

History GCSE Edexcel.				
	Content Overview	Small Steps	Resources links	GCSE Pod link
1	<b>Paper 1- Medieval Medicine</b>	Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease.	<a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/medicine-through-time/zdcy8xs">https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/medicine-through-time/zdcy8xs</a>	<a href="https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10643/65353">https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10643/65353</a>
		Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence of Hippocrates and Galen.		
		Approaches to prevention and treatment and their connection with ideas about disease and illness: religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air, and the use of remedies.		
		New and traditional approaches to hospital care in the thirteenth century. The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community and in hospitals, c1250–1500.		
		Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.		
2	<b>Renaissance Medicine</b>	Ideas about the cause of disease and illness- Scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham in improving diagnosis.	<a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/medicine-through-time/zdcy8xs">https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/medicine-through-time/zdcy8xs</a>	<a href="https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10743/65972">https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10743/65972</a>
		The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas.		
		Approaches to prevention and Treatment- Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals. Change in care and treatment: improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius.		
		Case study: Plague 1665- Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665: approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.		
		Case study: Circulation of blood- Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood.		
	<b>18th/19th Century Medicine</b>	Ideas about the cause of disease and illness- The influence in Britain of Pasteur's Germ Theory and Koch's work on microbes.	<a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/medicine-through-time/zdcy8xs">https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/medicine-through-time/zdcy8xs</a>	<a href="https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11393/70260">https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11393/70260</a>
		Case study: Jenner- Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination.		
		Case study: Cholera- Fighting Cholera in London, 1854; attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump. New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act 1875.		
		Approaches to prevention and Treatment- The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery.		
	<b>Modern Medicine</b>	Ideas about the cause of disease and illness- Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health. Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors	<a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/medicine-through-time/zdcy8xs">https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/medicine-through-time/zdcy8xs</a>	<a href="https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11394/71236">https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11394/71236</a>
		Approaches to prevention and treatment- The extent of change in care and treatment. The impact of the NHS and science and technology: improved access to care; advances in medicines, including magic bullets and antibiotics; high-tech medical and surgical treatment in hospitals. New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns.		
		Case study: Penicillin- Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin.		
		Case study: Lung cancer treatment- The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action.		
	<b>Historical Environment- The Western Front</b>	The Western Front- The context of the British sector of Western Front and the theatre of war in Flanders and northern France: the Ypres salient, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai.	<a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/medicine-through-time/zdcy8xs">https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/medicine-through-time/zdcy8xs</a>	<a href="https://members.gcsepod.com/content?subject_id=6018&amp;exam_board_id=1011&amp;topic_id=8137">https://members.gcsepod.com/content?subject_id=6018&amp;exam_board_id=1011&amp;topic_id=8137</a>
		Trenches- The trench system - its construction and organisation, including frontline and support trenches. The use of mines at Hill 60 near Ypres and the expansion of tunnels, caves and quarries at Arras. Significance for medical treatment of the nature of the terrain and problems of the transport and communications infrastructure.		
		Wounds- The nature of wounds from rifles and explosives. The problem of shrapnel, wound infection and increased numbers of head injuries. The effects of gas attacks.		
		Helping the wounded- The work of the RAMC and FANY. The system of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances. The stages of treatment areas: aid post and field ambulance, dressing station, casualty clearing station, base hospital. The underground hospital at Arras.		

		Impact of the Western Front on medicine and Surgery- The significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery and medicine: new techniques in the treatment of wounds and infection, the Thomas splint, X-Rays and blood loss, the use of mobile x-ray units, the creation of a blood bank for the Battle of Cambrai.		
6	<b>Paper 3- Weimar Germany- Challenges</b>	1. The origins of the Weimar Republic, 1918–19. Legacy of WWI. Abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19.	<a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitsize/topics/zymqwxs">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitsize/topics/zymqwxs</a>	<a href="https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10653/65412">https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10653/65412</a>
		2. The origins of the Weimar Republic, 1918–19. Setting up Weimar Republic. Strengths and weaknesses of new Constitution.		
		3. The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23. Reasons for the early unpopularity of Republic, including 'stab in the back' theory and terms of the Treaty of Versailles.		
		4. The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23. Challenges to Republic from Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch.		
		5. The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23. Challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr.		
		6. The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29. Reasons for economic recovery, including Stresemann, Rentenmark, Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment. Impact on domestic policies of Stresemann's achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and Kellogg-Briand Pact.		
		7. Changes in society, 1924–29. 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.		
8	<b>Hitlers Rise to Power</b>	8. Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22. Hitler's early career: joining the German Workers' Party and setting up Nazi Party, 1919–20. Early growth and features of the Party. Twenty-Five Point Programme. Role of the SA.	<a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitsize/topics/zymqwxs">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitsize/topics/zymqwxs</a>	<a href="https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10654/65418">https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10654/65418</a>
		9. The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29. Reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch. Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and Mein Kampf. The Bamberg Conference of 1926.		
		10. The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32. Growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. Growth of support for the Communist Party. Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.		
		11. How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33. Political developments in 1932. Roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen, von Schleicher. Part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933.		
9	<b>Hitlers's Control and Dictatorship</b>	12. The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34. Reichstag Fire. Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions. Threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance.	<a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitsize/topics/zymqwxs">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitsize/topics/zymqwxs</a>	<a href="https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655/65423">https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655/65423</a>
		13. Controlling and influencing attitudes. Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship, Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936.		
		14. Controlling and influencing attitudes Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film.		
		15. The police state. Role of the Gestapo, SS, SD and concentration camps. Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts. Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat.		
		16. Opposition, resistance and conformity. Extent of support for the Nazi regime. Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller. Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss Pirates.		
	<b>Life in Nazi Germany</b>	17. The persecution of minorities. Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities.	<a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitsize/topics/zymqwxs">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitsize/topics/zymqwxs</a>	<a href="https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655/65423">https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655/65423</a>
		18. The persecution of minorities. Persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht.		

		19. Nazi policies towards women and the young. Nazi views on women and the family. Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance. Nazi aims and policies towards the young. Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens. Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers.		<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p4FKkwoPpQ">0656/65434</a>		
10		20. Employment and living standards. Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment. Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour.				
11	<b>Paper 2- American West Topic 1</b>	Manifest Destiny and the pioneers. Concept of Manifest Destiny. Who were the pioneers? Why did they travel West?	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p4FKkwoPpQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p4FKkwoPpQ</a>	<a href="https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/1581/71336">https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/1581/71336</a>		
	The Pioneers (II) Experience of the Pioneers . Case Study – The Donner Party, The Knight Family.					
	The Mormons Joseph Smith and the development of Mormonism. The search for a home. The journey the Great Salt Lake.					
	The Mormons (II) Settlement of SLC – problems and solutions. The Mormon War, 1957-58.					
	The Mountain Men Who were the Mountain men? Life of the Mountain Men Relationship with Plains Indians.					
	The Gold Rush The discovery of gold in 1848. Violence and racism in the mining towns.					
	Conflict and the Fort Laramie Treaty Negotiators and exterminators. Peace on the Plains Threats to peace on the Plains.					
12	<b>American West Topic 2</b>	The Civil War Causes and events of the Civil War. Consequences of the CW and reconstruction. Experience of African -Americans.			<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p4FKkwoPpQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p4FKkwoPpQ</a>	<a href="https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/1582/71347">https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/1582/71347</a>
	The Transcontinental Railroad Development of the railroad. Pacific Railroad Act 1862 Impact of the railroad.					
	The Homesteaders Challengers faced by the Homesteaders. Solutions to the problems. Southern Homestead Act, Timber and Culture Act, Desert Land Act. The Role of women homesteaders.					

		<p>The development of the Cattle industry  The origins of the Cattle Industry in Texas.  The development of cattle drives – including the Goodnight-Loving trail.  The development of cow towns</p>		
		<p>The Open Range and life of cowboys  The development of the Open Range.  Who were the Cowboys?  Roles on the cattle drive.  The end of the open range and the decline of the Cattle Industry.</p>		
		<p>Rivalry between cattle ranchers and homesteaders  Reasons for conflict.  The Johnson County War.</p>		
		<p>Crimes in the West.  Reasons for lawlessness.  Key figures and events – Billy the Kid; Gunfight at the OK Corral, the Lincoln County War.</p>		
		<p>How Wild was the West?  The ‘legend’ of the West – dime novels; Buffalo Bill.  Attempts to deal with lawlessness.</p>		
	<b>American West Topic 3</b>	<p>Key battles of the Plains Wars (I).  The ‘cycle’ of conflict on the Plains.  Little Crow’s War.  The Cheyenne Wars  The Sand Creek Massacre</p>	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p4FKkwkoPpQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p4FKkwkoPpQ</a>	<a href="https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/1583/71356">https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/1583/71356</a>
		<p>Key battles of the Plains Wars (II)  Red Cloud’s War  The Great Sioux War</p>		
		<p>Little Big Horn  Background and overview of the Battle.  The roles of Custer, Reno and Benteen and Crazy Horse.  The results of the Battle.</p>		
		<p>The destruction of the Indian Way of life.  Resettlement  The Dawes General Allotment Act.  The extermination of the buffalo  Destruction of culture through government policies – political, economic, religion, education.</p>		
		<p>The Ghost Dance and Wounded Knee.  The Ghost Dance movement  The Wounded Knee Massacre.</p>		
13		<p>Why did the Indians lose the battle of the Plains?  Review of whole topic.  Factors in the loss of the Plains</p>		

**Additional Information:** You have all been given exam style question booklets in lessons. These booklets are going to be a great revision resources in order to practice your extended writing and to show off all you knowledge. If you need a spare, please see Miss Weeks or Mr Taylor.