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| **Health and the People** | **Norman Conquest** | **The Cold War** | **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. | End of WW2, Yalta and Potsdam conferences, the division of Germany-contrasting attitudes and ideologies of the USA and the USSR. | 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. | Aims of Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt, Attlee and Truman, effect of dropping the atom bomb on relationships. | 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. | The Iron Curtain and evolution of East-West rivalry, soviet expansion in East Europe | 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 Truman Doctrine, Marshall plan, Cominform, Comecon, Yugoslavia, the Berlin Blockade and airlift.  | Weimar democracy, political changes and unrest, 1919-1923. |
| Surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques. | Feudal system and the government (both Saxon and Norman). | Significance of events in Asia for superpower relationships, USSR support for China and Mao and his revolution. Korean war and Vietnam war. | 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. | Military rivalries, the arms race, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the space race, Sputnik, ICBMs, Polaris, Gagarin and Apollo. | 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 Thaw, Hungary and the protest movement and the reforms of Nagy.Soviet fears, the U2 crisis and the effects on the Paris Peace Summit and peace process. | 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 | Berlin wall: reasons for its construction and Kennedy’s response. | 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.  | Tension over Cuba, Castro’s revolution, the bay of pigs and missile crisis, the roles of Castro, Khrushchev. | 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. | Kennedy; fears of the USA and the reaction to missiles on Cuba, dangers and results of the crisis.  | 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. | Czechoslovakia: Dubeck and the Prague Spring movement, USSR’s response to the reforms. The effects the Prague spring had on relations, including the Warsaw Pact and the Brezhnev doctrine.  | 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. | Easing of tension; sources of tension including the soviet record on human rights. The reasons for Détente and SALT1: The part played by key individuals such as Brezhnev and Nixon. | 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. |  | **As you revise or cover a topic in lesson-Highlight the box. You should aim to revise 1 topic per month in depth leading up to your exam.****Paper 1: Monday 4th June****Paper 2: Friday 8th June.** |
| Liberal social reforms, the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing, the Beveridge report and the welfare state. | Durham Cathedral historic environment booklet. |  |  |
| Creation and development of the NHS, costs and choices. Plus the issues of 21st century health care. |  |  |  |
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