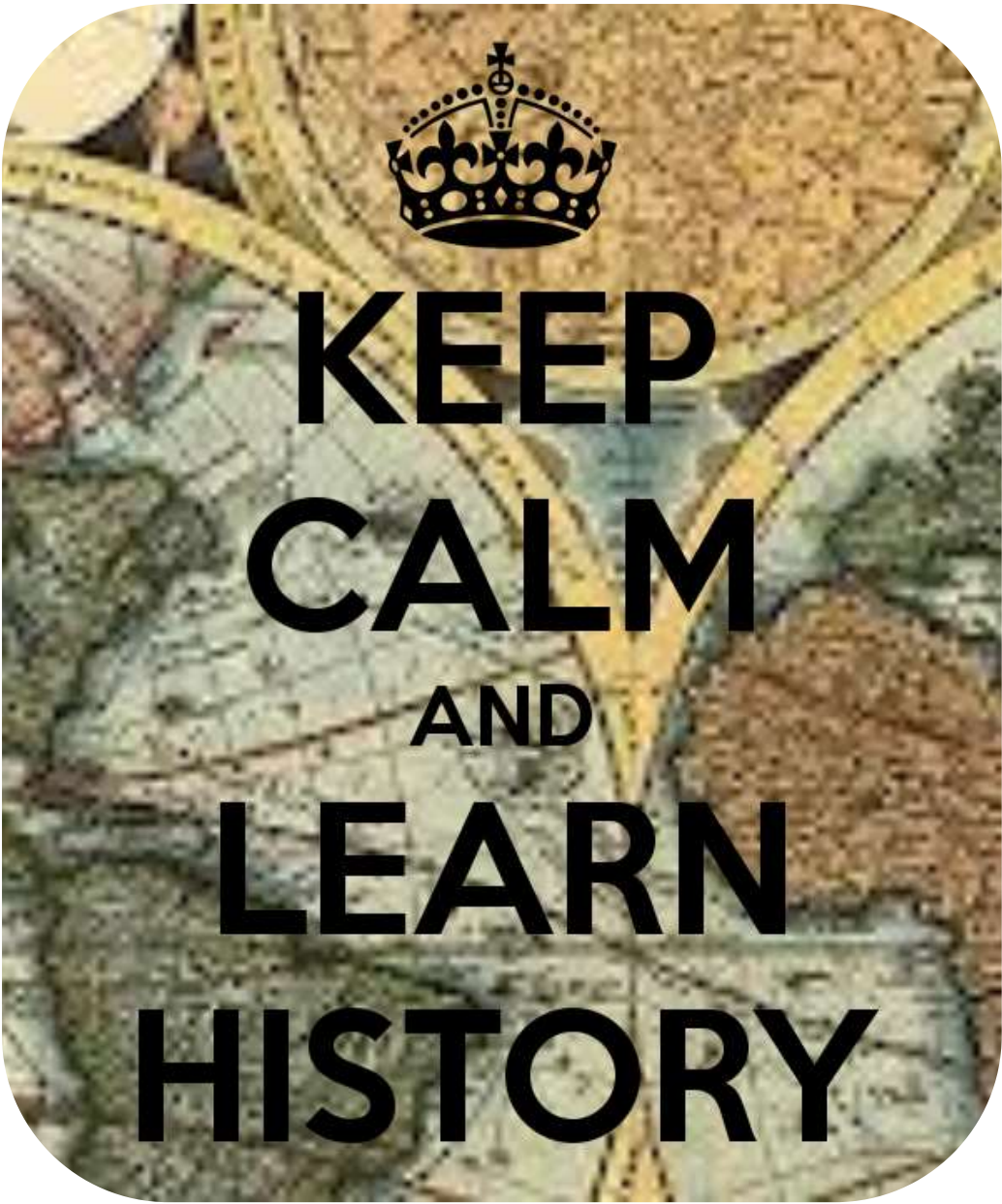


Revision Guidance



**Bishop
Perowne**
Church of England College
Endeavour Forever

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Course Details

The specification you are studying is **History** with examination board **AQA** and the qualification is made up of four different units which takes place over 2 papers:

Paper Title	Topics	Length/ Time	Marks	Worth
Unit 1 Paper 1 Germany 1890-1945	Kaiser and his government, Impact of WWI on Germany, Weimar Republic, Stresemann, Great Depression, rise of Hitler and Nazi Germany	1 hour (in total a 2 hour paper)	40	25%
Unit 2 Paper 1 Conflict and Tension in Europe 1918-39	Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, Road to War	1 hour (in total a 2 hour paper)	44	25%
Unit 3 Paper 2 Health and the People c1000-present	Medicine stands still, the beginnings of change, a revolution in medicine, twentieth and twentieth first century medicine.	1 hour (in total a 2 hour paper)	44	25%
Unit 4 The Normans	Contenders to the throne of England in 1066, battles of 1066, the Norman Conquest, life under the Normans, monasticism, the historic environment.	1 hour (in total a 2 hour paper)	40	25%

Links to exam board specification and past papers:

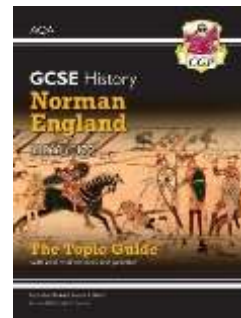
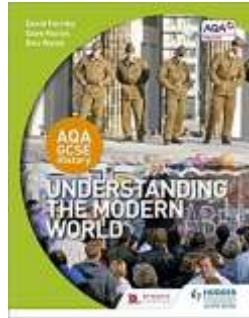
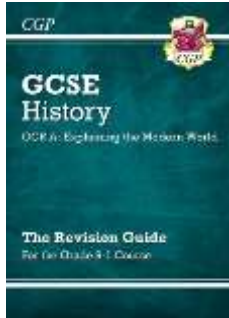
<https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/history/gcse/history-8145/assessment-resources>

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Textbooks and Revision Guides

In the first instance, we would encourage students to utilise their CGP revision guides which they have purchased but please see details below of recommend texts:



Germany 1890-1945, Democracy and Dictatorship

Key Concept	Green	Amber	Red
Kaiser Wilhelm II and democracy and dictatorship – <i>page 31</i>			
Kaiser and political and social problems – <i>page 32</i>			
Impact of the First World War upon Germany – <i>page 33</i>			
To explain how the Weimar Republic was established – <i>page 34</i>			
The Weimar constitution – <i>page 34</i>			
The impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany- <i>page 35</i>			
The political impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the Weimar Republic. Spartacists uprising and the Kapp Putsch – <i>page 36</i>			
The economic impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the Weimar Republic – Invasion of the Ruhr and Hyperinflation – <i>page 36</i>			
The Munich Putsch - <i>page 37</i>			
The various successes and failures of Gustav Stresemann the Golden Age of Weimar Republic – <i>page 38</i>			
The Golden Age of Weimar Republic – <i>page 39</i>			
The origins of the Nazi party – <i>page 41</i>			
How Hitler used the depression to get into power – <i>page 41</i>			
The reasons why Hitler managed to become Chancellor and remove opposition – <i>page 40 and page 42</i>			
How Hitler consolidated power after 1933. The Reichstag Fire, Night of the Long Knives, Death of Hindenburg, Oath of Loyalty – <i>Page 42-43</i>			
Hitler’s control of local and national government – <i>Page 43</i>			
Nazis use of terror – <i>page 44</i>			
Nazis use of propaganda – <i>page 45</i>			
Nazis and the church - <i>page 47</i>			
Opposition to the Nazis – <i>Page 48</i>			
Nazis and women – <i>Page 49</i>			

Nazis and workers – page 49			
The Hitler youth and German education – Page 50			
Nazis racial policy – Page 51			
Germany’s war economy – page 52			
The impact of the war on Germany – Page 53			
Opposition to the Nazis during WWII – page 54			
The Holocaust – Page 55			

Factual Test – Paper 1: Germany

1. What type of leader was the Kaiser?
A= A virtual dictator. He could dismiss the Reichstag and he hired and fired the Chancellor
2. What political group did the Kaiser fear which was gaining popularity in the run up to WWI?
A= Social Democratic Party it had 81 seats in the Reichstag by 1903
3. What social reform did the Kaiser introduce?
A= Workers’ Protection Act 1891
4. What was the Kaiser’s Foreign Policy called and how did he hope to achieve it?
A= Weltpolitik and by building up his Navy through the Naval Laws
5. In which port did the sailors of the grand Fleet mutiny in 1918?
A = Kiel
6. On which date was Germany declared a republic?
A = 9 November 1918
7. On which date was the armistice signed?
A = 11 November 1918
8. Who was the first Chancellor of the Weimar Republic?
A = Ebert
9. What was the name of the Communist uprising of January 1919?
A = Spartacist
10. Which party gained the largest number of seats in the first national elections of the Weimar Republic?
A = Social Democrats
11. According to the Weimar Constitution who was the Head of State?
A = President
12. According to the Weimar Constitution which body controlled taxation?
A= Reichstag
13. According to the Weimar Constitution what was the voting system to be used?
A = Proportional Representation

14. According to the Weimar Constitution who could suspend the constitution and rule by personal decree?
A = The President
15. What happened at Scapa Flow in 1919?
A = Sailors scuttled the High Seas Fleet
16. Where did nationalists claim to have been stabbed in 1918?
A = 'in the back'
17. Who did the government turn to in order to suppress the Communist riots of March, 1919?
A = Free Corps (ex soldiers)
18. Who led the Free Corps attempt to overthrow the government?
A = Kapp
19. In which year was the Rentenmark established?
A = 1923
20. What happened after the invasion of the Ruhr?
A = Hyperinflation
21. Which plan reorganised German reparations payments?
A = Dawes Plan
22. What happened to the Kaiser on the 9th November?
A = He abdicated
23. What was the emblem of the Nazi Party?
A = Swastika
24. How many members did the Nazis have in 1923?
A = 50,000
25. Who was in charge of the SS?
A = Heinrich Himmler
26. Who was the Minister for Enlightenment and Propaganda?
A = Goebbels
27. Who was the Armaments Minister?
A = Speer
28. Who was second in command to Hitler?
A = Goering
29. How many newspapers did the Nazis own?
A = 8
30. How many members did the SA have in 1932?
A = 600,000
31. How many Reichstag seats did the Nazis win in the elections of September, 1930?
A = 107
32. How many Reichstag seats did the Nazis win in the elections of July, 1932?

A = 230

33. How many Reichstag seats did the Nazis *lose* in the elections of November, 1932?

A = 34

34. How many Reichstag seats did the Nazis win in the elections of March, 1933?

A = 288

35. Who made a special deal with Hitler to become Chancellor?

A= Von Papen who in exchange was made Vice Chancellor

36. What did the Nazis create in order to replace Trade Unions?

A = German Labour Front

37. What burnt down in 1933?

A= The Reichstag

38. Who was accused of burning down the Reichstag?

A= A communist named Van der Lubbe

39. What did President Hindenburg grant to Hitler to enable him to deal with the supposed Communist threat?

A= Special Powers

40. What law did the Reichstag pass after the Reichstag Fire?

A= The Enabling Act

41. Which event took place over the weekend beginning 30th June, 1934?

A = Night of the long knives

42. Who was the leader of the SA and how many members were there?

A= Rohm and 4 million

43. What did the Army swear in August, 1934?

A = An oath of loyalty to Hitler personally

44. How many members did the SS have in 1935?

A = 200,000

45. Where was the first permanent concentration camp?

A= Dachau

46. In which year was the Berlin Olympics?

A= 1936

47. Which type of music did the Nazis ban completely?

A= Jazz

48. Membership of which branch of the Hitler Youth became compulsory for girls from 1936?

A= The League of German Maidens

49. How many young people failed to join the Hitler Youth?

A = 1 million

50. In which year did von Galen lead opposition to the euthanasia programme?

A = 1941

51. What was the Nazi-approved version of the Church called?

A = Reich Church

52. Who led the 'Confessional Church' that opposed the Nazis?

A = Niemoller

53. How many millions of workers were unemployed in 1933?

A = 6 Million

54. How many hundreds of thousands of workers were unemployed in 1939?

A = 100,000

55. How many children did mothers need to have in order to win a gold medal?

A = 8

56. How many children did couples need to have in order to have their marriage loan completely cancelled?

A = 4

57. How many Jews remained in Germany by 1939?

A = 250,000

58. Give the date of Kristallnacht

A = 1938, 9th November

59. What did the Nuremberg Laws take away from Jews?

A = German Citizenship, the right to marry or have sex with a German person

60. In which month was the Wannsee Conference?

A = January 1942

Conflict and Tension the Interwar years 1919-1945

Key Concept	Green	Amber	Red
The state of Germany after World war One – <i>Page 59</i>			
Wilson's 14 points – <i>Page 59</i>			
The aims of the Big Three – <i>Page 60</i>			
Why the Big Three didn't get everything they wanted – <i>Page 60</i>			
Land in the Treaty of Versailles – <i>Page 61</i>			
The Terms of the treaty – <i>Page 62</i>			
Germany's reaction to the Treaty – <i>Page 62</i>			
The Big Three's reaction to the Treaty – <i>Page 62-63</i>			
Newly created countries – <i>Page 63</i>			
Was the Treaty of Versailles fair? – <i>Page 64</i>			
The other Treaties – <i>Page 65</i>			
The structure and aims of the League of Nations – <i>page 66</i>			
How successful was the league of Nations in the 1920's? – <i>Page 68-69</i>			
How far did weaknesses in the league make failure inevitable? (Especially America not joining) – <i>Page 67</i>			
How far did the Depression make the work of the League more difficult? – <i>Page 70-71</i>			
Why did the League fail in Manchuria? – <i>Page 71</i>			
What were the long term consequences of the peace treaties of 1919-1923? (Hyper-inflation, distrust of Weimar Republic, distrust of allies, November Criminals) – <i>Page 74</i>			
Why did the League fail in Abyssinia? (Aggression pays!) – <i>Page 72-73</i>			
How far was Hitler's foreign policy to blame for the outbreak of war in 1939? <i>page 75-79</i>			
The increasing militarism of Germany, Italy and Japan – <i>Page 74</i>			
Hitler's foreign policy in the Saar, remilitarization of the Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland – <i>page 75-79</i>			
Was the policy of appeasement justified? – <i>Page 76 and page 78</i>			
How important was the Nazi Soviet Pact? – <i>page 79</i>			
Why did Britain and France declare war in 1939? – <i>page 80</i>			

Factual Test – Paper 1: Conflict and Tension the Interwar years 1919-1945

1. How many points did President Wilson have in his Plan?
A= 14 points
2. What was Clemenceau's nickname?
A = The Tiger
3. How many French soldiers died during World War I?
A= 1.4 Million
4. A British election slogan of 1918 demanded that the Allies should hang which ex-leader?
A= The Kaiser
5. Which territories did Germany have to cede (give) to France under the Treaty of Versailles?
A= Alsace-Lorraine
6. What was the German territory called that became separated from the rest of Germany in 1919?
A= East Prussia
7. Which territory was subject to a plebiscite in 1921?
A= Upper Silesia
8. Name one of the treaties dealt with the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
A= St German or Trianon
9. What percentage of Germany's iron ore production was taken away by the treaty?
A= 74%
10. What percentage of Germany's coalfields was taken away by the treaty?
A= 26%
11. How much did the Germans have to pay in reparations?
A= £6,600 million
12. Which land had to be demilitarised?
A= Rhineland
13. How many men was the German Army allowed?
A= 100,000
14. How many battleships was the German Navy allowed?
A = 6
15. How many U-boats (submarines) was the German navy allowed?
A= 0
16. How many planes was the German air force allowed?
A= 0
17. Which industrial area of Germany did the French and Belgian Armies occupy in 1923?
A =Ruhr
18. What was the economic consequence of the French and Belgian invasion of 1923?

A = Hyperinflation

19. Where was Hitler's Putsch of 1923?

A = Munich

20. Name an Agency of the League of Nations

A = Disarmament, Refugee, Drugs, Health

21. What was the League's debating chamber called?

A = Assembly

22. Which body could organise sanctions against an offending state?

A = Council

23. Which body was based in the Hague?

A = Permanent court of justice

24. In which year was the Aaland Islands dispute?

A = 1920(-1921)

25. Which nationality formed the majority in Vilna in 1920?

A = Poland

26. How much compensation was Greece ordered to pay Italy in 1923?

A = 50 Million Lira

27. In which year was the Greek-Bulgarian War?

A = 1925

28. When was the Washington naval Conference?

A = 1921

29. When were the Locarno treaties signed?

A = 1925

30. When did Germany enter the League of Nations?

A = 1926

31. Which industry was the hardest hit in Japan during the Depression?

A = Silk

32. What was the name of the incident that prompted Abyssinian crisis?

A = Wal Wal

33. What was the name of railway in Manchuria?

A = South Manchurian Railway

34. What was the name of the commission that the League sent to Manchuria?

A = Lytton

35. Which colony did Britain fear losing during the Manchurian crisis?

A = Singapore

36. What was the name of the pact signed by Japan, Italy and Germany against USSR?

A = Anti Comintern

37. What was the name of the secret treaty proposed by British and French foreign secretaries during the Abyssinian crisis?

A = Hoare-Laval Pact

38. Who was the leader of Italy during the Abyssinian crisis?

Mussolini

39. Who was the leader of Abyssinia during the Abyssinian crisis?

A= Haile Salassie

40. Which commodity did the League threaten to put an embargo on during Abyssinian crisis

A = Oil

41. What measure did the Abyssinians suggest that the British should take in order to prevent the Italian invasion?

A= Close Suez canal

42. What was the alliance between Germany and Italy called that was agreed in 1936?

A = Rome- Berlin Axis

43. In which year did Hitler publically announce German rearmament?

1935

44. In which year did Hitler and Stalin sign their pact of non-aggression?

A= 1939

45. In which year did Hitler remilitarise the Rhineland?

1936

46. In which year did Hitler invade the Sudetenland?

A= 1938

47. Which came first: The Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia or of Poland?

A= Czechoslovakia

48. Which country was involved in a Civil War in 1936?

A= Spain

49. Who was the Prime Minister of Britain in 1939?

A = Chamberlain

50. On which date did Britain and France declare war on Germany?

A = September 3rd 1939

Britain Health and the People Year 1000 to Modern day

Key Concept	Green	Amber	Red
The influence of the Church on Medieval Medicine – <i>page 109</i>			
Astrology – <i>page 109</i>			
Four Humours theory Hippocrates and Galen – <i>page 110</i>			
The Miasma Theory – <i>page 110</i>			
The influence of Arab doctors – <i>page 111</i>			
The different medieval treatments- <i>page 112</i>			
Medieval Hospitals and surgery – <i>page 113</i>			
Living conditions in Medieval Towns – <i>page 114</i>			
Medieval monasteries - <i>page 114</i>			
The Black Death 1348 – <i>page 115</i>			
The Renaissance – <i>page 116</i>			
Vesalius – <i>page 116</i>			
William Harvey – <i>page 117</i>			
Pare – <i>page 117</i>			
Had things really changed that much in the Renaissance with regards to treatments? – <i>Page 118</i>			
The Great Plague – <i>Page 118</i>			
Nazis use of terror – <i>page 44</i>			
John Hunter and other developments in surgery – <i>page 119</i>			
Improvements in Hospitals and Florence Nightingale - <i>page 120</i>			
Jenner and the Small Pox Vaccination – <i>Page 121</i>			
Koch and Germ Theory – <i>Page 122</i>			
Pasteur and vaccines for Anthrax and Rabies Microbe Hunters Ehrlich and the magic bullet– <i>page 123</i>			
Anaesthetics – <i>Page 124</i>			
Antiseptics – <i>Page 125</i>			
Public Health in the Victorian period including Cholera – <i>page 126-127</i>			
The 1875 Public Health Act – <i>Page 127</i>			
The impact of WWI – <i>page 128</i>			
Alexander Fleming and Penicillin – <i>Page 129</i>			
The pharmaceutical industry – <i>Page 130</i>			
Modern Surgery including transplants, radiation and Keyhole – <i>Page 131</i>			
The Liberal Social Reforms – <i>Page 132</i>			
Impact of World War Two and the Beveridge Report – <i>Page 133</i>			
The introduction of the NHS – <i>Page 134</i>			

Factual Test – Paper 2: Britain Health and the People Year 1000 to Modern day

61. In the Medieval period what did people believe caused disease and illness?
A= They saw them as a punishment from God, or a curse from a demon or an evil spirit.
62. What was the main religion in England in the Medieval Period?
A= Catholic
63. What did the church teach people about illness and disease?
A= That it was a punishment from God for sin.
64. Which medical beliefs did the Church promote?
A= The work of Galen as believed that God made humans perfectly.
65. What procedure did the Church ban?
A = Dissection which made it difficult to learn about the human body
66. What was the theory of the Four Humours?
A = That if your blood, black bile, yellow bile or phlegm were not balanced you would become ill.
67. Who invented the idea of the four humours?
A = Hippocrates and then Galen further promoted it
68. What was the Miasma theory?
A = That illness and disease was spread by bad smelling air
69. What is the Hippocratic oath?
A = A promise made by Doctors to be professional and obey ethical rules
70. What was the main treatment for illness in the Medieval period?
A = Prayer
71. What was important about Arab Doctors?
A = They kept up to date texts and translated the work of Galen and Hippocrates
72. What were living conditions like in the 13th Century?
A= Very poor people drank contaminated water, there was no waste collection and homes were made of wood and crammed together.
73. What were monasteries like in comparison to towns?
A = They were more hygienic as they had clean water, latrines (toilets) and hospitals
74. What was the Black Death?
A = The Bubonic plague spread by bacteria on fleas on rats which cause buboes to swell, high temperature and death.
75. How did the local government try and stop the disease?
A = They tried to have streets cleaned and parliament was closed in 1349
76. What did Vesalius do?
A = He wrote books which showed accurate human anatomy (structure of the human body). He also performed dissections on a human body.

77. What did Harvey discover?

A = He realised Galen was wrong about the heart. He realised that blood is circulated around the heart. He published his findings in his book.

78. What did Pare discover about surgery?

A = Pare discovered that you could use an ointment to cauterise a wound rather than burning it. He also discovered that you could tie ligatures during surgery to stop a patient dying of blood loss.

79. Did treatment change much in the Renaissance?

A = Some new treatments were used but equally many were worried to challenge the ideas of Galen. Most medicine was based on superstition.

80. How did treatment change during the Great Plague?

A = Plague victims were quarantined, a red cross was painted on the door, mass graves were dug away from homes.

81. What did John Hunter do?

A = He dissected 2,000 human bodies and was an army surgeon. He promoted learning as much as you can about the human body.

82. What did Florence Nightingale do?

A = She worked in the Crimean War and promoted hygienic practises. Her ideas spread and she set up her own nursing training school.

83. What did Jenner discover?

A = Jenner created a vaccination for smallpox using cowpox

84. How did Parliament help Jenner?

A = They gave him £10,000 to open a vaccination clinic and in 1853 they made the vaccination compulsory.

85. What did Pasteur do?

A = He discovered that Germs cause disease and that germs were in the air.

86. What did Robert Koch do?

A = He found the specific bacteria's that caused specific diseases. E.g. anthrax, cholera, septicaemia and tuberculosis.

87. How did Pasteur develop Koch's discoveries?

A = He created a vaccine for anthrax and rabies.

88. What did Ehrlich discover?

A = Magic bullets which specifically killed the bacteria. Salvarsan 606 killed syphilis.

89. What two new anaesthetics were discovered?

A = Nitrous Oxide (laughing gas) and Chloroform (used by Queen Victoria)

90. What was the issue with new anaesthetics?

A = Initially they actually led to a rise in deaths

91. Why were operations so dangerous?

A = Doctors wore the same coats covered in dried blood and pus, operations were carried out in the house and operating tools were dirty. This led to infection.

92. What is an antiseptic?

A = Killing germs near surgical wounds

93. What is Aseptic?

A = Stop any germs getting near the wound

94. What did Joseph Lister?

A = He pioneered the use of antiseptics using a carbolic acid spray.

95. What was the impact of antiseptics?

A= Death rate fell from 50% to 15%

96. Why did surgeons move from antiseptics to aseptics?

A = The carbolic spray was unpleasant so they wanted to reduce germs rather than kill them.

97. What were living conditions like in the Victorian period?

A= The houses were built too close together, poorly ventilated and had no toilets. There was no clean water.

98. What did John Snow discover?

A= That Cholera was spread by infected water he removed a handle in broad street.

99. What was the impact of the Great Stink?

A= That the government began to build sewers to dispose of waste properly.

100. What improved during WWI?

A= X Rays and blood transfusions

101. What was the 1875 Public Health Act?

A = It made councils maintain sewage systems and keep streets clean.

102. What did Harold Gillies do?

A= Improved plastic surgery and set up a plastic surgery hospital

103. What did Alexander Fleming discover?

A = Penicillin (by accident)

104. When did the pharmaceutical industry take off?

A = in the 1940s when they started producing penicillin

105. What was the problem with thalidomide?

A= It made new born babies have limb deformity

106. What drugs are needed to help make transplants work?

A= Immunosuppressant

107. What is radiotherapy used for?

A= Killing cancer cells

108. What is an endoscope?

A= A camera which can be inserted in the body

109. What are benefits of keyhole surgery?

A = Quicker recovery and smaller scars.

110. What did Charles Booth do?

A = Created a report on poverty in London showing poverty was caused by low wages.

111. What did Rowntree do?

A = Published a report which raised awareness of poverty in York

112. What were the Liberal Reforms to help children?

A = Free School Meals and Free Medical Inspections

113. What were the Liberal Reforms to help the elderly?

A = Old Age Pension

114. How did the Liberal Reforms help the workers?

A = National Insurance Act and Labour Exchanges

115. How did the Second World War change health?

A = Evacuee children raised awareness of poverty and new housing was built after the blitz.

116. What did the Beveridge report lead to?

A = The Welfare State and introduction of the NHS

117. Who was against the introduction of the NHS?

A = Many doctors as they thought they would lose money.

118. How was the NHS viewed by the public

A = It was very popular

119. What are some of the challenges for the NHS?

A = People are living longer and need more complicated care

120. What is the cost of the NHS?

A = in 2016 the NHS cost £116 billion

Revision Strategies:

Your history exam is based on the following skills:

1. Knowledge & understanding
2. Explain & analyse
3. Analyse sources
4. Form judgements
5. SPaG

Revision strategies that help with these skills:

Knowledge & understanding (remembering facts!)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flashcards• Testing a partner• Post-it notes• Using the question and answers in this booklet and getting your parent or carer to test you!• Make a 3D Model• Make up a comical rhyme or mnemonic• Round the clock
Explain & analyse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work with the information – draw it/ say it)• Mind maps (link ideas together)• Asking yourself – ‘so what?’• Practice exam questions• Make your own exam questions!
Analyse sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annotating sources• Practising on everyday sources of information e.g. a TV advert / poster – what does it tell us? It is accurate/reliable?• Using a piece of paper to cover parts of the source so you are focusing on this• Use google images to search for cartoons on key topics
Forming judgements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Balancing arguments in a table• A debate with your friends!
SPaG	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Writing out key terms, covering and testing your spellings• Playing games (e.g. Bingo/scrabble/crosswords) with key terms

Exam Skills and Questions:

Assessment Overview Paper 1, Section A, Germany 1890-1945

40/84 mark
Six Questions
1 hour of a two hour exam

Question 1 4 marks 5 minutes	<u>How does Interpretation A differ from Interpretation B about . . . ?</u> Make explicit references to the differences between each of the interpretations. In the box! 'In Interpretation B it says . . . On the other hand, in Interpretation A it says . . . Therefore, they are different because . . . '
Question 2 4 marks 5 minutes	<u>Why might the author of Interpretations A and B have a different interpretation about . . . ?</u> Think about who wrote/drew it, why they wrote/drew it and what was happening at the time to influence them? Provenance. Out the box! 'The authors of Interpretations A and B have different Interpretations because A is written/drawn by . . . However, Interpretation B is written drawn by . . . '
Question 3 8 marks 10 minutes	<u>Which interpretation gives the more convincing opinion about . . . ?</u> This is asking you which interpretation agrees the most with what you know happened. Use contextual (background knowledge) relevant to the Interpretation and compare. Make a judgement about which is the most convincing/believable interpretation and why for top mark. In the box! 'I find Interpretation . . . more convincing because . . . Whereas interpretation B . . . Interpretation . . . is more convincing because . . . '
Question 4 4 marks 5 minutes	<u>Describe two problems/issues/features/solutions . . .</u> Identify two problems/issues/features/solutions and explain them. 'One problem was . . . This was a problem because . . . Another problem was . . . This was a problem because . . . '
Question 5 8 marks 10 minutes	<u>In what ways . . . ?</u> Identify 2 ways that something (the question will say) might have been changed/been affected and explain them. For top marks, explain whether change is political, social, economic, 'One thing that changed was . . . This was changed because . . . Another thing that changed/was affected was . . . This was because . . . '

Question 6
12 marks
15 minutes

Which of the following was the more important reason why the Weimar Republic was in danger in the years 1919-1923:

- **Economic problems**
- **Political unrest?**

Explain your answer with reference to both reasons.

- **Write a brief introduction which makes a judgement on the more important reason. Write a paragraph on each bullet point. Write a conclusion confirming which bullet point was the more important and explain why.**

The more important reason that the WR was in danger was . , .

This was the more important reason because . . .

Another important reason was. . . . because . It was less important than . . . because . . .

So, in conclusion. . . .

You only need to discuss the bullet points given

Assessment Overview
Paper 1, Section Conflict and Tension 1918-1939

Mark 44/84
Four Questions
1 hour of a two hour exam

<p>Question 1 4 marks 5 minutes</p>	<p><u>Study Source A</u> <u>Source A opposes/supports Germany/the League of Nations. How do you know?</u> <u>Explain your answer by using Source D and your contextual knowledge.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Say <u>why</u> the source opposes (goes against)/supports Germany, League of Nations etc. • Use your background (contextual) knowledge to analyse the content and provenance of the source to explain how it supports the statement. <p>‘Source D supports/opposes Germany/League of Nations/GB because it shows . . . Another reason that Source D supports/ opposes Germany/ League of Nations is . . .’</p>
<p>Question 2 12 marks 15 minutes</p>	<p><u>Study Sources B and C.</u> <u>How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying opinions about the Treaty of Versailles?</u> <u>Explain your answer using B and C and your contextual (background) knowledge.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use content, provenance and contextual knowledge to evaluate how useful the sources are. MAKE A JUDGEMENT FOR THE HIGHEST MARKS. • Focus on the positives of the sources ie how are they useful rather than how they are not useful. Use the sources as a pair for the top level. <p>‘The sources are both useful because they show different opinions of the Versailles Treaty, one from Germany and one from England.’ The sources must be used together</p>
<p>Question 3 8 marks 10 minutes</p>	<p><u>Write an account of how America not joining the League Nations created an international crisis in the years 1931 to 1933. (8 marks).</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrate the sequence of events that resulted in an international crisis. • Use connectives to show how these events led to a wider problem e.g. therefore, which led to . . ., as a result of, consequently . . . • Note the tail end of the question. <p>‘American not joining the League of Nations created an international crisis between 1931 and 1933 because . . .’</p>
<p>Question 4 16 marks + 4 SPaG 20 minutes</p>	<p><u>The Treaty of Versailles was the main reason for the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939'</u> <u>How far do you agree with this statement?</u> <u>Explain your answer. (16 marks, SPaG: 4 marks)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You need to <u>explain</u> the reason given in the question for the outbreak of the Second World War (in this case the Treaty of Versailles) and <u>evaluate/assess</u> how far you agree with the statement. You then need to discuss 2 other possible reasons for the outbreak of war and make a judgement about which was the main reason. • Triangle planning method. • Reach a sustained judgement. • Write a conclusion and explain any links between the factors that started the Second World War. <p>‘I agree that the ToV was the main reason for the outbreak of World War 2 because. . . . However, there were other important factors that caused war to break out for example . . . Another important cause of World War 2 was . . . In conclusion . . .’</p>

Assessment overview

Paper 2 Health and the People in Britain c1000-present

<p>Question 1 8 marks 10 minutes</p>	<p>How useful is Source A to a historian studying ____ (a key issue) ____?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Look at CONTENT – What information does it give you about the key issue?• Look at CONTEXT – Does the information match your own knowledge?• Look at PROVENANCE – Does NOP (nature, origin, purpose) affect the information?
<p>Question 2 8 marks 10 minutes</p>	<p>Explain the significance of ____ to the development of medicine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refer to the HAND TEST to test significance.• TWO paragraphs about significance AT THE TIME, with examples.• ONE paragraph about LONG TERM significance (e.g. today), with examples.• Conclusion: Can you see a pattern of significance over time? (see graph)
<p>Question 3 8 marks 10 minutes</p>	<p>Explain two ways in which . . . were similar/different.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You will be given TWO similar events in different periods to compare.• Write THREE similarities in separate paragraphs , with examples.• Similarities should be based on CAUSES, DEVELOPMENTS, CONSEQUENCES.• Key words to be used: 'similarly', 'equally', 'likewise'.• Brief conclusion: What is the most obvious similarity/difference?
<p>Question 4 16 marks 20 minutes</p>	<p>Has ____ been the main factor in causing ____ since Medieval times?</p> <p>FACTORS COULD BE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• WAR• SUPERSTITION AND RELIGION• CHANCE• GOVERNMENT• COMMUNICATION• SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY• THE ROLE OF THE INDIVIDUAL <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intro: 'Yes, this factor was important in causing __, however so were __ and __.'• ONE paragraph <u>agrees</u> with the question, with 2-3 examples from across the period.• TWO paragraphs <u>give alternative</u> FACTORS, with 2-3 examples from across the period.• Conclusion: Were some factors more important at different times across the period?