

These topics appear on the PAPER 1 HISTORY GCSE EXAM

Medicine in prehistoric times:

the nature of the evidence, its values and its problems;
beliefs in spirits and the treatments used by medicine men;
practical knowledge and resulting treatments.

Medicine in the ancient world:

(a) Ancient Egypt:

the development of Egyptian civilisation and its impact on medicine;
the co-existence in Egyptian society of spiritual and natural beliefs and treatments;
developments in the understanding of physiology, anatomy and the causes of disease;
Egyptian hygiene.

(b) Ancient Greece:

Asclepius and temple medicine;
the theory of the four humours and resulting treatments;
Hippocrates and the clinical method of observation;
health and hygiene;
developments in knowledge of anatomy and surgery at Alexandria.

(c) Ancient Rome:

Roman medicine and Greek ideas and doctors;
the Romans and public health;
Galen's ideas about physiology, anatomy and treatment.

(iii) Medicine in the Middle Ages:

the impact of the collapse of the Roman Empire on medicine;
the impact of Christianity and Islam on medicine;
the reasons for the acceptance of Galenic medicine;
the continuance of supernatural beliefs and treatments;
developments in surgery;
living conditions and health and hygiene;
domestic medicine, childbirth, the role of women;
hospitals and caring for the ill.

(iv) The medical renaissance and the growth of modern medicine:

the rebirth of Greek ideas of careful observation of nature;
Vesalius and advances in knowledge of anatomy;
Paré and developments in surgery;
Harvey and developments in physiology;
the extent of the impact of these developments on the medical treatment of the majority of the population;
the growth of a medical profession and the reduced role of women in medical care;
inoculation, and Jenner and vaccination.

(v) Medicine in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries:

(a) Fighting disease:

Pasteur and the development of the germ theory of disease;
Koch and developments in bacteriology;
developments in drugs and vaccines;
the development of penicillin;
the development of hospitals and caring for the ill, including the contributions of Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole.

(b) Surgery:

developments in anaesthetics and antiseptics, including the work of Simpson and Lister;
developments in blood transfusion;
modern surgery – transplanting organs and plastic surgery.

(c) Public health:

the impact of industrialisation on living conditions and health and hygiene;
the development of public health systems;
the reforms of the Liberal governments, 1906-1914;
the introduction and impact of the National Health Service;

NOTE CAREFULLY: PAPER 2 EXAM (SOURCE BASED PAPER) HAS A SPECIFIED TOPIC: IT IS MEDICINE IN THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES: THE FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE (SEE THESE TOPICS ABOVE)

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Key Question 1: Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?

Questions Focus:

What continuing impact did the defeat in the First World War and the Treaty of Versailles have on the Weimar Republic?

Why was the Republic so unpopular with many Germans?

How far did life improve for German people between 1924 and 1929?

What were the achievements of the Weimar period?

Specific Learning

The Versailles settlement:

German reactions to it, its economic and political consequences.

German politics, economy and living standards in the Stresemann era.(1924-1929)

The culture of the Weimar period. (1924-9)

Key Question 2: How was Hitler able to come to power in Germany?

Question Focus

What did the Nazi Party stand for in the 1920s?

Why were the Nazis unsuccessful before 1929, and successful after?

Who supported the Nazis, and why?

How important was Hitler in the success of the Nazis?

Specific Learning

The early years of the Nazi Party, including the Munich Putsch.

Nazi ideas and methods.

The roles of Hitler and other Nazi leaders.

The impact of the Depression on Germany, the political, economic and social crisis of 1930-1933, the reasons for the Nazis' rise to power.

The appeal of National Socialism to different sections of the population.

How Hitler took power in 1933.

Key Question 3(a): The Nazi regime: how effectively did the Nazis control Germany, 1933-45?

Question Focus

How much opposition was there and how effectively did the Nazis deal with it?

How did the Nazis use culture and the mass media to control the people?

Why did the Nazis persecute many groups in German society?

Was Nazi Germany a totalitarian state?

Specific Learning

The nature of Nazi rule in Germany: the Enabling Act, removal of opposition, methods of control and repression.

The nature and extent of opposition to the regime by different groups and individuals including the churches, youth groups, communists, the army.

Nazi policies towards different groups including the churches, trade unions, communists. Anti-semitism and changing policies towards Jews. The use of culture and the mass media by the Nazis.

Key Question 3(b): The Nazi regime: what was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

Question Focus

How did young people react to the Nazi regime?

How successful were Nazi policies towards women and the family?

Did most people benefit from Nazi rule?

How did the coming of war change life in Nazi Germany?

Specific Learning

Attempts by the Nazis to appeal to and win the support of youth.

Nazi education policies.

The reactions of youth to Nazi policies.

Nazi policies towards women and the family.

Changing standards of living for different groups in Nazi Germany.

Impact of the Second World War on Germany. Conversion to war economy.

The Final Solution