

History GCSE

Paper 1 Section A Historic environment: The British sector of the Western Front, 1914-18: injuries, treatment and the trenches

<p>1. The British sector of the Western Front, 1914-18: injuries, treatment and the trenches</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The context of the British sector of Western Front and the theatre of war in Flanders and northern France: the Ypres salient, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai. 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. Significance for medical treatment of the nature of the terrain and problems of the transport and communications infrastructure. Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front, including the problems of 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. The work of the RAMC and FANY. The system of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances. The stages of treatment areas: aid post and field ambulance, dressing station, casualty clearing station, base hospital. The underground hospital at Arras. 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. The historical context of medicine in the early twentieth century: the understanding of infection and moves towards aseptic surgery; the development of x-rays; blood transfusions and developments in the storage of blood.
<p>2. Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of national sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. army records, national newspapers, government reports, medical articles. Knowledge of local sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. personal accounts, photographs, hospital records, army statistics. Recognition of the strengths and weaknesses of different types of source for specific enquiries. Framing of questions relevant to the pursuit of a specific enquiry. Selection of appropriate sources for specific investigations.

Paper 1 section B: Thematic study - Medicine in Britain, c1250-present

Key topic 1: c1250-c1500: Medicine in medieval England

<p>1. Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>2. Approaches to prevention and treatment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and in hospitals, c1250-1500.
<p>3. Case study</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealing with the Black Death, 1348-49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.

Key topic 2: c1500-c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England

<p>1. Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>2. Approaches to prevention and treatment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>3. Case study</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealing with the <i>Great Plague</i> in London, 1665: approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.
Key topic 3: c1700-c1900: Medicine in eighteenth and nineteenth century Britain	
1. Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. The influence in Britain of Pasteur's <i>Germ Theory</i> and Koch's work on microbes.
2. Approaches to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination. Fighting <i>Cholera</i> in London, 1854; attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump.
Key topic 4: C1900-present: Medicine in modern Britain	
1. Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns.
3. Case study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

PAPER 2 The American West 1839-1895

Key topic 1: The early settlement of the West, c1835-c1862

The Plains Indians: their beliefs and way of life	<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.
Migration and early settlement	<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.
Conflict and tension	<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.

Key topic 2: Development of the plains, c1862-c1876

The development of settlement in the West	<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.
Ranching & the cattle industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cattle industry and factors in its growth, including the roles of Iliff, McCoy and Goodnight, the significance of Abilene and the use of the railroad network. The impact of changes in ranching on the work of the cowboy. Rivalry between ranchers and homesteaders

Changes in the way of life of the Plains Indians	<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
Key topic 3: conflicts & conquest 1876-1895	
Changes in farming, the cattle industry and settlement	<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), the Oklahoma Land Rush of 1893.
Conflict & tension	<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 1892. Conflict with the Plains Indians: the Battle of the Little Big Horn, 1876 and its impact; the Wounded Knee Massacre, 1890.
Changes in the way of life of the Plains Indians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hunting and extermination of the buffalo. 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.

Paper 2 British Depth Study: Early Elizabethan England 1558-1588

The situation on Elizabeth's accession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 abroad: the French threat, financial weakness
The 'settlement' of religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious divisions in England in 1558. Elizabeth's religious settlement (1559): its features and impact. The Church of England: its role in society.
Changes to the religious settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge. The nature and extent of the Catholic challenge, including the role of the nobility, Papacy and foreign powers.
The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary, Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne, her arrival in England in 1568. Relations between Elizabeth and Mary, 1568-69.
Plots and revolts at home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reasons for, and significance of, the Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569-70. The features and significance of the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington plots. Walsingham and the use of spies. The reasons for, and significance of, Mary Queen of Scots' execution in 1587
Relations with Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political and religious rivalry Commercial rivalry. The New World, privateering and the significance of the activities of Drake
Outbreak of war with Spain 1585-1588	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English direct involvement in the Netherlands, 1585-1588. The role of Robert Dudley Drake and the raid on Cadiz: 'Singeing the King of Spain's beard'
The Armada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spanish invasion plans. Reasons why Philip used the Spanish Armada The reasons for, and consequences of, the English victory.
Education and leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education in the home, schools and universities Sport, pastimes and the theatre
The problem of the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage during these years The changing attitudes and policies towards the poor

Exploration and voyages of discovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Raleigh and Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significance of Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia Reasons for the failure of Virginia

Paper 3 Modern Depth Study: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939

Key topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The origins of the Republic, 1918-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918-19. The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution.
The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919-23	<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 from Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch. The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr.
The recovery of the Republic, 1924-29	<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.
Changes in society, 1924-29	<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: developments in architecture, art and the cinema.

Key topic 2: Hitler's rise to power 1929-1933

Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22	<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. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA.
The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923-29	<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 Mein Kampf. The Bamberg Conference of 1926.
The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929-32	<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. Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.
How Hitler Became Chancellor, 1932-33	<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.

Key topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship 1933-1939

The creation of a dictatorship, 1933-34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions. The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance.
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The police state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the <i>Gestapo</i>, the <i>SS</i>, the <i>SD</i> and concentration camps. • Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts. • Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat.
Controlling And influencing attitudes	<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.
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: Life in Nazi Germany 1933-1939	
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.
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 German Maidens. • Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers.
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.
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.