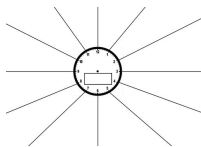


Revision techniques

- Flashcards - one per topic and write the key information down
- Revision clocks - there are example on classroom
- Look, cover, write and check
- Pick out 5 key words for each topic (e.g. women in WW2 USA) and learn those 5 words to prompt your memory
- Draw an image to aid memory
- Posters or mind maps about a topic
- BBC Bitesize often have good revision resources. Search "AQA GCSE History *module title*" to find them



Key information

- Any issues or questions, please contact me at Hbonsall@windsor.windsoracademytrust.org.uk
- Our exam board is AQA



GCSE History Revision



Our 4 modules are

- *Conflict & Tension 1919-1939: The Inter War Years*
- *America 1920-1973: Opportunity & Inequality*
- *Elizabethan England 1568-1603*
- *Health and the People c.1000-present day*

Exam Board =
AQA

Revision resources for your child:

- Exercise books (yellow for C&T / red for USA / yellow for Elizabeth / green for Health)
- Topic checklists (on Google Classroom & on this handout)
- Google quizzes which have previously been set for homework. Re-do these to improve your knowledge
- Online revision guides (on Google Classroom)
- Revision guides available to buy from school
- Revision guides available to purchase online - examples are below

Example revision guides



PART ONE: American people and the 'Boom'
'The Boom'
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass production including Ford and the motor industry. Benefits of the 'Boom'; advertising; hire purchase; the consumer society; Republican policies and the stock market boom. Inequalities of wealth - Who Lost Out?
Social and cultural developments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entertainment including cinema and jazz; the position of women in society, including changing role of women - flappers.
Divided Society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised crime, prohibition and their impact on society. Causes of racial tension; experiences of immigration; significance of the Sacco and Vanzetti case. The Ku Klux Klan / The Red Scare
PART TWO: Bust – Americans' experiences of the depression and the New Deal
American Society during the Depression
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment; farmers; businessmen. Hoover's responses and unpopularity. Roosevelt's election as president.
The effectiveness of the New Deal on different groups in society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roosevelt's policies of the New deal including Alphabet Agencies. Success and limitations. Opposition from the Supreme Court; Republicans and Radicals 1930s Popular Culture
The impact of the Second World War
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> America's economic recovery; Lend Lease; exports. Social developments including experiences of African Americans and women.
PART THREE: Post-War America
Post-war American society and economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumerism and the causes of prosperity; The American Dream. McCarthyism. Popular culture, including Rock and Roll, the rise of the teenager and television.
Racial tension and developments in the Civil Rights campaigns in the 1950s and 1960s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation laws; Martin Luther King and peaceful protests 1950s and 1960s. Civil Rights Acts Malcolm X and the Black Power Movement.
America and the 'Great Society'
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The social policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson relating to poverty, education and health. New Frontier and Great Society. The development and impact of feminist movements in the 1960s and early 1970s, including the fight for equal pay; NOW Roe v Wade (1973)

Conflict and Tension 1919-1938
PART ONE: Peacemaking
The armistice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims of the peacemakers; Wilson and the Fourteen Points; Clemenceau and Lloyd George; the extent to which they achieved their aims.
The Versailles Settlement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diktat; territorial changes; military restrictions; war guilt and reparations.
Impact of the treaty and wider settlement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reactions of the Allies; German objections; strengths and weaknesses of the settlement, including the problems faced by new states.
PART TWO: The League of Nations and international peace
The League of Nations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its formation and covenant; organisation of the League; membership of the League and how it changed; the powers of the League; the work of the League's agencies; the contribution of the League to peace in the 1920s, including the successes and failures of the League, such as the Aland Islands, Upper Silesia, Vilna, Corfu and Bulgaria.
Diplomacy outside the League
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locarno treaties and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
The collapse of the League
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effects of the Depression; the Manchurian and Abyssinian crises and their consequences; the failure of the League to avert war in 1939.
PART THREE: The origins and outbreak of the Second World War
The development of tension
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler's aims and Allied reactions; the Dollfuss Affair; the Saar; German rearmament, including conscription; The Stresa Front; Anglo-German Naval Agreement.
Escalation of tension
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remilitarisation of the Rhineland; Mussolini, the Rome Berlin Axis and the Anti-Comintern Pact; Austrian Anschluss. Reasons for and against the policy of appeasement; the Sudeten Crisis and Munich; the ending of Appeasement.
The outbreak of war
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The occupation of Czechoslovakia; the role of the USSR and the Nazi-Soviet Pact; the invasion of Poland and outbreak of war, September 1939; responsibility for the outbreak of war, including that of key individuals: Hitler, Stalin and Chamberlain.

Elizabethan England	
PART ONE: Elizabeth's court and Parliament	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth I and her court: background and character of Elizabeth I; court life including patronage; key ministers. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The difficulties of a female ruler: relations with Parliament; the problem of marriage and the succession; the strength of Elizabeth's authority at the end of her reign, including Essex's rebellion. 	
PART TWO: Life in Elizabethan times	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 'Golden Age': living standards and fashions; growing prosperity and the rise of the gentry; the Elizabethan theatre and its achievements; attitudes to the theatre. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The poor: reasons for the increase in poverty; attitudes and responses to poverty; the reasons for government action and the seriousness of the problem. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English sailors: Hawkins and Drake; circumnavigation 1577-1580, voyages and trade; the role of Raleigh. 	
PART THREE: Troubles at home and abroad	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious matters: the question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism; the Northern Rebellion; Elizabeth's excommunication; the missionaries; Catholic plots and the threat to the Elizabethan settlement; the nature and ideas of the Puritans and Puritanism; Elizabeth and her government responses and policies towards religious matters. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary Queen of Scots: background; Elizabeth and Parliament's treatment of Mary; the challenge posed by Mary; plots; execution and its impact. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare, including tactics and technology; the defeat of the Spanish Armada. 	
PART FOUR: The historic environment of Elizabethan England	
<p>The Americas and Drake's Circumnavigation - economy, wealth, power, trade, colonies etc</p> <p>THIS TOPIC WILL DEFINITELY BE ON YOUR EXAMINATION.</p>	

Health and the People	
PART ONE: Medicine still stands	
Medieval medicine	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural; supernatural; ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor, training, beliefs about the cause of illness. 	
Medieval medicine and progress	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment; hospitals. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surgery in the medieval times, ideas and techniques. 	
Public health in the Middle Ages	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Towns and monasteries. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention. 	
PART TWO: The beginnings of change	
The impact of the Renaissance on Britain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery; the work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey; opposition to change. 	
Dealing with disease	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional and new methods of treatment; 'quackery'; methods of treating disease; Plague. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growth of hospitals; changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians; the work of John Hunter. 	
Prevention of disease	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inoculation; Edward Jenner; Vaccination and opposition to change. 	

PART THREE: A revolution in medicine	
The development of Germ Theory and its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of Pasteur, Robert Koch and microbe hunting; Pasteur and vaccination; Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets; everyday medical treatments and remedies. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germ Theory, its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain: the importance of Pasteur. 	
A revolution in surgery	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antiseptics including Lister and carbolic acid; surgical procedures; aseptic surgery. 	
Improvements in public health	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public health problems in industrial Britain; cholera epidemics. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public health improvement including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of public health reformers; local and national government involvement in public health. 	
PART FOUR: Modern medicine	
Modern treatment of disease	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of the pharmaceutical industry; penicillin, its discovery by Fleming and its development; new diseases and treatments; antibiotic resistance; alternative medicine and treatments. 	
The impact of war and technology on surgery	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays; transplant surgery; modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery. 	
Modern public health	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of Booth, Rowntree and the Boer War; the Liberal social reforms; the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Beveridge Report and the Welfare State; creation and development of the National Health Service; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century. 	