Huguenots, had settled in England after the St Bartholomew Day's Massacre in 1572 but the number of migrants increased after 1685, when Protestantism was banned in France
1709	German Palatine migrants settled temporarily near London; many moved on to America, 5,000 were deported to Ireland, some returned to Germany; further migration to Britain was discouraged
1789	Olaudah Equiano published his autobiography
1829	Catholic Emancipation Act
1833	Slavery Abolition Act
1840s	Railway mania
1840s	Famine in Ireland
1880s	Many Jews settled in the East End of London, often seeking refuge in response to pogroms in Russia
1905	Aliens Act
1914–18	First World War
1931	Dr Harold Moody established the League of Coloured Peoples
1936	Battle of Cable Street
1939–45	Second World War
1948	British Nationality Act; migrants from the Caribbean arrived in Britain on the <i>Empire Windrush</i>
1958	Notting Hill riots

1959	Murder of Kelso Cochrane Oswald Mosley's election campaign Caribbean Carnival
1963	Bristol Bus Boycott Notting Hill Housing Trust formed
1965	Race Relations Act
1970	Trial of the Mangrove Nine
1972	Ugandan Asians arrived in Britain
1973	Britain joined the European Economic Union
1981	Race riots in several British cities
2020	A new immigration policy was established to apply to migrants and asylum seekers as a result of Brexit











