



Knowledge Organiser

# History

GCSE History Edexcel

History

GCSE AQA

## YEAR 10 & 11

2023-2025

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

TUTOR GROUP: \_\_\_\_\_

## RENAISSANCE MEDICINE

1	Causes of disease	Which ideas about the causes of disease were continued in the Renaissance?	<b>Miasma, the supernatural and role of God (especially during epidemics).</b>
2		Which non-religious movement believed this is the only life we have and we must live lives based on scientific proof?	<b>Humanism.</b>
3		Who first spotted animalcules under a microscope in 1683?	<b>Van Leeuwenhoek.</b>
4		Why did the Dutch scientist not take things any further?	<b>The microscopes he was using were not good enough.</b>
5		When was Thomas Sydenham practising medicine?	<b>1660s and 1670s.</b>
6		What was the nickname of Thomas Sydenham?	<b>The English Hippocrates.</b>
7		Why did Thomas Sydenham have this nickname?	<b>He liked to observe patients like Hippocrates did.</b>
8		What was the name of Sydenham's book?	<b>Observations.</b>
9		What diseases did Sydenham note were different diseases, not the same thing?	<b>Scarlet Fever and Measles.</b>
10		When was the printing press first invented?	<b>1440.</b>
11	Prevention and Treatment	When was the Royal Society founded?	<b>1660.</b>
12		What scientific journal did the Royal Society publish?	<b>Philosophical Transactions.</b>
13		What was the new idea called by which disease could be transferred to something else, i.e. an animal?	<b>Transference.</b>
14		Which new chemical 'cure' was used to help treat Syphilis?	<b>Mercury.</b>
15		What change began to occur in hospital care during the Renaissance?	<b>They began to take people with curable diseases such as fevers.</b>
16		What new specialist hospitals began to treat people with particular diseases?	<b>Plague houses and pox houses.</b>
17		When was the Great Plague?	<b>1665.</b>
18		Which preventions of the Plague were similar to the Black Death?	<b>Praying, lighting fires, posies.</b>
19		What new 'prevention' was around during the Great Plague, not in existence during the Black Death?	<b>Smoking tobacco.</b>
20		Which local government official ordered a more concerted effort to prevent Plague from spreading?	<b>The Lord Mayor of London with his 'Orders'.</b>
21	Care and treatment	Which king made a list of actions to try and stop the spread of the plague?	<b>King Charles II.</b>
22		What happened to apothecaries during the Renaissance?	<b>They had to join a guild and be an apprentice before become a master apothecary.</b>
23		What happened to dissection in the Renaissance?	<b>It was legalised, but bodies were difficult to find.</b>
24		Who was Vesalius?	<b>An Belgian doctor who trained in Paris and taught in Padua.</b>
25		What book did Vesalius write in 1543?	<b>On the Fabric of the Human Body.</b>
26		How many mistakes did Vesalius find in Galen's work?	<b>Around 300.</b>
27		Give two of the mistakes Vesalius found in Galen's work?	<b>The human lower jaw has 1 bone not 2 &amp; men do not have one fewer pair of ribs than women.</b>

28	Who was one of Vesalius' students that went on to discover valves in human veins?	<b>Fabricius.</b>
29	Why did Vesalius say that Galen had got it wrong?	<b>Galen had only dissected animals not humans.</b>
30	How did Vesalius get his supply of fresh corpses?	<b>He worked on dead criminals.</b>
31	Which French military surgeon advanced surgery in the years 1536 onwards?	<b>Ambroise Pare.</b>
32	What technique did Pare oppose?	<b>Cauterising wounds with boiling oil.</b>
33	What did Pare do to close up wounds or stop bleeding?	<b>He used ligatures (like stitches) as well as rose water.</b>
T34	Who was Harvey's teacher in Padua at university?	<b>Fabricius.</b>
35	Why did Harvey dissect cold blooded animals?	<b>Their hearts beat slower so he could still see their heart beat when he cut into them.</b>
36	What did Harvey prove about the heart?	<b>It was a pump.</b>
37	What new piece of technology in London may have helped Harvey in his discover?	<b>He saw the new pumps that fire engines used.</b>
38	Harvey placed metal rods down veins to prove what?	<b>Blood could only flow one way through veins.</b>
39	When did Harvey publish his book on the "motion of the heart"?	<b>1628.</b>
40	Even though he was doctor to Charles I, how long did it take for Paris to teach his ideas instead of Galen's?	<b>50 years later!</b>
41	When did Charles II die?	<b>1685.</b>
42	How was the 4 Humours still being used during Charles II's death?	<b>He was bled and purged.</b>
43	How was the idea of transference used during Charles II's death?	<b>Pigeons were placed on the soles of his feet.</b>
44	How was superstition still evident during Charles II's death?	<b>He got medicine with "spirit of human soul" in it.</b>
45	What did the Renaissance help to progress?	<b>Ideas, anatomy and some changes to care and treatment.</b>
46	What did the Renaissance not help to progress?	<b>Ideas about the cause of disease, and prevention of disease.</b>

1536	Pare became a military surgeon.	1660	Royal Society founded.	1660s	Thomas Sydenham was practising medicine.
1543	Vesalius published his book.	1662	Charles II gives his royal approval to the society.	1683	Animalcules spotted by van Leeuwenhoek.
1628	Harvey published his book.	1665	The Great Plague.	1685	Charles II died.

## MEDIEVAL MEDICINE

1	What are the 8 Factors of medicine?	<b>Religion, war, individuals, government, tradition, science &amp; tech, chance, communication.</b>
2	Who was Hippocrates?	<b>A Greek doctor from the 400s BC.</b>
3	Which theory did Hippocrates develop?	<b>The Four Humours.</b>
4	What are the Four Humours?	<b>Blood, yellow bile, black bile, phlegm.</b>
5	Who was Galen?	<b>A Roman doctor from c.100 AD.</b>
6	How did Galen develop the Four Humours?	<b>He developed the Theory of Opposites.</b>
7	How many books did Galen write?	<b>More than 350.</b>
8	Why did the Church like Galen's ideas?	<b>Galen believed in a soul, as do the Church.</b>
9	What was Miasma?	<b>Bad air or bad smells.</b>
10	Who challenged the church in the late 1200s about allowing experiments?	<b>Roger Bacon.</b>
11	Which religious treatments for disease were there?	<b>Prayer, fasting, confession.</b>
12	What is flagellation?	<b>Whipping yourself.</b>
13	What is the King's touch?	<b>The King healed people with Scrofula.</b>
14	How were patients bled?	<b>Leeches, cutting and cupping.</b>
15	What is purging?	<b>Making someone throw up or empty their bowels.</b>
16	What training did barber surgeons have?	<b>They were unqualified medics who relied on apprenticeships and experience.</b>
17	What did King Henry V's surgeon design in 1403?	<b>Metal forceps to remove an arrow.</b>
18	What is a tithe?	<b>Giving 10% of your income to the church.</b>
19	What is the Regimen Sanitatis?	<b>A set of health instructions from a physician.</b>
20	What is the name given to a bunch of sweet smelling herbs in a piece of material?	<b>A posy.</b>
21	Which town built aqueducts to bring in fresh water to the town?	<b>Exeter.</b>
22	How many public toilets were built in London?	<b>Over a dozen (12).</b>
23	Which city paved its streets in order to make them drier and easier to clean?	<b>Newcastle.</b>
24	Which town had a night cart that went around collecting human waste to keep the town clean?	<b>Hull.</b>
25	How long did a physician have to train at university for?	<b>Between 7 and 10 years.</b>
26	What was the role of a physician?	<b>To diagnose and suggest treatments.</b>
27	How did physicians diagnose illness?	<b>They studied the patient's blood and urine. They also consulted star charts.</b>

28		Who could afford a physician?	<b>Only the wealthiest.</b>
29		What was the job of an apothecary?	<b>They mixed herbal remedies and used supernatural treatments.</b>
30		Why were some apothecaries not trusted?	<b>They could also prescribe poison.</b>
31	<b>Hospitals</b>	How many hospitals were there by 1400?	<b>Over 500.</b>
32		How many hospitals were there by 1500?	<b>Around 1,100.</b>
33		What percentage of hospitals did the church own?	<b>Around 30%.</b>
34		What was the name of the specialist hospitals that looked after lepers?	<b>Lazar hospitals (Bury St Edmunds had 6!).</b>
35		Who was not allowed into hospitals?	<b>Infectious, insane and pregnant people.</b>
36		Who did hospitals mainly care for?	<b>The elderly.</b>
37		What care did Hospitals offer?	<b>Food, shelter, warmth and prayers.</b>
38		How many beds did most hospitals have?	<b>6-8 beds.</b>
39		St Leonards in York was unusually large – how many beds did it have?	<b>Over 200.</b>
40		How many physicians were there by 1300?	<b>Fewer than 100.</b>
41	<b>Black Death</b>	When did the Black Death arrive?	<b>1348.</b>
42		What did the Church say caused it?	<b>God punishing sin.</b>
43		What astrological cause was there for the Black Death?	<b>Mars, Jupiter and Saturn had aligned in 1345.</b>
44		What treatment did the Church recommend?	<b>Praying, fasting and confessing sin.</b>
45		What small bag of herbs and spices was carried to ward off miasmas?	<b>A posy.</b>
46		Why were fires lit in the streets?	<b>To replace miasmas (bad air) with smoke.</b>
47		To prevent the plague, what did local government order?	<b>Victims to be quarantined.</b>
48		Why did the local government orders have little power?	<b>They were not enforced.</b>
49		By 1370 how many teams of rakers did London have to clear away street waste?	<b>12 teams.</b>
50		What percentage of the population did the Black Death kill?	<b>40%.</b>

## MODERN MEDICINE

1	Causes	Which female scientist first took X-Ray pictures of DNA?	<b>Rosalind Franklin .</b>
2		When did Crick and Watson build their own model of DNA and discover its double helix shape?	<b>1953.</b>
3		When did the Human Genome project begin and end?	<b>1990 and 2000.</b>
4		How many teams of scientists were involved in the Human Genome Project?	<b>18 from around the world.</b>
5		Which gene has been found which is linked to breast cancer, and means preventative surgery can be performed?	<b>Gene BRC1.</b>
6		What is gene therapy?	<b>Placing missing genetic information back into a person's genome.</b>
7		Give two examples of genetic disorders	<b>Down's Syndrome and Cystic Fibrosis.</b>
8		How many times can an electron microscope (first developed in 1931) magnify?	<b>10 million times.</b>
9		What can too much sugar cause	<b>Type 2 diabetes.</b>
10		Too much alcohol leads to disease in which major organ of the body	<b>Liver disease.</b>
11	Diagnosis/treatment	When were X-Rays first discovered?	<b>1895, by Wilhelm Rontgen.</b>
12		What can CT scans and MRI scans diagnose?	<b>Soft tissue damage and tumours.</b>
13		When was ultrasound first used for things like pregnancy?	<b>1940s.</b>
14		What is an endoscope?	<b>A camera on the end of a thin tube.</b>
15		What was a magic bullet?	<b>A chemical cure that attacked particular microbes.</b>
16		What was the first magic bullet and when was it developed?	<b>Salvarsan 606 developed in 1909 by Paul Ehrlich.</b>
17		What did this first magic bullet target?	<b>Syphilis.</b>
18		What was the second magic bullet and when was it developed?	<b>Prontosil, developed in 1932 by Gerhard Domagk.</b>
19		What did this second magic bullet target?	<b>Blood poisoning.</b>
20		What drugs were developed from Prontosil?	<b>Sulphonamide drugs, targeting Strep infections such as Scarlet Fever.</b>
21	Treatment	Who was Penicillin first discovered?	<b>1928.</b>
22		Who discovered that penicillin killed staphylococcus bacteria?	<b>Alexander Fleming.</b>
23		What did Fleming do with his discovery?	<b>He published it but took it no further.</b>
24		Who read Fleming's article in 1939?	<b>Florey and Chain.</b>
25		When did Florey and Chain first discover that penicillin worked on a human?	<b>1941.</b>
26		What was the name of the policeman that Florey and Chain used penicillin on?	<b>Albert Alexander.</b>
27		Florey managed to get funding from which government to begin with?	<b>US government.</b>

28		By D-Day in 1944 how many doses were there of Penicillin?	<b>Over 2.3 million doses.</b>
29		Which scientist mapped the chemical structure of Penicillin allowing man-made versions to be created?	<b>Dorothy Hodgkin in 1945.</b>
30		What was the next antibiotic to be created in 1943?	<b>Streptomycin to treat TB.</b>
31	<b>Care / prevention</b>	Radiotherapy can be used to shrink tumours. What does it use?	<b>Advanced X-Rays.</b>
32		What does Dialysis do?	<b>Washes the blood of those with kidney failure.</b>
33		When was the first heart transplant?	<b>1967.</b>
34		Give an example of microsurgery that allows transplants to be carried out	<b>Tiny nerve endings are attached re-attached to blood vessels.</b>
35		When was the NHS first set up?	<b>1948.</b>
36		During what periods of a person's life is the NHS to care for them?	<b>From the cradle to the grave.</b>
37		What the problem with the new NHS?	<b>Access had improved but provision had not.</b>
38		When was the compulsory vaccination for Diphtheria and Polio introduced?	<b>1942 and 1950.</b>
39		When were the Clean Air Acts passed?	<b>1956 and 1968.</b>
40		When was smoking banned from public places?	<b>2007.</b>
41	<b>Government campaigns and Lung Cancer</b>	When was the link made between lung cancer and smoking?	<b>The 1950s.</b>
42		Which campaign was launched by the government to help people stop smoking?	<b>Stoptober.</b>
43		Which campaign was launched to encourage healthy eating and exercise?	<b>Change4Life.</b>
44		Why was diagnosis of lung cancer so difficult?	<b>X-Rays were not detailed enough to be accurate.</b>
45		What is now used to diagnose lung cancer?	<b>PET- CT scans and bronchoscopes.</b>
46		There are only 3 current ways of treating lung cancer. What are they?	<b>Transplants, radiotherapy and chemotherapy.</b>
47		What is the idea of tailoring treatment to a person's DNA known as?	<b>Pharmacogenomics.</b>
		What was the legal age for smoking raised to in 2007?	<b>18.</b>
48		When was cigarette advertising entirely banned?	<b>2005.</b>
49		How does the government discourage smoking economically?	<b>By raising taxation on tobacco each year.</b>

## MEDICINE IN TRENCHES

1	<b>Battles</b>	When did WW1 begin?	<b>August 1914.</b>
2		When was the 2ns Battle of Ypres and what was it famous for?	<b>April 1915 – first use of chlorine gas.</b>
3		When was the Somme?	<b>July – Nov 1916.</b>
4		What was the casualty rate on day one of the Somme and then overall?	<b>60,000 day one, 400,000 by the end of the battle.</b>
5		What is the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres better known as?	<b>Passchendaele.</b>
6		When was the battle of Arras?	<b>1917.</b>
7		What was Arras famous for?	<b>An underground hospital with 700 beds.</b>
8		What happened with tanks at Cambrai 1917?	<b>They were used on mass for the first time (450).</b>
9		Regarding blood – what was used at Cambrai for the first time?	<b>A mobile blood bank.</b>
10		How long did soldiers spend in a front line trench	<b>15% of their time.</b>
11	<b>Wounds and Dangers</b>	What was Passchendaele known for?	<b>The mud because of its clay soil.</b>
12		What measures were taken to overcome trench foot?	<b>Change socks twice daily, use whale oil and have a buddy.</b>
13		What caused trench fever?	<b>Lice.</b>
14		How was trench fever combatted?	<b>Disinfecting clothing with steam cleaners, louse repellent gel etc.</b>
15		What proportion of the British 2 <sup>nd</sup> army were unfit to fight in 1918 because of Trench Fever?	<b>15%.</b>
16		What was gangrene?	<b>Gangrene is dead flesh and tissue caused by insufficient blood flow.</b>
17		What was gas gangrene?	<b>Infected wounds which became swollen with gas.</b>
18		What was NYD.N?	<b>Shell shock (not yet diagnosed, nervous).</b>
19		What was the main impact of gas?	<b>It clogged up treatment facilities.</b>
20		What percentage of men died from gas attacks?	<b>Less than 5%.</b>
21	<b>Evacuation Route</b>	How many stretcher-bearers were there per battalion?	<b>Only 16.</b>
22		What was an RAP?	<b>Regimental Aid Post.</b>
23		Who ran the RAP?	<b>Only 1 Regimental Medical Officer.</b>
24		What was the Field Ambulance?	<b>The mobile unit of medical staff that ran the dressing stations.</b>
25		How many motor ambulances were there in Nov 1914?	<b>250.</b>



26		Between 1914 and 1916 what was the increase in ambulance trains?	<b>It grew from 4 to 28.</b>
27		Where were Casualty Clearing Stations?	<b>They were 7-12 miles behind the front line.</b>
28		What was a triage system?	<b>Sorting cases into the level of seriousness.</b>
29		What took place at Base Hospitals?	<b>More complex surgery and recuperation.</b>
30		What was a Blighty Wound?	<b>A wound that sent you back to hospital in England.</b>
31	<b>Medical Personnel</b>	What was the RAMC?	<b>The Royal Army Medical Corps.</b>
32		By how many times did the RAMC expand its numbers during the war?	<b>It grew 12 times, to 113,000 men.</b>
33		What age did the RAMC increase the age to at which a doctor could serve in the army?	<b>45.</b>
34		How many trained nurses were there at the start of the war?	<b>300.</b>
35		How many trained nurses were there by 1918?	<b>10,000.</b>
36		Who were the VAD?	<b>Untrained volunteer nurses who mainly did cleaning.</b>
37		What were the FANY?	<b>First Aid Nursing Yeomanry.</b>
38		What did the FANY do?	<b>They drove ambulances and helped to treat the wounded.</b>
39		<b>Medical improvements</b>	How many mobile X Ray machines did the British army have in 1914?
40	By 1916, how many mobile X Ray units were there?		<b>15.</b>
41	What chemical stopped blood from clotting to allow for non-direct transfusions		<b>Sodium citrate.</b>
42	What chemical meant blood could be kept for longer?		<b>Citrate glucose (could now be kept 7-10 days).</b>
43	Who developed the first blood bank in time to be used at the Battle of Cambrai?		<b>Captain Robertson.</b>
44	What type of wound did the Thomas Splint deal with?		<b>Thigh bone fractures.</b>
45	By using the Thomas Splint, what percentage of men died from thighbone fractures?		<b>It fell from 80% to 20%.</b>
46	Who pioneered plastic surgery in Britain?		<b>Harold Gillies.</b>
47	Who came up with a system of tubes that flushed wounds with antiseptic?		<b>Carrel and Dakin.</b>
48	Who developed a magnet to extract shrapnel from the brain?	<b>Harvey Cushing.</b>	

## THE COLD WAR

1	Who were the Big Three?	<b>Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt.</b>
2	What is a capitalist ideology?	<b>Everyone is free to own property/business and make money.</b>
3	What is a communist ideology?	<b>All property/business belongs to the state to be shared out.</b>
4	What was decided at Tehran in 1943?	<b>The USA and Britain would open up a Second Front in the West.</b>
5	At Yalta how many zones was it agreed Germany and Berlin would be split into?	<b>4 zones - Britain, USA, France and USSR.</b>
6	At Yalta what was agreed about the countries of Eastern Europe?	<b>They would have free and fair elections.</b>
7	At Yalta, what was there disagreement over?	<b>Poland's borders, and what "free" elections really meant.</b>
8	At Potsdam, who was the new US president who wanted to "get tough" with Stalin?	<b>Harry Truman.</b>
9	What were Truman and Churchill unhappy about at Potsdam?	<b>The Polish border and the Soviet influence in Eastern Europe.</b>
10	What did Truman announce to Stalin at Potsdam?	<b>That the USA had an atomic bomb.</b>
11	Which US ambassador in Moscow sent a Long Telegram to Washington in February 1946?	<b>George Kennan.</b>
12	What did the Long Telegram advise Truman to do?	<b>Meet Stalin with resistance, containing communism.</b>
13	Which Soviet diplomat in Washington wrote a telegram to Stalin in September 1946?	<b>Novikov.</b>
14	What did Novikov warn Stalin of?	<b>He warned that the USA wanted to dominate the world.</b>
15	What ideological divide did Churchill speak of in March 1946?	<b>An Iron Curtain.</b>
16	What did Churchill mean by this speech?	<b>The iron curtain was a threat to world peace and the US must act.</b>
17	When did Poland become a fully communist country?	<b>1947 when the non-communist politicians were force to flee.</b>
18	In 1946 and 1947 how were most "free elections" held in Eastern Europe?	<b>Voters were intimidated by Moscow led campaigns.</b>
19	Which was the last Eastern European country to fall to communism?	<b>Czechoslovakia in February 1948.</b>
20	What can these buffer countries be referred to as?	<b>Satellite states.</b>

21		When was the Truman Doctrine announced?	<b>March 1947.</b>	
22		What was the main message of the Truman Doctrine?	<b>Contain communism.</b>	
23		When did Truman first intervene to prevent communism spreading?	<b>The Greek Civil war - 1947. He gave \$400 million.</b>	
24	<b>Truman Doctrine / Marshall Plan</b>	When was the Marshall Plan announced?	<b>June 1947.</b>	
25		What did the Marshall Plan promise?	<b>\$13 billion of aid to ruined European countries after WW2.</b>	
26		How did the Stalin view the Marshall Plan?	<b>Dollar imperialism - an economic US empire in Europe.</b>	
27		In response, what did Stalin set up in September 1947?	<b>Cominform - a way to control the satellite states.</b>	
28		What was Stalin's version of the Marshall Plan in Jan 1949?	<b>Comecon.</b>	
29		What did Comecon do for the satellite states?	<b>It arranged trade agreements between member countries.</b>	
30		How did the West respond in April 1949?	<b>They set up the defensive alliance - NATO.</b>	
31		<b>The first Berlin Crisis</b>	When the US and British zones of Germany joined in 1947 what was it referred to as?	<b>Bizonia.</b>
32			In March 1948 France joined the British and French zones - what was it called now?	<b>Trizonia.</b>
33			What did Trizonia do in June 1948?	<b>Introduced a new currency - the Deutschmark.</b>
34	How did Stalin respond in June 1948?		<b>He blockaded all road and rail access into West Berlin.</b>	
35	How did the USA respond 4 days later?		<b>They launched the Berlin Airlift.</b>	
36	How long did Operation Vittles last?		<b>10 months, until May 1949.</b>	
37	How often did a plane land in Berlin?		<b>Every 3 minutes.</b>	
38	How many flights were there in total?		<b>275,000.</b>	
39	What happened to Trizonia 3 days after the Blockade was lifted?		<b>It became West Germany (FRG).</b>	
40	What happened to the Soviet Zone of Germany?		<b>It became East Germany (GDR) in October 1949.</b>	
41	<b>Two camps and the</b>	What defensive alliance did the West set up in April 1949?	<b>NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.</b>	
42		What defensive alliance did the Soviet Union set up in 1955?	<b>The Warsaw Pact.</b>	
43		When did the Soviet Union develop the Atomic bomb?	<b>1949.</b>	
44		When did the USA and USSR develop a Hydrogen bomb?	<b>1952/1953.</b>	
45		When did both sides create ICBMs?	<b>1957.</b>	

46	What are ICBMs?	<b>Missiles that can fire nuclear war heads more than 4000km away.</b>
47	When did Stalin die?	<b>1953.</b>
48	In 1953 who became the new US President?	<b>Eisenhower.</b>
49	Who became the new Soviet Union leader	<b>Khrushchev in 1956.</b>
50	When did the USSR launch Sputnik?	<b>1957.</b>
51	How did Eisenhower respond to the launch of Sputnik?	<b>USA increased spending on missiles by 20%.</b>

## WEIMAR GERMANY

1	<b>WW1 and the Constitution</b>	What was the name of the German King during WW1?	<b>Kaiser Wilhelm II.</b>
2		When did the German King abdicate (step down from being king)?	<b>9<sup>th</sup> November 1918.</b>
3		What was the armistice and when was it signed?	<b>It was a ceasefire, signed on Nov 11<sup>th</sup> 1918.</b>
4		Some Germans felt that the army had been betrayed by its politicians – what is this theory known as?	<b>The Stab in the Back Theory.</b>
5		Which small town was the new German Republic based in and why?	<b>Weimar, as Berlin was too violent.</b>
6		What was the name of the German parliament?	<b>The Reichstag.</b>
7		Who had the power to appoint and dismiss the Chancellor?	<b>The President.</b>
8		What part of the constitution allowed the President to rule by decree?	<b>Article 48.</b>
9		What voting system did the new constitution use?	<b>Proportional Representation.</b>
10		What was the weakness of this voting system?	<b>It led to coalitions and more disunity in government.</b>
11	<b>Treaty of Versailles and Threats from the Left</b>	When was the Treaty of Versailles signed?	<b>June 1919.</b>
12		Why was the Treaty called a diktat by the Germans?	<b>The terms were dictated &amp; they were forced to accept.</b>
13		What did Article 231 of the Treaty declare?	<b>Germany would accept total blame for the war.</b>
14		How much European land did Germany lose as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?	<b>13%.</b>
15		What was the German army limited to?	<b>100,000 men.</b>
16		How high were reparations set for German to pay?	<b>£6.6 billion.</b>
17		In the 1920 elections what proportion of the vote did the extreme left and right get?	<b>20% each.</b>
18		When was the Spartacist Revolt?	<b>Jan 1919.</b>
19		Who were the leaders of the Spartacists?	<b>Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht.</b>

20		Which group did President Ebert use to crush the revolt?	<b>The Freikorps.</b>
21	<b>Threats from the left and right and the 1923 Year of Crisis</b>	In March 1919 in another communist uprising how many communists were killed?	<b>1,000.</b>
22		What was the name of the group of ex-army soldiers who were far right nationalists?	<b>The Freikorps.</b>
23		When and where did the Kapp Putsch take place?	<b>March 1920, Berlin.</b>
24		What did the army do during the Kapp Putsch?	<b>Nothing; they refused to fire on the Freikorps.</b>
25		What did Ebert call on the people of Berlin to do?	<b>Oppose the Putsch by going on strike.</b>
26		In 1923 France and Belgium invaded the Ruhr Valley in Germany – why?	<b>Germany had failed to pay reparations.</b>
27		Why was the Ruhr Valley targeted?	<b>It contained 4/5 of German industry and 80% of its coal and steel.</b>
28		What did the government call on the workers in the Ruhr Valley to do?	<b>Go on strike = Passive Resistance.</b>
29		To pay the workers and its debts the government printed more money, what did it lead to?	<b>Hyperinflation.</b>
30		Who suffered most from the economic collapse?	<b>People with savings and pensioners.</b>
31	<b>Recovery</b>	What currency did Stresemann introduce to solve Hyperinflation?	<b>Rentenmark.</b>
32		What did the Dawes Plan of 1924 do?	<b>Gave US loans to Germany, starting at 800 million marks. (\$3billion by 1930).</b>
33		What did the Young Plan of 1929 do?	<b>Lowered reparations to £2billion.</b>
34		What did Stresemann say about the economy in 1929?	<b>It was dancing on top of a volcano.</b>
35		How many seats did the Nazis win in the 1928 elections?	<b>12 seats.</b>
36		What did Germany agree to when it signed the Locarno Pact in 1925?	<b>To keep its Western borders the same.</b>
37		When was Germany allowed to join the League of Nations	<b>1926.</b>
38		What did Germany agree to with 64 other nations when it signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact in 1928?	<b>Never to use force to solve disputes.</b>
39		Why did the far right (e.g. Nazis) hate what Stresemann did in foreign affairs?	<b>He kept on agreeing to terms of the Treaty of Versailles which they hated.</b>
40		What was the success of Stresemann's foreign policy?	<b>It made Germany accepted and respected.</b>
41	<b>Society and Culture</b>	What happened to the working week in the 1920s?	<b>It was shortened by 4 hours.</b>
42		How many homes were built in Germany between 1924-1931?	<b>2 million.</b>
43		By 1932 what percentage of Reichstag members were female?	<b>10%.</b>
44		How many female teachers were there by 1933?	<b>100,000.</b>
45		What happened to the birth rate during the 1920s?	<b>It dropped by 38%.</b>
46		Which communist artist was taken to court for insulting the army with his impressionist paintings?	<b>George Grosz.</b>

47		Which architectural movement did Hitler hate?	<b>The Bauhaus School.</b>
48		Who was the most famous director and actress in Weimar Germany?	<b>Fritz Lang and Marlene Dietrich.</b>
49		Which left-wing book was an anti-war novel that sold 500,000 copies in only 3 months?	<b><i>All Quiet on the Western Front.</i></b>
50		Which nightclub became famous in Berlin as the gay and transvestite place to be?	<b>Eldorado.</b>

## THE RISE OF THE NAZIS

1	Early growth of the Nazi Party	What was the name of the party that Hitler was sent to spy on?	<b>The German Workers' Party (DAP).</b>
2		Who was the leader of the party that Hitler joined?	<b>Anton Drexler.</b>
3		How many members did the party have when Hitler joined?	<b>50 members.</b>
4		In 1920 Hitler and the leader of the party wrote their political manifesto. What was it called?	<b>The 25 Points.</b>
5		List 3 points from this political manifesto	<b>Unite all Germans, scrap the Treaty of Versailles and no Jews as citizens of Germany.</b>
6		Hitler's speaking was an appeal – of 46 party meetings in 1920, how many was he the key speaker at?	<b>31 out of 46 of the meetings.</b>
7		What did Hitler change the party name to in 1920	<b>The National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi).</b>
8		When did Hitler become leader of the Party?	<b>1921.</b>
9		Which private army were formed in August 1921?	<b>The SA or 'brownshirts'.</b>
10		What did this private army do?	<b>Disrupt meetings of opponents and impress the public with a sense of power and organization.</b>
11	Munich Putsch	Which leader's 'March on Rome' in 1922 was Hitler influenced by?	<b>Mussolini, who had taken power in Italy.</b>
12		What happened in the Ruhr Valley in 1923?	<b>French and Belgian troops invaded it to take coal.</b>
13		Which economic disaster occurred in 1923?	<b>Hyperinflation.</b>
14		When did the Munich Putsch take place?	<b>November 1923.</b>
15		Which famous General from WW1 supported Hitler in the Putsch?	<b>General Ludendorff.</b>
16		During the march through Munich who fired on the Nazis?	<b>The loyal state police and army.</b>
17		How many Nazis were killed?	<b>15 Nazis were killed.</b>
18		What happened to Hitler and the Nazi Party?	<b>Hitler was tried for treason &amp; the Nazi party was banned.</b>
19		How long did Hitler serve in Prison?	<b>9 months.</b>
20		Whilst in prison, what did Hitler do?	<b>He wrote his book Mein Kampf.</b>

21	Lean Years	What did Hitler realise after the Munich Putsch regarding political strategy?	<b>He knew that he would have to win power legitimately through elections.</b>
22		Which belief did Hitler's book make very clear?	<b>The idea of the Aryan race and a Jewish conspiracy.</b>
23		How did Germany become a nationwide party?	<b>It was divided into 35 regions, each with a party branch.</b>
24		Which German industrialists and big businessmen supported Hitler?	<b>Benz, Krupps and Bosch.</b>
25		Which fiercely loyal group of Hitler's personal bodyguards was set up in 1925?	<b>The SS or 'blackshirts'.</b>
26		Who ran Hitler's personal group of bodyguards?	<b>Himmler.</b>
27		By 1926 the Party had begun to split into two sides - what were they?	<b>A more socialist side and a more nationalist side.</b>
28		How did Hitler solve the party split at the Bamberg Conference in 1926?	<b>Persuaded Goebbels to join the nationalist side &amp; gave a 5 hour speech criticising the socialist ideas as communist.</b>
29		By 1928 how many party members did the Nazis have?	<b>Over 100,000.</b>
30		However, how many seats did the Nazis win in the 1928 election?	<b>12 seats.</b>
31	The support of the Nazis and their appeal	Which 2 events happened in October 1929?	<b>Stresemann died and the Wall Street Crash.</b>
32		What happened to unemployment by Jan 1933?	<b>It had reached 6 million.</b>
33		What nickname was given to Chancellor Bruning (1930-1932)	<b>The Hunger Chancellor.</b>
34		What did Chancellor Bruning do to solve the economic crisis?	<b>Reduced spending, raised taxes &amp; cut benefits by 60%.</b>
35		How did Bruning get these laws through the Reichstag?	<b>He asked President Hindenburg to use Article 48.</b>
36		How many Presidential decrees were there in 1932?	<b>66! There had been 5 in 1930.</b>
37		How many seats did the Nazis win in the 1930 election?	<b>107.</b>
38		How did Hitler campaign during the elections in 1930 and 1932?	<b>He used an aeroplane to travel across Germany.</b>
39		How big were the SA by 1930?	<b>400,000.</b>
40		How did the Nazis appeal to the working class?	<b>They promised "work and bread".</b>
41	1932 - a politically busy year	What did the Nazis change in the 25 Points to appeal to the farmers?	<b>They would not confiscate their land - only Jews' land.</b>
42		Who won the presidential election in April 1932?	<b>Hindenburg at 84 years old!</b>
43		After Bruning resigned as Chancellor in May 1932 who became the next Chancellor?	<b>Franz von Papen.</b>
44		In the July 1932 Reichstag elections how many seats did the Nazis win?	<b>230 seats (38% of the vote).</b>
45		Despite being the largest party, why would Hindenburg not make Hitler chancellor?	<b>He hated him, and saw him as a jumped up corporal.</b>
46		In the November elections how many seats did the Nazis win?	<b>196 - they were still the biggest party though.</b>

47	Rather than choose Hitler as Chancellor, who did Hindenburg pick?	<b>An army general called von Schleicher.</b>
48	In a sneaky deal between von Papen, Hindenburg and Hitler, what was decided?	<b>Hitler could be Chancellor and von Papen vice Chancellor.</b>
49	What did von Papen say he would be able to do to Hitler?	<b>Control him and 'make him squeak'.</b>
50	How many Nazis in total were in the government in Jan 1933?	<b>Hitler and 2 others = 3. (not many!)</b>

## 1700 - 1900

1	What was the Enlightenment in the 18 <sup>th</sup> Century?	<b>A movement to challenge old ideas and ask questions.</b>
2	When did the Scientific Revolution begin?	<b>In the 16<sup>th</sup> Century by discrediting old ideas.</b>
3	In Spontaneous Generation Theory, what happens?	<b>Decaying/Rotting matter creates microbes.</b>
4	In Spontaneous Generation Theory, how is disease spread?	<b>The microbes are spread through miasma.</b>
5	Which very famous and well respected doctor promoted spontaneous generation theory until his death in 1915?	<b>Dr Henry Bastian.</b>
6	Who published the Germ Theory in 1861?	<b>Louis Pasteur.</b>
7	How did Germ Theory disagree with Spontaneous Generation theory?	<b>Germ Theory said that germs/microbes cause decay.</b>
8	How was Pasteur able to see the microbes clearly?	<b>He used Lister's microscope which magnified 1000x without distortion.</b>
9	Why was there opposition to Pasteur's Theory?	<b>He could not identify good or bad bacteria so it seemed impossible that bacteria could cause disease when they were in healthy people too.</b>
10	Which Englishmen did Pasteur influence, helping him to link Germ Theory with infection in his patients?	<b>Joseph Lister (son of the microscope man).</b>
11	Which German scientist managed to isolate and identify the different microbes which cause disease?	<b>Robert Koch.</b>
12	When did Koch discover the bacteria which caused Anthrax	<b>1876.</b>
13	When did Koch discover the bacteria which caused cholera	<b>1883.</b>
14	How did Koch grow the microbes? Which new technology did he use?	<b>He used a Petri dish with agar jelly in it.</b>
15	Where did Koch prove that cholera was present in water by finding the microbes in it?	<b>Calcutta (India).</b>
16	By 1700 how many hospitals were there in England?	<b>5.</b>
17	Which nurse transformed hospital cleanliness during the Crimean War of 1854-56?	<b>Florence Nightingale.</b>



18		What happened to the death rates in hospitals during the war?	<b>The dropped from 40% to 2%.</b>
19		When she returned to England, what did she set up?	<b>The Nightingale School for Nurses.</b>
20		Which layout of hospitals did she promote?	<b>The Pavilion Plan.</b>
21	<b>Treatment</b>	By the early 1800s what were still the big 3 problems for surgeons?	<b>Pain, bleeding and infection.</b>
22		Which anaesthetic was discovered in 1847 and by whom?	<b>James Simpson discovered Chloroform.</b>
23		Who died from chloroform getting their toenail removed?	<b>Hanna Greener.</b>
24		Who popularised the use of chloroform in 1853?	<b>Queen Victoria when she used it to have her son.</b>
25		What substance did Joseph Lister use during operations to kill off germs?	<b>Carbolic Acid.</b>
26		What was the problem of carbolic acid that made some surgeons oppose it?	<b>It cracked surgeon's hands and smelt odd.</b>
27		What is the name of the type of surgery that kills off germs during the operation?	<b>Antiseptic surgery.</b>
28		What is the name of the type of surgery that ensures no germs are present before the operation begins?	<b>Aseptic surgery.</b>

## NAZI CONTROL AND DICTATORSHIP

1		Out of the 12 members in Hitler's Cabinet in 1933, how many Nazis were there, apart from him?	<b>There were 2: Goering and Frick.</b>
2		When did the Reichstag Fire break out?	<b>27<sup>th</sup> February 1933.</b>
3		Which Dutch Communist was found at the scene with matches, firelighters and communist leaflets in his pocket?	<b>Marinus van der Lubbe.</b>
4	<b>Establishing control</b>	How many communists were arrested on the night of the fire?	<b>4,000.</b>
5		What decree did Hitler get passed allowing him to arrest political opponents, tap phone lines and ban newspapers?	<b>Decree for the Protection of People &amp; State.</b>
6		Hitler used the so-called communist conspiracy to attract money from rich industrialist such as?	<b>Krupp, Bosch and Benz.</b>
7		How many people died in the campaigning before the March 5 <sup>th</sup> elections?	<b>70 people.</b>
8		How many seats did the Nazis win in the March 1933 elections?	<b>288 (44% of the vote).</b>
9		When was the Enabling Act passed?	<b>March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1933.</b>
10		What did the Enabling Act allow Hitler to do?	<b>Hitler could pass laws for 4 years without the Reichstag's permission.</b>
11	<b>Removing</b>	When were Trade Unions abolished by Hitler?	<b>May 1933.</b>
12		Instead of Trade Unions, what was organisation was set up?	<b>The DAF - Labour Front.</b>
13		When was the Law against the Formation of Parties passed? (this banned all parties except the Nazis)	<b>July 1933.</b>
14		What did Hitler abolish in January 1934 making Germany a centralised state?	<b>The Lander (district parliaments).</b>

15		How large was the SA at the start of 1934?	<b>3 million strong.</b>
16		Who was the leader of the SA?	<b>Ernst Rohm.</b>
17		Which part of National Socialism did Rohm favour?	<b>Rohm wanted more socialist policies.</b>
18		In June 1934 which event removed Rohm as a political threat?	<b>The Night of the Long Knives.</b>
19		Along with Rohm, who else was killed in this purge?	<b>400 people including von Schleicher.</b>
20		List 2 consequences of this purge	<b>The army supported Hitler a law was passed saying that his actions were legal.</b>
21		When Hindenburg died In august 1934, what did Hitler do?	<b>He combined the roles of chancellor and president and became Fuhrer.</b>
22		Who were the SS and when were they formed?	<b>The Black shirts, Hitler's bodyguards. Est. 1925.</b>
23	<b>The Police State</b>	Who led the SS?	<b>Himmler.</b>
24		How many men did the SS have in 1934 and what did it rise to in 1939?	<b>50,000 in 1934 to 250,000 in 1939.</b>
25		What was the SD?	<b>It was the security and intelligence force like MI5.</b>
26		What was the Gestapo?	<b>The Secret Police led by Heydrich.</b>
27		What did the Gestapo rely on to do their job?	<b>Fear, and a network for informants.</b>
28		How many Gestapo were there?	<b>Never more than 30,000.</b>
29		What was the first concentration camp set up in 1933?	<b>Dachau.</b>
30		Which group did all judges have to join?	<b>The NSRB.</b>
31		How did Hitler control the law courts?	<b>Juries were abolished. Lawyers encouraged to join German Lawyers Front. 10,000 joined in 2 months.</b>
32		What was the title of Goebbels' job from 1933?	<b>Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment.</b>
33	By 1935 how many newspapers had Goebbels shut down?	<b>1,600.</b>	
34	<b>Propaganda</b>	By 1939 what percentage of families had a "People's Radio"	<b>Around 70% of families.</b>
35		Where did the most famous Nazi rally take place? How many could fit in the stadium?	<b>Nuremburg - it could hold around 200,000 people.</b>
36		When was the Berlin Olympics?	<b>1936.</b>
37		How many gold medals did Germany win? (more than any other nation)	<b>33 gold medals.</b>
38		Which Black US athlete won 4 gold medals at the games?	<b>Jesse Owens.</b>
39		What organisation was set up in September 1933 to control art, literature, music, film and theatre?	<b>Reich Chamber of Culture.</b>
40		How many pieces of art were removed from galleries in 1936 as it as considered "degenerate" art?	<b>12,000 pieces of art and sculpture.</b>

41		When was the famous book burning in Berlin and how many books were burned from the local university?	<b>May 1933. 20,000 were burned.</b>
42		How many films did Goebbels make and what was always shown before the films?	<b>1,300. A 45 minute newsreel was shown before it.</b>
43	<b>The Church and opposition</b>	What did Hitler & the Pope sign in July 1933 which kept the Nazis out of Church schools and Catholics out of politics?	<b>Hitler and Pope Pius XI signed The Concordat.</b>
44		When Hitler broke the promise by arresting priests and abolishing Catholic schools, what did the Pope do?	<b>He wrote a critical letter - "With burning anxiety".</b>
45		What church was created by Protestants who supported the Nazis?	<b>The Reich church led by Ludwig Muller.</b>
46		Which German Protestant pastor opposed the Nazis?	<b>Martin Niemoller (sent to concentration camp 1937).</b>
47		Which Protestant group of opposition pastors was set up in 1933?	<b>The Pastors' Emergency League.</b>
48		Which Protestant church was set up in 1934?	<b>The Confessing Church - ¾ of pastors joined this!</b>
49		What was the group of young people called who opposed through their clothing, hair styles, and sometimes beating up the Hitler Youth?	<b>The Edelweiss Pirates.</b>
50		How many of the above group were there in 1939?	<b>Only 2,000 compared with 8 million Hitler Youth.</b>
51		How did the Swing Youth oppose the Nazis?	<b>They listened to illegal Swing Music from USA, and held illegal dances, attended by up to 6,000 people.</b>
52		Why were neither of these youth groups particularly worrying for the Nazis?	<b>They were not overtly political. It was low level resistance to their lack of social freedoms.</b>

## LIFE IN NAZI GERMANY

1	<b>Women</b>	In Weimar Germany, how many female teachers and doctors were there?	<b>100,000 teachers and 3,00 doctors.</b>
2		Who was appointed the new Reich Women's Leader in 1934?	<b>Gertrude Scholtz-Klink.</b>
3		All 230 Women's organisations were combined into one women's body called what?	<b>The German Women's Enterprise.</b>
4		What did the Law for the Encouragement of Marriage do in 1933 ?	<b>Gave loans of up to 1000 marks. ¼ was kept per child the couple had.</b>
5		Who received which Mother Crosses in Nazi Germany from 1938?	<b>Gold=8 children, Silver = 6, Bronze = 4.</b>
6		Which 3 K's were women told to concentrate on? (Kinder, Kuche, Kirche)	<b>Children, Kitchen and Church.</b>
7		In 1933 which professions were women banned from?	<b>Teachers, doctors, and civil servants.</b>
8		The number of women in employment actually increased from 1933-1939 by how many millions?	<b>It increased by 3 million (11.6-14.6 million).</b>

9		In 1936 how many more births were there than in 1933?	<b>30% more births in 1936.</b>
10		In 1937, how was the marriage loan system changed?	<b>New loans were abolished, and women with a loan were allowed to work.</b>
11	Young	Why were young people so important to the Nazis?	<b>They were needed to create a Thousand Year Reich.</b>
12		What happened to all other youth groups in Germany in 1933?	<b>All but the Hitler Youth were abolished.</b>
13		Who was the Nazi leader of the Hitler Youth?	<b>Von Schirach.</b>
14		What activities were done in the Boy's Hitler Youth?	<b>Physical training and military training, e.g. by 1938, 1.2 million being trained in shooting.</b>
15		What was the name of the main girl's group?	<b>The League of German Maidens.</b>
16		At this group, why was there a focus on physical exercise and 'racial purity' lessons?	<b>To prepare them for "Aryan" motherhood.</b>
17		In 1936 what recreational sites did the Hitler Youth take over?	<b>All sports facilities were taken over.</b>
18		By 1939 approximately how many Young people failed to regularly attend youth group meetings?	<b>40%.</b>
19		By 1939 there were around how many members of the Hitler Youth?	<b>Between 7-8 million members.</b>
20		Why is the above figure misleading in terms of support for the Nazi regime?	<b>There were no other youth groups to attend!</b>
21	Education	Who was made Education Minister in 1934?	<b>Bernhard Rust.</b>
22		What did the Education Minister say the purpose of education was?	<b>"To create Nazis".</b>
23		The Nazis passed a law in 1933 giving them the power to do what in schools?	<b>Sack teachers. Over 180 head teachers were removed.</b>
24		What did all teachers have to do to continue teaching?	<b>Join the Nazi Teacher's League &amp; swear loyalty to Hitler.</b>
25		Which new subjects were introduced to the school curriculum?	<b>Eugenics and Race Studies.</b>
26		What happened to the amount of PE time on the school curriculum?	<b>It doubled. In order to create fit Aryans and soldiers.</b>
27		From 1935 what happened to class textbooks?	<b>They were re-written &amp; had to be approved by the Nazis.</b>
28		What became a compulsory school text?	<b>Mein Kampf.</b>
29		What was done at the end of every lesson?	<b>The class would all say "Heil Hitler".</b>
30		Which special schools were set up for the future leaders of Nazi Germany?	<b>Napola schools - 3 set up in 1933.</b>
31	Economy/workers	What was set up in 1933 to provide paid work for the unemployed?	<b>The RAD - The National Labour Service.</b>
32		Who was the above group for, and what did they do?	<b>It was for men age 18-25. They did manual jobs for low pay, and carried out lots of military drills.</b>
33		What happened to government spending on job creation schemes between 1933 and 1938?	<b>Government spending doubled.</b>
34		How many kilometres of autobahn were meant to be built?	<b>7,000 km, but only 3,000 had been by 1938.</b>
35		How many men got jobs from the autobahn building?	<b>125, 000 men.</b>

36		When was conscription introduced?	<b>1935.</b>
37		What happened to coal and oil production between 1933-1939?	<b>Coal production doubled, and oil trebled.</b>
38		What is the name given to people being removed from the unemployment list, even though they may not be working? E.g. Jews, women, those in concentration camps, and those on part time work.	<b>Invisible unemployment.</b>
39		Although wages, went up, what happened to "real wages" for workers?	<b>Real wages decreased as the price of goods rose quicker.</b>
40		What happened to the average working week under the Nazis?	<b>It increased by 6 hours.</b>
41		What did the Strength Through Joy movement (KdF) provide for workers?	<b>Cheap leisure activities, e.g. in 1938 10 million took KdF holidays.</b>
42		What scheme was run by the KdF which cost workers 5 marks a month, and yet they got nothing?	<b>The Volkswagen scheme (People's Car).</b>
43		What did the Beauty of Labour do?	<b>They worked at improving workers' facilities. E.g. canteens.</b>
44		What is Eugenics?	<b>The science of selective breeding.</b>
45		What does the term <i>Untermenschen</i> mean?	<b>Sub-human.</b>
46		What happened in April 1933 that was targeted solely at Jews?	<b>The Boycott of Jewish shops.</b>
47		Describe 2 parts of the Nuremburg Laws of 1935	<b>Jews could not be citizens; Jews had to wear a yellow star, and Germans could not marry Jews.</b>
48	<b>Racial beliefs</b>	What took place on 9 <sup>th</sup> November 1938	<b>Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass). 100 Jews killed, 191 synagogues burned down.</b>
49		What did Hitler do after this event?	<b>He fined the Jews 1 billion marks for the damage caused.</b>
50		What happened to 'gypsies in 1936?	<b>They were forced into camps. Berlin's had 600 gypsies.</b>
51		How many gay men died in concentration camps?	<b>5,000.</b>
52		In July 1933 the Sterilisation Law allowed which types of people to be sterilised?	<b>Mentally ill, deaf, blind &amp; deformed. 400,000 sterilised by 1939.</b>
53		How many disabled babies and young people were killed under the T4 programme by 1939?	<b>5,000 were killed by starvation or lethal injection.</b>





**Knowledge Organiser**

# **History**

**GCSE History Edexcel**