GCSE HISTORY – GERMANY MOCK REVISION CHECKLIST

1. **The Weimar Republic**

   Problems:

   - The Stab in the back myth
   - The terms of the Treaty of Versailles
   - Political Violence – Spartacists, Kapp Putsch
   - Invasion of the Ruhr
   - Hyperinflation
   - Munich Putsch

   Stresemann:

   - How he solved Germany's problems
   - Why the Nazi Party was unsuccessful
   - Art and culture in Weimar Germany

2. **Hitler's rise to power**

   To become Chancellor:

   - The Wall street Crash
   - Nazi actions
   - Weak opposition and fear of Communism
   - Political Deal

   Chancellor to Dictator:

   - Reichstag Fire
   - The Enabling Act
   - Opposition banned
   - Night of the Long Knives
   - Death of Hindenburg

3. **Life in Nazi Germany**

   Keeping control:

   - Terror
   - Propaganda
   - The extent of support and opposition from churches and the young

   Life for ordinary people:

   - Women
   - Young people – school and Hitler Youth

GCSE HISTORY – MEDICINE MOCK REVISION CHECKLIST

WW1 and medicine

- The trench environment and key battles on the Western Front
- Problems transporting the wounded
- Weapons and wounds
- Illnesses caused by the trench environment
- The chain of evacuation
- Who provided medical care - the RAMC and nurses
- Medical advances during WW1 - mobile X-rays. blood transfusions, dealing with infection, Thomas splint, brain and plastic surgery

Medieval medicine (c1250-c1500)

- Medieval ideas about the causes of illness
- Treatments based on religion and 4 humours, herbal remedies
- Preventing illness
- Who provided medical care
- Hospitals
- The Black Death
- The Church - ways it helped and hindered progress

Renaissance medicine (c1500-c1700)

- Why there was some progress during the Renaissance
- Progress in anatomy - Vesalius and Harvey
- Continuity and change in ideas about the causes of illness, treating and preventing illness, care of the sick including hospitals
- The Great Plague of 1665
- The growth of science - the Royal Society and Thomas Sydenham

Medicine in Industrial Britain (c1700-1900)

- Jenner and smallpox
- John Snow and cholera
- The germ theory: Pasteur and Koch
- Progress in preventing illness - vaccines and public health
- Nightingale and nursing, better hospitals
- Better surgery - anaesthetics and antiseptics

Modern Medicine (c1900-present)

- Ideas about the causes of illness - DNA and lifestyle factors
- New treatments - magic bullets and penicillin