

Paper 1: Medicine 1250-the present day. Historic environment:
WW1.

Q1 -3 : Historic Environment: The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches			
How to do a features question			
How to do a 12 mark question			
How to do a 16 mark question			
How to do a useful question			
How to do a follow up question			
How to do a similarities and difference question			

World War One

Q1 -3 : Historic Environment: The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches			
Key features of battles of Ypres (salient), Somme, Arras and Cambrai. (context) number of casualties, type of terrain, types of weapons used, unusual features.			
The trench system its organisation, including frontline and support trenches.			
The problems which the terrain cause for members of the RAMC in transporting patients and communication.			
The illnesses caused by the terrain and trench environment e.g. gas gangrene, gangrene, trench foot.			
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.			
The medical Treatment on the Western Front.			
Transport in the chain of evacuation: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances.			
Stages of treatment areas in the chain of evacuation: aid post and field ambulance, dressing station, casualty clearing station, base hospital. The underground hospital at Arras.			
The historical context of the move to aseptic surgery			
The development of x-rays; blood transfusions and developments in the storage of blood.			
The 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.			
Different types of sources which could be used to help follow up for an enquiry.			

Year 10 mock check list Paper 1: Option 11: Medicine in Britain, c1250–present and The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches

Content

Middle Ages c1250 –c1500.

Supernatural and religious **causes of disease and illness.**

Rational reasons: the Four Humours, and the miasmas theory.

The reasons why Galen’s ideas lasted for so long.

The **treatment and prevention of disease** both rational and religious actions: Regimen Sanitatis, diet and exercise, blood letting, purging, prayer.

The connection between ideas (cause) of disease and illness and prevention and treatment

Care: The role of the apothecary, the physician and the barber surgeon. The ways in which they diagnose patients and treatments.

Care: Medical training of physicians, the role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon.

Tradition **traditional approaches to treatment and care** for the sick by Physicians and in hospitals

The role of hospitals including how many, who ran and who could attend, care within the community and at home, including the use of herbal remedies.

Case study: Dealing with the Black Death 1348-9, approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.

Case study: Reasons why the Church, government, science and technology, attitudes in society prevented change in the Middle Ages.

Renaissance c1500-c1700

What ideas continued and changed in explanations of the cause of disease. E.g. Planets no more.

The Scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham and how his work changed diagnosis and what his ideas were of the cause of disease.

Ways in which prevention of illness stayed the same and the way it changed.

The ways in which **treatments** stayed the same and changed.

Improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius.

The role of Physicians, Barber surgeons and physicians.

Continuity and change in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals – the impact of the Dissolution of the Monasteries

Case Study: Dealing with the Great Plague in London (1665): approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.

Case study: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood. The impact of his discoveries. Introduction of the scientific approach

Reasons for change and continuity:

Science and Technology: The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas. Scientific approach to Medicine (Harvey)

Role of the Church: Impact of the Dissolution of the Monasteries, Reformation and growth in Humanism.

Attitudes: How had attitudes changed – look at Plague and changed.

c1700–c1900: Medicine in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain

Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. The role of Pasteur and Robert Koch in the development of the Germ Theory in Britain – including Tyndale.			
Care: Improvements in hospital care and the influence in hospital care. The influence of Florence Nightingale on nursing and hospitals in Britain.			
Treatment :The Problems in Surgery. The development of anaesthetic and antiseptic. The impact of these discoveries on surgery/ treatment.			
Governments role in prevention of illness including Public Health Act 1875, the introduction of compulsory vaccination (1852) and development of vaccination.			
Case study: Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination.			
Case Study: Fighting Cholera in London (1854); attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump.			
Reasons why there is change and continuity: Attitudes, Government, Religion, Attitudes,			

C1900-present dat. Twentieth Century to the present day

New understanding in cause of disease and illness. For example, lifestyle factors and the discovery of DNA.			
Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors.			
The ways treatment has changed: magic bullets, aspirin, antibiotics, Penicillin. Including high tech medical treatments such as Chemotherapy, Radiotherapy and the introduction of high-tech surgical treatment in hospitals.			
Prevention: – The 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 and surgical treatment in hospitals.			
Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain’s development of penicillin.			
Case study: The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action.			
The reasons why there was change and continuity: Science, Technology, role of government.			

Early Elizabethan England 1558-1588 Paper 2



The problems which Elizabeth faced when she came to power: GRELF – Government and religious problems			
The problems which Elizabeth faced when she came to power: GRELF – Elizabethan economy and society – problem with poverty and debt.			
The Virgin Queen, the problem of her Legitimacy and strength of Mary Queen of Scots claim. Gender, marriage. Her character and strength.			
Challenges from home and abroad and the French Threat			
Key terms, Catholic, Protestant and Puritan and difference between them.			
The church and its role in society.			
England's Religious settlement 1559 – its key features and consequences/impact			
Puritan challenge – What they dislike about the religious settlement. what the challenge was and how much of a threat it is			
Catholic challenge: Including the nobility, papacy (pope) and foreign powers up to 1569.			
The problem of Mary Queen of Scots: Her claim to the English throne. Relations between Elizabeth and Mary 1568-69			

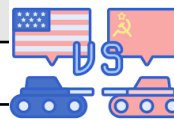
Key topic 2:

Reasons for the Northern Rebellion, The events of the Northern Rebellion 1569-70			
The significance of the Northern Revolt.			
The features/ events of the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington plots			
Walsingham and the use of spies.			
The reasons for and the significance of MARY Queen of Scots execution in 1587			
Reasons why there were problems between England and Spain – Political problems, commercial rivalry			
The significance of privateering and the activities of Drake			
Reasons for the launch of the Spanish Armada -			
Drake and the raid on Cadiz: 'Singeing of the Kings beard'			
English direct involvement in the Netherlands and the actions of Robert Dudley			
Spanish invasion plans – key events of the Armada and reasons for the defeat/ English victory.			

Key topic 3

Education in the home and schools Sports, pastimes and the theatre			
The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage during these years.			
The changing attitudes and the policies towards the poor			
Reasons prompting exploration – including the impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade.			
The reasons for and significance of Drakes circumnavigation of the globe			
Reasons for the attempted colonisation of Virginia including the significance of Raleigh			
Events of the colonisation and the reasons for its failure of the first settlement in Virginia – both attempts!!!!			

Superpowers relations and the Cold War Paper 2



Early tension between East and West after World War Two			
The Grand Alliance. The outcomes of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences.			
The ideological differences between the superpowers and the attitudes of Stalin, Truman and Churchill.			
The impact on US-Soviet relations of the development of the atomic bomb, the Long and Novikov telegrams and the creation of Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe.			
The impact on US-Soviet relations of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947.			
The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949)			
Berlin: its division into zones. The Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift) of 1948-49 and its impact. The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic.			
Significance of the arms race. The formation of the Warsaw Pact.			
The events in 1956 leading to the Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev's response.			
The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary			
Key topic 2:			
The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959-61			
The impact of the Cuban Revolution on relations with the USA and the Soviet Union, including the refusal of the USA to recognise Castro's government and the closer relations with the Soviet Union.			
The significance of the Bay of Pigs incident.			
The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis.			
The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis, including the 'hotline'. Attempts at arms control: the Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963); the Outer Space Treaty (1967); and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968).			
Opposition in Czechoslovakia to Soviet control: the Prague Spring.			
The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia.			
International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia.			
The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961.			
Impact of the construction of the Berlin Wall on US-Soviet relations. Kennedy's visit to West Berlin in 1963.			
Key topic 3			
Détente and attempts to reduce tensions in the 1970s.			
The significance of SALT 1, the Helsinki Accords, and SALT 2.			
The significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter Doctrine and the Olympic boycotts.			
Reagan and the 'Second Cold War', the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI)			
The significance of Reagan and Gorbachev in reducing tensions.			
The impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' on Eastern Europe: the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe			
The collapse of the Soviet Union and its significance in bringing about the end of the Warsaw Pact			

Paper 3 – Germany 1918-1939



What was Germany like in 1918 at the end of the War:			
Why was there a revolution in Germany in 1918: abdication of the Kaiser, armistice and political unrest			
The strengths and weakness of the new Weimar Constitution			
Reasons why the Weimar Republic was unpopular between 1919-23			
Stab in the back theory, the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles and opposition to treaty			
Challenges from left and Right: Spartacist, the Kapp Putsch and Munich Putsch			
The challenges of the year 1923 – hyperinflation, including the reasons for – occupation of the Rhur, the effects of hyperinflation.			
The Golden years – Reasons for economic recovering including the work of Stresemann			
The Dawes Plan, the Young Plan and American loans and investment.			
Stresemann's achievements in gaining international acceptance of Germany abroad through the Locarno Pact and joining the League of Nations.			
Changes in standard of living – housing, work, etc			
Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure.			
Cultural changes: developments in architecture art and the cinema.			

Key topic 2:			
Early development of the Nazi Party 1920-22: Hitlers early career, joining the German workers part and setting up the Nazi party 1919-20, the Twenty five point programme			
The role the SA			
The reasons for events and consequence of the Munich Putsch including Mein Kampf.			
Reasons for limited support for the Nazi party 1924-8 – Reorganisation of the Nazi Party – including the Bamberg Conference. 1926			
The growth of support for the Nazi Party including the appeal of the Nazi party and Hitler, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA			
The Presidential and Reichstag elections of 1932			
Reasons why Hitler became Chancellor in 1933 – PLUG I			
Roles of Hindenburg and Von Pape3r in getting Hitler to be Chancellor.			

Key topic 3			
Why did Hitler become a dictator: The Reichstag fire, The Enabling Act, the banning of other parties and trade unions.			
The threat from Rohm and the SA, the Night of the Long knives, the death of Hindenburg, army oath			
Police State – The role of Gestapo, the SS and concentration camps			
Nazi control of the legal system			
Goebbels and the Ministry of propaganda, censorship, Nazi use of media rallies and sport including the Berlin Olympics 1936			
Ways in which Hitler changed culture – arts, including art, architect, literature and film.			
Nazi control of the Catholic and Protestant churches including the Concordat and Reich church			
Opposition and resistance and conformity: Why was there so little opposition in the Nazi regime?			
What opposition was there to the Nazi and how effective was it : The Churches: including the role of Pastor Niemoller			
Opposition from the young including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss Pirates.			

Key topic 4			
Nazi policies towards women – views on women and family. Nazi policies towards women including marriage and family, employment and appearance			
Nazi aims and policies towards the young			
The Hitler Youth and the German Maidens			
Nazi control of the young through education including the curriculum and teachers.			
Nazi policies to reduce unemployment: Labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment.			
Changes in the standard of living – especially of German workers, The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy and Beauty of Labour.			
The persecution of minorities – Nazi racial beliefs and the treatment of minority groups: Slavs, Roma, Sinti, homosexuals and people with disabilities.			
The persecution of Jewish people, including the boycott of Jewish business and shops (1933) the Nuremberg Laws and ‘Kristallnacht’			