

# AQA GCSE History

# Medicine Through Time

		R	A	G
Medieval Medicine 1250 - 1500	Causes of illness – supernatural – church/evil spirits, 4 humours (inc Hippocrates and Galen), Miasma			
	Prevention of illness – Religious preventions – prayer, pilgrimage, relics, charms, Miasma preventions – purifying the air.			
	Treatment of illness – 4 humours – purging/bleeding/leaches/opposites. Religious – Prayer, herbal remedies			
	Who treated the sick? – St Bartholomews, physicians (training), apothecaries, barber surgeons, women			
	Black Death 1348 – Causes, preventions and treatments			
	Reasons for lack of progress between 1250 and 1500 – factors + evidence			
	Key factors affecting change?			
Renaissance Medicine 1500-1700	Continuity/changes in causes of illness – supernatural – church/evil spirits, 4 humours (inc Hippocrates and Galen), Miasma			
	Change in doctor training – Vesalius, increased use of dissection, less emphasis on Galen			
	Change in body understanding – Harvey and circulation of the blood.			
	Great Plague 1665 – changes in prevention – government action, miasma, treatments.			
	Thomas Sydenham – observing symptoms, early chemical treatments – malaria			
	How much did medicine progress? Harvey, Vesalius, Sydenham – little impact, why?			
	Key factors affecting change?			
Industrial Medicine 1700-1900	Changes in ideas of causes of illness – work of Pasteur and Koch			
	Changes in patient care – Florence Nightingale - before/after - hospitals			
	Changes in prevention – Jenner and vaccination, public health acts.			
	John Snow and Cholera – Broad Street Pump - impact			
	Changes in surgery – Lister and anti-septic/aseptic surgery, James Simpson - chloroform			
	How much did treatment/prevention/ideas of causes/care of sick change?			
	Key factors affecting change?			
Modern Medicine 1900-today	Advances in ideas of cause – lifestyle, DNA mutations			
	Improvements in diagnosis – technology – x-ray, MRI, ultrasound			
	Improvements in treatment – magic bullets, penicillin, modern technology			
	Improvement in surgery – surgery -micro-keyhole,			
	Improvement in prevention – mass vaccination – small pox, NHS – anti-smoking campaigns, DNA scanning			
	How much did treatment/prevention/ideas of causes/care of sick change?			
	Key factors affecting change?			
Trench warfare and medicine	Types of sources that can be used for researching into medicine in WW1 trench warfare			
	Structure of the trenches – features – impact on medicine			
	Terrain of the Western Front and impact on medicine			
	Chain of evacuation for wounded soldiers - impact			
	Treating injured soldiers – FANY and RAMC			
	Medical developments of the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century and how they were used – x-rays, blood transfusions, Thomas Splints, plastic surgery			
	Illnesses and injuries – Trench fever/foot, Shellshock, shrapnel, gas etc			
	Surgical problems on the Western Front			
	How useful are sources for researching into aspects of the Western Front?			

4 mark – Describe 2 features...	8 mark – How useful are 2 sources...	4 mark – How would you follow up source	4 mark – Explain similar/ differ...	12 marks – Explain why...	16 marks – How far do you agree?

## The Cold War

		R	A	G
The Origins of the Cold War in the 1940s	The WW2 Conferences – Tehran 1943, Yalta Feb 1945 and Potsdam July-Aug 1945			
	The impact of the atomic bomb on Soviet-US relations			
	Kennan’s Long telegram and the Novikov telegram.			
	Impact of Churchill’s Iron Curtain speech			
	Stalin’s creation of Satellite States in Eastern Europe (Slicing the Salami)			
	The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan			
	Cominform 1947 and Comecon 1949			
	Berlin Blockade causes, Airlift – Events and consequence (East/West Germany)			
	NATO and Warsaw Pact – features and consequences			
The Cold War intensifies in the 1950s	Khrushchev and De-Stalinisation			
	The Hungarian Uprising – Causes, Events and Consequences			
	Arms Race – development of the H-Bomb and ICBMs, impact of Sputnik			
The crisis of the Cold War 1960s	The Berlin Wall – Causes, events and consequences			
	The Cuban Revolution – consequences			
	Bay of Pigs – events and consequences			
	The Cuban Missile Crisis – causes, events and consequences			
	Czechoslovakia – Prague Spring 1968-69 –causes, events and consequences			
	The consequences of the Vietnam War			
Détente in the 1970s	Salt 1 – Features and impact			
	Nixon’s visits to Moscow			
	Helsinki Agreements – features and impact			
	Salt 2 – Features and Impact			
	Space Meet up.			
End of détente and the Second Cold War in the 1980s	The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan causes, events, consequences			
	The Olympic Boycotts			
	President Reagan – impact of his election on the Cold War (new defence policy), Zero option, support for Solidarity in Poland			
	SDI/Star Wars – features and impact			
	Gorbachev – Perestroika and Glasnost			
The end of the Cold War late 1980s and Early 1990s	Peace summits 1985-89 – Geneva, Reykjavik –INF treaty			
	Collapse of the Berlin Wall – causes, consequences			
	Breakup of the Warsaw Pact – Causes, events and consequences			
	Moscow Coup 1991 -			
	Collapse of the Soviet Union			

<b>8 mark – Explain two consequences of...</b>	<b>8 mark – write a narrative account...</b>	<b>8 mark - Explain the importance of...</b>

## Anglo-Saxon and Norman England

		R	A	G
Life in Anglo-Saxon England	The power of the King, Edward the Confessor			
	Social System – King, Earls, Thegns, Ceorls, Peasants, Slaves			
	How was England organised? Earldoms, Shires, Hundreds – Reeves, Shire Reeves			
	Life in towns (burhs) and villages – features, homes, great hall, subsistence economy, exchange economy			
	Law and Order – Tithings, Wergild, Trial by Ordeal/jury, Mutilations, Hue and Cry			
	The influence of the Church – Westminster Abbey, Church in villages			
Last Years of Edward the Confessor	The Power of the Godwin family – reasons for power, the falling out between Godwin and Edward, offering William the throne?			
	Harold Godwinson – embassy to Normandy – oath to support William’s claim to the throne? Other Godwinsons’ power?			
	Edward’s death - motives and claims of the four contenders.			
The Norman invasion	The Witan and Harold’s coronation			
	Battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge – causes, events and consequences.			
	Battle of Hastings – events leading to and during the battle. Reasons for William’s victory (luck, William’s leadership, troops)			
	Events following the battle – The Submission of the Earls, long march to London, rewarding followers, coronation.			
Anglo-Saxon rebellions 1068-71	Causes, events and consequences of Edwin and Morcar’s rebellion 1068			
	Causes, events and consequences of Edgar Aethling’s rebellion 1069			
	Violent actions – Harrying of the North, Castle building – features			
	Causes, events and Consequences of Hereward the Wake’s rebellion - 1071			
	Changes in land ownership – Saxon to Norman			
	How William maintained his royal power.			
Revolt of the Earls 1075	Reasons for, events and reasons for defeat – Lanfranc’s regency			
The Feudal System and the church	The Feudal System – hierarchy, service (land and military), tenants-in-chief, knight service, homage and forfeiture			
	The Church – features of, relationship to William, Normanisation, Stigand and Lanfranc’s reforms			
	Changes to Norman towns and economy – dependent on Normandy			
Norman Government	Limits to earl powers, centralised power of the king, the role of the regents – Lanfranc and Odo			
	The role of the sheriff, royal demesne and the forest laws			
	Domesday book – reasons for and impact			
The end of William’s reign	The features and beliefs of the Norman aristocracy			
	The career of Bishop Odo and his impact on England			
	William’s sons – Robert’s rebellion			
	William’s death – William Rufus the defeat of Robert and Odo			

<b>4 mark – Describe 2 features of...</b>	<b>12 mark - Explain why...</b>	<b>16 mark – How far do you agree?</b>

## Weimar and Nazi Germany

		R	A	G
The Origins of the Weimar Republic 1918-19 and early challenges 1919-23	How did the First World War impact Germany? food shortages etc			
	Abdication of the Kaiser and setting up the Weimar Government			
	Strengths and Weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution			
	Treaty of Versailles and its impact on Germany (Stab in the Back, November Criminals)			
	Spartacist Revolt and Kapp Putsch			
Recovery of the Weimar Republic and changes in society 1924-29	1923 Ruhr crisis – impact of hyperinflation			
	Reasons for economic recovery – Stresemann - Dawes Plan, Rentenmark, Young Plan			
	Improved foreign reputation – Locarno Pact, League of Nations, Kellogg-Briand Pact			
	Reasons for improved standards of living – increase in real wages, unemployment benefit, housing			
	Changes in the position of women – work, freedom, politics – responses to this			
Early development of the Nazi Party	Cultural changes – art, literature, architecture and cinema			
	Hitler's early career – WW1, German Workers Party, becoming the leader of the Party			
	Early features of the Nazi Party – 25-point programme and the Role of the SA			
	Munich Putsch – causes, events and consequences – Hitler's trial and imprisonment, Mein Kampf			
	Reasons for limited support between 1924-29 – Lean Years			
Growth in Nazi Support 1929-32	Impact of the Great Depression on Germany			
	Failure of the Weimar Government to deal with the problems – Brüning			
	Rise in popularity of the Communist Party			
	Reasons for the growth of Nazi popularity – speeches, propaganda (role of Goebbels) and the SA			
	How did Hitler become Chancellor? – roles of Von Papen, Von Hindenburg, Von Schleicher and Hitler			
Creating a dictatorship 1933-24	Reichstag Fire and the Enabling Act – banning other parties and trade unions			
	The Night of the Long Knives – Army oath, Hitler becomes Führer.			
	The role of the Gestapo, SS, SD and the Police and Courts – Concentration Camps = Dachau			
	Nazi policies towards the church – concordat, Reich's Church,			
Opposition, resistance and conformity	Opposition of the church - Pastor Martin Niemöller			
	Opposition of the Edelweiss Pirates and the Swing Youth			
	Goebbels – propaganda, use of censorship, radio, cinema, rallies and Sport - 1936 Berlin Olympics			
Policies towards German groups	Polices towards youth – Hitler Youth, League of German Maidens			
	Young Education – teacher's roles, race studies, denouncing parents etc.			
	Views on the family, Women's roles – Policies to promote motherhood			
Employment and Living Standards	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.			
Policies towards Race and Minorities	Racial beliefs and the treatment of Slavs, gypsies, homosexuals and the disabled			
	Persecution of Jews – Boycotts, Nuremberg Laws, Discrimination, Kristallnacht			

4 mark – What can you infer...	12 mark – Explain why...	8 mark - How useful are two sources...	4 mark – Difference with interpretations	4 mark ... Why interpretations differ	16 marks – How far do you agree?