

<b>SUBJECT: History</b>	<b>EXAM BOARD AND CODE: Pearson 1H10/H6</b>
<b>NUMBER OF PAPERS: 3</b>	<p><b>LENGTH OF PAPERS:</b></p> <p><b>Paper 1 (75 mins)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Medicine in Britain c1250-present</li> <li>- Site study: British sector of the Western Front, 1914-18: injuries, treatment and the trenches</li> </ul> <p><b>Paper 2 (55 mins)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anglo-Saxons and Norman England, c1060-88</li> </ul> <p><b>Paper 3 (80 mins)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The USA: Conflict at Home and Abroad (Civil Rights and Vietnam)</li> </ul> <p><b>Please note the Cold War Topic has been removed this year. This is a decision made by the exam board for this year only to remove one paper due to school closures due to covid-19.</b></p>
<b>EQUIPMENT REQUIRED</b> Black Pen and spare	<p><b>WEBSITE LINK:</b></p> <p><a href="https://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/pdf/GCSE/History/2016/specification-and-sample-assessments/9781446925867_GCSE2016_L12_History_Web.pdf">https://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/pdf/GCSE/History/2016/specification-and-sample-assessments/9781446925867_GCSE2016_L12_History_Web.pdf</a></p>

### Topics to be revised

#### **Paper 1 - Medicine in Britain, c1550-present (Question focus: Change over time)**

- Four Humours: Galen and Hippocrates
- Miasma theory
- Importance of religion on explanations for disease and treatment
- Treatments: bloodletting, purging, remedies
- Role of apothecaries and barber surgeons
- Black Death: causes, treatment and prevention
- Growth of science and Royal Society
- Work of Thomas Sydenham
- Role of the printing press
- Early hospitals
- Work of Vesalius
- William Harvey and blood circulation
- Great Plague: causes, treatment and prevention
- Jenner and the development of smallpox vaccination
- Pasteur and Germ Theory
- Koch's work on microbes
- Florence Nightingale and improvements in hospitals (also anaesthetics and antiseptics)
- Role of the government (vaccinations and Public Health Act 1875)
- Cholera, 1854: causes, treatment and prevention (John Snow and Broad Street pump)
- Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin
- Discovery of DNA and the importance of genetics and lifestyle on health
- Advances in medicines (magic bullets, antibiotics, use of insulin for diabetes)
- Improvements in diagnosis: MRI scanners, blood tests etc.
- Role of the government in vaccination campaigns and healthy lifestyle campaigns (e.g anti-smoking/lung cancer campaign)

**Site Study: British Sector of the Western Front, 1914-18: Injuries, Treatment and the Trenches (Question focus: Using sources)**

- British sector of Western Front: Ypres Salient, Battle of Somme, Arras and Cambrai
- Trench system, use of caves, tunnels and mines (Hill 60) and the impact of this on medical care
- Common illnesses such as trench foot and infections
- Nature of injuries: shrapnel wounds, gas attacks, head injuries
- Work of RAMC and FANY
- System of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances
- First aid posts, dressing stations, casualty clearing stations and base hospitals (underground hospital at Arras)
- Developments in treatments: Thomas splint, mobile x-rays, blood bank at Battle of Cambrai
- Knowledge of sources useful to this topic (newspapers, diaries, army records, government records, photos)

**Paper 2 - Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1060-1088: (Question focus: Causation)**

- Anglo Saxon society: monarch, Earls, thegns, ceorls, peasants and slaves
- Ruling England: Witan, taxation, punishments, fyrd, heptarchy
- Anglo-Saxon Church
- Power of the Godwin family
- Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy
- Tostig as Earl of Northumbria and his rebellion/exile
- Succession crisis following death of Edward the Confessor: 4 claimants (William of Normandy, Edgar Aetheling, Harald Hardrada and Harold Godwinson)
- Coronation of Harold Godwinson
- Battle of Gate Fulford
- Battle of Stamford Bridge
- Battle of Hastings
- William's journey to London, harrying, submission of Edgar Aetheling and William's coronation
- Marcher Earldoms, confiscation of land, building motte and bailey castles and churches
- Revolt of Edwin and Morcar
- Rebellions in the North and harrying of the North
- Hereward the Wake and the rebellion at Ely
- Revolt of the Earls (1075): Roger of Hereford, Ralph of Norfolk and Waltheof of Northumbria
- Changes in society in Norman England: feudal system (tenants-in-chief and villeins)
- Role of the Church, including Archbishop Stigand and Lanfranc
- Life in towns and villages – role of merchants and use of garrisons
- William's government: role of regents (Odo and Lanfranc)
- Office of the Sherrif and the Demesne; role of the Forest and Forest Laws
- Use of the Domesday Book
- William and his succession (Robert and his revolt; William Rufus)

**Paper 3: (Question focus: Interpreting historians opinions)**

**The USA: Conflict at Home and Abroad, 1954-75**

- Life for Black Americans in the early 1950s: segregation, Jim Crow laws, Plessy vs. Ferguson
- Establishment of NAACP and CORE
- Education: Brown vs. Topeka and Little Rock High School
- Montgomery Bus Boycott
- Civil Rights Act, 1957
- Significance of Martin Luther King's leadership; setting up of SCLC
- Opposition to civil rights: KKK, White Citizens Councils, Dixiecrats
- Murder of Emmett Till
- Greensboro sit-ins and Freedom Rides (KKK violence/Anniston bomb)
- James Meredith case
- Marches in Birmingham, Washington and Selma
- Freedom Summer and Mississippi murders
- Role of Kennedy and Johnson in the Civil Rights Act 1964
- Voting Rights Act, 1965
- Malcolm X: his influence and assassination
- Black Panthers
- Black power movement and Mexico Olympics
- Stanley Carmichael
- Riots of 1965-7 and Kerner Report
- Assassination of Martin Luther King
- Battle of Dien Bien Phu and the end of French rule in Vietnam
- Domino theory and reasons for US involvement
- Weaknesses of Diem's government (Strategic Hamlets)
- Escalation under Johnson: Gulf of Tonkin incident
- Vietcong tactics (guerrilla warfare, Ho Chi Minh trail)
- USA tactics (Operation Rolling Thunder, Search and Destroy, agent orange and napalm bombs)
- Tet offensive
- Nixon's impact: Vietnamisation
- US attacks on Laos and Cambodia
- Nixon Doctrine and withdrawal of US troops
- Peace negotiations and the Paris Peace Agreement
- Opposition to the war in the USA (media coverage, My Lai massacre, student protests and Kent State shootings, economic and human cost of the war)
- Support for the war: "silent majority" and "hard hats"
- Reasons for US failure in Vietnam

**Revision Tips**

- Make timelines, revision cards and spider diagrams and practise explaining how events are caused, how far things change, why an event/individual is important and the effects of an event.
- Ask your teacher for practice exam questions.
- Don't forget to revise the structures and timings as well.
- These papers are content heavy so know your key people, facts and events.

### **Exam Hints**

- Read the question carefully. What is it asking you to do? Make sure you use the wording of the question in your answer
- Each mark on the papers should take about 1.5 minutes.

