

Early Elizabethan England

Key topic 1.1 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.

Key topic 1.2 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.

Key topic 1.3 Challenge to the religious settlement

- 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.

Key topic 1.4 The 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.

Key topic 2.1 Plots and revolts at home

- 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.

Key topic 2.2 Relations with Spain

- Political and religious rivalry
- Commercial rivalry. The New World, privateering and the significance of the activities of Drake.

Key topic 2.3 The outbreak of war with Spain, 1585–88

- English direct involvement in the Netherlands, 1585–88. The role of Robert Dudley.
- Drake and the raid on Cadiz: 'Singeing the King of Spain's beard'.

Key topic 2.4 The Armada

- Spanish invasion plans. Reasons why Philip used the Spanish Armada. The reasons for and consequences of the English victory.

Key topic 3.1 Education and leisure

- Education in the home, schools and universities.
- Sport, pastimes and the theatre.

Key topic 3.2 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.

Key topic 3.3 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.

Key topic 3.4 Raleigh and Virginia

- The significance of Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia.
- Reasons for the failure of Virginia.

Revision resources:

BBC Bitesize: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z29rbk7>

Seneca Learning: <https://app.senecalearning.com/classroom/course/2b34d662-c7ac-4a85-b609-e206e50d9502>

Mosslands Revision booklet:

<https://www.mosslands.co.uk/attachments/download.asp?file=1619&type=pdf>

Tutor2U – collection of revision activities:

<https://www.tutor2u.net/history/collections/edexcel-gcse-early-elizabethan-england-1558-1588>

Medicine in Britain, c.1250-present

	c1250–c1500: Medicine in medieval England	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief overview of the period: medieval England. Continuity in ideas with the ancient world. 	
2	1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness in the Middle ages	<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 of Hippocrates and Galen.
	2 Approaches to prevention and treatment	<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.
3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	3 Case study Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread. Summary of the influence of key factors on change and continuity in the years c1250–c1500.

4	c1500–c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief overview of the period: Britain 1500-1700. The 'Medical Renaissance'. 	
	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. 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.
5	2 Approaches to prevention and treatment	<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.
6	3 Case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. How much changed in the 'medical renaissance' in understanding of the cause of disease and illness, and in approaches to prevention, treatment and care? How much changed in understanding of the cause of disease and illness, and in approaches to prevention, treatment and care c1250-1700? Summary of the influence of key factors on change and continuity in the years c1500-1700
	Review	

7	c1700–c1900: Medicine in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Brief overview of the period: Britain 1700-1900.</i> 	
	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 Germ Theory and Koch’s work on microbes.
8	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).
9	3 Case studies <i>Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <i>How much did ideas about the causes of disease and illness change between 1700 and 1900?</i> <i>How much did ideas about approaches to prevention and treatment change between 1700 and 1900?</i> <i>How much changed in understanding of the cause of disease and illness, and in approaches to prevention, treatment and care c1250-1900?</i> <i>Summary of the influence of key factors on change and continuity in the years c1700-c1900</i>
10	c1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Brief overview of the period: Britain 1900 to present.</i> 	
	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.
11	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.

12	3 Case studies <i>Review</i>	<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. • <i>How much have ideas about the causes of disease and illness changed between 1900 and the present?</i> • <i>How much have ideas about approaches to prevention and treatment changed between 1900 the present?</i> • <i>How much has changed in understanding of the cause of disease and illness, and in approaches to prevention, treatment and care c1250-present?</i> • <i>Summary of the influence of key factors on change and continuity in the years c1900-present day</i>
14	The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injury, treatment and the trenches	<p><i>Introduction to historic environment</i></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. • <i>Types of source relevant to this option.</i>
15		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • <i>Source utility</i>
16		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • <i>Following up a source</i>
17		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • <i>Source utility</i>

18		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• <i>Following up a source</i>• <i>Review and assessment of Medicine in Britain, c1250–present and The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injury, treatment and the trenches</i>
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Revision resources:

BBC Teach videos: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/medicine-through-time/zdcy8xs>

Revision notes of the subject: <http://thebicesterschool.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Medicine-Through-Time.pdf>

Seneca Learning: <https://app.senecalearning.com/classroom/course/67b0ecb0-38be-11e8-977a-0db134efd493>

Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1919-1939

Key topic 1.1 The origins of the Republic, 1918–19

- 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.

Key topic 1.2 The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23

- Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the 'stab in the back' theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- *Making inferences from a source*
- *Analysis of interpretations on Germany and the legacy of the First World War*

- Challenges to the Republic 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.

Key topic 1.3 The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29

- 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.
- *Analysis of interpretations on Germany's recovery 1924–29*

Key topic 1.4 Changes in society, 1924–29

- Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance.
- Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure.
- *Making inferences from a source*
- Cultural changes, including developments in architecture, art, literature and the cinema.

Key topic 2.1 Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22

- 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.

Key topic 2.2 The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29

- 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.
- *Source utility*
- *Analysis of interpretations on the Munich Putsch*

Key topic 2.3 The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32

- 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.

Key topic 2.4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33

- 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.
- *Evaluation of interpretations on Hitler becoming Chancellor 1932–33*

Key topic 3.1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34

- 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.
- *Making inferences from a source*

Key topic 3.2 The police state

- 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 and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat.

Key topic 3.3 Controlling and influencing attitudes

- Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship. Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics (1936).
- Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film.
- *Evaluation of interpretations on Nazi control and the influencing of attitudes*

Key topic 3.4 Opposition, resistance and conformity

- 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.
- *Making inferences from a source*

Key topic 4.1 Nazi policies towards women

- Nazi views on women and the family.
- Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance.
- *Source utility*
- *Analysis of interpretations on Nazi policies towards women*

Key topic 4.2 Nazi policies towards the young

- 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.
- *Source utility*
- *Evaluation of interpretations on Nazi policies towards the young*

Key topic 4.3 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.
- *Making inferences from a source*
- *Evaluation of interpretations on employment and living standards*

Key topic 4.4 The persecution of minorities

- 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.

Revision resources:

BBC Bitesize resources: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zt9v7hv/revision/1> in addition to specific exam guidance for Paper 3

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zxj4hv4/revision/1>

KLS History – revision guide and practice exam questions: [nazi-germany-revision-guide-2016 2.pdf \(klshistory.co.uk\)](https://www.klshistory.co.uk/nazi-germany-revision-guide-2016-2.pdf)

Tutor2U – collection of revision activities:

<https://www.tutor2u.net/history/collections/edexcel-gcse-weimar-and-nazi-germany-1918-1939>

Seneca Learning: <https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/seneca-certified-resources/wiemar-and-nazi-germany-1918-39/>