

Name:

Teacher:

Group:

YEAR 11 HISTORY HOMEWORK BOOKLET 2026-2027

Topics included:

- **Medicine Through Time: 1250 – present**
- **The British Sector of the Western Front: 1914-1918**
- **Anglo-Saxon and Norman England: 1060-1087**
- **Superpower relations and the Cold War: 1945-1991**
- **Weimar and Nazi Germany: 1918-1939**

Homework 1: Medieval Medicine (1250-1500)

Task 1:

Learn Q1-27 of unit 1 in your core knowledge booklet (Medicine in Medieval England 1250-1500). You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2:

Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	Which period was Hippocrates from?	
2.	How was illness explained in the Middle Ages?	
3.	Which invention took book copying out of the hands of the Church after 1440?	
4.	Give an example of the theory of opposites (treating the four humours).	
5.	Name the ways that allowed the Church to control medical progress during the medieval period?	
6.	Which period was Galen from?	
7.	List factors that explain why the theory of the 4 humours lasted for 1500 years?	
8.	Name someone you could go to for medical treatment in the medieval period.	
9.	Describe Regimen Sanitatis.	
10.	Name three ways people tried to prevent the Black Death during the medieval period.	

Task 3:

Use your core knowledge booklet and your course booklet to complete the table below. Aim to include as much detail as possible.

	Describe how illness was explained in the Middle Ages.	Describe the methods used to prevent illness.	Describe methods used to treat illness.
Religious/ supernatural			
4 humours			
Miasma			

Task 4: Why was there so little change in medicine in the Middle Ages?

Factors	How does the factor explain continuity in medicine?	Importance of factor (1 - most important 5- least important)
The Church	The Church has a major influence on people's ideas about what caused disease. The Church supported Galen's ideas as his ideas fitted perfectly with the ideas of the Church.	
Individuals		
Education		
Government		
Attitudes		

Homework 2: Renaissance Medicine (1500-1700)

Task 1:

Learn Q1-28 of unit 2 in your core knowledge booklet (The Medical Renaissance in England c1500-c1700). You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What was humanism?	
2.	How was illness explained in the Renaissance period?	
3.	Name 2 ways illness was treated in the Renaissance period.	
4.	Who theorised that disease was separate to the patient?	
5.	Who did work looking at the digestive system and argued eating the wrong things wasn't a cause of disease?	
6.	What were Pest hospitals?	
7.	When did the deadly Plague return in London in Renaissance?	
8.	What was the name of the magazine published by the Royal Society?	
9.	What was transference?	
10.	List some new ingredients from the New World that were used in herbal remedies.	

Task 3:

Use your course booklet and core knowledge to complete the table below. Aim to include as much detail as possible. Bullet points are fine to use.

	Ideas about <u>cause</u> of illness in the Renaissance.	Ways in which illness was <u>treated</u> in the Renaissance.	Ways in which illness was <u>prevented</u> in the Renaissance.
Continuity Things that were similar to the Middle Ages.			
Change Things that were different to the Middle Ages.			

Task 4: Look at the exam question below. Use the table above to complete the exam question. Use the sentence starters to help you.

Explain one way in which ideas about the causes of disease were similar in the 14th and 17th centuries (4 marks)

One way in which ideas about the causes of disease were similar was _____.

In the 14th century _____.

This was similar in the 17th century because _____.

_____.

Homework 3: Industrial Medicine (18th and 19th century Britain

Task 1: Learn Q1-53 of unit 3 in your core knowledge booklet (Medicine in 18th and 19th century Britain c1700-c1800). You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What disease did Edward Jenner find a vaccination for?	
2.	What was the theory that suggested microbes were the product of decay?	
3.	When did the British government make smallpox vaccinations compulsory?	
4.	Before 1861, how was disease explained by most ordinary people?	
5.	Give examples of vaccinations created by Louis Pasteur.	
6.	When did Bazalgette complete his London sewer?	
7.	What attitude did the government have towards the poor?	
8.	What date was the First Public Health Act passed?	
9.	What was the problem with the First Public Health Act	
10.	What did John Snow prove in 1854?	
11.	What were the limitations of John Snow's work?	
12.	What two areas did Nightingale's work impact?	
13.	When was the Second Public Health Act passed?	
14.	What were the two biggest killers associated with surgery in the early 19th century?	

Task 3: Use your core knowledge booklet and your course booklet to complete the table below. These ideas should consider the extent of change and continuity to the Renaissance period.

	How was illness explained in the Industrial period?	How was illness treated in the Industrial Period?	How was illness prevented in the Industrial Period?
Continuity Things that changed very little from the Renaissance			
Change Things that are very different from the Renaissance			

Task 4:

Explain why there was rapid change in surgical treatments in the period c1700-1900.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Chloroform
- Joseph Lister

You must also use information of your own (12 marks)

One reason there was rapid change in surgical treatments in the period c1700-1900 was

_____.

A second reason why there was rapid change in surgical treatments in the period c1700-1900 was _____.

A final reason why there was rapid change in surgical treatments in the period c1700-1900 was _____.

Homework 4: Modern Medicine (1900 to present)

Task 1:

Learn Q1-40 of unit 4 in your core knowledge booklet (Modern Medicine 1900-present). You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	When did Crick and Watson discover DNA?	
2.	What technology helped the work of Crick and Watson?	
3.	What impact did the discovery of DNA have?	
4.	Give examples of technology that is used to help diagnose illnesses in the modern era	
5.	Give examples of genetic disorders that DNA helps doctors to understand	
6.	Give an example of the importance of DNA for helping to prevent illness	
7.	Name a lifestyle factor that affects health in the modern age	
8.	Name examples of laws passed by the government that improve air quality.	
9.	When was human genome first mapped?	
10.	What is a magic bullet?	
11.	When was the NHS established?	
12.	List actions the government have taken to help prevent lung cancer	
13.	Who discovered the first magic bullet and when?	
14.	Who first discovered penicillin?	
15.	Who developed penicillin into an antibiotic drug in the 1940s?	

Task 3: Use your core knowledge, course booklet and the textbook on google classroom to complete the table below.

Describe how illness is explained in the modern era	Describe how illness is prevented in the modern era	Describe how illness is treated in the modern era

Task 4: Use your core knowledge, course booklet and the textbook on google classroom to plan an answer to this question below.

‘Technology has been the most important factor in medical progress’. [16]

How far do you agree?

You may use the following in your answer

- Keyhole surgery
- Louis Pasteur

You **must** use information of your own

Agree	Disagree

The British Sector of the Western Front 1914-1918

Homework 5 – The British Sector of the Western Front

Task 1:

Learn all questions and answers from Unit 1-3 in your core knowledge booklet from the topic **British Sector of the Western Front**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge questions below.

	Question	Answer
1.	Where is the British sector of the Western Front?	
2.	Name problems with early x-rays.	
3.	What year did Karl Landsteiner discover Blood Groups?	
4.	Name an illness faced by many from living in trenches.	
5.	What does FANY stand for?	
6.	List 3 sources that are useful for learning more about medical treatments in the war.	
7.	Name the stages of the chain of evacuation in order.	
8.	What was the Carrel-Dakin method?	
9.	When was the Thomas Splint used from?	
10.	Who designed a portable blood transfusion kit that could be taken to the Frontline?	
11.	What percentage of wounds were to the face, head and neck?	
12.	What was Gilles famous for specialising in?	

Task 3: Use your core knowledge, course booklet and the textbook on google classroom to complete the table below.

Medical development	What problem did it tackle?	What was the method?	What were the benefits of this development?
The Carel-Dakin method	Gas gangrene	A salt solution would be continuously flowing through the wound.	Reduced the number of amputations that resulted from infection.
The Thomas Splint			
Mobile X-Ray units			
Blood transfusions			
Brain surgery			
Plastic surgery			

Task 4: Complete the exam question below.

Describe one key feature of the underground hospital in Arras.

Anglo-Saxon and Norman England 1060- 1088

Homework 6: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest

Task 1: Learn questions 1-52 of Unit 1 (Anglo-Saxon England the Norman conquest) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Anglo-Saxon and Norman England**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What were the 5 major earldoms in England?	
2.	How many hides of land was needed to become a thegn?	
3.	Name the powers of an Anglo-Saxon king.	
4.	What was Danelaw?	
5.	What was the name of the king's council?	
6.	What powers did the earls have?	
7.	What was the name for highly trained troops that protected the king or the earls?	
8.	Which earldom was the wealthiest and who controlled it?	
9.	What is meant by the term fyrd?	
10.	Name a function of the Shires.	
11.	Give a reason why Edwin and Morcar were defeated at Fulford Gate	
12.	What caused Harold's shield wall to weaken?	
13.	What advantages did William gain before the battle of Hastings?	

Task 3: Use your course booklet, core knowledge booklet and the Anglo-Saxon and Norman England textbook on google classroom to complete the following questions on the claimants to the throne.

Harold Godwinson

Claim to the throne	
Strength of claim	
Chance of success	

William of Normandy

Claim to the throne	
Strength of claim	
Chance of success	

Edgar the Atheling

Claim to the throne	
Strength of claim	
Chance of success	

Harald Hardrada

Claim to the throne	
Strength of claim	
Chance of success	

Task 4: Read the question below and write a conclusion to answer the question, making a clear judgement.

'The English lost because their military tactics and strategies were outdated compared to the Normans' How far do you agree with this statement?

Homework 7: Securing the kingdom

Task 1: Learn questions 1-32 of Unit 2 (William in power; securing the kingdom) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Anglo-Saxon and Norman England**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	Who was named king immediately after the Battle of Hastings?	
2.	Give three reasons why the earls submitted to William at Berkhamsted.	
3.	Name one way William gained Anglo-Saxon loyalty after Hastings.	
4.	Name 2 Normans who benefitted enormously under William.	
5.	Name 2 powers of Marcher earls.	
6.	Name the Marcher earldoms.	
7.	Give 2 reasons why castles helped William to keep control.	
8.	Give two reasons why Earls Edwin and Morcar revolted in 1068.	
9.	Name an outcome of the revolt of 1068?	
10.	Name a reason for the Harrying of the North	
11.	How did Anglo-Saxons lose their land between 1066 and 87?	
12.	Give a consequence of the revolt of 1075.	

Task 3: What do you remember about the effects of the **Harrying of the North 1069-1070**? Use your course booklet to bullet point 2-3 examples of short and long-term consequences/impacts.

Short term consequences	Long term consequences

Task 4: Use your course booklet to help you to complete the diagram below. Aim to include at least 3 bullet points per box.

The revolt of the Earls 1075

Key causes - Why did the earls choose to revolt in 1075?

Key events – Why did the revolt fail?

Key consequences - What were the major effects of the revolt in 1075?

Homework 8: Norman England: 1066-1088

Task 1: Learn questions 1-35 of Unit 3 (Norman England 1066-1088) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Anglo-Saxon and Norman England**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	From the top, name the different parts of the Feudal system.	
2.	Name four roles/powers of tenants-in-chief according to the Feudal system.	
3.	Give examples of 2 regents who served William?	
4.	How many knights were in Norman England?	
5.	What is homage?	
6.	How did the Church strengthen the power of William?	
7.	Who became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070?	
8.	Name a way Lanfranc reformed the Church.	
9.	Who succeeded William as king of England?	
10.	Give a reason why Odo supported a rebellion against William II	
11.	What happened to Odo after the collapse of the rebellion?	
12.	List the biggest similarities (continuity) between Saxon and Norman England	

Task 3. Change and continuity. Read through the statements below and categorise them into change and continuity.

Change:

Continuity:

William maintained roles in the Royal household such as personal servants, bodyguard troops and administrative staff.	William set heavy geld taxes on the people and levied the tax more frequently. The money from the tax was also used to benefit Normans and Normandy.	Castles building and the re-building of churches and cathedrals into stone meant large areas of towns and cities were cleared to make room for these.	Scandinavian trade was broken off under the Normans. However, trade with Normandy increased.
Tenants in chief had similar roles to the Earls but the king had much stronger control over them.	In villages, life stayed the same for most peasants. Their lives were dominated by the different demands of agriculture and surviving.	The church was 'Normanised'. The church was used to strengthen Norman control over England.	The thegns were destroyed as a class and replaced by vassals of the tenant in chief: often knights owing knight service.
William kept the witan or royal council. For example, in 1085 with the threat of a Danish invasion, William summoned his important landholders.	William introduced the role of regents. This was because he had two countries to run.	Forest Laws were introduced to protect the animals that were best to hunt. Strict laws were put in place.	Norman sheriffs had greater power. Sheriffs only answered to the king. They were used to keep a close control over their shires.

Task 4: Exam question – 'Of all the changes the Normans made in England, the most important was the change to the church.' How far do you agree? [16]

You may use the following in your answer

- Lanfranc

- The Feudal System

Complete the table below to help plan an answer to this question. Think of 2-3 examples for each column.

Evidence to support the statement	Evidence to challenge the statement
Lanfrance introduced reforms to 'Normanise' the Church. This increased Norman control in England.	The Feudal system meant that William would grant land to his tenant in chief in return for loyalty and a service.

Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91

Homework 9: The origins of the Cold War 1941-58

Task 1: Learn questions 1-25 of Unit 1 (Origins of the Cold War) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What was the name of alliance of 1941 between Britain, the USA and USSR?	
2.	What is meant by the term ideology?	
3.	What was the name of the meeting between the Grand Alliance in 1943?	
4.	Name 2 decisions made at the Tehran conference.	
5.	Give a reason to explain why there was tension at the Potsdam conference.	
6.	When did the Soviet's complete their first successful test of an atomic bomb?	
7.	What was the Novikov Telegram?	
8.	When did Winston Churchill deliver his 'Iron Curtain' speech?	
9.	What is a satellite state?	
10.	What was the name of the US policy of 1947 that pledged military and economic means to stop the spread of Communism?	
11.	What was Comecon?	
12.	What were the names of the two military alliances signed in Western Europe in 1949 and in Eastern Europe in 1955?	

Task 3: There were many decisions made during the conferences attended by the Grand Alliance. Some of these improved the relationship between the members, while other decisions prompted tension. Use your course booklet to recall the main decisions made at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam. Categorise them into the table below. Two examples have been done for you.

	Which decisions improved the relationship of the Grand Alliance?	Which decisions worsened the relationship of the Grand Alliance?
Tehran 1941	USA and Britain would open a second front in France	
Yalta 1945		That free elections should be available in liberated East Europe to decide future governments
Potsdam 1945		

Task 4: Define each key term listed in the table below. Use your course booklet and core knowledge booklet to help you.

Cominform	
NATO	
Policy of containment	
Doctrine	
Marshall aid	
Communism	
Cold War	

Homework Task 10: Origins of the Cold War 1941-58

Task 1: Learn questions 26-53 of Unit 1 (Origins of the Cold War) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What was the name of the organisation through which the USSR controlled all the Communist parties in Europe?	
2.	What was Stalin's motivation behind the Berlin blockade?	
3.	Name an impact of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan on international relations from 1947.	
4.	When was Comecon established?	
5.	How did the USA and Britain respond to the Berlin blockade?	
6.	When did Stalin die?	
7.	Who did Khrushchev choose to lead Hungary in 1956?	
8.	Why did Khrushchev invade Hungary in November 1956?	
9.	Name a consequence of the invasion of Hungary	
10.	Why did the USA refuse to intervene in the invasion of Hungary?	
11.	What was the name of the US policy of 1947 that pledged military and economic means to stop the spread of Communism?	
12.	What did Khrushchev do in 1956 that led some to believe that there would be a relaxation of control in Eastern Europe?	

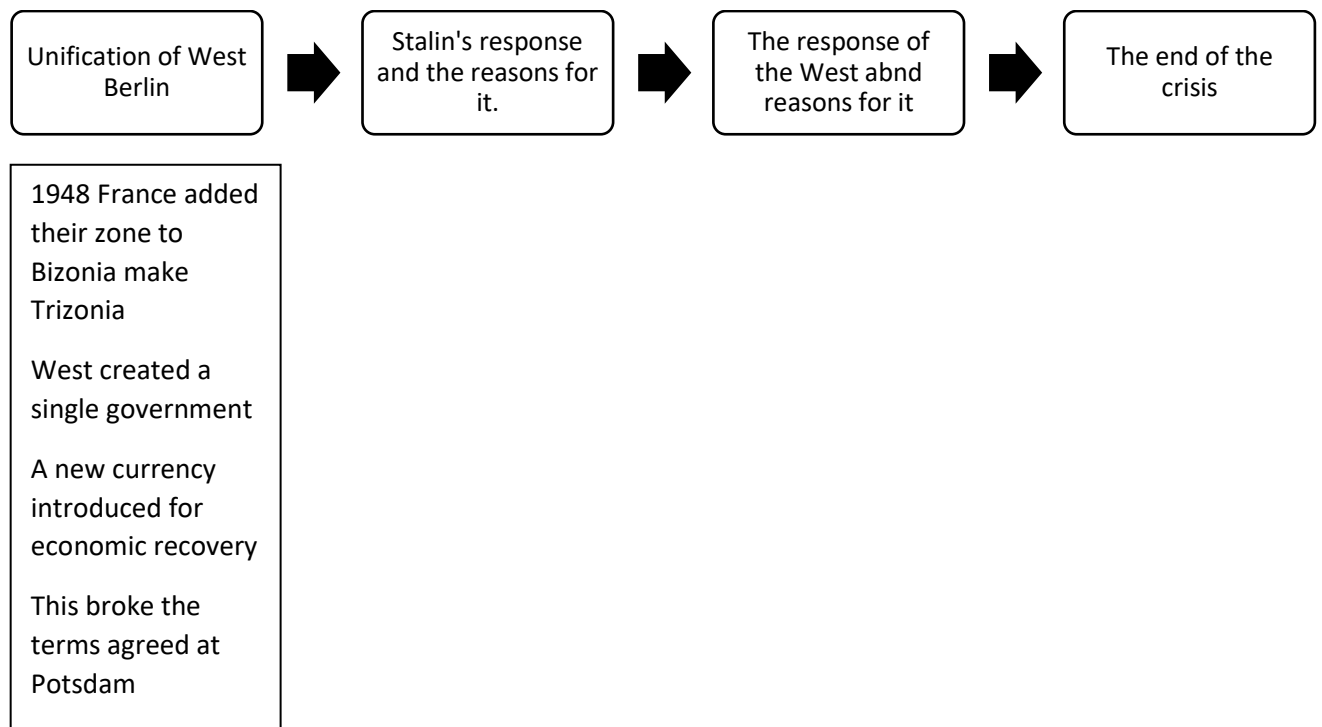
Task 3: Complete the table below by giving the dates (years) when the USA and the USSR tested each type of weapon. Using your core knowledge booklet and your course booklet, complete the table below. Use your course booklet to help you.

Weapon	USA	USSR
Atom bomb		
Hydrogen bomb		
ICBM		

Answer the two questions below:

1. In your own words, explain what the arms race was.
2. Give two reasons why the arms race made the cold war more dangerous?

Task 4: The flowchart below shows the stages in the development of the Berlin crisis in 1948. Complete the flowchart by adding as much information as you can under each heading. Aim to include 2-3 bullet points minimum per heading. The first one has been done for you.



Homework Task 11: Cold War Crises, 1958-70

Task 1: Learn questions 1- 21 of Unit 2 (Cold War Crises 1958-70) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

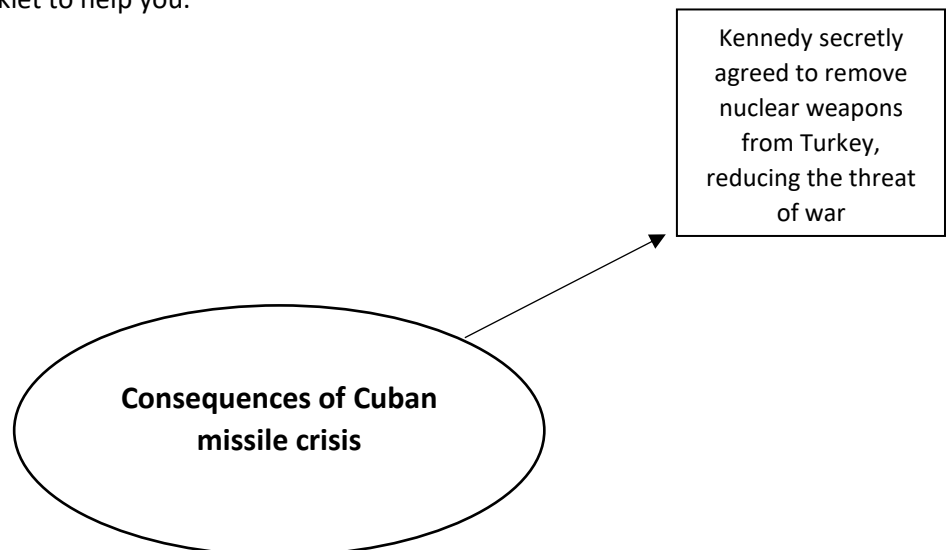
Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	Give 2 reasons why there were so many refugees wanting to leave East Germany and move to West Germany.	
2.	When did Khrushchev issue his Berlin ultimatum?	
3.	Name the 4 summit meetings held between 1959 – 61.	
4.	How did Kennedy respond to the Berlin ultimatum?	
5.	When did the construction of the Berlin Wall begin?	
6.	When did Kennedy visit West Berlin to make his address?	
7.	Who took over Cuba's government in January 1959?	
8.	What did the USA ban in October 1960?	
9.	When was the Bay of Pigs incident?	
10.	Who made up the invasion force at the Bay of Pigs?	
11.	What was an effect of the Bay of Pigs incident?	
12.	How many East German people were killed trying to cross the Berlin Wall between 1961 and 1989?	

Task 3: Complete the table below by stating the positive and the negative impacts the Berlin Wall had on international relations. Use your course booklet to help. An example has been done for you.

	Negative impacts	Positive impacts
USA	The Wall became a symbol of oppression and of communist success	
USSR		It succeeded in stopping mass emigration, giving East Germany the chance to rebuild its economy

Task 4: Around the diagram below, list the consequences of the Cuban missile crisis. There is information in your course booklet to help you.



Homework Task 12: Cold War Crises 1958-70.

Task 1: Learn questions 22-42 of Unit 2 (Cold War Crises 1958-70) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What did the Brezhnev doctrine prevent?	
2.	What did an American U2 spy plane take a picture of on 14th October 1962?	
3.	What did Kennedy and Khrushchev agree to do following the Thirteen days?	
4.	Name 2 reforms made under the Prague Spring.	
5.	Who replaced Khrushchev as leader of the USSR in 1968?	
6.	Name a reason why there were protests in Czechoslovakia in 1968.	
7.	Why was the Prague Spring ended?	
8.	How did the west react to Brezhnev's actions in Czechoslovakia?	
9.	When were the Thirteen Days?	
10.	What did the Brezhnev doctrine commit the Satellite states to do?	

Task 3: Both the USA and the USSR believed they 'won' the Cuban Missile Crisis. Provide 2-3 examples which help to explain why each side felt they could claim victory. Use your course booklet to help you.

USA 'victories'	Soviet 'victories'

Task 4: Use your core knowledge booklet and our course booklet (if needed) to answer the questions below about the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

1. Explain who each of the people below were and what their attitude was towards Soviet control of Eastern Europe.

A) President Tito

B) Alexander Dubcek

C) Leonid Brezhnev

2. Give examples to show how the Soviets controlled life in Czechoslovakia before 1968.

3. What was the Prague Spring? Include 2-3 examples of the changes introduced.

4. Explain how each of the groups below responded to the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

A) The Czech people

B) Alexander Dubcek

C) The West

Homework Task 13: The End of the Cold War, 1970-91

Task 1: Learn questions 1-11 of Unit 3 (The End of the Cold War 1970-91) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	Name an agreement from SALT 1.	
2.	What was Détente?	
3.	When was SALT 1 signed?	
4.	Give a reason why the USA and Soviet Union followed a policy of Détente.	
5.	What does MAD stand for?	
6.	Name a basket from the Helsinki Accords	
7.	When did Soviet forces invade Afghanistan?	
8.	How did Carter react to the soviet invasion of Afghanistan?	
9.	Who was put in charge of Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?	
10.	Why did 60 nations boycott the 1980s Olympic games?	

Task 3: Complete the table below to outline the reasons why the USA and the Soviet Union wanted to follow the policy of détente. Use your course booklet to help you.

Reasons for America	Reasons for the Soviet Union

Task 4: Read the interpretation below. Complete the activities which follow.

From *Rise to Globalism*, 4th edition, by S. Ambrose, a US historian, published in 1985.

SALT I in 1972 froze ICBM deployment but not MIRVs (multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles), which was about as meaningful as freezing the cavalry of European countries in 1938 but not the tanks. Throughout the Nixon administration, the USA added three warheads each day to the MIRV arsenal. It was a strange way to control the arms race.

What view does the historian give about the effectiveness of SALT I. Circle from the options below.

- A) SALT I was not effective to the policy of détente.
- B) SALT I was effective to the policy of détente

Choose a phrase from the interpretation which *best* supports the view of the historian.

Do you agree with the view given? Support your decision with a reason or an example.

Task 5: In December 1979, the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. This ended the period of détente. Use your course booklet (if needed) to write down 3 reasons for the Soviet invasion.

- 1

- 2

- 3

Homework Task 14: The End of the Cold War, 1970-91

Task 1: Learn questions 12-22 of Unit 3 (The End of the Cold War 1970-91) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

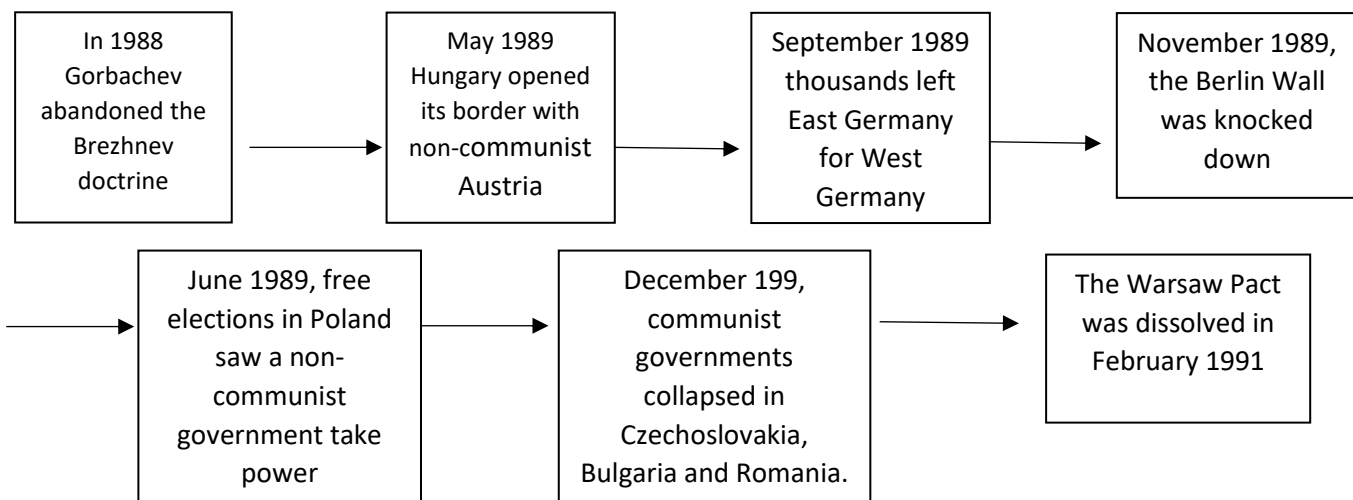
Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	Name a summit between US and Soviet leaders in the 1980s.	
2.	What does SDI stand for?	
3.	How did Gorbachev propose to change the USSR?	
4.	What problems were the USSR facing when Gorbachev became leader?	
5.	When did the Berlin Wall come down?	
6.	How were Reagan's policies towards the USSR different to Carter's?	
7.	When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?	
8.	Why did 60 nations boycott the 1980s Olympic games?	
9.	What happened to satellite states after the end of the Warsaw Pact?	
10.	When did Gorbachev resign?	

Task 3: Categorise each of the examples below to show if they came under the policy of Perestroika or Glasnost.

Complete centralisation of industry was dropped	Soviet businesses could begin trading with western powers	Free speech was allowed
Thousands of political prisoners were released	Censorship was relaxed	Businesses could privatise
The government stopped telling businesses exactly what they should produce	In 1989, Gorbachev created the USSR's first elected parliament with official being chosen by the public for the first time	Policy of Perestroika Policy of Glasnost

Task 4: Choose three events from the flow chart below and explain how they were important in helping to end communism in East Europe.



Event 1 _____

Event 2 _____

Event 3 _____

Homework Task 15: The Weimar Republic 1918-1933

Task 1: Learn questions 1 – 20 of Unit 1 (The Weimar Republic 1918-1933) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	Give one reason why the Kaiser was forced to abdicate in November 1918.	
2.	What was proportional representation?	
3.	Who was the head of the Weimar Republic system?	
4.	Name a group or person Ebert gained support from in the first months of the Weimar Republic.	
5.	Name a strength of the Weimar constitution.	
6.	Who was head of the government?	
7.	Why did the French and Belgians invade the Ruhr in 1923?	
8.	Name a weakness of the Weimar constitution.	
9.	What was the name of the attempt to seize power by the Freikorps in 1920?	
10.	Who were the leaders of the Spartacists?	

Task 3: Consider the details of the Treaty of Versailles and then explain the impact they had on Germany after the war. Use your course booklet to help you. The first one has been done as a model.

The terms	Give details from the Treaty of Versailles.	Explain the impact this had for Germany.
Land Germany suffered huge territorial losses.	Alsace Lorraine was given to France Danzig in Prussia was declared a free port The coal-rich Saar was to be governed by France for 15 years Germany lost all 11 of its colonies overseas Poland gained land from Prussia (The Polish corridor)	13% of Germany's land was given away and the economy suffered from the loss of money previously generated from the land. Many Germans who lived in the parts of Germany that were given away to Europe now technically lived in a different country with a different set of laws. The loss of coal led to further losses for the income of the country.
Armed forces Germany's armed forces were reduced		
Money Germany was charged reparations		
Guilt Germany signed the guilt clause		

Task 4: What can you infer from the source about the Kapp Putsch?

William L Shirer, *The Rise and fall of the Third Reich*, 1964

Armed Freikorps bands sprang up all over Germany and were secretly equipped by the Reichswehr [official name of the German armed forces]. ... soon they were backing plots for the overthrow of the republican regime. In March 1920, one of them, the notorious Ehrhardt Brigade...occupied Berlin and enabled Dr Wolfgang Kapp, a mediocre politician of the extreme Right, to proclaim himself Chancellor. The Regular Army... stood by while the President of the Republic and the government fled in disarray to western Germany.

What I can infer: _____

Details in the source that tells me this: _____

Homework Task 16: The Weimar Republic 1918-1933

Task 1: Learn questions 21-40 of Unit 1 (The Weimar Republic 1918-1933) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What percentage of coal, iron and steel reserves were in the Ruhr?	
2.	How many soldiers did the French have to invade the Ruhr?	
3.	What caused hyperinflation?	
4.	Name a negative effect of the hyperinflation.	
5.	Name a way the Dawes plan helped Germany economically.	
6.	What did the Locarno Pact do?	
7.	Name a consequence of Stresemann's work.	
8.	Name a way in which the rights of women improved under the Weimar Republic.	
9.	Name a way culture changed during the Weimar republic.	
10.	How did standard of living improve for Germans between 1924 and- 29?	

Task 3: Consider the following exam question – ‘Explain why the Weimar government faced difficulties in the years 1918-1923’ [12]. The table below gives 3 points to answer the question. Use your course booklet to add specific examples or details to demonstrate each of the points.

Reason why the government faced difficulties	Examples / details to demonstrate the point. Aim to include 2-3 bullet points per point.
Germany suffered from a poor economy after the war	
There were weaknesses in the new Weimar constitution	
There were political challenges from left- and right-wing parties	

Task 4: Gustav Stresemann was Germany’s foreign minister from 1924-1929. Below are the details of his key policies. Consider the positive and negative effects that his policies had for Germany .

Policy	Positive effects	Negative effects
Stresemann introduced the Rentenmark, a new currency that was backed by a new state-owned bank. This replaced the Reichsmark in 1924.		
Stresemann signed the Dawes Plan in 1924 which reduced reparations to £50 million per year. The USA would also loan Germany £40 million to invest in its industries		
in 1925 Stresemann signed the Locarno pact between Germany, France, Britain, Belgium and Italy. They agreed to maintain the western borders of Europe and to the permanent demilitarisation of the Rhineland.		

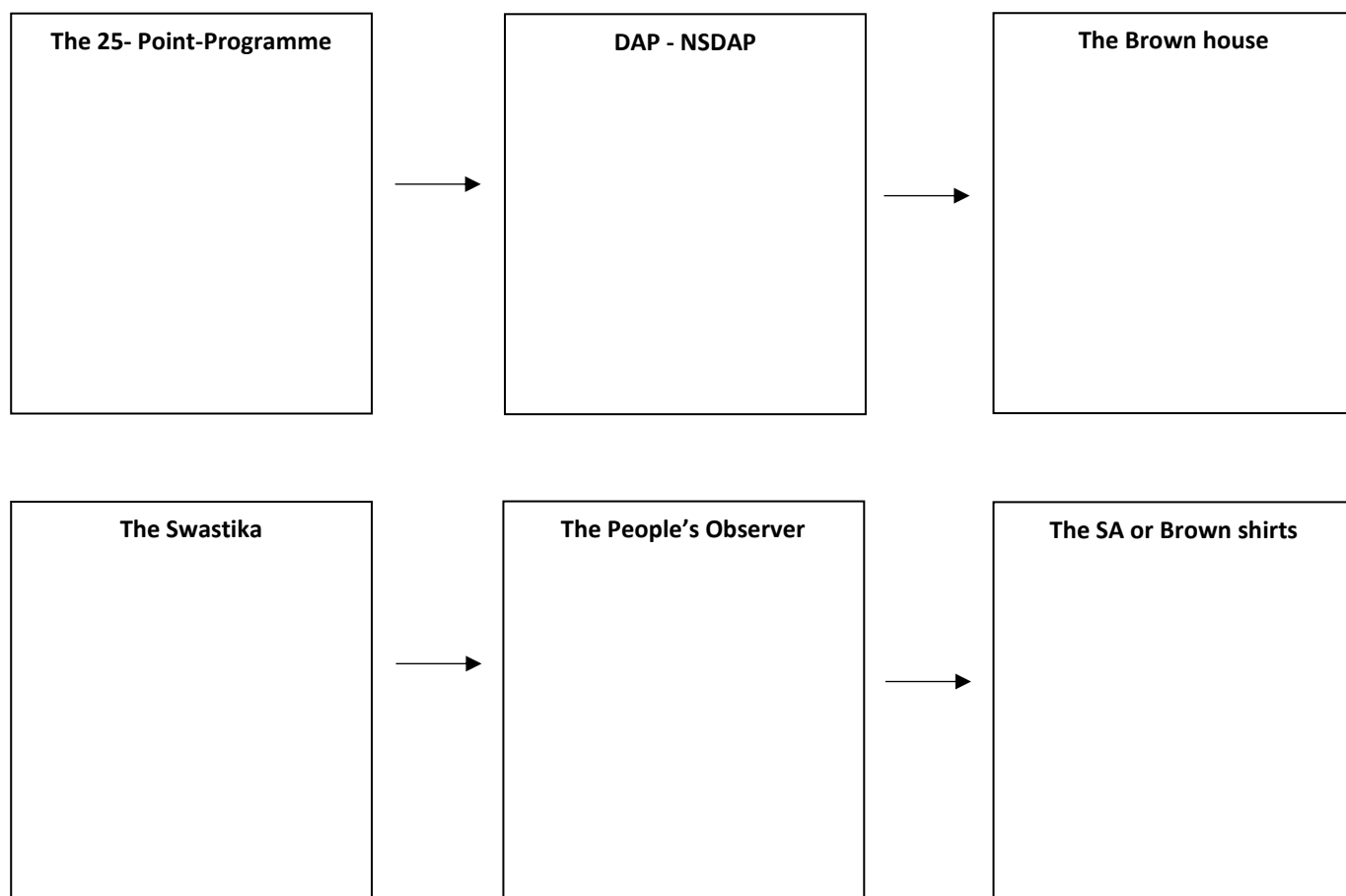
Homework Task 17: Hitler's rise to power 1919-1933

Task 1: Learn questions 1-18 of Unit 2 (Hitler's rise to power 1919-1933) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What was Hitler's first role in politics?	
2.	How many members did the DAP have when Hitler first joined?	
3.	What was the name of the document which outlined the DAP policies?	
4.	As the party's leader of propaganda, what changes did Hitler make to the party?	
5.	What was the name of the Nazi private army set up in 1921?	
6.	Give a reason why the Munich Putsch failed.	
7.	How long did Hitler spend in prison after the Munich Putsch?	
8.	How did the Nazis change tactics after the Munich Putsch?	
9.	What was the name of Hitler's book?	
10.	Where was the headquarters of the Nazi Party?	

Task 3: The flowchart below shows the changes made by Hitler which led to him gaining leadership of the Nazi party. Use your course booklet (if needed) to add 2-3 bullet points that give details for each part of the chart.



Task 4: Complete the table below to help you to consider the successes and failures of the Munich Putsch. Use your course booklet to add specific examples or details.

Reasons why the Munich Putsch was a success	Reasons why the Munich Putsch was a failure

Homework Task 18: Hitler's rise to power 1919-1933

Task 1: Learn questions 1-37 of Unit 2 (Hitler's rise to power 1919-1933) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What was the name of the local leaders of the Nazi Party?	
2.	When was the SS set up?	
3.	What was the name of the national conference which Hitler called to address the split that had emerged in the Nazi Party?	
4.	What was the world economic crisis that happened in October 1929?	
5.	Which parties particularly gained support after the Wall Street Crash?	
6.	What percentage of votes did Hitler gain when he lost the election for president against Hindenburg in March 1932?	
7.	What two steps did Brüning take which led to his resignation in May 1932?	
8.	Why was Von Papen sacked?	
9.	Who became Chancellor in December 1932?	
10.	What factors enabled Hitler to become Chancellor?	

Task 3: Explain why the Nazi Party had limited support between the years 1923-1929 [12]. Use your course booklet to add specific examples / details to the points below.

In 1925, Hindenburg became president. He was popular and this helped to restore people's faith in the Weimar Republic.

Many critics now supported the Weimar Republic

Why was there limited support for the Nazi party from 1924 and 1928?

Stresemann's policies improved life in Germany

Task 4: Read the interpretation below. Complete the tasks which follow it.

Interpretation 1

From *The Coming of the Third Reich*, by Richard J. Evans, published in 2004.

... Nazi propaganda... skilfully targeted specific groups in the German electorate... providing topics for particular venues and picking the speaker to fit the occasion. The... Party recognised the growing divisions of German society into competing interest groups in the course of the Depression and tailored their message to their particular constituency. The Nazis adapted... a whole range of posters and leaflets designed to win over different parts of the electorate.

What view does the historian give about why people supported the Nazis? This should be expressed in your own words.

What evidence from the interpretation supports this view? This should be copied directly from the interpretation.

From your own knowledge, what example can you think of to support the view of the historian?

Homework Task 19: Nazi control and dictatorship 1933 - 39

Task 1: Learn questions 1-20 of Unit 3 (Nazi control and dictatorship 1933-39) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	Why was Hitler's power limited as chancellor?	
2.	When was the Reichstag Fire?	
3.	What powers did the Decree for the Protection of the People and State give Hitler?	
4.	How many seats did the Nazis gain in the March elections?	
5.	What power did the Enabling Law give Hitler?	
6.	Why did Hitler believe Rohm was a threat to him?	
7.	What groups did Hitler ban after the Enabling Act?	
8.	What is meant by the term police state?	
9.	What were the main organisations used by Hitler to control his Nazi police state?	
10.	How many people were in concentration camps by 1939?	

Task 3: Plot the key events along the timeline below. You may need to use your course booklet to help you. Each event describes an important step in helping Hitler to become the chancellor of Germany. Please note - the events are **not** listed in the correct order.

Von Schleicher replaced Von Papen as chancellor. He tried to convince Hindenburg to let him use the emergency powers to govern. Hindenburg refused.	The election campaign was violent and up to 100 people died. The Nazis won 230 seats and emerged as the largest party. Hitler had a strong negotiating position	Von Papen proposed to Hindenburg that Hitler should be made chancellor, with himself ruling as vice chancellor. Hindenburg was reluctant.	Hindenburg stood for re-election as president but did not get the 50% of votes he needed.
Bruning was sacked and Von Papen replaced him as chancellor.	Hindenburg won 53% of the vote in a rerun and was re-elected. Hitler won 36% of the votes.	Hitler was sworn in as chancellor after a reluctant Hindenburg saw no other option.	Von Papen, as chancellor, called for another national election. The Nazis won 196 seats. Von Papen resigned.

March 1932

May 1932

November 1932

January 1933



April 1932

July 1932

December 1932

Task 4: Read the source below. Give two things you can infer from source A about reasons why people supported the Nazis. [4].

Comments of Konrad Morgen, who was a student in Germany in the early 1930s. he was speaking in 1973 in an interview.

“What did he promise? Work and Bread for the masses, for the millions of workers that were unemployed and hungry at that time. Nowadays, Work and Bread just doesn’t mean very much, but at the time it was an absolute necessity – a basic need...and it sounded like a promise of paradise”.

What I can infer: _____

Details in the source that tells me this: _____

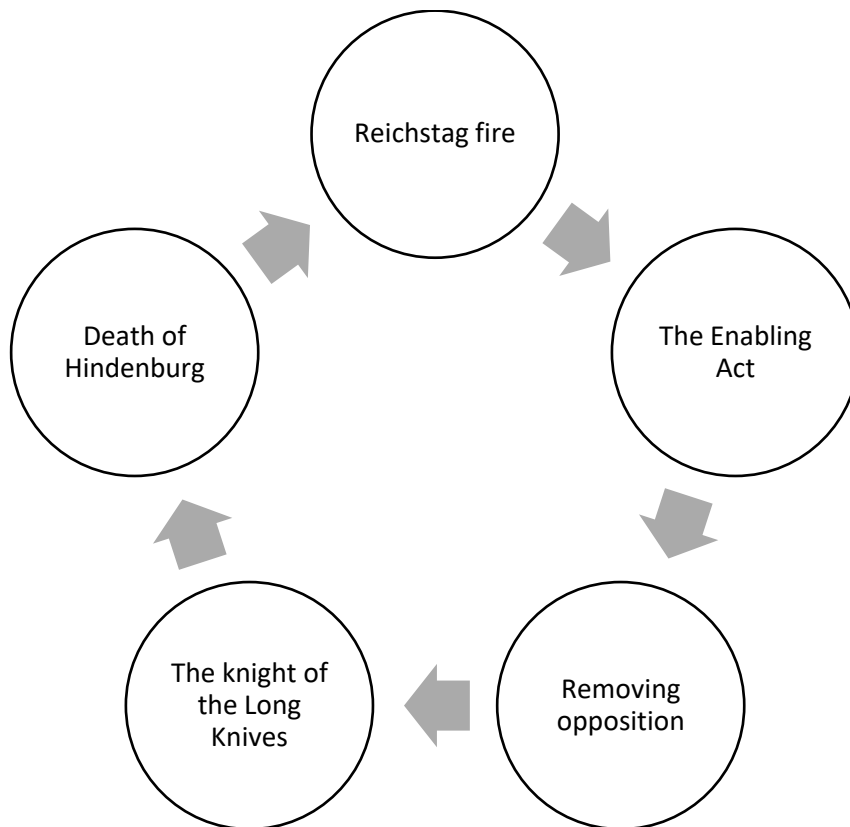
Homework Task 20: Nazi control and dictatorship 1933 - 39

Task 1: Learn questions 21-35 of Unit 3 (Nazi control and dictatorship 1933-39) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What different types of propaganda did the Nazi Party use?	
2.	In what ways, did Hitler gain control of the legal system?	
3.	When and where was the first concentration camp set up?	
4.	Name a youth group that opposed the Nazis.	
5.	How many households had radios by 1939?	
6.	How many films did the Nazis produce?	
7.	In what ways, was art changed under the Nazi Party?	
8.	What was the name of the agreement signed between Hitler and the Catholic Church?	
9.	Which groups of people were placed in concentration camps?	
10.	Which church was set up for Protestants who wanted to work with the Nazi Party?	

Task 4: The diagram below shows you the events that were important in allowing Hitler to increase his power to that of Fuhrer. For each event, add 2-3 bullet-points to show how the event helped Hitler to increase his power over Germany.



Task 3: The table below shows methods used by the Nazis to control Germans. Complete the table below. Use your course booklet to be as specific as possible.

Method	Describe what it looked like / how it functioned	How did this limit opposition to the Nazis?
The police state	Made up of key groups - Gestapo, SS, and SD Gestapo and SS had sweeping powers to arrest and imprison people without warrants and trials. Relied on network of informants to report opposition By 1939, 162000 people had been imprisoned	Able to terrorise the German people into compliance. Sweeping powers meant they could gain confessions and imprison all forms of opposition. People were aware that everything was monitored which made organised opposition extremely difficult.
The Legal system		
Propaganda		

Homework Task 21: Life in Nazi Germany 1933-39

Task 1: Learn questions 1-12 of Unit 4 (Life in Nazi Germany 1933-39) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What was the name of the group for young girls?	
2.	What programme encouraged single women to have children with SS officers?	
3.	What policies were introduced to reduce the number of women at work?	
4.	What did the Law for the Encouragement of marriage offer couples?	
5.	How were teachers controlled by the Nazi Party?	
6.	Name the 3 things women were expected to do under Nazi rule.	
7.	In March 1939, what were young people forced to do?	
8.	What was the name of the group for young boys?	
9.	How were women encouraged to look?	
10.	What did Hitler aim to create using the youth of Germany?	

Task 3: While major examples of active opposition to the Nazis was rare, there was still some resistance to the Nazi regime. Complete the table below for each of the groups listed.

Type of resistance	Give examples of their actions.	How did the Nazis respond?
The Youth		
The Church		
Ordinary passive resistance		

Task 3: Study interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about Nazi control of the German population in the years 1933-39. What is the main difference between their views? Explain your answer using details from both interpretations. **Use the sentence starters below to help you.**

Interpretation 1: Jacques Delarue, *The Gestapo: A group of horror*.

The Nazi world was an empire of total force.... It was a world composed of masters and slaves, in which greatness, kindness, pity... were no longer virtues, but unforgivable crimes. It was a world in which one could only obey by crawling and killing on orders...

Interpretation 2: Walter Rinderle and Bernard Norling, *the Nazi impact on a German village*

Nazism seemed to many just an extreme version of what [most Germans] had always believed in ... It was nationalistic, respectful of the armed forces, socially conservative, opposed to laziness, hostile to eccentric ideas ... The people welcomed parts of Nazi political and social views and told themselves that the rest was unimportant or was not meant seriously.

The main difference is interpretation 1 gives the view that _____

This is clear when it states _____

On the other hand, this is different to the view of interpretation which instead suggests _____

This is clear when it states _____

Core
knowledge
questions
2025

Medicine through time c1250 – present

Core knowledge questions

Unit 1: Medicine in Medieval England c1250 - c1500

1	How was illness explained in the Middle Ages?	Punishment from God Miasma An imbalance of the 4 humours
2	Name the four humours	Blood Phlegm Black bile Yellow bile
3	Which physician came up with the theory of the four humours?	Hippocrates
4	Which period was Hippocrates from?	Ancient Greece
5	Describe the theory of opposites	A way of treating a patient by rebalancing the humours
6	Which physician developed the theory of opposites?	Galen
7	Which period was Galen from?	Roman
8	Give an example of the theory of opposites (treating the four humours)	Bleeding to remove excess blood Eating hot foods to dry up phlegm Eating cool foods to remove a fever Purging (vomiting or toilet) to remove black/yellow bile
9	Why did the Church support Galen's ideas	They fit with the idea of humans being perfectly designed by God
10	Name the ways that allowed the Church to control medical progress during the medieval period?	Controlled dissections Controlled book writing Controlled university learning Controlled libraries
11	Which invention took book copying out of the hands of the Church after 1440?	The Printing press
12	List factors that explain why the theory of the 4 humours lasted for 1500 years?	Lack of technology Fixed attitudes Dominance of the Church (institution)
13	Give examples of religious treatments used in the Middle Ages (endorsed by the Church)	Prayer Pilgrimage Donations to Church Confession Charitable deeds
14	Describe Regimen Sanitatis	A set of instructions provided by a physician to maintain health
15	Name someone you could go to for medical treatment in the medieval period	Physicians Apothecaries Barber surgeons

		Wise women and women from household
16	How many hospitals were in England by 1500?	1,100
17	Who ran / worked in hospitals in the Middle Ages	Monks and nuns
18	How did Church run hospitals in the Middle Ages help the sick?	Offered rest and comfort and prayed for recovery
19	Who would not be admitted to a medieval hospital?	People with suspected contagious illnesses (i.e. lepers) Pregnant women , mentally insane, and crippled people
20	What did the Church do to support victims of leprosy?	Opened leper houses (alms-houses)
21	Where did most people receive medical care in the Middle Ages?	At home
22	When did the Black Death arrive in England for the first time?	1348
23	What were the two types of strains connected to the Black Death?	Bubonic Pneumonic
24	How did people in the Middle Ages explain the Black Death?	Punishment from God Poisonous air (Miasma) Alignment of the planets
25	List ways the Black Death was treated in the Middle Ages?	Prayer Bleeding and purging (only at first) Herbal remedies Lancing buboes
26	Name ways people tried to prevent the Black Death during the medieval period	Prayer Fasting Pilgrimage Self-flagellation Escaping from city Smelling herbs Avoiding/worsening the miasma Avoiding bathing
27	How did local authorities deal with the Black Death during the medieval period?	Quarantine laws – for victims with symptoms Stopped cleaning the streets Ordered more Church services

Unit 2: The Medical Renaissance in England c1500 - c1700

1	What was humanism?	An attitude which broke down old explanations to find better ones
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2	How was illness explained in the Renaissance period?	Imbalance of the four humours Miasma God (less so)
3	Name a way illness was treated in the Renaissance period	Bleeding Purging Herbal remedies Diet (theory of opposites) Transference Iatrochemistry (chemical cures)
4	Who theorised that disease was separate to the patient?	Thomas Sydenham
5	Give another example of Thomas Sydenham's work	Questioned the four humours Suggested treating the disease, not merely its symptoms That symptoms helped to categorise disease into 'types'
6	Who theorised disease could be spread by 'seeds' in the air?	Girolamo Fracastoro
7	Who began to use chemicals to treat illness?	Paracelsus
8	What did Harvey prove?	The heart pumped blood around the body The veins carried blood in one direction Veins carried only blood, and not air as Galen suggested
9	Who did work looking at the digestive system and argued eating the wrong things wasn't a cause of disease?	Jan Baptiste van Helmont
10	Give a factor why traditional explanations were still used in the Renaissance to explain illness	Technology was still too primitive to prove new theories Many attitudes were still fixed as people trusted old ideas
11	What year was the Royal Society set up?	1660
12	What was the name of the magazine published by the Royal Society	Philosophical Transactions
13	Who developed the microscope?	Anthony van Leeuwenhoek
14	What was transference?	The idea that disease or illness could be transferred to an object
15	List some new ingredients from the New World that were used in herbal remedies	Sarsaparilla (for the 'Great pox/syphilis') Cinchona (malaria) Nutmeg Tobacco
16	Name ways people tried to prevent disease during the Renaissance?	Moderation in diet and exercise (Regimen Sanitatis) Cleanliness Cleaning up streets to remove miasma

17	Name someone you could go to for medical treatment in the Renaissance period	Female member of the household Physicians Apothecaries Surgeons Wise women
18	What was the name of Vesalius's book?	The Fabric of the human body, 1543
19	Name a way in which Vesalius proved Galen wrong	1 bone in the jaw (not 2) Men did not have one fewer pair of ribs than women The human breastplate was 3 parts (not 7)
20	What event led to a closure of Church hospitals in the Renaissance?	The dissolution of the monasteries
21	What could hospitals provide patients during the Renaissance?	Good food/diet A visit from a physician or surgeon Herbal remedies / 'medical' treatments
22	How were hospitals founded in the Renaissance?	Local councils relied on endowments by wealthy patronage (donations)
23	What were Pest hospitals?	Hospitals that accommodated and treated people suffering from a contagious illness (leprosy, Plague)
24	When did the deadly Plague return in London in Renaissance?	1665
25	How did people explain the Plague in the Renaissance?	Miasma Punishment from God
26	Give an example of a new method that was used to treat the Plague	Transference
27	Name ways people aimed to avoid the Plague during the Renaissance	Prayer Quarantining victims Smelling herbs (avoiding miasma) Diet / Fasting Getting syphilis Escaping to the country
28	Name a measure put in place by the government to deal with the Plague during the Renaissance	Public meetings banned Theatres closed Streets cleaned Public fires burned Rogue/wandering cats, dogs, swine, and pigeons killed Searchers appointed to monitor Plague victims Quarantine laws – 28 days

Unit 3: Medicine in 18th and 19th century Britain c1700 - c1800

1	What was the name of the movement that promoted the idea that people should think for themselves?	The Enlightenment
2	Before 1861, how was disease explained by most ordinary people?	Miasma
3	What was the name of the theory that suggested microbes were the product (born out of) of decay	Spontaneous generation
4	Name killer diseases in the early industrial period	Smallpox and cholera
5	What disease did Edward Jenner find a vaccination for?	Smallpox
6	How were doctors trying to prevent smallpox before Jenner's vaccination?	Inoculation
7	When did Jenner publish his vaccination for smallpox? `	1798
8	Name reasons why some people opposed Jenner's smallpox vaccination	Livelihoods - Doctors had made a lot of money from inoculation Scientific - Jenner was not able to explain why his vaccination worked Religious - argued that using 'animal' disease in humans went against God
9	When did the British government make smallpox vaccinations compulsory?	1852
10	Why was there rapid urbanisation after 1750?	Because machines replaced the work of people on farms and forced them to look for work in the factories
11	Name common living conditions of industrial towns before 1875	Overcrowding, pollution, slum housing, refuse, dirty water, lack of sewerage and drainage facilities
12	What attitude did the government have towards the poor?	Laissez Faire
13	When did cholera first arrive in Britain?	1831
14	Describe the role of Edwin Chadwick	Investigated the living conditions of the working classes in towns and the country and produced a report in 1842
15	What suggestions did Chadwick outline in his report for local authorities to take?	Removing rubbish, increasing drainage and sewerage, and appointing a local medical officer
16	What date was the First Public Health Act passed?	1848
17	What was the problem with the First Public Health Act	The measures were optional and not compulsory
18	What did John Snow prove in 1854?	Cholera was spread through water and not miasma

19	What were the limitations of John Snow's work?	He could not explain how water spread cholera as he did not know about germs/bacteria
20	What compelled the government to invest in a sewer system for London?	John Snow's findings linking cholera to dirty water The Great Stink of 1858
21	When did Bazalgette complete his London sewer?	1875
22	When was the Second Public Health Act passed?	1875
23	Give reasons why the Second Public health Act was more effective?	It was compulsory and outlined that city authorities had to: Provide clean water, dispose of sewerage, build public toilets, build quality houses, and ensure quality ingredients in food
24	What two areas did Nightingale's work impact?	Hospital design and nurses training
25	When was the Nightingale school for nurses set up in London?	1860
26	Name a book written by Nightingale	<i>Notes on Nursing</i> , 1859
27	What year did Pasteur publish his Germ Theory	1861
28	Give an example of a doctor who rejected germ theory?	Dr Henry Bastian
29	What did Koch use to make it easier to see/identify bacteria?	Staining microbes with chemical dyes
30	Which bacteria did Koch discover?	Tuberculosis in 1882 Cholera in 1883
31	List other diseases where the microbes responsible were successfully identified	Diphtheria 1883, tetanus 1884, pneumonia 1886, meningitis 1887, plague 1894
32	Give examples of vaccinations created by Louis Pasteur	Chicken cholera 1880 Anthrax – 1881 Rabies 1885
33	Name factors which were important in the establishment of germ theory	Individuals, attitudes, science and technology and institutions
34	When did 'Boots' (the pharmacy) first open?	1849
35	What were the three problems facing surgeons in the 18th and early 19 th century?	Pain Infection Shock – death through blood loss
36	What operations could surgeons perform before anaesthetics?	Amputations Removing teeth Removing growths like tumours
37	What did surgeons use to help 'manage' pain during surgery before anaesthetics?	Opium (plant which reduces pain) Alcohol Laughing gas

38	What were the two biggest killers associated with surgery in the early 19 th century?	Infection and blood loss
39	When was ether first used for a surgical procedure?	1842 by William Clarke (American doctor) – used to remove a tooth
40	Who was the first British surgeon to amputate a leg using Ether?	Robert Liston in 1846
41	Name the negative effects of ether	Highly flammable, irritated lungs and caused coughing, and caused patients to vomit
42	Who and when was chloroform discovered as an anaesthetic?	James Simpson discovered chloroform in 1847
43	Which famous person used Chloroform during childbirth?	Queen Victoria in 1853
44	What did John Snow invent to make using chloroform safer?	An inhaler which controlled doses
45	Give reasons to explain why some people opposed the use of anaesthetics?	Religious – God intended humans to feel pain Deaths increased – people did not trust it and believed it was safer to have patients awake than asleep
46	When was the 'Black period of surgery'?	1850-1870
47	Why did death rates rise after the introduction of anaesthetics?	Allowed for more complicated surgery – which often led to greater risk of infection and/or mistakes made by surgeon and greater loss of blood
48	What did Lister use as an antiseptic?	Carbolic Acid from 1865
49	Why did people oppose Lister's ideas?	He kept changing his methods Some people refused to accept that microbes caused disease Carbolic acid was difficult to use during surgery
50	When did Lister stop using carbolic acid as an antiseptic	1890
51	When were steam sterilisers used to steam clean surgical instruments?	1887 – created by Robert Koch
52	When were sterilised rubber gloves introduced for surgeons?	1894
53	What is meant by 'aseptic surgery'?	Surgery where microbes are prevented from getting into a wound in the first place as opposed to being killed off with an antiseptic

Unit 4: Medicine in modern Britain c1900 to present

1	How long had germ theory been around for by 1900?	40 years
2	What 'popular' explanations for illness had been dropped/discarded by 1900?	Miasma, four humours, God
3	When did Crick and Watson discover DNA?	1953
4	What technology helped the work of Crick and Watson?	X-ray machines (used X-ray photograph of DNA to create their model), electron microscopes (magnifies images clearly up to 10,000,000 times).
5	What impact did the discovery of DNA have?	Allowed doctors to explain, for the first time, hereditary/genetic illnesses
6	When was human genome mapped for the first time?	2000
7	What was the impact of the human genome project	Created a blueprint of human DNA that doctors use to identify mistakes or mismatches in people
8	Give examples of genetic disorders that DNA helps doctors to understand	Down's Syndrome, Huntingdon's disease, motor-neurone disease, Parkinson's disease
9	Give an example of the importance of DNA for helping to prevent illness	Scientists can identify the gene that is often present in women with breast cancer. This allows women to consider methods to prevent breast cancer developing, like mastectomy.
10	Name a lifestyle factor that affects health in the modern age	Smoking Diet – processed foods Alcohol Drug taking Unprotected sex Tanning
11	Give examples of technology that is used to help diagnose illnesses in the modern era	Blood pressure monitors – from 1880s X rays – from 1890s Endoscopes – from 1900s Blood tests – from 1930s Ultrasound scans – from 1940s Blood sugar devices – from 1960s MRI scans – from 1970s CT scans- from 1970s ECGs (electrical impulses in heart) – from 1900s
12	Who discovered the first magic bullet and when?	Paul Ehrlich and Hata in 1907 – Salvarsan 606
13	What is a magic bullet?	Used to describe a chemical which only attacks bad microbes in the body (also known as 'bacteriostatic antibiotics')
14	What did the first magic bullet treat?	Syphilis

15	Who discovered the second magic bullet?	Gerhard Domagk in 1932 – Prontosil
16	What did the second magic bullet treat?	Blood Poisoning
17	Give an example of another 'bacteriostatic antibiotic'	M&B693 – treats pneumonia, developed in 1938
18	State why penicillin is different to magic bullets	Penicillin is an antibiotic that can kill off a range of dangerous bacteria, not just '1' type. It was created using microorganisms and not chemicals
19	Who first discovered penicillin?	Alexander Fleming in 1928
20	Who developed penicillin into an antibiotic drug in the 1940s?	Howard Florey and Ernst Chain
21	What factors led to the development of penicillin as an antibiotic	Institutions (governments in US and UK), technology (facilities to mass produce and store), individuals, science, and war
22	When did pharmaceutical companies start to mass produce penicillin?	1942
23	Give an example of another antibiotic other than penicillin	Streptomycin in 1943 – treats tuberculosis
24	How has new technology made it easier to provide drugs/treatment?	Mass production of pills Development of capsules Hypodermic needles – precise dose Insulin pumps – removes injections
25	List ways in which illness can be treated in the modern era	Medicines and antibiotics (including over-counter) Radiotherapy and chemotherapy Dialysis, heart bypasses, pacemakers Transplants, blood transfusions Hormone replacement therapy
26	Give examples of how new technology has impacted modern day surgery	Microsurgery- attaching tiny nerve endings and blood vessels Keyhole surgery – cameras and narrow surgical instruments used to operate through tiny incisions Robotic surgery – computers used to precisely control instruments in the body
27	When was the NHS established?	1948
28	Which minister set up the NHS?	Aneurin Bevan
29	Give an examples of liberal reform measures intended to improve the situation of poverty and poor health across Britain	Midwives act Free school meals Medical checks in schools Birth registration act Old age pensions act National insurance act
30	Give examples of how the government aim to improve public health across Britain in the modern era	Compulsory vaccinations Laws to provide a healthy environment Healthy lifestyle campaigns

31	Give examples of compulsory vaccinations introduced by the British government	Diphtheria in 1942 Polio 1950 Tetanus 1961 Measles 1968 Rubella 1970
32	Give examples that show the impact of compulsory vaccination programs	Approx. 3000 children died of diphtheria per year – now a disease of the past 1950s, 8000 cases of Polio reported per year – last case in UK was 1984
33	Name examples of laws passed by the government that improve air quality	Clean air Acts 1956 and 1968 (smog related) July 2007 – became illegal to smoke in public places
34	Give examples of government funded healthy lifestyle campaigns and initiatives	Events – Stoptober which encourage people to give up smoking or drinking for a month Initiatives to support physical activity – couchto5k, change4life campaign Apps – Jo Wicks, NHS, sugar smart
35	What are the biggest causes of lung cancer in Britain?	85% of cases linked to smoking Chemicals in the air (radon gas)
36	When did cases of lung cancer peak in the UK?	1973 – 26,000 deaths occurred from lung cancer
37	What methods can be used to diagnose lung cancer?	CT scan (dye injected) PET CT scan (radioactive material injected) Bronchoscopy (cells collected for testing)
38	Name a treatment for lung cancer	Transplants Radiotherapy Chemotherapy
39	Give a reason to explain why lung cancer is difficult to treat	Cancer is usually very advanced when finally detected due to no national screening programme in UK
40	List actions the government have taken to help prevent lung cancer	2007 – smoking banned in public places 2007 – legal age to buy tobacco raised to 18 2015 – smoking banned in cars with children under 18 Increased taxes levied on tobacco and smoking products

The British sector of the Western Front 1914 – 1918

Core knowledge questions

Unit one: Context to the war up to 1918

1.	List sources that are useful for learning more about medical treatments in the war	Hospital records Nurse logs / journals / letters Military / RAMC records / articles Doctor journals / notes / letters Photographs showing... Personal accounts from soldiers
2.	List the different reasons why sources are created	To inform To persuade To remember To document To compare
3.	What is the Western Front?	The line of trenches (approximately 450 miles) that stretched from the North Sea in Belgium to Switzerland
4.	Where is the British sector of the Western Front?	Belgium and northern France
5.	What did Joseph Lister use in surgery from 1865?	Carbolic Acid as an antiseptic
6.	What is aseptic surgery?	Using practices to prevent pathogens contaminating operation theatres
7.	When was aseptic surgery being routinely used?	By 1900
8.	Name problems with early x-rays	Radiation burns / effects The units were fragile It took a long time to photograph an area They were difficult to move around
9.	What year did Karl Landsteiner discover Blood Groups?	1901
10.	Name a problem with early blood transfusions at the start of the war	Clotting Blood could not be stored Direct transfusions needed Danger from infection
11.	When did Britain declare war on Germany	4 th August 1914
12.	Starting at no man's land name the different parts of the trench system	Front line Support Reserve Communications

13.	Why is the First Battle of Ypres significant?	British army held onto key communication routes from Ypres town Led to the formation of the salient
14.	What weapon was first used during the second battle of Ypres?	Chlorine gas
15.	How many died on the first day of the Battle of the Somme?	20,000
16.	Name a new strategy that evolved from the Somme	Creeping barrage First use of tanks
17.	How many British casualties resulted from the battle of the Somme?	400,000
18.	What was significant about the Battle of Arras?	First use of large-scale mining used to blow up enemy territory
19.	What was a problem soldiers faced at Passchendaele?	Mud / water / drowning – drainage ditches destroyed
20.	What is significant about the battle of Cambrai?	First successful large-scale tank attack (over 450 tanks used)

Unit two: Transporting and treating wounded men

1.	Why was infection a common problem for wounded men?	The region was used for farming and fertiliser with bacteria present was everywhere
2.	What type of ambulances were first available and used at the front?	Horse drawn
3.	When were motorised ambulances sent to the front?	October 1914
4.	What does RAMC stand for	Royal Army Medical Corps
5.	How were wounded men transported to base hospitals?	Canal/barges Trains
6.	Name an illness faced by many from living in trenches	Trench foot Trench fever Shell shock
7.	Name the types of gas used in the war	Chlorine, mustard and phosgene
8.	What does FANY stand for?	First Aid Nursing Yeomanry
9.	What was the role of FANY	Driving ambulances Drove supplies to the front Nursing Set up mobile bathing units Organised canteens and cinemas

10.	Name the stages of the chain of evacuation in order	Regimental aid posts Dressing stations Casualty clearing stations Base hospitals
11.	How close to the front line were RAPs	200m (communication trenches)
12.	How far away were Advanced dressing stations from the front line?	400m from the RAP
13.	How far away were Main dressings stations from the frontline?	Half a mile
14.	How far away were Casualty Clearing Stations from the front?	Approx. 7-12 miles behind the front
15.	How were wounded men triaged at CCS?	Walking wounded Those in need of hospital treatment Severely wounded with no chance of recovery
16.	What percentage of men were operated on in CCS?	30%
17.	Where were Base hospitals located	French and Belgian Coast and Britain
18.	What was the nickname given to the underground hospital at Arras?	Thompson's Cave
19.	What facilities were available at the underground hospital?	Waiting rooms, 700 spaces for stretcher beds, an operating theatre, mortuary, electricity and water
20.	What was a blighty wound	A wound serious enough to require recuperation away from the trenches, but not serious enough to kill or maim the victim
21.	What methods were used to deal with infection?	Amputation Wound excision or debridement The Carrel-Dakin method
22.	How many men lost limbs by 1918	240,000
23.	What was the Carrel-Dakin method?	Using a sterilised salt solution in the wound through a tube
24.	When was the Carrel-Dakin being used?	1917
25.	Name a weakness of the Carrel-Dakin method	The solution lasted 6 hours and would need replacing regularly

Unit 3: New techniques and medical progress

1	Who introduced the Thomas Splint to WWI?	Robert Jones
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2	What percentage of men died from a broken leg before the Thomas Splint was being used?	80%
3	When was the Thomas Splint used from?	1916
4	How did the Thomas Splint impact survival rates?	The survival rate increased from 20% to 82%.
5	What is a 'petites Curies'?	A mobile X-ray vans (little Curies)
6	How many mobile x-ray units operated on the British sector of the Western Front?	6
7	Name an impact of the mobile X-ray units?	They were able to detect shrapnel and bullets close to the Front to minimise infections
8	What did Lewisohn discover in 1915?	Sodium citrate stopped blood clotting so blood transfusions could be carried out indirectly
9	Who pioneered the indirect method of blood transfusions in 1915 in the British sector of the Western front?	Dr. Lawrence Robertson
10	What did Francis Rous and James Turner discover in 1916?	That Citrate glucose solution meant blood could be stored for 4 weeks
11	When did CCS start to carry out blood transfusions routinely?	1917
12	Who designed a portable blood transfusion kit that could be taken to the Frontline?	Dr. Geoffrey Keynes
13	What is Oswald Robertson known for doing at the Battle of Cambrai in 1917?	Creating the first blood depot (packed bottles with blood group O in ammunition case with sawdust to treat multiple men on the frontline)
14	How many men did Robertson successfully treat on one occasion at Cambrai?	11 out of 20
15	Why were portable blood transfusions so important?	Meant men could be treated on the Frontline and reduced death through shock
16	What percentage of wounds were to the face, head and neck?	20%
17	Who developed new techniques in brain surgery during World War One?	Harvey Cushing
18	How did Cushing's remove shrapnel from the head/brain?	Using magnets
19	What success did Cushing's techniques have?	71% of the men he operated on survived in 1917
20	What was Gilles famous for specialising in?	Plastic surgery / facial reconstruction
21	What hospital was used to continue treating plastic surgery patients in England from 1917?	Queen's hospital in Sidcup, Kent

22	How many plastic surgery operations were carried out at the Queen's hospital?	12,000
23	What was Harold Gillies famous technique used for reconstruction?	Tube pedicle

Anglo-Saxon and Norman England c1060 – 1088

Core knowledge questions

Unit 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1060 – 66

1	How many people lived in England in 1060?	Two million
2	What were the different groups in the social hierarchy of Anglo-Saxon England?	King Earls Thegns Ceorls Peasants Slaves
3	What was the name of the peasants who were not tied to a local lord and were free to move	Ceorls
4	What percentage of Anglo-Saxon society were slaves?	10%
5	How many Thegns were there in Anglo-Saxon England by 1060?	4,000 – 5,000
6	What is a hide?	Measurement of land of about 120 acres - minimum needed to sustain a family
7	State a feature of the social hierarchy of Anglo-Saxon England	It was not fixed and people could lose positions or gain positions of power
8	How many hides of land was needed to become a thegn?	5 hides
9	What was the heriot?	A tax paid by thegns, which bought them weapons and armour
10	Name the powers of an Anglo-Saxon king	Made laws Controlled minting (producing coins) Controlled taxation (set taxes) Could raise a national army (Fyrd) Could delegate and confiscate land and titles

11	Name a duty of the Anglo-Saxon people.	To obey the laws of the king To use the king's coins To pay taxes owed To provide military service when required *Landholders had to provide and equip men for the army
12	What was Danelaw?	A part of England which followed Danish laws instead of or alongside Anglo-Saxon laws
13	What was the name of the king's council	The Witan
14	What powers did the earls have?	Financial : Collected taxes – they could keep one third of this to spend on defences for the earldom Legal: They oversaw the court systems and punishments in their earldom Military: They could raise a local army against attacks and were lord to the thegns in their earldom. The king used earls like his military generals.
15	How could earls reduce the power of the king	Earls could work together and form an army against him if their thegns were loyal to them over the king
16	What were the 5 major earldoms in England?	Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Kent and Wessex
17	Which earldom was the wealthiest and who controlled it?	Wessex, controlled by Earl Godwin
18	What was the name for highly trained troops that protected the king or the earls?	Housecarls
19	What is meant by the term fyrd?	National army (made up largely of thegns)
20	How could the thegns limit the power of an earl?	They could stage a revolt using their military gear
21	Name a function of the Shires	Social – each shire had its own court for trying cases Political – shire reeves acted as the king's representative to ensure laws were followed Economic – each shire had a burh which acted as a trading centre that taxes were raised from Military – each shire provided troops for the military (fyrd)

22	How were the shires divided up?	Hundreds then tithings
23	What is a Hundred?	A group or collection of villages, or 100 hides of land
24	What is a tithing?	A group of ten households or village
25	What was the name of the king's local government official in shires?	Shire reeves
26	Name the duties of a shire reeve	Collecting revenue from the king's land Collecting geld taxes Collecting fines from shire court Enforcing the law at shire courts Ensuring that men were prepared for the fyrd Maintaining roads, defences and forts
27	What was the name for the hunt for criminals?	Hue and cry
28	Why were fortified burhs created?	If the Vikings invaded no one would be more than 15-20 miles away from safety
29	What took place at the burhs that raised money for the king?	Trade
30	What religion did the Anglo-Saxon people follow?	Catholicism
31	Give reasons to explain why the Godwins had so much influence under King Edward.	Extensive landholdings – generated taxes they could keep Multiple earldoms – meant they were the lords to thousands of thegns Political marriages – Edith Godwin married to the king Influenced the Church – Many bishops had been appointed that were loyal to the Godwins Controlled Wessex – strategically important and economically powerful
32	Who went on embassy to Normandy for King Edward in 1064?	Harold Godwinson
33	Why was the embassy in 1064 significant to William of Normandy	William claimed Harold Godwinson made a solemn oath of allegiance to uphold William's claim as king of England
34	When was there an uprising against Earl Tostig Godwinson?	1065

35	Give reasons for the revolt against Tostig in 1065	Tostig levied heavy taxes Tostig was a southerner and was often absent Tostig did not protect Northumbria from Scottish attacks Tostig murdered 2 of his rivals and charged people unfairly of crimes to make money
36	When did Edward the Confessor die?	5 th January 1066
37	Name the claimants for the throne in 1066	Edgar the Aethling (Saxon) Harold Hardrada (Viking) William of Normandy (Norman) Harold Godwinson (Saxon)
38	When was Harold Godwinson crowned King of England?	6 th January 1066
39	Name a challenge Harold faced once he became king	Challenges from other earls Acceptance in the north after Tostig's exile Threat from Tostig Threat from William of Normandy
40	When was the Battle of Gate Fulford?	20 th September 1066
41	Give a reason why Edwin and Morcar were defeated at Fulford Gate	They were outnumbered Hardrada's troops were experienced war veterans They had nowhere to retreat to.
42	Who were Edwin and Morcar?	Earls of Mercia and Northumbria
43	How many days did it take Harold to march north?	5
44	When was the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	25 th September 1066
45	Name a factor that helped Harold to win at Stamford Bridge	The Vikings did not have their armour Vikings caught by surprise Hardrada's army were tired after Fulford Gate The Viking shield wall broke
46	When was the Battle of Hastings?	14 th October 1066
47	How long was the Battle of Hastings?	8 hours

48	Name a type of soldier in William's army	Knights (800) Archers (1500) Foot soldiers (4000-5000)
49	What troops did Harold have at the Battle of Hastings?	Housecarls Select fyrd (thegns with war gear) General fyrd (peasants with agricultural tools)
50	What was Harold's main tactic at Hastings?	Shield wall on top of Senlac hill
51	What caused Harold's shield wall to weaken?	Feigned retreat by the Normans
52	What advantages did William gain before the battle of Hastings?	No resistance when arriving to England Had a blessing from the Pope All parts of the army were skilled/trained Time to feast and prepare

Unit 2: William I in power: securing the kingdom 1066 - 87

1	Who was named king immediately after the Battle of Hastings?	Edgar the Atheling
2	Who supported the Edgar Atheling after Hastings?	Earls Edwin and Morcar
3	Where did Edwin, Morcar and Edgar the Atheling submit to William?	Berkhamstead
4	Give a reason to explain why the earls submitted to William	Edgar lacked support Many elite Saxon soldiers killed at Hastings William seized control of the royal treasury William was destructive William threatened to cut London off
5	When was William crowned king?	25 th December 1066
6	Name a way in which William gained Anglo-Saxon loyalty after Hastings	Some Anglo-Saxons kept their titles (Edwin, Morcar, Stigand and Ealdred) Anglo-Saxons could buy titles (Gospatric paid for earl of north Northumbria)
7	Name a way in which William kept his Normans loyal	Set a heavy geld tax to pay mercenaries Delegated land and titles to Normans
8	Which Normans benefitted the most under King William?	Odo Bishop of Bayeux – earl of Kent William FitzOsbern – earl of Hereford (Marcher earldom), Robert of Montgomery – earl of Shrewsbury (Marcher earldom)
9	How did William establish control on the borderlands?	Created Marcher earldoms -Chester, Hereford and Shrewsbury

10	Name a power Marcher earls had in the Marcher earldoms	Could build new settlements and towns Controlled sheriffs directly Exempt from tax Free to build castles
11	Name a way castles helped William to keep control	Built in strategic locations (crossings, towns) Used as base to protect lords Used to launch invasions Symbols of Norman power
12	Roughly how many castles did William build across England?	500
13	Name a feature of a motte and bailey castle	Palisade Keep Bailey Moat motte
14	When was the revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar	1068
15	Give a reason to explain why Edwin and Morcar revolted	Earldoms reduced in size Poor government – illegal land grabs and attacks on the Anglo-Saxons in the North Increased taxes The building of castles Edwin's resentment that he had not married William's daughter
16	Name an outcome of Edwin and Morcar's revolt	Edgar the Aethling fled to Scotland Norman power reinforced
17	Which prominent Norman was murdered by Saxon rebels in the North in 1069	Robert Cumin
18	Who was involved with the rebellions of 1069?	Edgar the Aethling Malcolm III of Scotland King Sweyn of Denmark
19	When did William carry out the harrying of the North	Winter of 1069-1070
20	Name a reason for the Harrying of the North	Death of Robert Cumin and Normans Rebellions were being triggered elsewhere in the kingdom Threat of Danish invasion Rebels kept avoiding open battle
21	Name a short-term impact of the harrying of the North	100,000 people died (starvation and freezing) Refugees forced to flee the region Reports of cannibalism Increased slavery

22	Name a longer-term consequence of the harrying of the North	No further uprisings in Northumbria Land wasted for 20 years Lack of economic activity in Yorkshire Between 80,000 to 150,000 fewer people in North than in 1066 Lack of future Danish invasions Normans replaced Saxon aristocracy throughout kingdom
23	Who was put in charge of watching the north after the rebellions in the north in 1069?	William FitzOsbern
24	When did Hereward the Wake rebel?	1070-71
25	Why did Hereward the Wake rebel?	His lands given to Normans New Norman lords in East
26	How did Anglo-Saxons lose their land between 1066 and 87?	By forfeit New earldoms Illegal Land grabs
27	Who owned all the land under Norman rule?	The king (William)
28	Name a way William maintained his power	Military strength Royal ceremonies and oaths Coins and writs Journeying England Owning the land
29	Who rebelled during the revolt of 1075?	Norman earls
30	Name an earl involved in the rebellion of 1075	Ralph de Gael Roger de Breteuil Waltheof
31	Give a reason for the revolt of 1075	Loss of land Loss of privileges Loss of power William's absence Powerful allies (Danes) Anglo-Saxon rebelliousness
32	Give a consequence of the revolt of 1075	Ralph's followers were blinded or banished Waltheof imprisoned and executed in 1076 Roger was imprisoned for life William reduced power of his Norman followers

Unit 3: Norman England 1066 - 88

1.	Name important regents who served William during his absence from the kingdom	Odo 1067 William FitzOsbern 1067 Lanfranc 1075 Matilda (served as regent in Normandy)
2.	Starting at the top name the different parts of the feudal system	King Tenants in chief Under tenants Peasants
3.	Name a role for the tenants in chief according to the feudal system	Military – fought in armies, protected their fiefs and provided knights Social – oversaw courts and served justice Economic – collected taxes and reliefs Political – served on king's council
4.	How many knights were in Norman England?	6,000
5.	Who replaced thegns in the feudal system?	Knights
6.	What is homage?	An oath sworn demonstrate allegiance
7.	What was a relief?	A tax paid by an heir to inherit family land
8.	What was labour service	Duties carried out by a peasant (ploughing, sowing, harvesting) on the land of their lord. In return they could use the land for their own farm needs.
9.	What was forfeiture?	A punishment in which land was confiscated for failing to provide a service
10.	Who became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070?	Lanfranc
11.	Name a way Lanfranc reformed The Church	Made celibacy compulsory Set up Church courts Knocked down rural cathedrals and rebuilt them in towns Introduced role of archdeacons Revived monasteries
12.	What happened to Anglo-Saxon churches?	They were demolished and rebuilt Norman style
13.	How did the Church strengthen the power of William?	Anglo-Saxons replaced by loyal Normans Norman bishops spread positive messages about the king

		Bishops helped to put down rebellions
14.	What was 'the forest'?	The King's private hunting land
15.	How much land was royal demesne under William?	18%
16.	Name a way forest land affected ordinary people	Families could be evicted from their homes Forest laws protected animals and vegetation Forbidden to cut wood and clear land Harsh penalties existed for breaking forest laws
17.	Give a significance of 'the forest'	It showed the king's power Increased the amount of land controlled directly by the king Became a source of income for the crown
18.	When was the Domesday book finished?	August 1086
19.	Why was the Domesday book significant?	Economic - could use it to raise taxes Legal - helped to settle land disputes Militarily – revealed who owed services
20.	Name a way Norman aristocrats impacted the culture of England	Cathedrals built in Norman style Saxon relics destroyed French replaced old English Inheritance customs changed Chivalry increased
21.	List the biggest changes made by King William.	Land was held, not owned The Feudal system tied everyone to a lord Castle building Church and cathedrals reformed The power of sheriffs increased The power of the earls reduced Increased use of regents Norman aristocracy replaced the Saxons
22.	List changes made to the role of sheriffs under William	Answered directly to the king (not earls) Enforced new Norman laws against Saxons Kept a share of the revenues/taxes collected for the king
23.	List the biggest similarities (continuity) between Saxon and Norman England	The duties of the royal household Geld tax The role of the Witan Trade
24.	Who was made archbishop of Bayeux in 1049?	Odo

25.	Name reasons why Odo lost William's favour	He seized land illegally He pillaged cathedrals He robbed and extorted people He sought to take knights out of England for his own use
26.	When was Odo imprisoned by William?	1082
27.	When was Odo released from prison?	1087
28.	Name a reason why William's relationship with his eldest son Robert was difficult	William mocked him (Curthose = dumpy legs) Robert made an allegiance with King Phillip of France – William's enemy Robert tried to take over Rouen Castle Robert launched attacks against William William humiliated in 1079 during a battle
29.	Who succeeded William as heir of Normandy?	Robert (eldest son)
30.	Who succeeded William as king of England?	William Rufus (second son)
31.	When did William die?	September 1087
32.	When did Odo rebel and against who?	1088 and against William II
33.	Give a reason why Odo supported a rebellion against William II	To support Robert's claim as king of England (Robert was easier to control)
34.	Why did Odo's revolt in 1087 collapse?	It lacked popular support by most Norman aristocrats and Saxons
35.	What happened to Odo after the collapse of the rebellion?	He was stripped of lands, titles and exiled

Superpower Relations and the Cold War 1941 – 91

Core knowledge questions

Unit 1: The origins of the Cold War 1941 - 58

1	What was the name of alliance of 1941 between Britain, the USA and USSR?	The Grand Alliance
2	What is meant by the term ideology	A set of beliefs about how a country should be governed
3	What was the political ideology followed by the USSR?	Communist
4	What was the political ideology followed by the West (USA and Britain)?	Capitalist
5	What was the name of the meeting between the Grand Alliance in 1943?	Tehran Conference
6	What were the key decisions made at the Tehran conference?	Britain and USA would open a second front Stalin would declare war against Japan after the defeat of Germany That Poland should receive land from Germany Soviets could keep some land seized from Poland
7	When was the Yalta conference?	February 1945
8	What were the key decisions made at Yalta?	To split Germany into four zones To levy \$20 billion in reparations against Germany To ban the Nazi party The establishment of the United Nations That free elections would be used to determine the governments in Eastern Europe That Poland would be returned to her borders of 1921, giving the Soviets significant gains That free elections would determine the government of Poland
9	Who attended the Tehran and Yalta conferences?	Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin
10	When was the Potsdam conference?	July - August 1945
11	Who attended the Potsdam conference?	Truman, Attlee, and Stalin
12	Name a decision made at Potsdam	Germany and Berlin divided into 4 zones German economy would be run as a whole unit That reparations would be taken from allied zones That ¼ of industrial equipment from all zones would be given to the Soviets

13	Give reasons to explain why there was tension at the Potsdam conference	USA had tested the atomic bomb Change in leadership / personality The Red Army occupied several countries in Eastern Europe Indecision over Poland and its future government
14	When did the USA drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima?	6 th August 1945
15	When did the Soviet's complete their first successful test of an atomic bomb?	29 th August 1949
16	What was the Long Telegram?	A message outlining America's belief that the Soviets wanted to destroy capitalism
17	What did the Long Telegram advise the American government?	That Stalin would back down if faced with strong resistance from America
18	What was the Novikov Telegram?	A message outlining the Soviets belief that the USA would use their military to dominate the world
19	What did the Novikov Telegram advise the Soviet leadership?	That there was a need to develop protection around the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe (buffer zone)
20	In which year were the Long and Novikov telegrams created?	1946
21	Name a soviet satellite state in Eastern Europe	Lithuania Latvia Estonia Czechoslovakia Yugoslavia Albania Poland Hungary Bulgaria
22	What is a satellite state?	A nation that has an independent government but is controlled by another country in reality
23	When did Winston Churchill deliver his 'Iron Curtain' speech?	March 1946
24	What did Churchill mean by 'Iron Curtain'?	A metaphor to express the division in Europe between the capitalist West and the communist East
25	What was the Policy of Containment?	America's commitment to stop the spread of communism
26	What was the name of the US policy of 1947 that pledged military and economic means to stop the spread of Communism?	The Truman Doctrine
27	What was the Marshall Plan?	The economic aid that was given to war-torn nations in Western Europe to prevent a communist takeover
28	Name an impact of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan on international relations from 1947	Symbolised the end of the Grand Alliance Increased Stalin's suspicion of the West Tied West Europe with the USA Made rivalries between East and West more intense

29	What was the name of the organisation through which the USSR controlled all the Communist parties in Europe?	Cominform
30	When was Cominform established and by whom?	Stalin in 1947
31	What was Comecon?	An organisation set up by Stalin to connect and control the economies of the satellite states
32	When was Comecon established?	1949
33	What was the name of the area where the US, Britain and France merged their zones in Germany in 1948?	Trizonia
34	What was the Berlin Blockade?	Stalin's attempt to block West Berlin from the allies by shutting the land routes
35	What was Stalin's motivation behind the Berlin blockade?	To prove a divided Berlin would not work. He hoped the West would give up control of their zones of Berlin
36	When was the Berlin blockade?	June 1948
37	How did the USA and Britain respond to the Berlin blockade?	Berlin airlift
38	What was the Berlin airlift?	The allies operation to fly 1000 tonnes of essential resources daily (food, coal, necessities) to the people of West Berlin
39	When was the Berlin blockade lifted?	May 1949
40	What were the names of the 2 different states that Germany was divided into in 1949?	Federal Republic of Germany (FDR) – West German Democratic Republic (GDR) – East
41	When did Stalin die?	March 1953
42	What were the names of the two military alliances signed in Western Europe in 1949 and in Eastern Europe in 1955?	Nato & Warsaw Pact
43	What names is given to the build-up of ever more destructive weapons by the USA and USSR in the late 40s – early 50s?	The Arms race
44	What is an ICBM?	Inter-continental ballistic missile
45	When were ICBM's developed?	1957
46	Who replaced Harry Truman as president of America in 1953?	Dwight Eisenhower
47	What did Khrushchev do in 1956 that led some to believe that there would be a relaxation of control in Eastern Europe?	He openly criticised Stalin's policies (destalinisation)

48	Who did Khrushchev choose to lead Hungary in 1956?	Imre Nagy
49	How did Nagy end the protests that were taking place across Hungary?	He introduced some liberal reforms and reorganised the Hungarian government
50	Why did Khrushchev invade Hungary in November 1956?	Nagy proposed that Hungary leave the Warsaw Pact
51	Why was Nagy executed in 1958?	Khrushchev wanted his death to be a lesson to the leaders of the satellite states
52	Name a consequence of the invasion of Hungary	Increased Khrushchev's power over Satellite states Relations between the Soviets and Americans soured America criticised for not taking military action
53	Why did the USA refuse to intervene in the invasion of Hungary?	Hungary was a communist nation already and the Truman doctrine did not extend to it

Unit 2: Cold War crises 1958 - 70

1	How many East Germans had crossed into West Berlin by 1958?	3 million
2	Give a reason why there were so many refugees wanting to leave East Germany and move to West Germany	Communist regime unpopular Low standard of living in East Higher wages in West There was a shortage in basic goods Personal freedoms were restricted – heavy control over everyday life Secret police monitored people
3	When did Khrushchev issue his Berlin ultimatum?	November 1958
4	What did Khrushchev demand in the Berlin Ultimatum in November 1958?	Berlin should be demilitarised with all troops withdrawn, and Berlin should become a free city
5	Name a summit meeting between 1959 – 61	Geneva May 1959 Camp David September 1959 Paris May 1960 Vienna June 1961
6	At which summit did JFK Kennedy replace Dwight Eisenhower as president of USA	Vienna in 1961
7	How did Kennedy respond to the Berlin ultimatum?	He increased US military spending by over \$2 billion
8	Which East German leader encourage Khrushchev to build the Berlin wall?	Walter Ulbricht
9	When did construction of the Berlin wall starts?	12 th August 1961
10	How long was the Berlin Wall?	165 km
11	Name an impact of the Berlin Wall	Streets cut in half Escape attempts made Friends and family split up

		Made long term separation of Germany more permanent Stopped refugees leaving east Germany Reinforced the power of the Soviets Became a visual symbol of the Soviet zone Avoided a nuclear war
12	How many East German people were killed trying to cross the Berlin Wall between 1961 and 1989?	Approx. 130
13	When did Kennedy visit West Berlin to make his address?	June 1963
14	What was the name of Kennedy's famous speech made in Berlin?	Ich bin ein Berliner
15	Who had controlled Cuba's government before the revolution?	Fulgencio Batista
16	Who took over Cuba's government in January 1959?	Fidel Castro
17	Name some of the changes Castro introduced to Cuba	Recovered land owned by foreign nationals (Americans) Appointed communists to his government Established trade links with Khrushchev
18	What did the USA ban in October 1960?	All trade with Cuba
19	When was the Bay of Pigs incident?	17 th April 1961
20	Who gave their support for the Bay of Pigs attack?	JF Kennedy
21	Who made up the invasion force at the Bay of Pigs?	1,400 Cuban exiles
22	Give a reason why the Bay of Pigs invasion was a failure.	Volunteers had little military experience Volunteers outnumbered by 20,000 soldiers The Cuban people did not support the invasion The invasion was poorly planned and resourced
23	What was an effect of the Bay of Pigs incident?	Relations between the USSR and Cuba became stronger Cuba publically announced it was communist Relations between Cuba and USA soured USA's international reputation was questioned – public humiliation USSR announced arms would be given to Cuba
24	What did an American U2 spy plane take a picture of on 14 th October 1962?	What appeared to be launch pads for medium range ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads
25	What had NATO based in Turkey which angered the USSR?	Missiles and launch pads
26	When were the Thirteen Days?	16 – 28 October 1962
27	What was the Thirteen Days?	A period in which relations between USSR and USA heightened and nuclear war appeared likely

28	What did USA establish around Cuba on 22 nd October 1962 to deter Soviet ships?	A Naval blockade
29	What happened on 24 th October 1962?	Soviet ships reached the naval blockade around Cuba and turned around/retreated
30	What did Kennedy and Khrushchev agree to do following the Thirteen days?	Remove nuclear weapons from Cuba and Turkey
31	Name a step taken after the Cuban Missile Crisis to avoid war in the future.	A hotline was set up between Washington and Moscow A Test Ban Treaty was signed between USSR, USA and UK An Outer Space Treaty signed The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed
32	Who replaced Khrushchev as leader of the USSR in 1968?	Brezhnev
33	Name a reason why there were protests in Czechoslovakia in 1968?	Shortage of basic goods Harsh control of secret police No freedom of speech / heavy censorship Political purges carried out Low standard of living
34	Who was elected as First Secretary of the Czech Communist Party in 1968?	Alexander Dubcek
35	Name a reform made under the Prague Spring.	Censorship relaxed Trade unions given more power More power given to regional government Trade with the west was increased More freedom to travel abroad Idea of having a multi-party election was discussed
36	When was the Prague Spring ended?	20 th August 1968
37	Why was the Prague spring ended?	Brezhnev ordered 500,000 Warsaw pact troops to invade Czechoslovakia
38	What happened to Dubcek?	Arrested, dismissed from office and replaced by Husak
39	How did the west react to Brezhnev's actions in Czechoslovakia?	Publicly condemned Soviet action but did not intervene
40	When was the Brezhnev doctrine published?	September 1968
41	What did the Brezhnev doctrine prevent?	Communist /satellite countries introducing reforms
42	What did the Brezhnev doctrine commit the Satellite states to do?	Shared military action

Unit 3: The end of the Cold War 1970 - 91

1	What does MAD stand for?	Mutually Assured Destruction
2	What was Détente?	A period during the 1970s when there was an attempt at a more cooperative and stable relationship between US and USSR

3	Give a reason why the USA and Soviet union followed a policy of Détente	To avoid nuclear war Nixon had pulled out of Vietnam Anti-war demonstrations across USA USA had social problems they needed to spend money on resolving instead of spending it on soldiers and weapons Soviet union was face economic problems
4	What does SALT stand for?	Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty
5	When was SALT 1 signed?	May 1972
6	Name an agreement from SALT 1	Restricted the amount of bombs each country could have Laid down rules for nuclear warfare
7	When was the Helsinki Accords signed?	1975
8	Name a basket from the Helsinki Accords	European borders International co-operations Human rights
9	When did Soviet forced invade Afghanistan?	24 th December 1979
10	Who was put in charge of Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?	Babrak Kamal
11	How did Carter react to the soviet invasion of Afghanistan?	Withdrew the proposals for SALT 2
12	Why did 60 nations boycott the 1980s Olympic games?	As protest against the soviet invasion of Afghanistan
13	How were Reagan's policies towards the USSR different to Carter's	They were tougher
14	What does SDI stand for?	Strategic Defence Initiative
15	What was SDI?	A series of satellites put into orbit which had lasers that could shoot down Soviet Missiles
16	What problems were the USSR facing when Gorbachev became leader?	Investment in the Soviet economy was low Standards of living were lower than in the West Unrest in satellite states Poor leadership
17	How did Gorbachev propose to change the USSR?	Reforms of state and economy More openness and less corruption in government Dropping of Brezhnev doctrine Reduction in arms spending
18	Name a summit between US and Soviet leaders in the 1980s	Geneva Reykjavik Washington Moscow Malta
19	When did the Berlin Wall come down?	9 th November 1989
20	When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?	July 1991

21	What happened to satellite states after the end of the Warsaw Pact?	They regained independence
22	When did Gorbachev resign?	25 th December 1991

Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918 – 1939

Core knowledge questions

Unit 1: The Weimar Republic 1918 - 33

1.	Name one way Germany was impacted by the First World War.	2 million died 4 million wounded Government's debt trebled Food shortages
2.	Give one reason why the Kaiser was forced to abdicate in November 1918.	Lost control of the armed forces Mass rioting
3.	Who was the first President of the Weimar Republic?	Friedrich Ebert
4.	What was the name of the government set up before the Weimar Republic was established?	The Council of People's Representatives
5.	When was the Weimar Republic formally established?	July 1919
6.	Which groups supported the Weimar Republic in the first months of its creation?	Civil servants Trade Unions
7.	What term describes Germany's parliament?	The Reichstag
8.	Why was the Weimar Republic called the Weimar Republic?	Was set up in Weimar rather than Berlin because of violence
9.	Who was the head of the Weimar Republic system?	The President
10.	Who was the head of the government?	The Chancellor
11.	Name a strength of the Weimar constitution	Democratic Proportional representation meant every party had a fair share of seats No one person had too much power The regions of Germany still had some autonomy
12.	Name a weakness of the Weimar constitution	Led to coalition governments Took time to make decisions The president could use Article 48 Extremists parties undermined the Reichstag
13.	Give a reason why the German people hated the Treaty of Versailles.	Loss of land Became a dikat High reparations Cuts to armed forces

14.	What was proportional representation?	Percentage of votes = percentage of seats given in the Reichstag (1 seat : 60,000 votes)
15.	Which group tried to seize power in January 1919?	The Spartacists
16.	Which group helped the government to put down the Spartacist revolt in January 1919?	The Freikorps
17.	Who were the leaders of the Spartacists?	Karl Liebknecht Rosa Luxemburg
18.	What was the name of the attempt to seize power by the Freikorps in 1920?	The Kapp Putsch
19.	Name a Weimar politician who was assassinated between 1919 and 1923	Hugo Haasse Walther Rathenau
20.	Why did the French and Belgians invade the Ruhr in 1923?	Germany stopped paying reparations in December 1922.
21.	How did Germans respond to the invasion of the Ruhr?	Passive resistance
22.	How many Germans were killed by the occupying soldiers?	132
23.	How many soldiers did the French have to invade the Ruhr?	750,000
24.	What percentage of coal, iron and steel reserves were in the Ruhr?	80%
25.	What caused hyperinflation?	More money was printed to pay striking workers
26.	What was the price of a loaf of bread in 1923?	200,000 billion marks
27.	Name a negative effect of the hyperinflation	People couldn't afford to buy basics There were shortages of food People lost their savings
28.	Who benefited from hyperinflation?	People with loans People who had goods they could sell
29.	What was the name of the new currency introduced to solve hyperinflation?	Rentenmark
30.	Name a way the Dawes plan helped Germany economically	Reduced reparations Loaned Germany \$25 billion
31.	What agreement extended reparations payments for another 59 years?	Young Plan
32.	Why did the French agree to leave the Ruhr	Germany agreed resume reparations
33.	What did the Locarno Pact do?	Agreed borders set out by the Treaty of Versailles Permanently demilitarised the Rhineland
34.	What group was Germany allowed to join in 1926	The League of Nations
35.	What did the Kellogg-Briand Pact agree?	To use diplomacy to avoid war

36.	Name a consequence of Stresemann's work	Improved Germany's economy Made Germany dependant on US loans Increased confidence in Weimar Republic
37.	How did standard of living improve for Germans between 1924 – 29?	Unemployment rates dropped Wages improved Increased housing War pensions paid More access to higher education
38.	Name a way in which the rights of women improved under the Weimar Republic	They could vote They could stand for elections They had equal marriage rights
39.	Name ways life for women improved under the Weimar Republic	Increased employment More attended university and professions They had social freedoms
40.	Name a way culture changed during the Weimar republic	Censorship was lifted Art modernised Cinema was popularised

Unit 2: Hitler's rise to power 1919 - 1933

1	What was Hitler's first role in politics?	Used by the army to keep an eye on local political activists.
2	What was the DAP?	The German Worker's Party
3	When did Hitler join the DAP?	19 th September 1919
4	How many members did the DAP have when Hitler first joined?	23
5	What was the name of the document which outlined the DAP policies?	The Twenty Five Point Programme
6	How did Hitler increase membership of the DAP?	His personal appeal as a public speaker The policies in the 25 Point Programme
7	As the party's leader of propaganda, what changes did Hitler make to the party?	Permanent office in Munich A new name for the party (NSDAP) or Nazi Party A logo – the swastika A newspaper – the People's Observer
8	When did Hitler become leader of the Nazi party?	July 1921
9	Give a name of someone who Hitler surrounded himself with to help him during his early rule of the Nazi party	Hess Goering Streicher Rohm
10	What was the name of the Nazi private army set up in 1921?	The SA / Storm troopers / Brown shirts

11	Why did the Nazis attempt their putsch in November 1923?	Deep resentment of the Weimar Republic Increased membership of the NSDAP Influenced by Mussolini and the Fascists Effects of Hyperinflation
12	Who was the leader of the Bavarian government officials were held at gunpoint by Hitler?	Kahr – Head of the Bavarian government Siesser – Head of the Bavarian police Lossow – Head of the German Army in Bavaria
13	Give a reason why the Munich Putsch failed.	Lack of support from Bavarian leaders Army stayed loyal to the Weimar Republic Most of the townspeople remained indifferent
14	How long did Hitler spend in prison after the Munich Putsch?	9 months
15	How did the Nazis change tactics after the Munich Putsch?	Hitler understood he needed to use democracy to win power
16	What was the name of Hitler's book?	Mein Kampf
17	Why is Mein Kampf a key source of information about the Nazi Party?	Clearly outlined Hitler's political ideas
18	Where was the headquarters of the Nazi Party?	Munich
19	What was the name of the local leaders of the Nazi Party?	Gauleiter
20	How many members did the SA have by 1930?	400,000
21	When was the SS set up?	1925
22	What was the name of the national conference which Hitler called to address the split that had emerged in the Nazi Party?	The Bamberg Conference
23	How many seats in the Reichstag did the Nazis have after the 1928 elections?	12
24	What was the world economic crisis that happened in October 1929?	The Wall Street Crash
25	How many people were unemployed in Germany by 1933?	Six million
26	Which Chancellor failed to deal with unemployment during 1930 - 32?	Bruning
27	Which parties particularly gained support after the Wall Street Crash?	KPD (communist) Nazis
28	Give a reason why people voted for the Nazis during the Depression:	Personal appeal of Hitler and the SA Policies appealed to different Germans Fear of communists
29	What percentage of votes did Hitler gain when he lost the election for	30%

	president against Hindenburg in March 1932?	
30	What percentage of votes did Hitler gain when he lost the election for president against Hindenburg in April 1932?	36%
31	What two steps did Brüning take which led to his resignation in May 1932?	Wanted to ban the private armies of political parties He wanted to force landowners to sell their land to house the unemployed He wanted to increase taxes to support benefits
32	When did Von Papen become Chancellor?	30th May 1932
33	Why was Von Papen sacked?	The Nazis were gaining more power in elections
34	Who became Chancellor in December 1932?	Von Schleicher
35	Why was Hitler given the position of Chancellor?	Von Papen and Hindenburg thought he could be controlled
36	What date was Hitler made Chancellor?	30th January 1933
37	What factors enabled Hitler to become Chancellor?	Power of the Nazis in the Reichstag The economic collapse 1929-33 Weaknesses of the Weimar Republic Roles of Hindenburg, Von Schleicher and Von Papen

Unit 3: Nazi control and dictatorship 1933 - 39

1	Why was Hitler's power limited as chancellor?	The Reichstag controlled what the chancellor could do Hindenburg retained presidential powers Only two members of the cabinet were Nazis Nazis numbered 1/3 of the Reichstag
2	When was the Reichstag Fire?	27th February 1933
3	Who was blamed for the Reichstag Fire?	Van der Lubbe (Dutch Communist)
4	What powers did the Decree for the Protection of the People and State give Hitler?	Imprison political opponents Ban communist newspapers
5	How many seats did the Nazis gain in the March elections?	288
6	Which political party did the Nazis join with to get a majority in the Reichstag?	Nationalist Party
7	What power did the Enabling Law give Hitler?	Make his own laws without consulting the Reichstag
8	What groups did Hitler ban after the Enabling Act?	Trade Unions Political Parties

		Local Government
9	Why did Hitler believe Rohm was a threat to him?	SA numbered 3 million SA were loyal to Rohm not Hitler Rohm criticised Hitler's policies
11	Who was arrested on the Night of the Long Knives?	Rohm Von Papen
12	When did Hindenburg die?	August 1934
13	To whom, did the army swear an oath of loyalty to?	Hitler
14	What is meant by the term police state?	Giving the police powers to control the activities of citizens
15	What were the main organisations used by Hitler to control his Nazi police state?	SS SD The Gestapo
16	Who was the leader of the SS?	Himmler
17	What was the role of the SD?	A security force for the Nazi Party to monitor its opponents.
18	How did the Gestapo arrest thousands of people?	Spied on people, tapped their phones Used a network of informants Used torture to gain confessions
19	Why did the German people fear the Gestapo?	The Gestapo did not wear uniforms Had sweeping powers to arrest and imprison without trial
20	How many people were in concentration camps by 1939?	160,000
21	When and where was the first concentration camp set up?	Dachau 1933
22	Which groups of people were placed in concentration camps?	Prostitutes Homosexuals Jews Political prisoners
23	In what ways, did Hitler gain control of the legal system?	Controlled judges Abolished trial by jury Set up the People's Court Prevented the right to appeal
24	Who was in charge of propaganda?	Goebbels
25	What different types of propaganda did the Nazi Party use?	The Press Radios Rallies Sport Arts Architecture Music Literature Film

26	How many household had radios by 1939?	70%
27	Where were mass rallies famously held?	Nuremberg
28	What event was held in Germany in 1936?	Olympics
29	When did the Nazis hold a mass book burning?	May 1933
30	How many films did the Nazis produce?	1300
31	In what ways, was art changed under the Nazi Party?	Set up the Reich Chamber of Culture Paintings and sculptures were removed Gestapo made surprise visits to studios
32	What was the name of the agreement signed between Hitler and the Catholic Church?	The Concordat
33	Which church was set up for Protestants who wanted to work with the Nazi Party?	The Reich Church
34	Which protestant pastor famously spoke out against the Nazi Party?	Martin Niemoller
35	Name a youth group that opposed the Nazis	The Edelweiss Pirates The Swing Youth

Unit 4: Life in Nazi Germany 1933 - 39

1	What did the Nazis believe was a woman's role in German society?	Traditional role of mother and housewife
2	Name the 3 things women were expected to do under Nazi rule.	Kinder Kirche Kuche
3	What did the Law for the Encouragement of marriage offer couples?	Loans, worth up to 8,000 marks (only available if the woman gave up work)
4	How many children did a women have to have to be awarded a Mother's Cross?	Bronze = 4 Silver = 6 Gold = 8
5	What programme encouraged single women to have children with SS officers?	Lebensborn
6	What policies were introduced to reduce the number of women at work?	Banned from professional jobs Not allowed to be a judge, lawyer or do jury service School girls trained for motherhood Grammar schools for girls were banned

7	How were women encouraged to look?	Wear modest clothes, hair tied back and no make-up.
8	What did Hitler aim to create using the youth of Germany?	The Thousand Year Reich
9	In March 1939, what were young people forced to do?	Join a Nazi Youth Group
10	What was the name of the group for young girls?	The League of German Maidens
11	What was the name of the group for young boys?	The Hitler Youth
12	How were teachers controlled by the Nazi Party?	Could be sacked without notice Teachers had to swear an oath of loyalty and join the Nazi party Had to attend courses on political education
13	In what ways, was the curriculum changed under the Nazis?	New subjects - Race Studies and eugenics PE time doubled Different curriculum for boys and girls All textbooks had to be Nazi approved
14	How did the Nazi Party reduce unemployment?	Job creation e.g autobahns Invisible unemployment Labour service (RAD) Rearmament
15	What did the Nazis set up to replace Trade Unions?	The Labour Front (DAF)
16	What was 'Strength through Joy'?	Organisation to improve the standard of living of workers e.g. leisure activities
17	Which organisation helped to improve facilities for workers?	The Beauty of Labour (SdA)
18	What were the two strands of the Nazi policies towards minority groups?	Eugenics Racial hygiene
19	Which groups were targeted by the Nazi Party?	Jews Slavs Gypsies