

Conflict and Tension, FWW 1894 – 1918.

## Revision Checklist

	No knowledge	Some knowledge	Confident
The two Alliances and how they formed			
Relations between the Entente Powers and how they improved			
Crises in Morocco (1905 and 1911)			
Bosnian Crisis (1908-1909)			
Arms Race between Britain Germany: Military and Navy			
Britain and challenges to splendid isolation			
Kaiser's aims			
Slav nationalism and relations between AH and Serbia			
Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand			
July Crisis and consequences			
Schlieffen Plan and failure			
Every factor above and its contribution to causing the FWW			
The Battle of the Marne			
Reasons for the Stalemate			
Military tactics + technology			
Trench warfare			
War of attrition			
Verdun (reasons for, events and consequences)			
Somme (reasons for, events and consequences)			
Passchendaele (reasons for, events and consequences)			
Gallipoli and its failure (reasons for, events and consequences)			
War at Sea - Jutland and U-Boat Campaign			
Changes in the Allied Forces			
Consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution			
German strategy changes as a result of Russian surrender			
Reasons for US entry into the war			
Impact of US entry during the war			
Military developments in 1918 and their contribution to Germany's defeat			
Evolution of tactics and technology			

Ludendorff and the German Spring Offensive			
The Hundred Days			
Germany's surrender			
Impact of the Blockade			
Abdication of the Kaiser			
Armistice			
The contribution of Haig and Foch to Germany's defeat			
Strong understanding of why the war ended			

## Medicine Through Time, c.1200-2000

### Revision Checklist

#### Part One: Medicine Stands Still

	No knowledge	Some knowledge	Confident
Approaches in Medieval Medicine including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments			
The medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause 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

	No knowledge	Some knowledge	Confident
The impact of the Renaissance on Britain: challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery			
Andreas Vesalius			
Ambroise Pare			
William Harvey			
Opposition to change			
Traditional and new methods of treatments			
Quackery			
The great plague			
The Growth of Hospitals			
Changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians			
John Hunter			
Edward Jenner			

### Part Three: A Revolution in Medicine

	No knowledge	Some knowledge	Confident
Anaesthetics – nitrous oxide, ether and chloroform			
Louis Pasteur's germ theory			
Robert Koch and microbiology			
Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets			
Lister and antiseptics			
Surgical procedures and aseptic surgery.			
Public Health problems in Industrial Revolution Britain			
Cholera epidemics			
Edwin Chadwick and the Public Health Act			
John Snow			
Joseph Bazalgette and sewers			
Local and national government involvement in public health improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts.			

### Section D: Modern

	No knowledge	Some knowledge	Confident
The discovery and development of penicillin			
Drugs and treatment since 1945			
Antibiotic resistance			
Alternative medicine			
The importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War			
The impact of war and technology on surgery: plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays; transplant surgery; modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery			
The impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing			
Liberal Public Health Reforms			
Beveridge Report, the welfare state and the NHS			

Costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.			
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### **Important Factors:**

- war
- superstition and religion
- chance
- government
- communication
- science and technology
- the role of the individual in encouraging or inhibiting change

### **Key questions:**

- Why has there been progress in the health of the British people?
- How and why has the pace and scale of medical development varied at different times?
- What impact has medical progress had on people and society?
- How and why have different factors been more important than others for individual medical developments?
- What is the significance of key individuals or events in the history of medical development?

# Germany, 1890–1945: Democracy and dictatorship

## Revision Checklist

### Part One: Germany and the growth of democracy

	No knowledge	Some knowledge	Confident
Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties of ruling Germany			
The growth of parliamentary government			
The influence of Prussian militarism			
Industrialisation			
Social reform and the growth of socialism			
The domestic importance of the Navy Laws			
Impact of the First World War: war weariness, economic problems; defeat			
The end of the monarchy			
Post-war problems including reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation.			
Weimar democracy: political change and unrest, 1919–1923, including Spartacists, Kapp Putsch and the Munich Putsch			
Extent of recovery during the Stresemann era (1924–1929): economic developments including the new currency, Dawes Plan and the Young Plan			
The impact of international agreements on recovery			
Weimar culture			

### Part Two: Germany and the Depression

	No knowledge	Some knowledge	Confident
The impact of the Depression: growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties (1928–1932), including the role of the SA			
Why did people vote for Hitler?			
The failure of Weimar democracy: election results; the role of Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler's appointment as Chancellor			
The establishment of Hitler's dictatorship: the Reichstag Fire			
The Enabling Act			
The elimination of political opposition; trade unions; Rohm and the Night of the Long Knives			

Hitler becomes Führer.			
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**Part Three: The experiences of Germans under the Nazis**

	No knowledge	Some knowledge	Confident
Economic changes: benefits and drawbacks; employment; public works programmes			
Rearmament and self-sufficiency			
The impact of war on the economy and the German people, including bombing, rationing, labour shortages, refugees.			
Social policy, reasons for policies, practices and their impact on women, young people and youth groups.			
Education; control of churches and religion			
Aryan ideas, racial policy and persecution; the Final Solution.			
Control: Goebbels, 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.			

## Norman England, c1066–c1100

# Revision Checklist

### Part one: The Normans: conquest and control

	No knowledge	Some knowledge	Confident
Causes of Norman Conquest, including the death of Edward the Confessor, the claimants and claims.			
Battle of Stamford Bridge			
Battle of Hastings			
Anglo-Saxon and Norman tactics			
military innovations, including cavalry and castles.			
The Harrying of the North			
Revolts, 1067–1075			
King William's leadership and government			
William II and his inheritance			

### Part two: Life under the Normans

	No knowledge	Some knowledge	Confident
Feudalism and government: roles, rights, and responsibilities			
Landholding and lordship; land distribution; patronage			
Anglo-Saxon and Norman government systems			
The Anglo-Saxon and Norman aristocracies and societies			
Military service			
Justice and the legal system such as ordeals, 'murdrum' and inheritance			
The Domesday Book			
Economic and social changes and their consequences: Anglo-Saxon and Norman life, including towns, villages, buildings, work, food, roles and seasonal life; Forest law.			



### Part three: The Norman Church and monasticism

	No knowledge	Some knowledge	Confident
the Anglo-Saxon Church before 1066			
Archbishop Lanfranc and reform of the English Church, including the building of churches and cathedrals			
Church organisation and courts			
Church-state relations			
William II and the Church			
The wealth of the Church			
Relations with the Papacy			
The Investiture Controversy			
The Norman reforms, including the building of abbeys and monasteries			
Monastic life			
Learning; schools and education; Latin usage and the vernacular.			

### Section D: Historic Environment

	No knowledge	Some knowledge	Confident
Location			
Function			
The structure			
People connected with the site eg the designer, originator and occupants			
Design			
How the design reflects the culture, values, fashions of the people at the time			