

History

Exam Format:

Paper 1: Medicine in Britain, 1250-present

Paper 2: Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-1088 and Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941-1991.

Paper 3 Weimar and Nazi Germany

Length of Exam: Paper 1 1hr 15m, Paper 2 1hr 45m, Paper 3 1hr 20m

Awarding Body: Edexcel

Revision Resource: Edexcel Revision Guides, Knowledge Organisers

Paper 1 – Thematic Study - Medicine in Britain c.1250-present		
Section A		
The Historical Environment: The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches		
The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British sector of Western Front and wars in Flanders and northern France: the Ypres salient, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai. • The trench system. • The use of mines at Hill 60 near Ypres and the expansion of tunnels, caves and quarries at Arras. • Medical treatment in the nature of the terrain and problems of transport. • Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front. • Wounds from rifles and explosives. • The work of the RAMC and FANY. The system of transport. • The stages of treatment areas. • The underground hospital at Arras. • New techniques in the treatment of wounds and infection. • The understanding of infection and moves towards aseptic surgery; the development of x-rays; blood transfusions and developments in the storage of blood. 	<p>Medicine in Britain Revision Guides Page 30</p> <p>Page 32</p> <p>Page 34</p> <p>Page 36</p> <p>Page 38</p>
Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of sources relevant to the period e.g. army records, national newspapers, government reports, medical articles, personal accounts, photographs, hospital records, army statistics. • Strengths and weaknesses of different types of source for specific enquiries. • Selection of appropriate sources for specific investigations. 	Page 40-43
Section B		
c1250–c1500: Medicine in medieval England		
Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease. • Rational explanations • The Theory of the Four Humours • The Miasma theory • Hippocrates and Galen. 	Page 6
Approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approaches to prevention and treatment: religious actions, 	Page 8

to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bloodletting and purging, purifying the air, and the use of remedies. Hospital care in the thirteenth century. Physicians, apothecaries and barber surgeons. 	
Case study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49 Approaches to treatment Attempts to prevent its spread. 	Page 10
c1500–c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England		
Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity and change compared to the medieval period. A scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham. The printing press and the work of the Royal Society 	Page 12
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. 	Page 14
Case Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood. Dealing with the Great Plague in London (1665). 	Page 16
c1700–c1900: Medicine in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain		
Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity and change compared to the renaissance and medieval periods. Pasteur’s Germ Theory Koch’s work on microbes. 	Page 18
Approaches to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale. Anesthetics, antiseptics and surgery. The development and use of vaccinations The Public Health Act (1875). 	Page 20
Case Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jenner and the development of vaccination. Fighting Cholera in London (1854). John Snow and the Broad Street pump 	Page 22
c1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain		
Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity and change compared to previous time periods. Influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health. Improvements in diagnosing illness: blood tests, scans and monitors. 	Page 24
Approaches to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of the NHS and science and technology. Advances in medicines, magic bullets and antibiotics. High-tech medical and surgical treatment in hospitals. Mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns. 	Page 26
Case Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Page 28

Paper 2 – British Depth Study and Period Study

Section A – British Depth Study – Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1060-1088

Key Topic 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060-1066

Anglo-Saxon Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power of the English monarchy. • Earldoms, local government and the legal system. • The economy and social system. • Towns and villages. • The influence of the Church. 	Weimar and Nazi Germany Revision Guide Page 4
The last years of Edward the Confessor and the succession crisis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harold Godwinson's succession as Earl of Wessex. • The power of the Godwins. • Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy. • The rising against Tostig and his exile. • The death of Edward the Confessor. 	Page 6
The Rival claimants for the throne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The motives and claims of William of Normandy, Harald Hardrada and Edgar. • The Witan and the coronation of Harold Godwinson. • The battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge. 	Page 8
The Norman invasion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Hastings. • Reasons for William's victory. 	Page 10

Key topic 2: William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066-87

Establishing control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The submission of the earls, 1066. • Rewarding followers and establishing control. • The Marcher earldoms. • Reasons for the building of castles; their key features and importance. 	Page 12
The causes and outcomes of Anglo-Saxon resistance, 1068-71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068. • Edgar the Aethling and the rebellions in the North (1069). • Hereward the Wake and rebellion at Ely (1070–71). 	Page 14 Page 16
The legacy of resistance to 1087	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Harrying of the North (1069–70). • The impact of the Harrying of the North, 1069–87. • Changes in landownership from Anglo-Saxon to Norman, 1066–87. • How William I maintained royal power. 	Page 18
Revolt of the Earls, 1075	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for and features of the revolt. • The defeat of the revolt and its effects. 	Page 20

Key topic 3: Norman England, 1066-88

The feudal system and the Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feudal system and feudalism. • Tenants-in-chief and knights. • The Church in England, including the roles of Stigand and 	Page 14 Page 16
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	<p>Lanfranc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Normanisation and reform of the Church. • Change to Anglo-Saxon society and economy. 	
Norman government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to government after the Conquest. • The role of sheriffs and the demesne. • Introduction and significance of the 'forest'. • Domesday Book and its significance. 	Page 18
The Norman Aristocracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Norman aristocracy. • Bishop Odo. 	Page 20
William I and his sons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William I and his relations with Robert. • Robert and the revolt in Normandy (1077–80). • William's death and the disputed succession. • William Rufus and the defeat of Robert and Odo. 	Page 22
Section B: Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941-91		
Key topic 1: The origins of the Cold War, 1941-58		
Early tension between East and West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Grand Alliance. • Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. • Differences between capitalism and communism. • The attitudes of Stalin, Truman and Churchill. • The development of the atomic bomb • The Long and Novikov telegrams • The creation of Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe. 	Superpower relations and the cold war Revision guide Pages 1-4
The development of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947. • The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949). • The Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift) of 1948-49 and its impact. • The Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic 	Pages 5-7
The Cold War Intensifies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arms race. • The formation of the Warsaw Pact. • The 1956 Hungarian Uprising. 	Pages 8-10
Key topic 2: Cold War crises, 1958-70		
Early tension between East and West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958) • The summit meetings of 1959–61. • The Cuban Revolution. • The Bay of Pigs incident. • The Prague Spring. 	Pages 11-13
Cold War crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Berlin Wall, 1961. • The Cuban Missile Crisis. • The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia. 	Pages 14-16
Reaction to crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kennedy's visit to West Berlin in 1963. • The 'hotline' after the Cuban Missile Crisis 	Pages 17-19

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963); the Outer Space Treaty (1967); and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968). • International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia 	
Key topic 3: The end of the Cold War, 1970-91		
Attempts to reduce tension between East and West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Détente in the 1970s. • Reagan and Gorbachev's changing attitudes. • Gorbachev's 'new thinking' • The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty (1987). 	Pages 20-23
Flashpoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan • The Carter Doctrine • The Olympic boycotts. • Reagan and the 'Second Cold War' • The Strategic Defence Initiative. 	Pages 24-26
The collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe. • The fall of the Berlin Wall. • The collapse of the Soviet Union • The end of the Warsaw Pact. 	Pages 26-30

Paper 3 – Modern Depth Study - Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

Key topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918–29

The origins of the Republic, 1918–19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legacy of the First World War in Germany. • The setting up of the Weimar Republic. 	Weimar and Nazi Germany Revision Guide Pages 1-2
The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic. • Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch. • Hyperinflation. • The French occupation of the Ruhr. 	Pages 3-6
The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work of Stresemann • The Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans • American loans and investment. • The Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. 	Pages 6-8
Changes in society, 1924–29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance. • The position of women in work, politics and leisure. • Developments in architecture, art and the cinema. 	Page 9

Key topic 2: Hitler's rise to power, 1919–33

Early development of the Nazi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler's early career. • The Nazi Party, 1919–20. • Twenty-Five Point Programme. 	Page 10
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Party, 1920–22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the SA. 	
The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Munich Putsch. • Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. • Party reorganisation and Mein Kampf. • The Bamberg Conference of 1926. 	Page 11
The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. • The growth of support for the Communist Party. • Growth in support for the Nazi Party. • The appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA. 	Page 12
How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher. • Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933. 	Page 13
Key topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39		
The creation of a dictatorship, 1933-4	<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 • The death of von Hindenburg. • Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance. 	Pages 14-15
The Police State	<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. • Catholic and Protestant Churches, the Reich Church and the Concordat. 	Page 16
Controlling and influencing attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda. • Censorship, Nazi use of media, rallies and sport • The Berlin Olympics (1936). • Nazi control of culture and art, architecture, literature and film. 	Pages 17-18
Opposition, resistance and conformity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the Nazi regime. • Opposition from the Churches and role of Pastor Niemöller. • The Swing Youth and the Edelweiss Pirates. 	Pages 19-20
Key topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39		
Nazi policies towards women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi views and policies on women, marriage and the family. 	Page 21
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. 	Pages 22-23
Employment and living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi policies to reduce unemployment. • Changes in the standard of living. • The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour. 	Pages 24-25

The persecution of minorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities.• The persecution of the Jews.• The boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933).• The Nuremberg Laws.• Kristallnacht.	Pages 26-28
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