

# GCSE History 9-1 Year 10 Revision

April 2024 Mock Exams

**Paper 1** – Medicine in Britain + WW1 (1 hr 15 minutes)

**Paper 2** – Anglo-Saxon and Norman England (50 minutes)

## What is this booklet for?

- This booklet shows what the exam board expects you to know.
- They are used by the exam boards to decide what the questions should be.
- Anything in this booklet could feature in the exam – if a keyword is mentioned, you need to know what it is.

## Where can I find resources to revise?

- This booklet will show you the areas that you will need to revise.
- You will also have had the opportunity to purchase revision guides.
- Use your exercise books for detailed notes.
- Your teachers will put resources on Google Classroom. This may be in the form of information organisers, quizzes, learning checks etc.

## It seems like a lot! How can I learn all of this?

- It is a lot of knowledge – these GCSEs are demanding. Therefore, you will need to approach revision in a methodical way.
- Use the last column to red, amber, or green how confident you feel about each subject. Focus on your weaker areas first and spend the most about of time on these topics.

## **How should I revise?**

- This depends on your preference, but there's no substitute for hard work, unless you have a photographic memory!
- Repetition is proven to work. Make flashcards, make mind-maps from memory, and test yourself. Plan answers to exam questions, answer exam questions in full under the same time constraints that you will have in the exam.
- Learn keywords – e.g. 'Feudalism'. Flashcards help with this.
- Make mind maps summing up broad areas/themes of the course – e.g. 'How William gained control after 1066' or 'How did medicine change from the Medieval to the Renaissance period?'. The themes that run throughout in the history of medicine will be useful to help you do this.
- Approach revision in a structured way. Work out how much time you have until the mock, or real exam, and plan what you will need to revise and when.

Practice planning and writing exam answers under time constraints.

Create flash cards.

Chunking – reducing details notes to bullet bullets and then key words.

Create a rap or song about a certain topic.

Create a quiz for a friend and answer each other's.

Mind maps on different topics.

Use mnemonics to help you remember key things, such as the factors in medicine e.g:

People

Attitudes in society

Church

Technology

Science



Create a revision booklet or 'idiots guide to...'

Complete tasks on revision websites.

Try to fit information for one topic on a paper dinner plate and hang from the ceiling.

Create model answers for different questions and share them with friends.

Create revision cue cards- they may only contain images and key words...

**Option 11: Medicine in Britain, c1250–present and  
The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches**

Topic list	RAG Now	RAG before the exam
<b>C1250-1500: The Medieval Period</b>		
<p><b>1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease.</li> <li>• Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Hippocrates and Galen.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>2 Approaches to prevention and treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approaches to prevention and treatment and their connection with ideas about disease and illness: religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air, and the use of remedies.</li> <li>• New and traditional approaches to hospital care in the thirteenth century. The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community and in hospitals, c1250–1500.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>3 Case study</b> • Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.</p>		
<b>c1500–c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England</b>		
<p><b>1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. A scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham in improving diagnosis. The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>2 Approaches to prevention and treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals.</li> <li>• Change in care and treatment: improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>3 Case studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood.</li> <li>• Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665: approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.</li> </ul>		

<b>c1700–c1900: Medicine in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain</b>		
<p><b>1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. The influence in Britain of Pasteur’s Germ Theory and Koch’s work on microbes.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>2 Approaches to prevention and treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery.</li> <li>• New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act 1875.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>3 Case studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination.</li> <li>• Fighting Cholera in London, 1854; attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump.</li> </ul>		
<b>c1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain</b>		
<p><b>1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health.</li> <li>• Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>2 Approaches to prevention and treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent of change in care and treatment. The impact of the NHS and science and technology: improved access to care; advances in medicines, including magic bullets and antibiotics; high-tech medical and surgical treatment in hospitals.</li> <li>• New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>3 Case studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain’s development of penicillin.</li> <li>• The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action.</li> </ul>		

## The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches

	RAG before the mocks	RAG before the real exam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The context of the British sector of Western Front and the theatre of war in Flanders and northern France: the Ypres salient, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The trench system - its construction and organisation, including frontline and support trenches.</li> <li>• The use of mines at Hill 60 near Ypres and the expansion of tunnels, caves and quarries at Arras.</li> <li>• Significance for medical treatment of the nature of the terrain and problems of the transport and communications infrastructure.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front, including the problems of ill health arising from the trench environment.</li> <li>• The nature of wounds from rifles and explosives. The problem of shrapnel, wound infection and increased numbers of head injuries.</li> <li>• The effects of gas attacks.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The work of the RAMC and FANY.</li> <li>• The system of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances.</li> <li>• The stages of treatment areas: aid post and field ambulance, dressing station, casualty clearing station, base hospital.</li> <li>• The underground hospital at Arras.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery and medicine: new techniques in the treatment of wounds and infection, the Thomas splint, the use of mobile x-ray units, the creation of a blood bank for the Battle of Cambrai.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>		
<b>2 Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of national sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. army records, national newspapers, government reports, medical articles.</li> <li>• Knowledge of local sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. personal accounts, photographs, hospital records, army statistics.</li> <li>• Recognition of the strengths and weaknesses of different types of source for specific enquiries.</li> <li>• Framing of questions relevant to the pursuit of a specific enquiry.</li> <li>• Selection of appropriate sources for specific investigations</li> </ul>		

<b>British depth studies</b>		
<b>Option B1: Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1060–88</b>		
<b>Key topic 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060–66</b>	<b>RAG before mocks</b>	<b>RAG before real exam</b>
<p><b>1 Anglo-Saxon society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monarchy and government. The power of the English monarchy. Earldoms, local government and the legal system.</li> <li>• The economy and social system. Towns and villages. The influence of the Church.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>2 The last years of Edward the Confessor and the succession crisis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The house of Godwin. Harold Godwinson's succession as Earl of Wessex. The power of the Godwins.</li> <li>• Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy. The rising against Tostig and his exile. The death of Edward the Confessor.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>3 The rival claimants for the throne</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The motives and claims of William of Normandy, Harald Hardrada and Edgar.</li> <li>• The Witan and the coronation and reign of Harold Godwinson.</li> <li>• Reasons for, and significance of, the outcome of the battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>4 The Norman invasion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Battle of Hastings.</li> <li>• Reasons for William's victory, including the leadership skills of Harold and William, Norman and English troops and tactics.</li> </ul>		
<b>Key topic 2: William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066–87</b>		
<p><b>1 Establishing control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The submission of the earls, 1066.</li> <li>• Rewarding followers and establishing control on the borderlands through the use of earls. The Marcher earldoms.</li> <li>• Reasons for the building of castles; their key features and importance.</li> </ul>		

<p><b>2 The causes and outcomes of Anglo-Saxon resistance, 1068–71</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068.</li> <li>• Edgar the Aethling and the rebellions in the North, 1069.</li> <li>• Hereward the Wake and rebellion at Ely, 1070–71.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>3 The legacy of resistance to 1087</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reasons for and features of Harrying of the North, 1069–70. Its immediate and long-term impact, 1069–87.</li> <li>• Changes in landownership from Anglo-Saxon to Norman, 1066–87.</li> <li>• How William I maintained royal power.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>4 Revolt of the Earls, 1075</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasons for and features of the revolt.</li> <li>• The defeat of the revolt and its effects.</li> </ul>		
<b>Key topic 3: Norman England, 1066–88</b>		
<p><b>1 The feudal system and the Church</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The feudal hierarchy. The role and importance of tenants-in-chief and knights. The nature of feudalism (landholding, homage, knight service, labour service); forfeiture.</li> <li>• The Church in England: its role in society and relationship to government, including the roles of Stigand and Lanfranc. The Normanisation and reform of the Church in the reign of William I.</li> <li>• The extent of change to Anglo-Saxon society and economy.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>2 Norman government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes to government after the Conquest. Centralised power and the limited use of earls under William I. The role of regents.</li> <li>• The office of sheriff and the demesne. Introduction and significance of the 'forest'.</li> <li>• Domesday Book and its significance for Norman government and finance.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>3 The Norman aristocracy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The culture and language of the Norman aristocracy.</li> <li>• The career and significance of Bishop Odo.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>4 William I and his sons</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Character and personality of William I and his relations with Robert. Robert and revolt in Normandy, 1077–80.</li> <li>• William's death and the disputed succession. William Rufus and the defeat of Robert and Odo.</li> </ul>		