|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Health and the People** | **Norman Conquest** | **The Inter war years** | **Germany** |
| Medicine factors: war, superstition and religion, chance, government, communication, science and technology, individual roles-both good and bad. | Causes of Conquest and Claims to the throne. | The armistice: aims of the peacemakers; Wilson and the Fourteen Points; Clemenceau and Lloyd George; the extent to which they achieved their aims. | Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties ruling Germany; growth of parliament, influence of militarism, industrialisation, social reform and growth of socialism, domestic importance of the Naval Laws. |
| Medieval medicine-natural, supernatural, ideas of Galen and Hippocrates on methods and treatments. | Battle of Fulford, Stamford Bridge and Hastings. | The Versailles Settlement: Diktat; territorial changes; military restrictions; war guilt and reparations. | Impact of WW1-Economic and social, end of the monarchy, post war problems |
| Medieval doctors, training and belief about cause of illness. | Harrying of the North and the revolts-plus how they were dealt with. | Impact of the treaty and wider settlement: reactions of the Allies; German objections; strengths and weaknesses of the settlement, including the problems faced by new states. | Occupation and the Ruhr and Hyperinflation. |
| The contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment. Hospitals, the nature and importance of Islamic medicine. | The Government of William I and his leadership/William II | The League of Nations: its formation and convenant; organisation; membership and how it changed; the powers of the League; the work of the League's agencies; the contribution of the League to peace in the 1920s, including the successes and failures of the League, such as the Aaland Islands, Upper Silesia, Vilna, Corfu and Bulgaria. | Weimar democracy, political changes and unrest, 1919-1923. |
| Surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques. | Feudal system and the government (both Saxon and Norman). | Diplomacy outside the League: Locarno treaties and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. | Spartacist, Kapp Putsch and Munich Putsch. |
| Public health in the middle ages-towns and monasteries, the Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention. | Landholding and lordship, distribution of land, patronage. Aristocracy and society. | The collapse of the League: the effects of the Depression; the Manchurian and Abyssinian crises and their consequences; the failure of the League to avert war in 1939. | Stresemann and recovery (1924-29) new currency, Dawes plan and young plan, international agreements and the success of Weimar culture. |
| The impact of the Renaissance on Britain: challenges to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery. | Military service, justice and legal systems, crime and punishment. | The development of tension: Hitler's aims and Allied reactions; the Dollfuss Affair; the Saar; German rearmament, including conscription; the Stresa Front; Anglo-German Naval Agreement. | Impact of the depression and wall street crash- growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties (1928-32) including role of the SA and Hitler’s appeal. |
| Works of Pare, Vesalius, William Harvey plus opposition to change. John Hunter and his impact. | Inheritance laws and the Domesday Book | Escalation of tension: remilitarisation of the Rhineland; Mussolini, the Axis and the AntiComintern Pact; Anschluss; reasons for and against the policy of appeasement; the Sudeten Crisis and Munich; the ending of appeasement. | The failure of the Weimar: election results, role of Papen and Hindenburg in helping appoint Hitler as Chancellor. |
| Dealing with disease, traditional and new methods of treatments, quackery, the plague, growth of hospitals, changes to training and status of surgeons and physicians. | Economic and social changes and their consequences. | The outbreak of war: the occupation of Czechoslovakia; the role of the USSR and the NaziSoviet Pact; the invasion of Poland and outbreak of war, September 1939; responsibility for the outbreak of war, including that of key individuals: Hitler, Stalin and Chamberlain. | The rise of Hitler’s dictatorship; Reichstag fire, enabling act, elimination of political opposition, trade unions, Rohm and the Night of the long Knives. |
| Surgery revolution: Anaesthetics, including Simpson (chloroform), antiseptics (lister and carbolic spray). Plus surgical procedures and aseptic surgery. | Anglo Saxon and Norman life including; towns, villages, buildings, work, food, roles and seasonal life. Plus forest law. |  | Life under the Nazis; economic changes, benefits and drawbacks, employment, public work programmes, rearmament, self-sufficiency, impact of war on the economy and the people, bombing, rationing, labour shortages and refuges. |
| Improvements to public health, industrial Britain problems, cholera epidemics. Role of public health reformers. Local and national government intervention/improvement. 1848 and 1875 public health acts. | The Church: Both Saxon and Norman.  Lanfranc and his church reforms. |  | Social policy and practice, reasons for policies, effects on women, young people and youth groups, education, control of churches and religion, Aryan ideas, racial policy and persecution, the final solution. |
| Modern treatment of disease, development of the pharmaceutical industry, penicillin and Fleming-its development, new diseases and treatments, antibiotic resistance and alternative treatments. | Building of churches and cathedrals; church organisation and courts, church/state relations. |  | Control: Goebbels, the use of propaganda and censorship, Nazi culture, repression dn police state. Role of Himmler, the SS and Gestapo, opposition and resistance. White rose group, swing youth, Edelweiss pirates and the July 1944 bomb plot. |
| The impact of war and technology on surgery, plastic surgery, blood transfusions, x-rays, transplant surgery, modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery. | William II and the church, church wealth, relationships with the Popes and Investiture controversy. |  |  |
| Modern and Public health-importance of Booth and Rowntree and the Boer War. | Monasticism: The Norman reforms, building of abbeys and monasteries, monastic life, schools and education. Latin usage and the vernacular. |  |  |
| Liberal social reforms, the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing, the Beveridge report and the welfare state. | Pevensey Castle historic environment booklet. |  |  |
| Creation and development of the NHS, costs and choices. Plus the issues of 21st century health care. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |