

The Western Front and theatre of war	Q1 (4 marks)	Q2a (8 marks)	Q2b (4 marks)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe two features of the support trench system on the Western Front.</li> <li>Describe two features of the terrain on the Western Front.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How useful is Sources A for an enquiry into the British sector of the Western Front? Explain your answer using Sources A and your own knowledge of the historical context.</li> <li>How useful is Source A for an enquiry into the impact of the terrain on medical treatment on the Western Front? Explain your answer using Source A and your own knowledge of the historical context.</li> </ul>	

There are scanned copies online of textbooks should you wish to utilise. You could also find and adapt sources.

Conditions requiring medical treatment	Q1 (4 marks)	Q2a (8 marks)	Q2b (4 marks)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe two features of trench conditions that led to illness among soldiers.</li> <li>Describe two features of the weapons used on the Western Front that caused severe wounds to soldiers.</li> <li>Describe two reasons why wounded soldiers on the Western Front were so likely to develop life-threatening infections.</li> <li>Describe two features of the methods used to reduce the risk of trench foot on the Western Front.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the impact of the nature of the fighting on caring for the wounded on the Western Front? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.</li> <li>How useful are Sources C and D for an enquiry into the impact of the terrain on caring for the wounded on the Western Front? Explain your answer, using Sources C and D and your knowledge of the historical context. (Hodder, p118-119 for questions, sources and support)</li> <li>How useful is Source A for an enquiry into the illnesses in the trenches? Explain your answer, using Source A and your knowledge of the historical context.</li> <li>How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the illnesses and wounds on the Western Front? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context. (Hodder p128 for sources)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How could you follow up Source B to find out more about the illnesses and wounds on the Western Front? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use. (Hodder p128 for support and sources)</li> </ul>

<b>RAMC and FANY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe two features of the methods of transporting the wounded on the Western Front.</li> <li>Describe two features of the work of nursing units such as the FANY.</li> <li>Describe two features of the Regimental Aid Posts.</li> <li>Describe two features of the Casualty Clearing Stations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the transport and stages of treatment on the Western Front? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context. (Hodder p134-135 for sources)</li> <li>How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the problems the medical service faced transporting injured soldiers? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context. (Hodder p153 for sources)</li> <li>How useful is Source A for understanding the evacuation route described opposite? (Hodder p130 for source)</li> <li>How useful are Sources C and D for an enquiry into the treatment of the wounded at Ads on the Western Front? Explain your answer, using Sources C and D and your knowledge of the historical context. (Pearson p159-160 for sources)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How could you follow up Source B to find out more about the transport and stages of treatment on the Western Front? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use. (Hodder p134-135 for support and sources)</li> <li>How could you follow up Source B to find out more about the problems the medical service faced transporting injured soldiers? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use. (Hodder p153 for sources)</li> </ul>
<b>Significance in Surgery and Medicine</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How useful are Sources A and C for an enquiry into surgery on the Western Front? Explain your answer, using Sources A and C and your knowledge of the historical context. (Hodder p143 for sources)</li> <li>How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the treatments that were available for wounded soldiers on the Western Front? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context (Pearson p178-180 for sources and model answers)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How could you follow up Source C to find out more about surgery on the Western Front? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use. Hodder p143 for sources)</li> <li>How could you follow up Source A to find out more about the treatments that were available for wounded soldiers on the Western Front? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use. (Pearson p181 for model answers)</li> </ul>
<b>Medicine in the early C20th</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe two features of aseptic surgery in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How could you follow up Source C to find out more about x-rays on the Western Front? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use. (Pearson p168 for sources)</li> </ul>

Medieval England	Q1 (4 marks)	Q4 (12 marks)	Q5 (16+4 marks)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain why there was continuity in ideas about the cause of disease during the period c1250-c1500. You may use the following in your answer: The Church Galen You <b>must</b> also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why there was little change in the care provided by hospitals in the period c1250–c1500. You may use the following in your answer: Ideas in the Church Herbal remedies You <b>must</b> also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why there was so little change in medicine in the Middle Ages? You may use the following in your answer: The Church Galen You must also use information of your own.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‘Hospital treatment in England in the period from 1250 to 1500 was very rare’. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Charity hospitals Care in the home You <b>must</b> also use information of your own.</li> <li>‘The role of the Church was the main reason why there was so little change in medicine in the Middle Ages’. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: The Theory of the Four Humours Galen You <b>must</b> also use information of your own.</li> <li>‘There was little progress in medicine in the Middle Ages.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Galen Miasma Theory You <b>must</b> also use information of your own.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Renaissance in England</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain one way in which ideas about the cause of disease and illness were similar in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.</li> <li>• Explain one way in which people's reactions to the plague were similar in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.</li> <li>• Explain one way in which the approaches to the treatment of disease were different in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.</li> <li>• Explain one way in which ideas about the treatment of disease were different in the 17<sup>th</sup> century from ideas in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>• Explain one way in which ideas about preventing the plague were different in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.</li> <li>• Explain one way in which treatments for illness were similar in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain why there were changes in the way ideas about the causes of disease and illness were communicated in the period c1500-c1700. You may use the following in your answer: The printing press The Royal Society You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• Explain why there was continuity in the way disease was treated in the period c1500-c1700. You may use the following in your answer: The Great Plague Attitudes in society You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• Explain why some changes took place in medical knowledge during the period c.1500-c.1700. You may use the following in your answer: Vesalius The Royal Society You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• Explain why there was little change in methods of treating and preventing disease during the period c.1500-c.1700. You may use the following in your answer: The Church William Harvey You must also use information of your own.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Individuals had the biggest impact on medical training in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Vesalius The printing press You <b>must</b> also use information of your own.</li> <li>• 'Vesalius' work on anatomy was a major breakthrough in medical knowledge during the period 1500-1700'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: The Fabric of the Human Body Charles II You <b>must</b> also use information of your own.</li> <li>• 'Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood was a major breakthrough in medicine knowledge during the period 1500-1700'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Galen The Great Plague You must also use information of your own.</li> </ul>
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# C1700-c1900

	Q3 (4 marks)	Q4 (12 marks)	Q5 (16 + 4 marks)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain one way in which people's reactions to epidemics of disease were similar in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.</li> <li>• Explain one way in which people's reactions to the epidemics of disease were different in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.</li> <li>• Explain one way in which ideas about the causes of disease were similar in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.</li> <li>• Explain one way in which ideas about the causes of disease were different in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain why there was rapid change in surgical treatments in the period c1700-c1900. You may use the following in your answer: Chloroform Joseph Lister You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• Explain why there was rapid change in the prevention of smallpox after 1798. You may use the following in your answer: Inoculation The government You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• Explain why there were changes in the understanding of the cause of disease during the period 1700-1900. You may use the following in your answer: The Germ Theory Technology You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• Explain why there was both continuity and change in treatments for sickness during the period 1700-1900. You may use the following in your answer: The Germ Theory Herbal remedies You must also use information of your own.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'There was rapid change in ideas about the causes of illness and disease in the period c1700-c1900'. How far do you agree with this statement? You may use the following in your answer: Spontaneous generation Louis Pasteur You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• 'Louis Pasteur's publication of the Germ Theory was the biggest turning point in medicine in the period c1700-c1900'. How far do you agree with this statement? You may use the following in your answer: Edward Jenner Robert Koch You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• 'The role of science and technology was the main reason why diagnosis improved in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Louis Pasteur Communication You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• 'There was rapid progress in methods of preventing disease between 1700 and 1900.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Smallpox Vaccination Cholera You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• 'Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700-1900'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Inoculation Cholera You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• 'Simpson's use of chloroform as an anaesthetic was a major breakthrough in surgery during the period 1700-1900'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Hannah Greener Carbolic Spray You <b>must</b> also use information of your own.</li> </ul>

## C1900 - present

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain <b>one</b> way in which understanding of the cause of disease and illness was different in c1750 from the present day.</li> <li>• Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of illness was similar in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.</li> <li>•</li> <li>• Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of illness was different in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain why there was rapid progress in disease prevention after c1900. You may use the following in your answer:<br/>Government intervention<br/>Vaccinations<br/>You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• Explain why there have been changes in understanding the causes of illness during the twentieth century. You may use the following in your answer:<br/>DNA<br/>Government intervention<br/>You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• Explain why there have been changes in methods of preventing illness during the twentieth century. You may use the following in your answer:<br/>Vaccination programmes<br/>Lifestyle factors<br/>You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• Explain why there have been changes in methods of treating illness during the twentieth century. You may use the following in your answer:<br/>Magic bullet<br/>Antibiotics<br/>You must also use information of your own.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Treatment of diseases and care of the sick completely changed after c1800'. How far do you agree with this statement? You may use the following in your answer:<br/>Magic bullets<br/>The NHS<br/>You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• 'The development of penicillin was a major breakthrough in the treatment of illnesses during the twentieth century'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:<br/>Florey and Chain<br/>Radiotherapy<br/>You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>• 'The discovery of DNA was a major breakthrough in medicine during the twentieth century.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:<br/>Penicillin<br/>NHS<br/>You must also use information of your own.</li> </ul> |
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<b>How did the Cold War develop?</b>	<b>Q1 (4x2 marks)</b>	<b>Q2 (8marks)</b>	<b>Q3 (16 marks)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain two consequences of the Potsdam Conference of July 1945</li> <li>• Explain two consequences of the Yalta Conference of February 1945</li> <li>• Explain two consequences of the policy of Containment</li> <li>• Explain two consequences of the Truman Doctrine</li> <li>• Explain two consequences of the Marshall Plan</li> <li>• Explain two consequences of Comecon and Cominform</li> <li>• Explain two consequences of the Berlin Blockade</li> <li>• Explain two consequences of the Hungarian Uprising</li> <li>• Explain two consequences of the Hungarian crisis of 1956</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the peace conferences in the years 1943-5 The Tehran Conference, 1943 The Potsdam Conference, 1945</li> <li>• Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Berlin Blockade Stalin's Fears Berlin Airlift</li> <li>• Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the soviet expansion in Eastern Europe in the years 1945-48 Soviet Union establishes control Hungary and Czechoslovakia</li> <li>• Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Cold War in the years 1949-56 The Warsaw Pact, 1955 The Soviet invasion of Hungary, 1956</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the importance of the Grand Alliance for relations between Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt in the years 1941-45</li> <li>• Explain the importance of the Potsdam Conference for the development of the Cold War</li> <li>• Explain the importance of Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe for the development of the Cold War</li> <li>• Explain the importance of the Marshall Plan in the development of the Cold War</li> <li>• Explain the importance of the policy of Containment for the development of the Cold War</li> <li>• Explain the importance of the Atomic Bomb for the development of the Cold War.</li> </ul>

<b>Three Cold War Crises: Berlin, Cuba and Czechoslovakia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain two consequences of the 4 summit conferences</li> <li>• Explain two consequences of the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961</li> <li>• Explain two consequences of the Cuban Revolution of 1959</li> <li>• Explain two consequences for international relations of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia</li> <li>• Explain two consequences of Nixon and Brezhnev's Moscow meeting in 1972</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Write a narrative account analysing the main events in East-West rivalry over Berlin 1958-61 The Summit Meetings The Building of the Berlin Wall</li> <li>• Write a narrative account analysing the main events in superpower rivalry in Cuba in the years 1959-62 The Bay of Pigs invasion, 1961 The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962</li> <li>• Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 The Prague Spring The Soviet Union re-establishes control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the importance of the summit conferences for the problem of Berlin</li> <li>• Explain the importance of building the Berlin Wall in 1961 for the relations between the USA and Soviet Union</li> <li>• Explain the importance of the Bay of Pigs invasion in the development of the Cold War</li> <li>• Explain the importance of the Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia in the development of the Cold War</li> </ul>
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Why did the Cold War end?	Q1 (4x2 marks)	Q2 (8marks)	Q3 (16 marks)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain two consequences of Gorbachev coming to power in the Soviet Union</li> <li>• Explain two consequences of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan</li> <li>• Explain two consequences of the Carter Doctrine, January 1980</li> <li>• Explain two consequences for relations between the USA and Soviet Union of Reagan becoming president.</li> <li>• Explain two consequences for international relations following the signing of the INF Treaty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Write a narrative account analysing the key events in attempts to reduce tension between East and West in the 1970s and 1980s The Helsinki Agreements Gorbachev's New Thinking</li> <li>• Write a narrative account analysing the development of the Second Cold War Carter Doctrine Star Wars</li> <li>• Write a narrative account analysing the end of the Cold War 1989-91 INF Treaty Falling of the Berlin Wall</li> <li>• Write a narrative account analysing the main developments in the collapse of the Berlin Wall during 1989 The impact of the Sinatra Doctrine Developments in East Germany</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the importance of SALT I for the development of the Cold War</li> <li>• Explain the importance of the INF Treaty for relations between the USA and Soviet Union</li> <li>• Explain the importance of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 for relations between the USA and Soviet Union</li> <li>• Explain the importance of Dé-tente for international relations</li> <li>• Explain the importance of Gorbachev's new thinking for the end of the Cold War.</li> </ul>



# Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060 - 66

Q4a (4 marks)	Q4b (12 marks)	Q4c (16 marks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe two features of earldoms in Anglo-Saxon England.</li> <li>Describe two features of William's troops at the Battle of Hastings.</li> <li>Describe two features of the Witan.</li> <li>Describe two features of the Anglo-Saxon legal system.</li> <li>Describe two features of village life.</li> <li>Describe two features of the work of the king.</li> <li>Describe two features of the power of the Godwin family.</li> <li>Describe two features of William of Normandy's claim to the English throne.</li> <li>Describe two features of Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy.</li> <li>Describe two features of the Battle of Stamford Bridge.</li> <li>Describe two features of William's preparations to invade England.</li> <li>Describe two features of the Anglo-Saxon army at the Battle of Hastings.</li> <li>Describe two features of William's leadership at the Battle of Hastings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain why there was a rising against Earl Tostig in 1065. You may use the following in your answer: The Danelaw Taxation You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why there was a succession crisis after the death of Edward the Confessor. You may use the following in your answer: Normandy The Witan You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why William won the Battle of Hastings. You may use the following in your answer: Knights Tactics You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why Earl Harold of Wessex became king of England in 1066. You may use the following in your answer: The Witan Oath of loyalty You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why King Harold lost the Battle of Hastings. You may use the following in your answer: Leadership Tactics You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why there was rivalry for the throne in 1066. You may use the following in your answer: Edward the Confessor Oath of Loyalty You must also use information of your own.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'The main reason for the English defeat at the Battle of Hastings was superior Norman tactics.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: The feigned defeat The shield wall You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>'The main reason why there was rivalry over the throne in 1066 was because Edward the Confessor did not have a son'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: The succession The wealth of Anglo-Saxon England You must also use Information of your own.</li> <li>'The main consequence of the Norwegians invasion of England in 1066 was that there was no English army to stop William of Normandy's army landing in England.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Stamford Bridge Edwin and Morcar You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>'The main reason for the Norman victory at the Battle of Hastings was Duke William's leadership.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Feigned flight Harold army You must also use information of your own.</li> </ul>

# William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066-87

Q4a (4 marks)	Q4b (12 marks)	Q4c (16 marks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe two features of Motte and Bailey castles.</li> <li>Describe two features of the rebellions in the North, 1069.</li> <li>Describe two features of the Revolt of the Earls in 1075.</li> <li>Describe two features of Hereward the Wake's rebellion 1070-71.</li> <li>Describe two features of William's rewards to his Norman followers.</li> <li>Describe two features of the Harrying of the North.</li> <li>Describe two features of the changes in landownership during William I's reign.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain why William created the Marcher earldoms. You may use the following in your answer: Protecting the borders Rewarding followers You must also use information of your own.</li> </ul> <p>Explain why changes in landownership made resistance to Norman control less likely after 1071.</p> <p>You may use the following in your answer:</p> <p>Tenants-in-chief</p> <p>Thegns</p> <p>You must also use information of your own.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain why William was able to become King of England after the Battle of Hastings. You may use the following in your answer: Castles Rewarding loyalty You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why motte and bailey castles were built throughout England. You may use the following in your answer: Defence Control You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why William I ordered the Harrying of the North. You may use the following in your answer: Revenge Control You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why the Revolt of the Earls in 1075 failed. You may use the following in your answer: Waltheof Lanfranc You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why the English rebellions against William the Conqueror failed. You may use the following in your answer: Hereward the Wake The Danes You must also use information of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'The main reason for the Harrying of the North was to prevent another Danish invasion'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Robert Cumin Danelaw You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>'William's strategy for ruling England had failed by 1070'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: The submission of the earls The Harrying of the North You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>'The main reason for the defeat of Hereward's rebellion was King William's leadership'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Bribery Tactics You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>'The main consequence of the Harrying of the North was that there were no more rebellions in the north of England after 1071'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Destruction Castles You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>'The main reason for the failure of the Revolt of the Earls in 1075 was Waltheof's warning to Lanfranc'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: The Danes Bishop Odo You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>'The main reason William I was able to keep control of England in the years 1066-75 was the building of castles.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: Motte and Bailey Danelaw You must also use information of your own.</li> </ul>

# Norman England, 1066-88

Q4a (4 marks)	Q4b (12 marks)	Q4c (16 marks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe two features of Norman government.</li> <li>Describe two features of feudalism.</li> <li>Describe two features of Lanfranc's reforms of the English Church.</li> <li>Describe two features of the Forest Laws.</li> <li>Describe two features of the Domesday Book.</li> <li>Describe two features of the culture of the Norman aristocracy.</li> <li>Describe two features of the career of Bishop Odo.</li> <li>Describe two features of William I's settlement of the succession in 1087.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain why William Rufus was able to defeat the rebellion in 1088. You may use the following in your answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bishop Odo</li> <li>The Church in England</li> </ul> You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why Bishop Odo lost power in 1082. You may use the following in your answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenant-in-chief</li> <li>The Church</li> </ul> You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why Lanfranc made changes to the Church in England. You may use the following in your answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corruption</li> <li>The Pope</li> </ul> You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why changes took place in Anglo-Saxon society and economy after 1066. You may use the following in your answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Destruction</li> <li>Trade</li> </ul> You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why Robert of Normandy rebelled against his father in 1077-80. You may use the following in your answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Money</li> <li>Enemies in France</li> </ul> You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why the rebellion against William Rufus in 1088 was settled. You may use the following in your answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bishop Odo</li> <li>Robert of Normandy</li> </ul> You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why there was a disputed succession to the English throne when William I died. You may use the following in your answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bishop Odo</li> <li>Robert of Normandy</li> </ul> You must also use information of your own.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'The main consequence of the Normanisation of England was that the king became more powerful'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Feudal System</li> <li>Archbishop Lanfranc</li> </ul> You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>'The main significance of the Domesday Book was financial'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invasion threats</li> <li>The geld tax</li> </ul> You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>'Of all the changes the Normans made in England, the most important was the change to the Church'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lanfranc</li> <li>The feudal system</li> </ul> You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>'It was changes in landholding that did the most to secure Norman control of England'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenants-in-chief</li> <li>Forfeiture</li> </ul> You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>'The main consequence of religious reforms was that English cathedrals were all rebuilt'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canterbury Cathedral</li> <li>The Pope</li> </ul> You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>'The main consequence of William I's decisions about the succession was that William Rufus inherited the English crown'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rebellion</li> <li>Bishop Odo</li> </ul> You must also use information of your own.</li> </ul>

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929	Q1 (4 marks)	Q2 (12 marks)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What can you learn from source A about German reaction to the Treaty of Versailles?</li> <li>Give two things you can infer from Source A about the Weimar Constitution.</li> <li>Give 2 things you can infer from Source A about the impact of the terms of the T of V on Germany in 1918.</li> <li>Give two things you can infer from Source A about the German reaction to the French invasion of the Ruhr?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain why Germany was difficult to govern in the years 1919-22. You may use the following in your answer: Spartacist Revolt Kapp Putsch. You must also use information of your own</li> <li>Explain why 1924-29 was considered a 'golden age' in the Weimar Republic. You may use the following in your answer: Women Culture You must also use information of your own.</li> <li>Explain why there were challenges to the Weimar Republic in the years 1919-23. You may use the following in your answer: The Treaty of Versailles The Kapp Putsch. You must also use information of your own.</li> </ul>

Hitler's rise to power 1919-1933	Q1 (4 marks)	Q2 (12 marks)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give two things you can infer from Source A about the NSDAP in the 1920s.</li> <li>Give two things that you can infer from Source A about Hitler's leadership.</li> <li>Give two things you can infer about Source A about Hitler's rise to Chancellorship.</li> <li>Give two things you can infer from Source A about support for Hitler in the 1930s (<i>See Anti-Hitler poster in examples</i>)</li> <li>Give two things you can infer from Source A about Hitler's views on politics after the Munich Putsch (<i>See Hitler's comments as prisoner in examples</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain why Hitler attempted the Munich Putsch. You may use the following in your answer: Ludendorff French occupation of the Ruhr You must also use information of your own</li> <li>Explain why there was increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32. You may use the following in your answer: Unemployment Goebbels You must also use information of your own</li> </ul>

Nazi Control and Dictatorship 1933-1939	Q1 (4 marks)	Q2 (12 marks)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give two things you can infer from Source A about the importance of the Enabling Act to Hitler.</li> <li>Give two things you can infer from Source A about the Catholic Church in Nazi Germany.</li> <li>Give two things you can infer from Source B about the Gestapo.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain why the Nazis tried to control the Church in Germany. You may use the following in your answer: ? ? You must also use information of your own</li> <li>Explain why the police state was a success in removing opposition to the Nazi regime. You may use the following in your answer: Concentration Camps Gestapo You must also use information of your own</li> <li>Explain why Hitler was able to increase his power between January 1933 and August 1934. You may use the following in your answer: Reichstag Fire Night of the Long Knives You must also use information of your own</li> </ul>

Nazi Domestic Policies 1933-39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain why there were changes to the lives of Jewish people in Nazi Germany in the years 1933-9. You may use the following information in your answers: The Nuremburg Laws, 1935 Kristallnacht, 1938 You must also use information of your own</li> </ul>
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# Example source and interpretation material



**SOURCE A:** An anti-Hitler poster from October 1932 by a communist, John Heartfield.

Heartfield was born Helmut Herzfeld and changed his name as a protest against the Nazis. He fled Germany in 1933.

The caption reads: *“The meaning of the Hitler salute. Motto: millions stand behind me! Little man asks for big gifts.”*

**Source A – Comments made by Hitler as a prisoner in Landsberg. He was speaking to a fellow Nazi inmate.**

“When I resume active work it will be necessary to follow a new policy. Instead of working to achieve power by armed conspiracy, we shall have to hold our noses and enter parliament against the Catholic and Communist members. If out-voting them takes longer than out-shooting them, at least the results will be guaranteed by their own constitution. Sooner or later, we shall have a majority in parliament.”

## **How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the problems faced by the Weimar Republic between 1919 and 1923?**

**Source B – Konrad Heiden, *Der Fuhrer: Hitler's Rise to Power*, published in 1944. Heiden was a German journalist who supported democracy and opposed the Nazis. He had fled to America when he produced this book.**

On Friday afternoons in 1923, very long lines of workers waited outside the pay windows of the big German factories, department stores, banks and offices, watching the clocks until at last they reached the pay window and received a bag full of paper bank notes. According to the figures on the notes, they were worth anything from 700,000 marks up to 380 billion or even 18 trillion marks; the figures rose month by month, then week to week, then day to day. The government printing presses could not keep up. People carried their money around in sacks or prams. Life was madness, nightmare, desperation, chaos.

**Source C – Hugo Preuss, the lawyer chiefly responsible for writing the Weimar constitution in 1919, commenting on the effects of the Versailles treaty in 1923.**

Everyone still expected a settlement in accordance with Wilson's Fourteen Points, which all the fighting countries had bindingly accepted as the basis for the peace. The criminal madness of the Versailles Diktat was a shameless blow in the face. The Reich constitution was born with this curse upon it. That it did not collapse immediately under the strain is striking proof of the genuine vitality of its basic principles; but its implementation and evolution were inevitably fatefully restricted and lamed thereby.

## **How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into Hitler's appointment as Chancellor in January 1933?**

**Source B – An account by Otto Meissner, State Secretary in Hindenburg's office, made to the Nuremberg War Crimes Trial after the Second World War**

"Despite Papen's persuasions, Hindenburg was extremely hesitant, until the end of January, to make Hitler Chancellor. He wanted to have Papen again as Chancellor. Papen finally won him over to Hitler with the argument that the representatives of the other right-wing parties which would belong to the government would restrict Hitler's freedom of action. In addition Papen expressed his misgivings that, if the present opportunity were missed, a revolt of the national socialists and civil war were likely."

**Source C – A letter from leading industrialists and businessmen to President Hindenburg in November 1932.**

"Your Excellency! We believe it is necessary to create a government independent of the parliamentary parties...We recognise in the nationalist movement, which is sweeping through our people, the beginning of an era of rebirth for the German economy, which can only be achieved by overcoming class conflict. The transfer of responsibility for leading a Presidential cabinet to the leader of the largest nationalist group would sweep millions of people, who at present still stand on the sidelines, into active participation."



## **How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into Nazi economic policies between 1933 and 1939?**

### **Source A – Extract from the Strength through Joy magazine, 1936**

*“KdF is now running weekly theatre trips to Munich from the countryside. Special theatre trains are coming to Munich on weekdays from as far away as 120 kilometres. So a lot of our comrades who used to be in the Outdoor Club, for example, are availing themselves of the opportunity of going on trips with KdF. There is simply no other choice. Walking trips have also become very popular.*

### **Source B – Report from the Social Democratic Party in exile (SOPADE) on labour service, 1938**

*“The young people are deadened by physical exertion. They have to get up very early and have very little time to themselves. The whole aim of the service seems to be to pass on Nazi ideas and prepare them for military service. The pay is pitiful. Barely enough to buy a beer.”*

### **Interpretation 1: Robert Gellately, *Backing Hitler* (2001)**

“There were at most only 3,000 prisoners in the camps by the end of 1934 and that was the lowest point they ever reached in the Third Reich. The decline was accelerated by a Hitler amnesty of 7 August 1934. Shortly thereafter there were less than 500 prisoners in all Prussian camps and by the end of the year only around 1,600 in Bavaria. It made perfect sense to close the camps, because by 1934–35 the country was positively inclined towards Hitler’s dictatorship. Organized opposition was silent or as good as dead. The surprise was, that for all Hitler’s popularity and the social consensus that supported the new regime, the camps did not disappear.”

### **Interpretation 2: Richard Evans, *The Third Reich in Power* (2005)**

“The Gestapo was only one part of a much wider net of surveillance, terror and persecution cast by the Nazi regime over German society in the 1930s; others included the SA and SS, the Criminal Police, the prison service, the social services and employment offices, the medical profession, health centres and hospitals, the Hitler Youth, the Block Wardens and even apparently politically neutral organisations like tax offices, the railway and the post office. All of these furnished information about deviants and dissidents to the Gestapo, the courts and the prosecution service, forming a pervasive system of control in which the Gestapo was merely one institution among many. Everything that happened in the Third Reich took place in this pervasive atmosphere of fear and terror, which never slackened and indeed became far more intense towards the end.”

**(b) Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the importance of the police state in helping the Nazis control Germany. What is the main difference between these views?**

**Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.**

**(c) Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the importance of the police state in helping the Nazis control Germany.**

**(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the importance of the police state in helping the Nazis control Germany? Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.**

### **Interpretation 1: From *Weimar and Nazi Germany*, F. Richardson (1996)**

From 1924 to 1929 the Weimar Republic was much stronger than it had been just after the war. Led by Stresemann in the Reichstag, the different parties managed to work together. The extreme parties, such as the Nazis, gained fewer seats in the elections. The German people were better off and more contented. The Weimar Republic looked safe.

### **Interpretation 2: From *Weimar and Nazi Germany*, E. Wimplott (1997)**

German prosperity was built on quicksand foundations. The Weimar economy was dependant upon high-interest American loans, which usually had to be repaid or renewed within three months. In times of depression, US moneylenders could demand rapid repayment. Moreover, unemployment never fell below 1.3 million. Although big business grew in the 1920s, small firms struggled and many went bankrupt.

**(b) Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the extent of German recovery in the years 1924-29. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.**

**(c) Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the extent of German recovery in the years 1924-29. You may use Sources A and B to help explain your answer.**

**(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 1 about the extent of German recovery in the years 1924-29? Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.**

