

History revision checklist

Paper 1 Section A:

Germany, 1890-1945

1. Germany under the Kaiser – Reichstag, socialism, empire
2. Impacts of war on Germany
3. Threats to the Weimar – Spartacists and the Freikorps
4. Weimar republic
5. Parties in the Reichstag
6. Treaty of Versailles
7. Hyperinflation
8. Left wing and right wing threats
9. Munich Putsch
10. Stresemann and economic recovery
11. Golden age – culture
12. Wall street crash and the great depression
13. Reasons why the Hitler rose to power
14. Who voted for the Nazis
15. Hitler becoming chancellor
16. Hitler removing opposition – Reichstag fire, night of the long knives, Enabling Act
17. Life for workers under Hitler
18. Life for women under Hitler
19. Life for young people under Hitler
20. Impact of WW2 on Germany
21. Christianity under the Nazis
22. Persecution of minorities
23. Holocaust
24. The police state
25. Censorship and propaganda
26. Arts and culture in Nazi Germany
27. Resistance to the Nazis

Paper 1 Section B:

Conflict and tension: East and West, 1945-1972

1. Origins of the Cold war – capitalism and communism, 1945
2. Yalta and Potsdam conferences, 1945
3. Dropping of the atomic bomb, 1945
4. Iron curtain, 1946
5. Soviet expansion into Europe, 1945-8
6. NATO, 1949

7. Truman doctrine and Marshall plan, 1947
8. America and Soviet policies in Greece and Turkey, 1948
9. Berlin blockade, 1948
10. China becomes communist, 1949
11. Korean war, 1950-53
12. Vietnam war, 1955-75
13. Warsaw Pact, 1955
14. Arms race 1949-1953
15. Space race, 1955-69
16. Hungary and the reforms of Nagy, 1956
17. U2 crisis and the Paris peace conference, 1960
18. Berlin wall, 1961
19. Cuban missile crisis, 1961-62
20. Czechoslovakia and Prague spring, 1968
21. Détente and SALT 1, 1972

Paper 2 Section A:

Health and the people, c1100-present

1. Pre-medieval: Hippocrates and Galen
2. Medieval: Fall of the Roman empire
3. Medieval: Treatment of disease in medieval times
4. Medieval: Islamic surgery
5. Medieval: Surgery in the Christian sphere
6. Medieval: Public health
7. Medieval: Black death
8. Renaissance: Key men – Hunter, Vesalius, Harvey, Pare
9. Renaissance: Public health
10. Renaissance: Great Plague
11. Renaissance: Growth of hospitals
12. 1800s: Jenner and vaccination
13. 19th century: Anaesthetics
14. 19th century: Antiseptics
15. 19th century: Pasteur Germ theory
16. 19th century: Long term impacts of Germ theory
17. 19th century: Robert Koch and Paul Ehrlich
18. 19th century: Public health
19. 19th century: John Snow
20. 19th century: Improvements in public health
21. 19th century: Key public health reformers
22. 20th century: Penicillin
23. 20th century: Impact of war on surgery
24. 20th century: Liberal reform Acts
25. 20th century: Beveridge report and the NHS

26. 20th century: New illness and technology

Paper 2 Section B:

The Norman Conquest, c1066-1100

	Norman England – English Depth Study 1066-1100	☺	~	☹
Norman Conquest and Control	Why was there a succession crisis?			
	Who were the Claims to the throne and who had the strongest claim?			
	Who was most prepared for battle in 1066?			
	What happened in at the Battle of Fulford and the Battle of Stamford Bridge?			
	What happened at the Battle of Hastings?			
	Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?			
	How did William establish his control of England through terror, military, patronage, concessions and legality?			
	How did William deal with powerful English Lords?			
	What were the early revolts and how did William deal with them?			
	How did William deal with the Harrying of the North?			
	Who was Hereward the Wake and how successful was William in dealing with this rebellion?			
	Why, how and where did William build castles?			
	Why were castles both symbolic and strategic?			
	Can describe at least 2 early castle case studies i.e. York/Pickering/Pevensea?			
	Who becomes King after William I?			
Life under the Normans	What was the feudal system and how did William use it to increase his control over England?			
	How different was the feudal system from the hierarchy of the Anglo-Saxons?			
	What was the act of Homage and Oath of Fealty?			
	What was Forest Law?			
	How was patronage used to increase the Kings power?			
	How was Military control used to help the Normans win and keep power of England – Scotland and Wales case studies?			
	How was National government changed under the Normans?			
	How were the traditions of inheritance changed under the Normans?			
	Why did William always depict himself wearing a crown?			
	How did William use the Government by writ to gain more centralisation over government?			
	How did William change local government?			
	What changes were made to the Legal system?			
	What was the role of; the Kings court, the shire courts, the hundred courts, the lords courts and the manor courts?			
	What were; constables, watchmen, hue and cry and a tithing?			
	How were suspects tried?			
	How fair were the trial by ordeals?			
	How were offenders punished?			
	How was the Domesday survey gathered?			
	Why was the Domesday survey commissioned? How did it help William to establish and maintain control? How did Domesday help William to collect taxes?			
	What were the similarities and differences between the Anglo-Saxon government and the Norman government?			
	What was the oath of fealty?			
	What changes were made to villages under the Normans? How were villages affected by the Normans?			

	Can you describe the features of a Norman Village?			
	Who lived in a Norman Village?			
	What were the immediate impact of the Normans conquest for life?			
	What was the longer term impact of the Norman conquest for life?			
	What was the daily life like for a villager and how far did this change under the Normans?			
	What was life like for people in towns? How far did this change under the Normans?			
	Who lived in a town?			
	How different was the life of the rich and the poor in towns and villages?			
	What were the features of Norman towns?			
	Why did Norman towns grow?			
	How did towns bring about increased prosperity?			
The Norman Church and Monasticism	How did the Normans change the English church?			
	Why was the church important to people in the Middle Ages?			
	What was the church rebuilding programme?			
	What were Lanfranc's reforms?			
	How did the Church get its wealth and power?			
	Why were relations between Kings and the Pope strained?			
	Why did William Rufus come into conflict with the church?			
	What was simony, pluralism and nepotism?			
	Why did the Church need reforming?			
	How did the Normans revive monasticism?			
	What changes did the Normans make to monastic life?			
	How successful were the changes made to education?			
	How much impact did the Normans have on changes to language?			
	What was the Benedictine and Cluny orders?			
	What were Lanfranc's reforms to monasteries?			
	What other roles did Monasteries play?			
	What were the rules of St Benedict?			