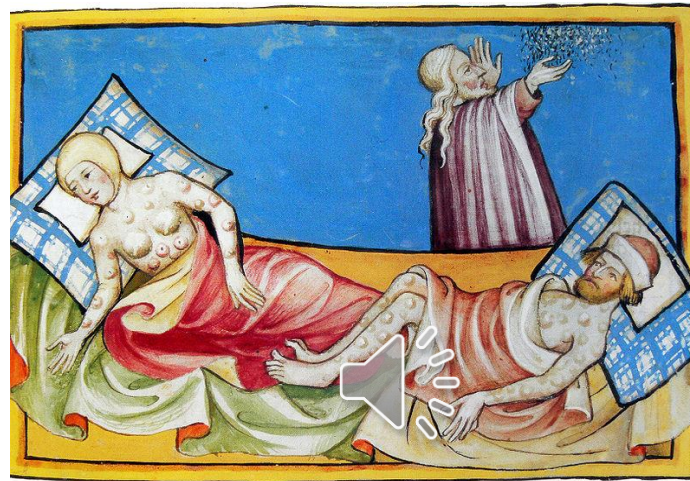


# History GCSE



“History GCSE is incredibly interesting and I’ve never had a boring lesson. Teachers are all committed and enthusiastic about the subject. History helps people understand life. There is a lot of work, but if you’re committed it can be good fun. It gives you confidence when you do well.”

History provides us with a better understanding of how different ideas and societies have evolved. History GCSE is excellent preparation for any further academic study.



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## GCSE Topics:

- Superpowers and the Cold War 1941-91
- Elizabethan England 1558-88
- Medicine in Britain c.1250 - present and the British sector of the Western Front 1914-1918: injuries, treatments and the trenches
- Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39



**Course assessment:** The GCSE is assessed by four exams in three exam sessions (exam board Edexcel):

- Paper 1: Thematic study and historic environment (30%) (Medicine )
- Paper 2: Period study and British depth study (40%) (Cold War and Elizabethan England)
- Paper 3: Modern depth study (30%) (Germany)

## Medicine Through Time (Thematic Study)

We cover four time periods:

- c.1250-1500 Medieval Britain
- c.1500-1700 The Medical Renaissance
- c.1700-1900 Medicine in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century Britain
- c.1900-present Medicine in Modern Britain

For each time period we would cover:

- Ideas about the causes of illness and disease
- Approaches to prevention and treatment
- Case Studies (Black Death, The Great Plague of 1665, Harvey and blood circulation, Jenner and vaccination, Snow and cholera, the development of penicillin and the fight against lung cancer)



## The British Sector of the Western Front in World War I (Historic Environment)

- The context of the British sector of the Western Front
- Conditions requiring medical treatment
- The work of the RAMC and FANY
- Experimental surgery and medicine
- Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries



## Early Elizabethan England (1558-1588)

### Queen, government and Religion 1558-1569

- Accession: problems and threats
- The 'Settlement' of religion
- Challenges to the Religious Settlement
- Mary, Queen of Scots



### Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad 1569-1588

- Plots at home and abroad
- Relations with Spain
- War with Spain
- The Armada

### Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration 1558-1588

- Education and leisure
- The problems of the poor
- Exploration and voyages of discovery
- Raleigh and Virginia



# Superpower Relations and the Cold War 1941-1991

## The Origins of the Cold War 1941-1958

- Early tension- the Grand Alliance and the creation of satellites states
- Development- The Truman Doctrine, military alliances and Berlin Crisis 1948-49 (division, blockade, airlift)
- Intensification: The Arms Race and the Hungarian Uprising

## Cold War Crises 1958-1970

- Berlin Crisis 1958-1961 (Ultimatum, summits, Berlin Wall)
- The Cuban Missile Crisis: causes, events, consequences
- Czechoslovakia, 1968: causes, events, consequence

## The End of the Cold War 1970-1991

- Détente
- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- Reagan and the 'Second Cold War'
- Gorbachev and New Thinking



# Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939

## The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

- The origins of the Republic
- Early challenges to the Republic
- The recovery of the Republic
- Changes in society

## Hitler's Rise to Power 1919-1933

- The early development of the Nazi Party
- The Munich Putsch and the 'lean years'
- Growth of support for the Nazi Party
- How Hitler became chancellor

## Nazi Control and Dictatorship 1933-1939

- The creation of a dictatorship
- The police state
- Controlling and influencing attitudes
- Resistance and conformity

## Life in Nazi Germany 1933-1939

- Nazi policies towards women
- Nazi policies towards the young
- Employment and living standards
- The persecution of minorities



# Extra Curricular- Berlin!

