

Allin1 History GCSE Volume 1 2019



‘Answer the question set – using the language of the question...!’

Professor Mary Beard



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The History GCSE

Paper 1:
**Medicine Through Time c1200-
 c2000**
(20%)
and a study of the Western Front
1914-18
(10%)

30%
 of overall mark

75mins - 1hr 15mins
 6 Questions in total
 3 Qs on WWI Sources (4m, 8m & 4m) &
 3 Qs on Med (4m, 12m & choice of 20m)

Paper 2:
Elizabeth I 1558-1588
& the American West c1840-90.

40% of overall mark
 (20% for Elizabeth, 20% for American West)

Elizabeth I
 &
American West –
 February Year 11

105mins - 1hr 45min
 6 Questions in total
 E1: 4m, 12m & choice of 16m
 AW: 8m, 8m & 8m x 2

Paper 3:
Germany 1919-1939

30%
 of overall mark
 October – February of Year 11

80mins – 1hr 20mins
 6 Questions in total
 4m, 12m, 8m,
 4m, 4m, 20m with source
 focus

Elizabeth I

Medicine

Nazi Germany

American West

The Exams

Mon 3rd June: **Paper 1:** Medicine incl. WWI Sources [30%] 75 mins

- Questions: 4M; 12M & choice of 20M; WWI: 4M; 8M & 4M

Thurs 6th June: **Paper 2:** Elizabeth I & American West [40%] 105 mins

- EI Questions: 4M; 12M & choice of 16M
- AW Questions: 8M; 8M and 2 x 8M from choice of 3 x 8M

Tuesday 11th June: **Paper 3:** Germany 1918-39 [30%] 120 minutes

My revision plan for History—notes

A. What is good revision?

Good revision is **retrieval practice**—over time. So this means, checking *you know your stuff* and that *you can apply this knowledge* to example questions.

B. Knowing your stuff

Timelines

Topic Cue Cards

- **Source material**—exercise books; previous answers; mocks; the textbook booklets; revision guides.
- Check the specification outlines—see p5-10.
- Create master timelines for chronology.
- **Cue Cards / Notes** useful for key events / ideas / examples
- 3-5 key facts per sub-topic card & self-test with cards
- Check **Seneca** & BBC Bitesize for self-testing
- Do not google...it wastes time...

C. Applying knowledge

Planning PQs. Writing PQs.

- See Elizabeth Revision booklet as exemplar
- Practice Question **plans** - 8, 12 and 16/20 markers.
- Practice Question **write-ups**—key examples to time.
- Do **4** per paper for review by teacher.

The Galleon Club—from Mon 25th Feb



Week A: Monday 12.35-1.05: L23

Week B : Monday 3.35-4.15: L23

4 Sessions on each topic

- 15mins review of key points—bring your cue cards / revision notes
- 15 mins planning a key question
- 10mins paragraphing for the after-school

Sailing 1—Elizabeth I

A: The Religious settlement & challenges to it

B: The challenge of Mary Queen of Scots as ‘maximum security issue number 1.’

A: The Armada—causes and reasons for failure

B: The Problem of the Poor—causes and attitudes

Sailing 2 —Medicine

A: Renaissance Medicine

B: 19th Century medicine

A: 20th Century medicine

B: World War One & the 8 marker usefulness question

Sailing 3 —Germany

A: The early challenges to early Weimar—summary & focus on 1: 1919-23

B: The failure to solve the 1929-33 crisis —why did Weimar fail? The Nazis

A: The 8 marker—on the Reichstag Fire February 1933

Your Teacher

- Ask your teacher in the 5 hours of lessons a week any question!
- Arrange to see your subject teacher with any queries you have !
- Or jot them down and hand in!
- Hand in practice questions for review!



	Topic checklist	Tick /X / O
1. The situation on Elizabeth's accession	Elizabethan England in 1558: society and government. The Virgin Queen: the problem of her legitimacy, gender, marriage. Her character and strengths. Challenges at home and from abroad: the French threat, financial weaknesses	
2. The 'settlement' of religion	Religious divisions in England in 1558. Elizabeth's religious Settlement (1559): its features and impact. The Church of England: its role in society.	
3. Challenge to the religious settlement	Nature and extent of the Puritan challenge – limited. Nature and extent of the Catholic challenge, including the role of the nobility, Papacy and foreign powers – serious.	
4. Problem of Mary, Queen of Scots	Mary, Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne, her arrival in England in 1568. Relations between Elizabeth and Mary, 1568–69.	
5. Plots and revolts at home	Reasons for, and significance of, the Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569–70. Features and significance of the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington Plots incl. Walsingham and the use of spies. Reasons for, and significance of, Mary Queen of Scots' execution in 1587.	
6. Relations with Spain	Political and religious rivalry Commercial rivalry. The New World, privateering ; significance of Drake.	
7. Outbreak of war with Spain, 1585–88	English involvement in the Netherlands, 1585–88. The role of Robert Dudley. Drake and the raid on Cadiz: 'Singeing the King of Spain's beard'.	
8. The Armada	Spanish invasion plans. Reasons why Philip used the Spanish Armada.	
9. Education and leisure	Education in the home, schools and universities. Sport, pastimes and the theatre.	
10. The problem of the poor	The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage during these years. The changing attitudes and policies towards the poor.	
11. Exploration and voyages of discovery	Factors prompting exploration, including the impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade. The reasons for and significance of Drake's circumnavigation of the globe.	
12. Walter Raleigh and Virginia	The significance of Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia. Reasons for the failure of Virginia.	



The process of change		
c1250–c1500: Medicine in medieval England		Tick / X / O
1.) Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease. Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Hippocrates and Galen.	
2.) Approaches to prevention and treatment	Approaches to prevention and treatment and their connection with ideas about disease and illness: religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air, and the use of remedies. New and traditional approaches to hospital care in the thirteenth century. The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community / hospitals, c1250–1500.	
3.) Case study	Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment & prevention	
c1500–c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England		Tick / X / O
1.) Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. A scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham in improving diagnosis. The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas.	
2.) Approaches to prevention and treatment	Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals. Change in care and treatment: improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius.	
3.) Case study	Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood. Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665: approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.	
c1700–c1900: Medicine in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain		Tick / X / O
1.) Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. Influence in UK Pasteur's Germ Theory and Koch's work on microbes.	
2.) Approaches to prevention and treatment	The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery. New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act 1875	
3.) Case study	Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination. Fighting Cholera in London, 1854; attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump.	

c1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain		Tick /X / O
1.) Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health. Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors.	
2.) Approaches to prevention and treatment	Extent of change in care and treatment. The impact of the NHS and science and technology: improved access to care; advances in medicines, including magic bullets and antibiotics; high-tech medical & surgical treatment in hospitals. New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns.	
3.) Case study	Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin. The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action.	

World War I—the environment of war and medicine		Tick /X / O
1.) The reality - injuries, treatment and the trenches	<p>The British sector of Western Front—Flanders and northern France: the battles around the Ypres salient, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai.</p> <p>The trench system - its construction and organisation, including frontline and support trenches. The use of mines at Hill 60 near Ypres and the expansion of tunnels, caves and quarries at Arras.</p> <p>Significance for medical treatment of the nature of the terrain and problems of the transport and communications infrastructure.</p> <p>Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front, incl. ill health arising from the trench environment. The nature of wounds from rifles and explosives. The problem of shrapnel, wound infection and increased numbers of head injuries. The effects of gas attacks.</p> <p>Work of the RAMC and FANY. The system of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances. The 'chain' stages of treatment are as: aid post and field ambulance, dressing station, casualty clearing station, base hospital. Underground hospital @ Arras.</p> <p>Significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery and medicine: new techniques in the treatment of wounds and infection, the Thomas splint, the use of mobile x-ray units, the creation of a blood bank for the Battle of Cambrai.</p> <p>The historical context of medicine in the early twentieth century: understanding of infection and moves towards aseptic surgery; the development of x-rays; blood transfusions; blood storage.</p>	
2.) Sources	<p>Knowledge of :</p> <p>national sources e.g. army records, national newspapers, government reports, medical articles.</p> <p>local sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. personal accounts, diaries, photographs, hospital records, army statistics.</p> <p>Recognition of strengths and weaknesses of types of source for specific enquiries.</p> <p>Framing of questions relevant for a specific enquiry.</p> <p>Selection of appropriate sources for specific investigations.</p>	

Germany 1918-39

Paper 3 – Germany 1918-39

<p>Key Topic 1.1 The origins of the Republic, 1918–19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy of WWI - abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19 • Setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution.
<p>Key Topic 1.2 The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the ‘stab in the back’ theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles. • Challenges to the Republic Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch. • The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for / effects of French occupation of Ruhr.
<p>Key Topic 1.3 The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment. • The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann’s achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
<p>Key Topic 1.4 Changes in society, 1924–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance. • Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure. • Cultural changes, including developments in architecture, art, literature and the cinema.
<p>Key Topic 2.1 Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler’s early career: joining the German Workers’ Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20. • The early growth and features of the Party e.g. 25 Point Programme; role of the SA.
<p>Key Topic 2.2 The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch. • Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and <i>Mein Kampf</i>. The Bamberg Conference of 1926.
<p>Key Topic 2.3 The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. • The growth of support for the Communist Party. • The reasons for growth of support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.
<p>Key Topic 2.4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33 [seizing / taking power / being given power]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher. • The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933.
<p>Key Topic 3.1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34 [8 steps for total power]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Reichstag Fire - the Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions. <p>Rohm and the SA and reasons for the Night of the Long Knives; death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance.</p>
<p>Key Topic 3.2 The police state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps. • Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts. • Nazi policies towards the Catholic; the Concordat; and Protestant Churches, the Reich Church;
<p>Key Topic 3.3 Controlling and influencing attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship. Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936. • Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film.

Key Topic 3.4 Opposition, resistance and conformity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of support for the Nazi regime. • Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller. • Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss pirates.
Key Topic 4.1 Nazi policies towards women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi views on women and the family. • Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance.
Key Topic 4.2 Nazi policies towards the young <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of Maidens. • Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers.
Key Topic 4.3 Employment and living standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment. • Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour.
Key Topic 4.4 The persecution of minorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities. • The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht.

Notes

American West

<p>Key topic 1.1 The Plains Indians: their beliefs and way of life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and tribal structures, ways of life and means of survival on the Plains. • Beliefs about land and nature and attitudes to war and property. • US government policy: support for US westward expansion and the significance of the Permanent Indian Frontier. The Indian Appropriations Act 1851. 	
<p>Key topic 1.2 Migration and early settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The factors encouraging migration, including economic conditions, the Oregon Trail from 1836, the concept of Manifest Destiny, and the Gold Rush of 1849. • The process and problems of migration, including the experiences of the Donner Party and the Mormon migration, 1846–47. The development and problems of white settlement farming. 	
<p>Key topic 1.3 Conflict and tension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for tension between settlers and Plains Indians. The significance of the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851. • The problems of lawlessness in early towns and settlements. Attempts by government and local communities to tackle lawlessness. 	
<p>Key topic 2.1 The development of settlement in the West</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of the Civil War and post war reconstruction, including the impact of the Homestead Act 1862, the Pacific Railroad Act 1862, and the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad, 1869. • Attempts at solutions to problems faced by homesteaders: the use of new methods and new technology; the impact of the Timber Culture Act 1873 and of the spread of the railroad network. • Continued problems of law and order in settlements, and attempted solutions, including the roles of law officers and increases in federal government influence. 	
<p>Key topic 2.2 Ranching and the cattle industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cattle industry and factors in its growth, including the roles of Iliff, McCoy and Goodnight and the use of the railroad network. • The impact of changes in ranching on the work of the cowboy. Rivalry between ranchers and homesteaders. 	
<p>Key topic 2.3 Changes in the way of life of the Plains Indians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of railroads, the cattle industry and gold prospecting on the Plains Indians. • The impact of US government policy towards the Plains Indians, including the continued use of reservations. President Grant's 'Peace Policy', 1868. • Conflict with the Plains Indians: Little Crow's War (1862) and the Sand Creek Massacre (1864), the significance of Red Cloud's War (1866–68) and the Fort Laramie Treaty (1868). 	
<p>Key topic 3.1 Changes in farming, the cattle industry and settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in farming: the impact of new technology and new farming methods. • Changes in the cattle industry, including the impact of the winter of 1886–87. The significance of changes in the nature of ranching: the end of the open range. • Continued growth of settlement: the Exoduster movement and Kansas (1879); Oklahoma Land Rush of 1893. 	
<p>Key topic 3.2 Conflict and tension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of solutions to problems of law and order: sheriffs and marshals. The significance of Billy the Kid, OK Corral (1881), Wyatt Earp. The range wars, including the Johnson County War of 1892. • Conflict with the Plains Indians: <u>the</u> Battle of the Little Big Horn, 1876 and its impact; the Wounded Knee Massacre, 1890. 	
<p>Key topic 3.3 The Plains Indians: the destruction of their way of life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hunting and extermination of the buffalo. And then the Plains Indians' life on the reservations. • The significance of changing government attitudes to the Plains Indians, including the Dawes Act 1887 and the closure of the Indian Frontier. 	