



## **Everything you need to know before Your “History Exam Day”**

SUBJECT LEADER: Miss H. Nawrot

EXAM BOARD: AQA

EXAM CONTENT: 100%

EBACC Subject

**Your 1<sup>st</sup> exam - Conflict and Tension is on Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> May (am)**

**Your 2<sup>nd</sup> exam – Germany is on Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> June (am)**

**Your 3<sup>rd</sup> exam – Medicine is on Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> June (am)**

\*Each exam is 1 hour long

- Understanding both papers p. 2
- Question types p. 3
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- Exam checklist – Conflict & Tension p. 5-6
- Exam checklist – Medicine p.7-10
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## **Understanding the Modern World**

Period Study: Germany 1890-1945: Democracy and Dictatorship

- Germany and the growth of democracy
- Germany and the Depression
- Germany under the Nazis

Wider World Depth Study: Conflict and Tension 1918-1939

- Peace-making – the ending of WW1
- The League of Nations and international peace
- The origins and outbreak of World War Two.

### **How it's assessed**

- Time allowed: 1 hour for each

### **Questions**

- Germany – 6 compulsory questions (40 marks)
- Conflict and tension, 1918-1939 – 4 compulsory questions (40 marks)
- Plus 4 marks for spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology

## **Shaping the British Nation**

Thematic Study: Britain and the health of the people 1000 to present day

- Medieval: Medicine stands still
- The Renaissance: the beginning of change
- A revolution in medicine
- Modern medicine

### **How it's assessed**

- Time allowed: 1 hour
- The maximum mark for this paper is 40

### **Questions**

- Section A (Medicine) – 4 compulsory questions (40 marks)

## **Question types**

### **Germany 1890-1945, Democracy and Dictatorship**

How does Interpretation A differ from Interpretation B about .... Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B. (4)
Why might the authors of Interpretations A and B have a different interpretation about ... Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B and your contextual knowledge. (4)
Which interpretation do you find more convincing about ...? Explain your answer based on your contextual knowledge and what it says in Interpretations A and B. (8)
Describe two problems/consequences/ways/features... (4)
In what ways were ... (8)
Which of the following was the more important reason why ... Explain your answer with reference to both reasons. (12)

### **Conflict and Tension 1918-1939**




Study Source A. Source A opposes/support ... How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.(4)
Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying opinions about ... Explain your answers using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge. (12)
Write an account of ... (8)
“(Statement)” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (16+4)

### **Britain: Health and the People**

Study Source A. How useful is Source A to a historian studying ... Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge. (8)
Explain the significance of ... (8)
Explain two ways in which ... were similar/different. (8)
... been the main factor ... Explain your answer with reference to ... and other factors. (16)

## EXAM CHECKLIST




### GERMANY




			
<b>What was Germany like before WW1</b>			
How was Germany ruled before 1870?			
Kaiser Wilhelm: personality and aims			
Growth of industrialisation and empire			
<b>Germany and WW1</b>			
The impact of WW1 on Germany			
The end of the war: mutiny and the abdication of the Kaiser			
<b>The Weimar Republic</b>			
The Weimar Constitution: How did the new government work?			
The Treaty of Versailles: terms, impact and German reaction			
Economic problems of the Weimar Republic: Reparations; hyperinflation; occupation of the Ruhr			
Political problems: Spartacist Uprising and the Kapp Putsch			
Munich Putsch: Reasons for; long and short term consequences			
<b>The Recovery years 1923-1929</b>			
Economics: new currency; Dawes Plan; Young Plan			
Political/ international: Locarno Pact; League of Nations; Kellogg Briand Pact			
Impact and importance of Stresemann – links between problems and solutions			
<b>Germany's Golden Age</b>			
Cinema/ literature/ Art etc			
<b>The Rise of the Nazis</b>			
The Great Depression: Causes; impact on Germany; how it helped Hitler			
How the problems of the Weimar government helped Hitler			
Hitler and propaganda			
Tactics of the Nazis; Structure of the Party; the SA			
Why different groups voted for the Nazis			
<b>Democracy to Dictatorship</b>			
How did Hitler become Chancellor?			
The Reichstag fire: causes/ consequences/ impact			
The Enabling Act: Impact			
The Night of the Long Knives: Who; why/ when/ impact			
<b>Economic changes</b>			
RAD/ Rearmament			
Self-sufficiency			
Hitler's policies for Germany's unemployed			
The impact of WW2 on Germany			
<b>Social policy and practice</b>			
Education under the Nazis			
Hitler Youth			
Youth opposition to Hitler			
Nazi views on the role of women			
Nazi policies to increase marriage and childbirth			
Repression of the Church in Nazi Germany			

Who was on Hitler's 'hate list'?			
The persecution of the Jews and other minorities			
The Nuremberg Laws			
The events of Kristallnacht			
Life in a ghetto / concentration camps			
The Final Solution / Holocaust			
<b>Control and resistance</b>			
How the Nazis used censorship to ban information and ideas which they didn't like			
How the Nazis used propaganda to publicise information and ideas which they wanted to promote			
The Nazi police state: The SS/ the Gestapo/ Concentration camps/The law courts/ Informers			
Arts and Culture under Nazi rule			
Opposition to Hitler			
The July Bomb Plot			

### EXAM CHECKLIST

#### Conflict & Tension

<b>The peace settlement 1918-28</b>			
• Why did Germany sign the armistice in 1918?			
• Wilson's 14 points			
• Who were the three leaders of the 'Big Three'?			
• Different war experiences of Britain, France and the USA			
• How did each of the 'Big Three' feel about Germany?			
• Why the peace treaty was called 'Diktat'?			
• Terms of the Treaty of Versailles (LAMB)			
• Why the Germans were unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles?			
• Who were the biggest winner and the biggest loser after the Treaty of Versailles?			
• The occupation of the Ruhr			
• What was the Locarno Pact (1925)?			
• What was the aim of the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)?			
• Main reasons for the establishment of the League of Nations			
• 'Collective security'			
• Aims of the League of Nations			
• The structure of the League of Nations			
• Difficulties faced by the League of Nations (weaknesses)			
• How successful were the Commissions?			
• Examples of how did the League deal with disputes?			
• Why America did not join the League of Nations?			

Why did war break out? International relations 1929-39			
<b>The Wall Street Crash</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Main features of the Wall Street Crash in the USA</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why and how did the Wall Street Crash impact on the rest of the world?</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why did the Wall Street Crash effect Germany so badly?</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why many European countries become less co-operative after the Wall Street crash?</li> </ul>			
<b>The Manchurian Crisis</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What was the impact of the Wall Street crash in Japan?</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why did the Japanese invade Manchuria?</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why the League of Nations failed to stop the invasion of Manchuria?</li> </ul>			
<b>The Italian invasion of Abyssinia</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why did Mussolini invade Abyssinia?</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'Stresa Front'</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How did the League respond to Abyssinia's leader call for help?</li> </ul>			
<b>Hitler's foreign policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>German responses to the Treaty of Versailles</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hitler's main foreign policy aims</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The occupation of the Rhineland in 1936</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rearmament of Germany</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saar re-joins Germany</li> </ul>			
<b>Anschluss with Austria, 1938</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why did Hitler want to unite with Austria?</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How did Hitler take over Austria?</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Murder of Austrian leader Dollfuss</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who was Schuschnigg?</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why did Hitler call for the plebiscite to be postponed?</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How did Britain and France react to Anschluss?</li> </ul>			
<b>Appeasement and the Sudeten Crisis</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The meaning of the policy 'appeasement'</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why did Britain follow the policy of appeasement?</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advantages and disadvantages of the policy of appeasement</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why Hitler wanted Czechoslovakia?</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How did Britain react?</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What happened at Munich?</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Memel – the "free city"</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact (1939)</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invasion of Poland</li> </ul>			

## EXAM CHECKLIST - Medicine

### Medieval Britain

Hippocrates – what did he do to make him so important? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Observing and recording</li><li>- Books</li><li>- Causes of disease</li><li>- Natural treatments</li></ul>	
Hippocrates – The theory of the Four Humours	
Galen – what did he do to make him so important? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Dissection (pig experiment)</li><li>- Observation</li><li>- Design</li><li>- The four humours “opposites”</li></ul>	
4 similarities between Hippocrates and Galen	
Who was responsible for treating the sick in the Middle Ages? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The trained physician</li><li>- The apothecary</li><li>- The barber-surgeon</li><li>- Housewife-physician/ wise woman</li></ul>	
How were doctors trained?	
What did medieval people think made them ill? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- God</li><li>- Bad smells</li><li>- Everyday life</li><li>- The supernatural</li><li>- The Four Humours</li></ul>	
How did doctors use urine and the zodiac chart to help them diagnose the illness?	
What treatments did medieval practitioners use? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Herbal remedies</li><li>- Bleeding</li></ul>	
What were Christians’ ideas about health and medicine? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Caring for the sick</li><li>- Preserving knowledge</li><li>- Supporting Galen</li></ul>	
What was the role of Medieval Hospitals? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- House the poor and elderly</li><li>- Gave shelter to poor travellers and pilgrims</li><li>- Cared for the sick (only 10%)</li><li>- No doctors</li></ul>	
Church influence over hospitals	
How did Islam affect Medieval medicine? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Doctors</li><li>- Books</li></ul>	
The importance of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Al-Razi</li><li>- Ibn Sina (Avicenna)</li></ul>	
The two most common surgical procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Trepanning</li><li>- Amputation</li></ul>	
Problems for the surgeons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Take away pain</li></ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preventing infection</li> <li>- Stop bleeding (cauterisation)</li> </ul>	
Famous surgeons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- John of Arderne</li> <li>- Hugh of Luca &amp; his son</li> <li>- Frugardi</li> </ul>	
Unhealthy factors in towns; which factors were threats to people's health?	
How were rivers used in Medieval towns?	
Why were the public health conditions and facilities in Medieval abbeys and monasteries better than in Medieval towns? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wealth</li> <li>- Away from towns</li> <li>- Monks were educated and had access to medical books</li> </ul>	
Symptoms of "the Black Death"	
What caused "the Black Death"?	
What did people think (at the time) caused the Black Death?	
How did people try to get rid of the plague? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cures</li> <li>- Preventions</li> </ul>	
The impact of "the Black Death"	

## **The Renaissance**

What was the Renaissance? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Invention of the printing press</li> <li>- Consequences of the Renaissance</li> </ul>	
Andreas Vesalius <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anatomical knowledge before Vesalius</li> <li>- Opposition to Vesalius</li> <li>- Accurate Diagrams in his books</li> </ul>	
Ambroise Pare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Treating gunshot wounds (boiling oil and cauterisation used) BUT</li> <li>- Oil ran out! – first use of ointment</li> <li>- Stopped bleeding by using threads (ligatures)</li> </ul>	
William Harvey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Galen's ideas under attack</li> <li>- Theory of the blood circulation</li> <li>- Reactions to Harvey's discovery</li> </ul>	
What medicines were used in early modern Britain? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ingredients from around the world</li> </ul>	
Doctors' Training and Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Licenced &amp; unlicensed doctors</li> <li>- Quack doctors</li> <li>- Surgeons (the Royal College of Surgeons)</li> </ul>	
The growth of hospitals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Who built hospitals?</li> <li>- Role of hospitals</li> <li>- Types of hospitals</li> <li>- Attitudes to hospitals</li> </ul>	
John Hunter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approach to surgery and anatomical knowledge</li> <li>- Contribution to medical progress</li> </ul>	
The Great Plague	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comparison to the Black Death</li> <li>- Causes</li> <li>- Cures &amp; prevention</li> </ul>	
Jenner and Vaccination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inoculation</li> <li>- Smallpox and Cowpox</li> <li>- Vaccination</li> <li>- Opposition to change</li> </ul>	

### **A revolution in medicine, c1800-1900**

Development of anaesthetics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• James Simpson</li> <li>• Chloroform</li> </ul>	
What did people think caused infections? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theory of spontaneous generation</li> <li>• Theory of specificity</li> <li>• Anti-contagionists</li> <li>• Miasma</li> <li>• Contagionists</li> </ul>	
Louis Pasteur and Germ Theory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pasteur's swan-necked flask experiments</li> </ul>	
Robert Koch and Pasteur's Germ Theory	
Joseph Lister <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antiseptic and aseptic surgery</li> <li>• Use of carbolic acid</li> </ul>	
Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets	
Towns and cities in the early 1800s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasons for disease</li> </ul>	
Outbreak of cholera <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symptoms &amp; causes</li> <li>• The role of Edwin Chadwick</li> <li>• Dr John Snow's discovery</li> </ul>	
The role of government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laissez-faire attitude</li> <li>• The 'Great Stink'</li> <li>• Sewer system</li> </ul>	
Public Health reforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Public Health Act</li> <li>• Sanitary Act</li> <li>• The Housing Act</li> <li>• Second Public Health Act</li> </ul>	

## **Modern Medicine**

Alexander Fleming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discovery and development of penicillin</li> <li>▪ Antibiotics</li> <li>▪ Pharmaceutical industry</li> <li>▪ The impact of penicillin</li> </ul>	
Development of drugs and treatments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The first open-heart surgery</li> <li>▪ Discovery of DNA</li> <li>▪ The first heart transplant</li> <li>▪ IVF fertility treatment</li> <li>▪ First cloned animal</li> <li>▪ First face transplant</li> <li>▪ Keyhole surgery</li> <li>▪ Antibiotic resistance</li> </ul>	
Alternative medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Aromatherapy</li> <li>▪ Hypnotherapy</li> <li>▪ Homeopathy</li> <li>▪ Acupuncture</li> </ul>	
The impact of war and technology on surgery and health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Blood transfusion</li> <li>▪ X-rays</li> <li>▪ Plastic surgery</li> <li>▪ Shell shock</li> <li>▪ Radiation theory</li> <li>▪ Use of lasers (rather than a scalpel)</li> </ul>	
Public Health after 1900 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The role of the Boar War</li> <li>▪ The importance of Booth and Rowntree</li> </ul>	
The Liberal social reforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reforms helping children</li> <li>▪ Reforms helping unemployed</li> <li>▪ Reforms helping poor</li> </ul>	
The welfare state	
The Beveridge Report	
NHS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development of the NHS</li> <li>▪ The role of the NHS</li> <li>▪ Costs</li> </ul>	

## **Possible exam questions**

<b><u>Germany</u></b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe two problems faced by Kaiser Wilhelm II's governments in ruling Germany up to 1914. (4)</li> <li>2. In what ways were the lives of people in Germany affected by the First/Second World War? (8)</li> <li>3. How does Interpretation X differ from Interpretation Y about the terms of the Treaty of Versailles? (4)</li> <li>4. Why might the authors of Interpretations X and Y have different interpretation about the treaty? (4)</li> <li>5. Which interpretation do you find more convincing about the impact of the Treaty of Versailles? (8)</li> <li>6. Which of the following had the greater impact on the German people: the Treaty of Versailles or the hyperinflation crisis of 1923? (12)</li> <li>7. In what ways were the lives of Germans affected by the Depression? (8)</li> <li>8. Describe two consequences of the Night of the Long Knives. (4)</li> <li>9. Describe two ways in which Hitler reduced unemployment in Germany. (4)</li> <li>10. Which of the following groups were more affected by Nazi policies? Farmers and agricultural workers OR industrial and factory workers? Explain your answer with reference to both groups of people. (12)</li> <li>11. Describe two main features of the education of children in Nazi Germany. (4)</li> <li>12. In what ways were the lives of women in Germany affected by Nazi social policies? (8)</li> <li>13. Describe how the Nazis gained control over German Christians. (4)</li> <li>14. In what ways would the behaviour of ordinary Germans be affected by the police state? (8)</li> <li>15. Which of the following was the more important reason why resistance and opposition to Hitler was not effective: the strength of the Nazi police state OR the weaknesses of the protesters? (12 marks)</li> </ol>
<b><u>Conflict &amp; Tension</u></b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Write an account of how the Versailles peace settlement was affected by the fact that the war was mainly fought in France. (8)</li> <li>2. Source X opposes the Treaty of Versailles. How do you know? (4)</li> <li>3. Study Sources X and Z. How useful are Sources X and Z to a historian studying criticism of the Treaty of Versailles? (12)</li> <li>4. 'Clemenceau was the least satisfied of the "Big Three" by the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? (16 + 4)</li> <li>5. 'The organisation and structure of the League meant that it was always going to fail'. How far do you agree with this statement? (16 + 4)</li> <li>6. Source Z supports the Locarno Treaties. How do you know? (4)</li> <li>7. Write an account of how Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia led to Italy leaving the League of Nations. (8)</li> <li>8. 'The main reason other countries failed to react to Hitler's foreign policy was their fear of war.' How far do you agree with this statement? (16+4)</li> <li>9. Study Sources X and Z. How useful are Sources X and Z to a historian studying why Britain allowed Hitler to take the Sudetenland? (12)</li> </ol>

10. Write an account of how Britain went about appeasing Hitler in the 1930s. (8)
11. 'The policy of appeasement was a mistake that led to the outbreak of the Second World War'. How far do you agree with this statement? (16+4)

### Medicine

1. Who was more significant in the development of medieval medicine, Hippocrates or Galen? (8)
2. How significant do you think John Arderne is in the story of medieval surgery? (8)
5. Explain the significance of the work of William Harvey for the development of surgery. (8)
6. Explain the significance of Lister's work for the development of medicine. (8)
7. Explain the significance of the individual sciences – physics, chemistry and biology – for medical progress in the twentieth century. (8)
5. Explain two ways the work of Andreas Vesalious and John Hunter were they similar? (8)
6. Explain two ways the work of Pasteur and Koch was different? (8)
7. Explain two ways a Medieval town with early nineteenth-century London were they similar? (8)
8. Explain two ways surgery in the Middle Ages with surgery at the time of John Hunter. (8)
9. Was the preservation of the writings of the ancient Greeks and Romans the most important contribution that Islam made to medical progress? (16+4)
10. Was the wealth of a monastery the main factor in keeping monks healthy in Medieval England? (16+4)
11. Was luck the main factor in the development of vaccines between 1880 and 1900? (16+4)
12. Has science been the main factor in the development of penicillin? (16+4)
13. Has war been the main factor leading to improvements in surgery? (16+4)
14. Have governments been the main factor in the development of public health? (16+4)
15. How useful is source C to a historian studying public health problems in industrial Britain? (8)
16. Study Source A. How useful is Source A to a historian studying vaccination? (8)
17. How useful is Source A to a historian studying the creation of the NHS? (8)

*Good Luck!*