

Subject: GCSE History

Year: 10

Medicine Through Time c1250-present

Weimar and Nazi Germany c1918-1939

C1250-1500: Medicine in medieval England

- Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease.
- Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England 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

C1500-c1700: The Renaissance in England

- Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness.
- 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.
- Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood.
- The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas
- A scientific approach, including the

C1700-c1900: Medicine in eighteenth – and nineteenth-century Britain

- Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination
- The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale.
- Fighting Cholera in London (1854); attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump
- Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. The influence in Britain of Pasteur's Germ Theory and Koch's work on microbes.
- The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery.

C1900 – present: Medicine in modern Britain

- Advances in medicines, including magic bullets and antibiotics.
- Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin.
- The impact of the NHS and science and technology: improved access to care.
- The extent of change in care and treatment.
- 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.
- High-tech medical and surgical

1914-1918: The British Sector of 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. 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.
- Conditions requiring medical treatment of the Western Front, including the

Topic 1: The Weimar Republic

- The setting up of the Weimar Republic.
- The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution.
- The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23.
- Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the 'stab in the back' theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Challenges to the Republic from Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch.
- Hitler's early career: joining the German Workers' Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20.
- The early growth and features of the Nazi Party. The

Topic 2: Rise of Hitler

- The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. The 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, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.
- Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher.
- The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming

Topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship

- The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the 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.
- Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship, Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics (1936).
- Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film

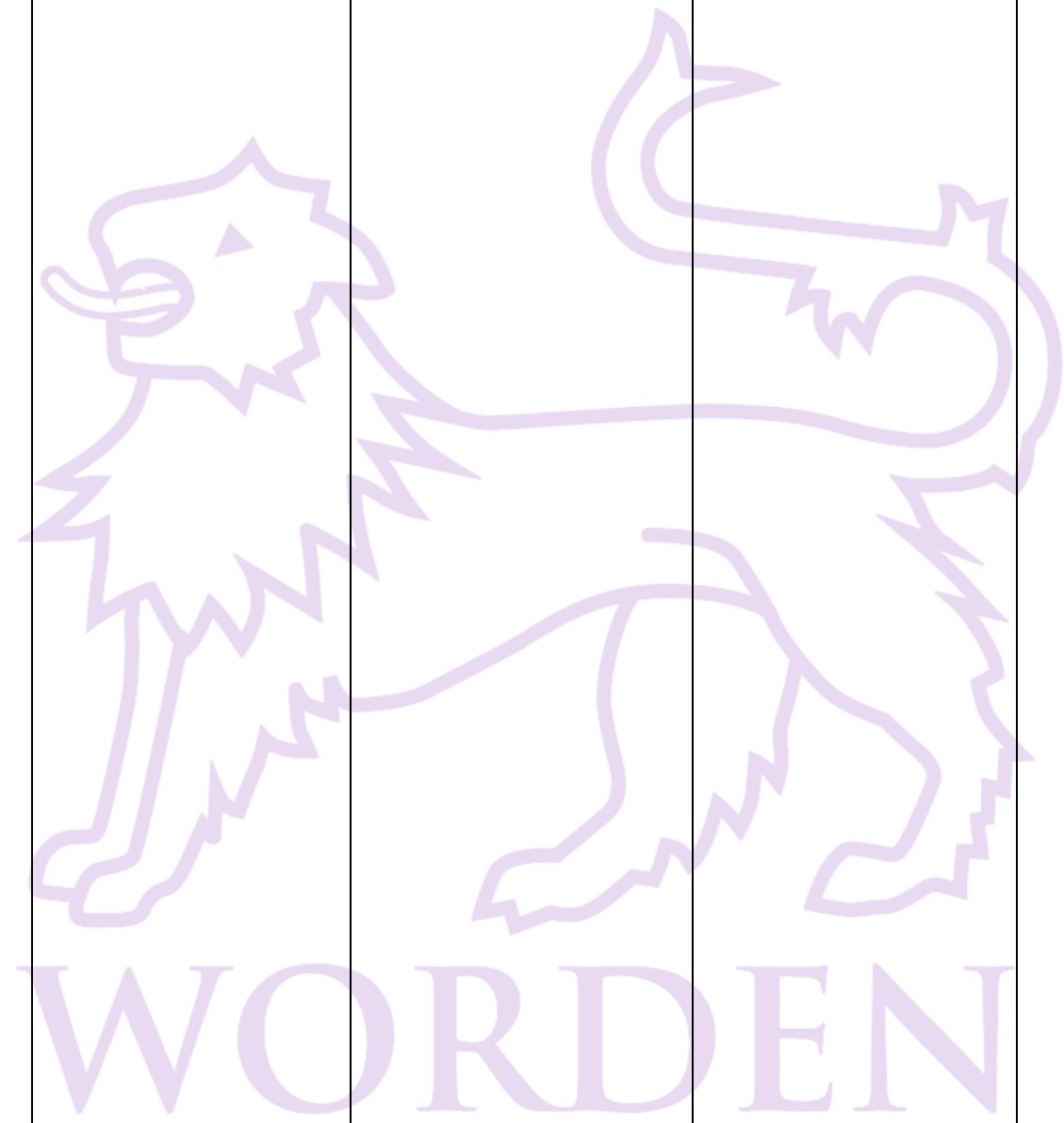
Topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany

- Nazi views on women and the family. Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance.
- 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.
- Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals

<p>thirteenth century. The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community and in hospitals, c1250–1500.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread. 	<p>work of Thomas Sydenham in improving diagnosis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealing with the Great Plague in London (1665): approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act (1875). 	<p>treatment in hospitals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns. The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action. 	<p>problems of ill health arising from the trench environment. 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery and medicine: new techniques in the treatment of wounds and infection, the Thomas splint, the use of mobile x-ray units, the creation of a blood bank for the Battle of Cambrai. 	<p>Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr. The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch. Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the 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 	<p>Chancellor in 1933.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 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. Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens. Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers. 	<p>and those with disabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shop
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specific
investigations.



Ludus Admirandus