

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. 	Medicine in Britain Revision Guides Page 30 Page 32 Page 34 Page 36 Page 38
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 4-6
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	Page 8
		Page 10
The Cold War Intensifies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The arms race.• The formation of the Warsaw Pact.• The 1956 Hungarian Uprising.	Page 12
		Page 14
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.	Page 16
		Page 18
		Page 20
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.	Page 16
		Page 18
		Page 20
Reaction to crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kennedy's visit to West Berlin in 1963.• The 'hotline' after the Cuban Missile Crisis	Page 16
		Page 18

	<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 	Page 21
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). 	Page 23 Page 24 Page 28
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. 	Page 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. 	Page 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 Page 4
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. 	Page 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. 	Page 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 10
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 12

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 14 Page 16
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 18
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 20
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. 	Page 22
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 24
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. 	Page 26
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. 	Page 28
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 30
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. 	Page 32
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. 	Page 34

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.	Page 36
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