



PERSONAL LEARNER CHECKLIST KS4

GCSE History



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History

Subject: GCSE History

Year Group: 11

Subject Leader: Mrs Lynn Burges

Email address: l.burges@becketonline.co.uk

What specification (syllabus) is being taught?	Edexcel
What are the key topics and themes? When will they be taught?	<p>Paper 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Front 1914-18, surgery & treatment – Historic environment Medicine through Time c1250-present – British thematic study <p>Paper 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The American West – Period study Norman Conquests – British depth study <p>Paper 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939 – Modern depth study

<p>How will my son or daughter be assessed? When do these assessments take place?</p>	<p>Paper 1- 30% 1 hour 15 mins</p> <p>Western Front 1914-18, surgery & treatment – Historic environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe 2 features of.... (4) How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into....? (8) How could you follow up Source (A/B) to find out more about....? (4) <p>Compulsory three-part question based on two provided sources</p> <p>Medicine through Time c1250-present – British thematic study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain one way in which X was (similar/different) to Y. (4) Explain why.... (12) (Statement) How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16+4) <p>Three questions assess knowledge and understanding. First two questions are compulsory; the third is a choice of one from two.</p> <p>Paper 2 - 40% 1 hour 45 mins</p> <p>The American West – Period study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain two consequences of.... (8) Write a narrative account analysing.... (8) Explain two of the following: The importance X for Y. (2x8 16) <p>Three questions assess knowledge and understanding. First two questions are compulsory; the third is a choice of two from three.</p> <p>Norman Conquests – British depth study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe two features of.... (4) Explain why.... (12) (Statement) How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16) <p>A single three-part question assesses knowledge and understanding. First two parts are compulsory; the third part is a choice of one from two.</p> <p>Paper 3 30% 1 hour 15 mins</p> <p>Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939 – Modern depth study</p> <p>Section A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give two things you can infer from Source A about.... (4) Explain why.... (12) <p>Two compulsory questions that assess knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Section B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into....? (8) What is the main difference between the views? (4) Suggest one reason why interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about....? (4) How far do you agree with interpretation (1/2) about....? (16+4) <p>A single four-part question based on two provided sources and two provided interpretations.</p>
<p>What can my son or daughter do for revision at home? What materials are provided or available online?</p>	<p>Make use of their classwork, booklets, past exam questions and revision tests.</p> <p>Access BBC Bitesize, through the following links</p> <p>http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/shp/</p> <p>Students can get a basic revision guide and past exam papers from Mrs Burges</p>

MEDICINE

Key Topic 1: Medicine in Medieval England c1250-1500

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	Ideas about the cause of disease and illness			
2	Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease			
3	Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours, miasma theory; the continuing influence of Hippocrates and Galen			
4	Approaches to treatment and prevention			
5	Religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air, and the use of remedies			
6	New and traditional approaches to hospital care in the thirteenth century.			
7	The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community and hospitals, c1250-1500			
8	Case Study			
9	Dealing with the Black Death, 1348-49 Approaches to treatment			
10	Dealing with the Black Death, 1348-49 Attempts to prevent its spread			

Key Topic 2: The Medical Renaissance c1500-1700

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	Ideas about the cause of disease and illness			
2	Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness			
3	A scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham in improving diagnosis			
4	The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas			
5	Approaches to prevention and treatment			
6	Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals			
7	Change in care and treatment; improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius			
8	Case Study			
9	Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood			
10	Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665 Approaches to treatment			
11	Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665 Attempts to prevent its spread			

Key Topic 3: Medicine eighteenth and nineteenth century Britain c1700-1900

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	Ideas about the cause of disease and illness			
2	Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness			
3	The influence in Britain of Pasteur's Germ Theory			
4	Koch's work on microbes			
5	The extent of change in care and treatment			
6	Improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale			
7	The impact of anaesthetics on surgery			
8	The impact of antiseptics on surgery			
9	New approaches to prevention The development and use of vaccinations			
10	New approaches to prevention The Public Health Act of 1875			
11	Case Studies			
12	Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination			
13	Fighting cholera in London, 1854; attempts to prevent its spread			
14	The significance of John Snow and the Broad Street pump			

Key Topic 4: Medicine in Modern Britain c1900-present

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	Ideas about the cause of disease and illness			
2	Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of genetics on health			
3	Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of lifestyle factors on health			
4	Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors			
5	Approaches to prevention and treatment			
6	The extent of change in care and treatment			
7	The impact of the NHS and science and technology: improved access to care			
8	The impact of the NHS and science and technology: Advance in medicines, including magic bullets and antibiotics			
9	The impact of the NHS and science and technology: High-tech medical and surgical treatment in hospitals			
10	New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations			
11	New approaches to prevention: government lifestyle campaigns			
12	Case Studies			
13	Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin			
14	The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century			
15	The use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment			
16	Government action			

Key Topic 5: The British sector of the Western Front, 1914-18

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	The British sector of the Western Front, 1914-18: injuries, treatment and the trenches			
2	The context of the British sector of the Western Front and the theatre of war in Flanders and northern France: the Ypres salient, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai			
3	The trench system – its construction, including frontline and support trenches			
4	The use of mines at Hill 60 near Ypres and the expansion of tunnels, caves and quarries at Arras			
5	Significance for medical treatment of the nature of the terrain and problems of the transport and communications infrastructure			
6	Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front, including the problems of ill health arising from the trench environment			
7	The nature of wounds from rifles and explosives. The problem of shrapnel, wound infection and increased numbers of head injuries.			
8	The effects of gas attacks.			
9	The work of the RAMC and FANY.			
10	The system of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances.			
11	The stages of treatment areas: aid post and field ambulance, dressing station, casualty clearing station, base hospital. The underground hospital at Arras.			
12	The significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery and medicine: new techniques in the treatment of wounds and infection and the Thomas splint.			
13	The use of mobile x-ray units, the creation of a blood bank for the Battle of Cambrai.			
14	The historical context of medicine in the early twentieth century: the understanding of infection and moves towards aseptic surgery; the development of x-rays; blood transfusions and developments in the storage of blood.			
15	Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries			
16	Knowledge of national sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. army records, national newspapers, government reports, medical articles.			
17	Knowledge of local sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. personal accounts, photographs, hospital records, army statistics.			
18	Recognition of the strengths and weaknesses of different types of source for specific enquiries.			
19	Framing of questions relevant to the pursuit of a specific enquiry.			
20	Selection of appropriate sources for specific investigations.			

AMERICAN WEST

Key Topic 1: The early settlement of the West c1835-c1862

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	What were conditions like on the Great Plains and who were the tribes who lived there?			
2	The importance of the buffalo and tipi to the Plains Indians' survival			
3	The social and political structures of Plains Indian tribes			
4	Plains Indians' beliefs about land, nature and property			
5	Plains Indians' attitudes towards warfare			
6	US government policy: support for westward expansion, the Permanent Indian Frontier and Indian Appropriations Act			
7	The concept of Manifest Destiny			
8	Push and Pull factors encouraging migration to the West			
9	The 1849 Gold Rush			
10	The Pioneers (including the Donner Party)			
11	The Mormons			
12	The development and problems of white settlement farming			
13	Reasons for tension between settlers and Plains Indians, including the Fort Laramie Treaty			
14	Problems of lawlessness in early towns and attempt by government and local communities to tackle this			

Key Topic 2: Development of the Plains c1862-c1876

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	The significance of the Civil War			
2	The development of the railroads			
3	The Homestead Act (1862) and Timber and Culture Act (1873)			
4	How the homesteaders attempted to solve their problems			
5	Continued problems of law and order in settlements and attempted solutions, including the roles of law officers and increased federal government influence			
6	The growth of the cattle industry			
7	The impact of changes in ranching on the work of a cowboy			
8	Rivalry between homesteaders and ranchers			
9	The impact of railroads, the cattle industry and gold prospecting on the Plains Indians			
10	US government policy towards the Plains Indians – the reservations and President Grant's Peace Policy			
11	Conflict with the Plains Indians: Little Crow's War, Sand Creek Massacre, Red Cloud's War, the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty			

Key Topic 3: Conflicts and conquest, c1876-c1895

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	Changes in farming: the impact of new technology and new farming methods			
2	Changes in the cattle industry: the impact of the winter of 1886-7, the end of the open range			
3	Continued growth of settlement: the Exoduster movement and Kansas (1879), the Oklahoma Land Rush of 1893			
4	Extent of solutions to problems of law and order: sheriffs and marshals			
5	Significance of Billy the Kid, OK Corral (1881) and Wyatt Earp			
6	The Johnson County War (1892)			
7	The Battle of the Little Bighorn			
8	The Wounded Knee Massacre			
9	The hunting and extermination of the buffalo			
10	The Plains Indians' life on the reservations			
11	The Dawes Act and the closure of the Indian Frontier			

NORMANS

Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1060–1088.

Key Topic 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060-66

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	Monarchy and government. The power of the English monarchy.			
2	Earldoms, local government and the legal system.			
3	The economy and social system.			
4	Towns and villages.			
5	The influence of the Church.			
6	The house of Godwin. Harold Godwinson			
7	Succession as Earl of Wessex. The power of the Godwins			
8	Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy.			
9	The rising against Tostig and his exile.			
10	The death of Edward the Confessor.			
11	The motives and claims of William of Normandy Harald Hardrada and Edgar.			
12	The Witan and the coronation and reign of Harold Godwinson.			
13	Reasons for, and significance of, the outcome of the battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge.			
14	The Battle of Hastings. Reasons for William's victory, including the leadership skills of Harold and William, Norman and English troops and tactics.			

Key Topic 2: William I in power, securing the kingdom, 1066-87

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	The submission of the earls, 1066.			
2	Rewarding followers and establishing control on the borderlands through the use of earls. The Marcher earldoms.			
3	Reasons for the building of castles; their key features and importance.			
4	The revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068.			
5	Edgar the Aethling and the rebellions in the North, 1069.			
6	Hereward the Wake and rebellion at Ely, 1070–71.			
7	The reasons for and features of Harrying of the North, 1069–70. Its immediate and long-term impact, 1069-87.			
8	Changes in landownership from Anglo-Saxon to Norman, 1066–87.			
9	How William I maintained royal power.			
10	Reasons for and features of the revolt.			
11	The defeat of the revolt and its effects.			

Key Topic 3: Norman England, 1066-88

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	The feudal hierarchy. The role and importance of tenants-in-chief and knights.			
2	The nature of feudalism (landholding, homage, knight service, labour service); forfeiture.			
3	The Church in England: its role in society and relationship to Government, including the roles of Stigand and Lanfranc.			
4	The Normanisation and reform of the Church in the reign of William I.			
5	Changes to government after the Conquest. Centralised power and the limited use of earls			
6	The office of sheriff and the demesne. Introduction and significance of the 'forest'.			
7	Domesday Book and its significance for Norman Government and finance.			
8	The culture and language of the Norman aristocracy.			
9	The career and significance of Bishop Odo.			
10	Character and personality of William I and his relations with Robert. Robert and revolt in Normandy, 1077–80.			
11	William's death and the disputed succession.			
12	William Rufus and the defeat of Robert and Odo.			

GERMANY

Key Topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918-29

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	The legacy of the First World War			
2	The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and the German revolution, 1918-19			
3	Setting up the Weimar Republic. Strengths and weaknesses of the new constitution.			
4	Reasons for the unpopularity of the Republic: <i>Including the stab in the back theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles.</i>			
5	Challenges to the government: Spartacists			
6	Challenges to the government: Freikorps			
7	Challenges to the government: Kapp Putsch			
8	French Occupation of the Ruhr			
9	Hyperinflation			
10	Work of Gustav Stresemann			
11	Introduction of the Rentenmark 1923			
12	The Dawes Plan 1924			
13	The Young Plan 1929			
14	The Locarno Pact 1925			
15	The League of Nations			
16	Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928			
17	Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment and insurance.			
18	Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure.			
19	Cultural changes: <i>developments in architecture, art and the cinema.</i>			
20	Exam technique Section A: Inference 4 marks (5 mins)			
21	Exam technique Section A: Explain 12 marks (15 mins)			

The Weimar Republic	
1	This was the name given to Germany after the Kaiser had abdicated in November 1918. This was a time of despair and hope for Germany. At first, the country faced lots of chaos but under Gustav Stresemann, there was some stability.
Key events	
2	1918 World War One ended. The Kaiser abdicated and Germany became a country without a monarch (a Republic).
3	1919 January Spartacist Uprising
4	1919 June Signing of the Treaty of Versailles
5	1919 August Weimar Constitution finalised
6	1920 Kapp Putsch
7	1923 French occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation
8	1924 Dawes Plan
9	1925 Locarno Pact
10	1926 Germany joins League of Nations
11	1928 Kellogg Briand Pact
12	1929 Young Plan
Key Concepts	
13	The Weimar Republic faced much opposition. It was disliked by the left wing who wanted Germany to be like Communist Russia and it was disliked by the right wing who wanted the monarchy back.
14	The Treaty of Versailles caused many problems for Germany. The German people disliked the politicians for signing it and it caused political problems and economic problems.
15	Gustav Stresemann helped to bring about recovery in Germany after 1924. He solved economic problems by making friends with other countries. However, historians have very different views about the extent of this recovery.
16	The Golden Age was the period from 1924-29 and it saw significant changes in culture, the standard of living and the position of women.

Key Words		
17	Abdication	When a monarch leaves the throne
18	Republic	A country without a King or a Queen
19	Ebert	The first President of the Republic
20	Stresemann	The Chancellor of Germany from the Summer of 1923
21	Article 48	The President could use this to ignore the Reichstag and rule as he saw fit
22	Kaiser	King
23	Armistice	An agreement to end war
24	Weimar	The new government could not meet in Berlin as it was so dangerous, so they met here instead
25	Constitution	This is an agreement about how the country would be ruled
26	Reichstag	German parliament
27	Gewaltfrieden	An enforced peace
28	Freikorps	Ex military soldiers who wanted to overthrow the Republic
29	Rentenmark	The currency of Germany after November 1923
30	Hyperinflation	When money loses its value
31	Dawes Plan	An agreement where the USA would lend Germany money
32	Young Plan	This lowered the reparations payment and gave Germany longer to pay
33	Treaty of Versailles	This decided how Germany was going to be treated after WW1
34	Locarno Pact	An agreement on borders signed by Britain, France, Italy and Belgium
35	Kellogg Briand Pact	65 countries including Germany agreed to resolve conflict peacefully
36	Coalition	A government of two or more political parties

Key Topic 2: Hitler's rise to power 1919-33

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	Hitler's early career: <i>joining the German Workers' Party and the setting up of the Nazi Party, 1919-1920</i>			
2	The early growth and key features of the Nazi Party: <i>25 Point Programme. The role of the SA.</i>			
3	The Munich Putsch: <i>Reasons for, key events and consequences.</i>			
4	Reasons for the limited support of the Nazi Party, 1924-28.			
5	Party reorganisation and <i>Mein Kampf</i>			
6	The Bamberg Conference of 1926			
7	The growth of unemployment - <i>its causes and impact.</i>			
8	The failure of the Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933.			
9	The growth of the support for the Communist Party.			
10	Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party: <i>the appeal of Hitler.</i>			
11	Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party: <i>the effects of propaganda.</i>			
12	Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party: <i>the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA. The appeal of Hitler and the Nazi Party.</i>			
13	The political developments in 1932: <i>The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher.</i>			
14	The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933.			
15	Exam Technique Section B: Difference between two interpretations 4 marks			
16	Exam Technique Section B: How useful are 2 sources for an enquiry 8 marks			

Hitler's Rise to Power	
1	Hitler sets up the Nazi Party in 1920 and becomes Chancellor in January 1933. This happens for a variety of reasons – Hitler's strengths, inbuilt problems of the Weimar Republic, and the weaknesses of others.
Key events	
2	1919 Hitler joins the German Worker's Party
3	1920 Hitler sets up the Nazi Party
4	1921 Hitler introduces the SA
5	1923 The Munich Putsch
6	1925 Mein Kampf published
7	1926 Bamberg Conference
8	1928 Nazis win 12 seats in Reichstag
9	1929 Death of Stresemann and Wall Street Crash
10	1930 Nazis win 107 seats in Reichstag
11	1932 July Nazis win 230 seats in Reichstag
12	1932 November Nazis win 196 seats in Reichstag
13	1933 January Hitler becomes Chancellor
Key Concepts	
14	The Munich Putsch is a significant event. Although a failure, Hitler gained publicity, he wrote Mein Kampf and he realised that if he was to win power, he needed to do this by votes and not by force.
15	Stable Stresemann caused problems for the popularity of the Nazi Party. When times were good, voters were not attracted to the Nazi policies.
16	The Wall Street Crash was a major turning point in the fortunes of the Nazi Party. The Nazi message did not change but people were now prepared to hear it.
17	The Backstairs Intrigue - At a time when Nazi popularity at the polls was decreasing, Hitler was handed power by political elites who feared a Communist take over and Civil War.

Key Words		
18	NSDAP	The Nazis
19	Iron Cross Award	Given for bravery in war
20	Volk	The notion of pure German people
21	25 Point Programme	The political manifesto of the Nazi Party
22	Volkischer Beobachter	People's Observer, a Nazi newspaper
23	Fuhrerprinzip	Belief that one person should run a Party
24	Swastika	Emblem of the Nazi Party
25	SA or Sturmabteilung	Private army of the Nazi Party headed by Himmler
26	Aryan	Pure German people
27	Anti-Semitism	Hatred of the Jewish people
28	Mein Kampf	Hitler's autobiography
29	Putsch	An attempt to get power illegally
30	Blood Martyrs	16 Nazis who died at the Munich Putsch
31	Gaue	Local party branches
32	SS or Schutzstaffel	Hitler's bodyguards
33	KPD	German Communist Party
34	Propaganda	Goebbels attempted to make people think in a certain way
35	Hindenburg	The President of the Republic from 1925 to 1934
36	Roter Frontkampferbund	The Communist's own private army

Key Topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	The Reichstag Fire			
2	The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions.			
3	The threat from Rohm and the SA: the Night of the Long Knives.			
4	Death of Hindenburg.			
5	Hitler becomes Fuhrer, the army and the oath of allegiance.			
6	The role of the Gestapo, SS, SD and concentration camps.			
7	Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts.			
8	Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat.			
9	Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: <i>censorship, Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936.</i>			
10	Nazi control of culture and the arts: <i>art, architecture, literature and film.</i>			
11	The extent of the support for the Nazi Regime.			
12	Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemoller.			
13	Opposition from the young: <i>Swing Youth and the Edelweiss Pirates.</i>			
14	Exam technique Section A: Inference 4 marks (5 mins)			
15	Exam technique Section A: Explain 12 marks (15 mins)			
16	Exam Technique Section B: Difference between two interpretations 4 marks			
17	Exam Technique Section B: How useful are 2 sources for an enquiry 8 marks			

Nazi Control and Dictatorship	
1	This was a time when Hitler formed a legal dictatorship and put in place methods of propaganda and censorship to persuade and encourage all Germany people to support Nazi ideals.
Key events	
2	1933 January Hitler becomes Chancellor
3	1933 February Reichstag Fire
4	1933 March Nazis win 288 seats
5	1933 March Enabling Act passed
6	1933 July Nazis become the only legal party in Germany
7	1934 June Night of the Long Knives
8	1934 August President Hindenburg dies
9	1934 August Hitler combines the post of Chancellor and President and becomes Fuhrer
10	1934 August German army swears allegiance to Hitler
11	1938 Over the course of the year, Hitler removes 16 army generals from their positions
Key Concepts	
12	Removal – From 1933 to 1934, Hitler removed all opposition and established himself as Fuhrer.
13	Control – There was an attempt to control and influence attitudes. This was done by propaganda and terror.
14	Opposition – The youth and the churches opposed the regime.

Key Words		
15	Marinus van der Lubbe	The Reichstag Fire was blamed on this Communist
16	Enabling Act	Gave the Nazis full power for the next 4 years
17	Gleichschaltung	Hitler's attempt to bring German society into line with Nazi philosophy
18	German Labour Front (DAF)	Set up to replace Trade Unions
19	Dachau	First concentration camp
20	Centralisation	Germany had been divided into districts called Lander. Now Germany was run from Berlin alone
21	Purge	To get rid of opposition
22	Gestapo	Secret police headed by Goering.
23	Night of the Long Knives	Removal of internal and external opposition
24	Sicherheitsdienst (SD)	The intelligence body of the Nazi Party
25	Concordat	In July 1933 the Pope agreed to stay out of political matters if the Nazis did not interfere with Catholic affairs
26	Eideweiss Pirates and Swing Youth	Groups who opposed the Hitler Youth
27	Confessional Church	Followed traditional German Protestantism and refused to allow the Nazification of religion. Led by Pastor Martin Niemöller
28	Mit Brennender Sorge (With Burning Concern)	The Pope wrote to priests in Germany about his concerns over the Nazi attempts to control religion

Key Topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany 1933-39

No.	Area of knowledge	R	A	G
1	Nazi policies towards women: <i>their views on women and the family.</i>			
2	Nazi policies towards women including marriage and family, employment and appearance.			
3	Nazi policies towards the young: <i>Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens.</i>			
4	Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers.			
5	Employment and living standards: <i>Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment.</i>			
6	Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. <i>The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour.</i>			
7	The persecution of minorities.			
8	Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: <i>Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities.</i>			
9	The persecution of the Jews including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses.			
10	Nuremberg Laws			
11	Kristallnacht.			
12	Exam technique Section A: Inference 4 marks (5 mins)			
13	Exam Technique Section B: Difference between two interpretations 4 marks			
14	Exam Technique Section B: How useful are 2 sources for an enquiry 8 marks			
15	Exam Technique Section B: How far do you agree with an interpretation about ... 16 marks			

Life in Nazi Germany	
1	The lives of German citizens were changed after Hitler's appointment as Chancellor. For some, life was better under the Nazis but for others, it was much worse.
Key events	
2	1933 Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses. Law for the Encouragement of Marriage. Sterilisation Law passed.
3	1935 The Nuremberg Laws were passed.
4	1935 Conscription introduced.
5	1936 Membership of the Hitler Youth made compulsory.
6	1938 Jewish children were not allowed to attend German schools. Lebensborn programme introduced. Kristallnacht.
7	1939 The euthanasia campaign began. Designated Jewish ghettos established.
Key Concepts	
9	Anti-Semitism – Persecution of the Jews grew continuously after 1933.
10	Young – The Nazis placed much emphasis on controlling the young as only then could they secure a 'thousand year Reich'. Youth organisations and education indoctrinated the German youth.
11	Women – The Nazis had traditional family values but even these were tested by the needs of war and the desire to ensure a growing Aryan population.
12	Living Standards – The Nazis did reduce unemployment but they did this by banning Jews and women from the workplace and by putting Germany on a war footing. Workers had limited rights.

Key Words		
13	Kinder, Kuche, Kirche	Children, Kitchen, Church. This summed up the Nazi ideal of womanhood
14	The Motherhood Cross Award	Given to women for large families
15	Lebensborn	Where unmarried women were impregnated by SS men.
16	Napola	Schools intended to train the future leaders of Germany
17	Nazi Teachers League	All teachers had to swear an oath of loyalty to the Nazis
18	Reich Labour Service	A scheme to provide young men with manual labour jobs
19	Invisible unemployment	The Nazi unemployment figures did not include women, Jews, opponent and unmarried men under 25
20	Autobahn	Motorway
21	Rearmament	Building up the armed forces readiness for war
22	Volksgemeinschaft	The Nazi community
23	Strength Through Joy	An attempt to improve the leisure time of German workers
24	Beauty of Labour	Tried to improve working conditions of German workers.
25	Volkswagon	People's car
26	Eintopf	A one pot dish
27	Herrenvolk	The master race or the Aryans
28	Nuremberg Laws	Jews were stripped of their citizenship rights and marriage between Jews and non Jews was forbidden
29	Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass)	A Nazi sponsored event against the Jewish community