



GCSE Topic Lists for Revision

Subject: History

Topic or component:

1. Germany 1890 - 1945

Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties of ruling Germany

- the growth of parliamentary government
- The influence of Prussian militarism
- social reform and the growth of socialism
- Industrialisation in Germany
- The domestic importance of the Navy Laws
- War weariness.
- Economic problems.
- Defeat.
- The end of the monarchy.
- Post-war problems including reparations.
- Post-war problems including reparations;
- the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation.
- Weimar democracy;
- political change and unrest, 1919–1923;
- Spartacists; Kapp Putsch; the Munich Putsch.

Weimar Germany, the Stresemann Era

- The extent of recovery during the Stresemann era (1924–1929):
- economic development including the new currency
- the Dawes Plan and the Young Plan
- the impact of international agreements on recovery
- Weimar culture.

Germany and the Great Depression

- Growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties 1928–32, including the role of the SA; Hitler's appeal.
- Election results; the role of Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler's appointment as Chancellor.
- The Reichstag Fire
- the Enabling Act
- elimination of political opposition and trade unions.
- Rohm and the Night of the Long Knives; Hitler becomes Führer.

Life in Germany Under Nazi Rule

- benefits and drawbacks
- employment
- public works programmes
- rearmament
- self-sufficiency
- the impact of the war on the economy and the German people, including bombing, rationing, labour shortages, refugees.
- Reasons for policies, practices and their impact on women.
- Reasons for policies, practices and their impact on young people and youth groups.
- Education and Hitler Youth
- Reasons for policies, practices, and their control of the Churches and religion.
- Reasons for policies, practices and their impact on racial policy and persecution.
- Aryan ideas
- The Final Solution
- Role of Goebbels and the use of propaganda and censorship.
- Nazi culture.
- Repression and the police state, and the roles of Himmler, the SS and Gestapo.
- Opposition and resistance, including White Rose group, Swing Youth, Edelweiss Pirates and July 1944 bomb plot.

Revision:

The Germany text book is available on Teams

Useful links:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zskcg82>

<https://www.johndclare.net/Weimar1.htm>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YdCiwGg9Myl&list=PLeJXSG2T57m00QbzFbothCp3iYJtrerd>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qo8LIfrtLSI&list=PL7QB5Oar4EUCYuQsUDAHR18rvApa0Tvs4>

2. Conflict & Tension 1919-1939

Part one: Peacemaking

- aims of the peacemakers
- Wilson and the Fourteen Points
- Clemenceau and Lloyd George
- the extent to which they achieved their aims
- Diktat
- territorial changes
- military restrictions
- war guilt and reparations.
- reactions of the Allies
- German objections
- strengths and weaknesses of the settlement.

Part two: The League of Nations and international peace

- its formation and covenant
- organisation of the League
- membership of the League and how it changed
- the powers of the League
- the work of the League's agencies
- the contribution of the League to peace in the 1920s, including the successes and failures of the League, such as the Aaland Islands, Upper Silesia, Vilna, Corfu and Bulgaria.
- Locarno treaties and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
- the effects of the Depression
- the Manchurian and Abyssinian crises and their consequences
- the failure of the League to avert war in 1939.

Part three: The origins and outbreak of the Second World War

- Hitler's aims and Allied reactions
- the Dolfus Affair
- the Saar
- German rearmament, including conscription
- The Stresa Front
- Anglo-German Naval Agreement.
- remilitarisation of the Rhineland
- Mussolini, the Axis and the Anti-Comintern Pact
- Anschluss.
- reasons for and against the policy of appeasement
- the Sudeten Crisis and Munich
- the ending of appeasement.
- the occupation of Czechoslovakia
- the role of the USSR and the Nazi-Soviet Pact
- the invasion of Poland and outbreak of war, September 1939
- responsibility for the outbreak of war, including that of key individuals: Hitler, Stalin and Chamberlain.

Revision:

The Conflict text book is available on Teams

Useful links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-xL62P4Sol&t=52s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7bSVFstW-VA&list=PLRWR1h3-eeIVfKGIQuFN5O700suwQbZFo>

Britain: Health and the people, c1000 to the present day

Part one: medicine stands still

- natural
- supernatural
- ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments

- the medieval doctor, training, beliefs about causes of illness
- the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment
- hospitals
- the nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery
- surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques
- towns and monasteries
- The Black Death in Britain: beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention

Part two: the beginnings of change

- challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery
- the work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey
- opposition to change
- traditional and new methods of treatment
- 'quackery'
- methods of treating disease
- plague
- the growth of hospitals
- changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians
- the work of John Hunter
- inoculation
- Edward Jenner
- vaccination and opposition to change

Part three: a revolution in medicine

- anaesthetics; including Simpson and chloroform
- Germ Theory, its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain:
- the importance of Pasteur
- Antiseptics; including Lister and carbolic acid
- surgical procedures
- aseptic surgery
- Robert Koch and microbe hunting.
- Pasteur and vaccination.
- Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets.
- everyday medical treatments and remedies
- public health problems in industrial Britain
- cholera epidemics
- public health improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts
- the role of public health reformers
- local and national government involvement in public health

Part four: modern medicine

- the development of the pharmaceutical industry
- Penicillin, its discovery by Fleming and its development
- new diseases and treatments
- antibiotic resistance
- alternative medicine and treatments
- plastic surgery
- blood transfusions
- X-rays
- transplant surgery
- modern surgical methods, including: lasers; radiation therapy; and keyhole surgery
- the importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War
- the Liberal social reforms
- the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State
- creation and development of the National Health Service
- costs, choices and issues of healthcare in the 21st century
- the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing

Revision:

The Health text book is available on Teams

Useful links:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zmmy3j6>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nVJV8iEAm88&list=PLcvEcrcF_9zJ8AqMTFZycm46Ks4DdSaLM

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=br6pC7oAavc&list=PLXtShDmDvfwzU5lr-pS1Pq54UQ5-f8CpH>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1MMjYa3pY_o&t=10s

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dq2490ta6vg&t=7s>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1T_Me7fG534&list=PLeJXSG2T57m1GaOcb52UgZMapKiyaGjiP

Elizabethan England c1568 – 1603:

Part 1: Elizabeth’s Court & Parliament

Elizabeth’s background & problems at the start of her reign

Court life – role of the Privy Council and parliament

ministers

of marriage and succession

Key

Importance

Essex Rebellion of 1601

Part 2: Life in Elizabethan England

Organisation of society, importance of nobility & gentry

prosperity and architecture

government action

Importance of exploration and discovery, including key individuals

Development of

Causes of poverty &

Elizabethan Theatre

Part 3: Threats from home and abroad

Threats from Catholics in England – Northern Rebellion, plots to kill Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots.

Threats from Puritans in England - the role of Archbishop Whitgift (and the attitudes of Parker and Grindal)

Conflict with Spain including the Spanish Armada

Part 4: Historic Environment, Sheffield Manor Lodge

Investigation into the location, building, owner and purpose of a castle that was used for the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots.

Revision

The Elizabethan text book is available on Teams

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxgvfrd>

[AQA GCSE History - Elizabethan England \(1568-1603\) - The background and court of Elizabeth I - YouTube](#)

[Episode 1-An Introduction to Elizabeth I//AQA GCSE History: Elizabeth I Revision Series - YouTube](#)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h3dQR2UfC2g&list=PLcvEcrsF_9zLTTFTWEPC-St2I7TedKwG6

Strategies and Resources for Revision:
