

GCSE History Revision Planner Spring 1 2024

<u>Date</u> <u>Week</u> <u>Commencing</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Revision question</u>
8 th January Due in: 15 th January	<u>Medicine in the Middle Ages 1250-1500</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beliefs about the causes of illness-God, miasma, the Theory of the 4 Humours-Galen and Hippocrates, • Life in the Middle Ages-Governments, church, communications, attitudes etc. • The Black Death 1348-1349-beliefs about causes, treatments and prevention 	None
15 th January Due in: 22 nd Jan	<u>Medicine in the Middle Ages</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medieval healers-women; wives, mothers and midwives, hospitals (including St Bartholomew's), physicians, surgeons, Apothecaries ▪ Treatments-herbal remedies, bleeding, surgery ▪ Prevention-keeping towns clean. 	'The role of the Church was the main reason why there was so little change in medicine in the Middle Ages' How far do you agree? (16 marks)
22 nd January Due in: 29 th January	<u>The Medical Renaissance 1500-1700</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Plague-Causes, treatments and prevention (including plague orders) ▪ Causes of illness, scientific developments-the Royal Society, Printing press. ▪ Physicians and training ▪ Healers and hospitals 	Explain one way in which peoples' reactions to the plague were similar in the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries-4 marks
29 th January Due in: 5 th Feb	<u>The Medical Renaissance</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Importance of individuals-Harvey, Vesalius, Thomas Sydenham ▪ Progress in the Medical Renaissance 	Explain why there was little change in methods of treating and preventing disease during the period 1500-1700 (12 marks)
5 th Feb and Half term Due in: 19 th Feb	<u>18th and 19th Century Medicine 1700-1900</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jenner-key achievements and impact ▪ Beliefs about causes of disease ▪ Pasteur and Koch-the development of germ theory 	Explain one way in which people's reactions to the epidemics of disease were different in the seventeenth and nineteenth century
Half term Week Due in: 19 th Feb	<u>18th and 19th Century Medicine 1700-1900</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Health-1848 and 1875 acts ▪ Edwin Chadwick's report, John Snow-Cholera ▪ Attitudes towards public health-laissez-faire, 1867-Reform Act ▪ Hospitals-impact of Nightingale ▪ Surgery-development of anaesthetics and antiseptics surgery 	'Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700-1900' How far do you agree? (16 marks)
19 th Feb Due in: 26 th Feb	<u>20th Century Present</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes of illness-DNA (Watson and Crick), Lifestyle, methods of diagnosis, impact of technology and communications. ▪ Discoveries of Edwin Chadwick, Charles Booth and Seebohm Rowntree ▪ Treatments-Development of Penicillin-Ehrlich's silver bullet, Fleming, Florey and Chain, impact of WW2. 	Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of illness was similar in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries (4 marks)
26 th Feb Due in: 4 th March	<u>20th Century to Present</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Treatments: access to care before the NHS, development of the NHS ▪ Surgery-high-tech surgery ▪ Prevention-vaccinations, lifestyle, prevent genetic disease ▪ Lung Cancer in the 20th Century 	'The discovery of DNA was a major breakthrough in medicine during the twentieth century.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer (16 marks)

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4th March Due in: 11th March	<u>The Historic Environment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Life on the Western Front-trench system, different battles, key places on the Western Front. ▪ The impact of the Western Front on the wounded ▪ Diseased in the trenches 	Miss Patten will give out a source question See Class Charts
11th March Due in: 18th March	<u>The Historic Environment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different weapons of war ▪ How the wounded were treated in WW1? ▪ What was medicine like during WW1? 	Miss Patten will give out a source question See Class Charts
18th March Due in: 25th March	<u>Weimar Germany</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ End of WW1, abdication of the Tsar, armistice, revolution. ▪ Weimar Constitution-strengths and weaknesses. ▪ Treaty of Versailles and 'Stab in the back' myth 	Explain why Weimar was unpopular 1919-1923 (12 marks)
25th March and over Easter	<u>Weimar Germany</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reasons for economic recovery-Stresemann, Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment. ▪ The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann's achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. ▪ Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance. ▪ Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure. ▪ Cultural changes: developments in architecture, art and the cinema. 	Explain why Germany recovered 1924-29 (12 Marks)

KEY DATES

- Parents Evening Wednesday 7th February
- Mock exams w/c 6th March

History mock paper-Paper 2-With Medicine replacing Saxons and Superpower Relations

Approximately 53 minutes per section (Total time 1 hour 45 minutes)

Medicine Through Time:

- Explain one similarity/difference (4 marks)
- Explain why.... (12 Marks)
- 'Quote' How far do you agree? (16 marks)

Superpower Relations:

- Explain two consequences of.... (8 marks)
- Write a narrative account.... (8 marks)
- Explain the importance of.... (16 marks-8 marks for each bullet point)

To help:

Seneca

Revision guides

Booklets

[Become a Member! Support the History Teacher \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC8v1U11111111111111111111)

BBC Bitesize

Revision sessions in school