

# Year 10 History Mock Examination Revision List

## Mock 1 – Medicine Through Time (1 hr 20 mins)

c1250–c1500: Medicine in medieval England	
<b>1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</b>	<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>
<b>2 Approaches to prevention and treatment</b>	<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>
<b>3 Case study</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.</li> </ul>

c1500–c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England	
<b>1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</b>	<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>
<b>2 Approaches to prevention and treatment</b>	<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>
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<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>

The historic environment	
<b>1 The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches</b>	<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. The trench system - its construction and organisation, including frontline and support trenches. The use of mines at Hill 60 near Ypres and the expansion of tunnels, caves and quarries at Arras. Significance for medical treatment of the nature of the terrain and problems of the transport and communications infrastructure.</li> <li>Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front, including the problems of ill health arising from the trench environment. The nature of wounds from rifles and explosives. The problem of shrapnel, wound infection and increased numbers of head injuries. The effects of gas attacks.</li> <li>The work of the RAMC and FANY. The system of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances. The stages of treatment areas: aid post and field ambulance, dressing station, casualty clearing station, base hospital. The underground hospital at Arras.</li> <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> <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>

## Mock 2 – Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-1939 (1 hr 30 mins)

<b>3 The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The growth of support for the Communist Party.</li><li>• Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.</li></ul>
<b>4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Presidential and Reichstag elections of 1932; reasons for Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933, including the roles of Hindenburg and von Papen.</li></ul>
<b>1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions.</li><li>• The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives. The death of Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army oath of allegiance.</li></ul>
<b>1 Nazi policies towards women</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nazi views on women and the family.</li><li>• Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance.</li></ul>
<b>2 Nazi policies towards the young</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens.</li><li>• Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers.</li></ul>