

GERMANY 1890 -1945: ALL LESSON AND KEY QUESTIONS

TOPIC QUESTIONS	LESSON QUESTIONS	KEY QUESTIONS	R	A	G	
TOPIC ONE: GERMANY AND THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY. <i>"WHAT WAS THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC AND WHY DID IT FAIL?"</i>	1.1. What was Germany like before WW1?	1. How did the German government function?				
		2. What were the government's priorities?				
		3. What challenges did the government face?				
	1.2. How did WW1 impact Germany?	1. Why did Germany sign the Armistice?				
		2. How did the war impact Germany?				
		3. How did the Treaty of Versailles impact Germany?				
	1.3. How did the Weimar Republic work?	1. How did the Weimar Government work?				
		2. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the system				
	1.4. Who challenged the Weimar government?	1. Why did the Weimar Government face challenge?				
		2. How did the left challenge the government?				
		3. How did the right challenge the government?				
	1.5. Why was 1923 a year of crisis?	1. Why did France and Belgium invade the Ruhr?				
		2. What caused hyperinflation?				
		3. How did hyperinflation affect Germany?				
	1.6. What were the Nazis doing 1918- 1928?	1. What were the origins of Hitler and the Nazi Party?				
		2. What happened during the Munich Putsch?				
		3. What happened after the Putsch?				
	1.7. How did the Weimar Republic recover after 1923?	1. How did Stresemann fix the economy?				
2. How did Stresemann fix the international reputation?						
3. What did Stresemann think about the recovery?						
1.8. did Weimar German experience a 'Golden Age'?	1. To what extent was 1924-1929 a Golden Age?					
	2. How did different groups react to changes?					
TOPIC TWO: GERMANY THE DEPRESSION. <i>"HOW DID HITLER BECOME FÜHRER?"</i>	2.1. How did the Great Depression affect Germany?	1. What was the Great Depression?				
		2. What caused the Great Depression				
		3. How did the Great Depression impact Germany?				
	2.2. How did the Nazi Party grow?	1. Why did people vote for the Nazis				
		2. Who voted for the Nazis?				
	2.3. How did Hitler become Chancellor?	1. Who was involved?				
		2. What happened 1932-33?				
	2.4. How did Hitler become Führer?	1. What problems did Hitler face as Chancellor?				
		2. How did Hitler overcome external threats?				
		3. How did Hitler overcome internal threats?				
	TOPIC THREE: THE EXPERIENCE OF GERMANS UNDER THE NAZIS. <i>"WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE IN NAZI GERMANY?"</i>	3.1. How did the Nazis fix the economy?	1. What were the Nazis economic aims?			
			2. Who oversaw the economy?			
3. Did the Nazis achieve their aims?						
3.2. How did the Nazis use propaganda?		1. What are propaganda and censorship?				
		2. What did Nazis propaganda focus on?				
		3. What forms of propaganda/censorship did the Nazis use?				
3.3. How did the Nazis use terror to control?		1. What is a Police State?				
		2. How did the Nazi Police State function?				
3.4. How did the Nazis change art and culture?		1. What did the Nazis want to achieve with art and culture?				
		2. How did the Nazis change art and culture?				
3.5. How did the Nazis change life for women?	1. What were the Nazi attitudes to women?					
	2. What impact did Nazi policies have on women?					
	3. Did the Nazis achieve what they wanted?					
3.6. How did the Nazis change life for the young?	1. How did the Nazis change education?					
	2. How did the Nazis impact young peoples' lives out of school?					
	3. Why did some young people oppose the Nazis?					
3.7. How did the the Nazis deal with religion?	1. Why was the Church a problem and an opportunity?					
	2. How did the Nazis deal with the Church?					
	3. Was Christianity a genuine threat?					
3.8. What was the final solution?	1. Who did the Nazis persecute and why?					
	2. What is antisemitism and what are its origins?					
	3. How did the persecution of the Jews develop?					
3.9. Who resisted the Nazis?	1. What is resistance?					
	2. Who resisted the Nazis?					
	3. Did anyone really challenge Nazi rule?					
3.10. How did WW2 impact Germany?	1. What was life like in Germany at the start of the war?					
	2. What was life like on the homefront after 1942?					

CONFLICT & TENSION 1919- 1939: ALL LESSON AND KEY QUESTIONS

TOPIC QUESTIONS	LESSON QUESTIONS	KEY QUESTIONS	R	A	G
TOPIC ONE: PEACEMAKING <i>"HOW WAS PEACE MADE IN EUROPE AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR?"</i>	1.1. What were the aims of the Paris Peace Conference?	1. How did the First World War end? 2. What did the leaders of the Big Three want?			
	1.2. What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?	1. How was the Treaty of Versailles agreed? 2. What were the terms of the Treaty?			
	1.3. What were the reactions to the Treaty of Versailles?	1. How did Germany react to the Treaty? 2. How did the Big Three react?			
	1.4. Was the Treaty of Versailles a success?	1. Did the Big Three achieve what they wanted? 2. How fair was the Treaty? 3. How have views of the treaty changed over time?			
	1.5. How were Germany's allies treated?	1. What treaties were passed to deal with Germany's allies? 2. What was the significance of the treaties?			
TOPIC TWO: LEAGUE OF NATIONS <i>"WHAT WAS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND WHY DID IT FAIL?"</i>	2.1 Why was the League created?	1. What was the League? 2. How did the League attempt to keep peace? 3. How was the League's powers limited?			
	2.2. How was the League structured?	1. Which groups made up the League? 2. What were the League's strengths and weaknesses?			
	2.3. How did the League's commissions work?	1. What were the commissions ? 2. What were the aims of each? 3. How successful were they?			
	2.4. What did the League achieve in the 1920s?	1. How did the League intervene in the 1920s? 2. How successful was the League?			
	2.5. How did the international agreements help the League?	1. Why was the Locarno Pact significant? 2. What did the Kellog- Braind Pact achieve? 3. What did earlier treaties show us about the League?			
	2.6. Why did the League decline in the 1930s?	1. How did the Great Depression impact politics? 2. How did the Depression impact the League?			
	2.7. How did the League fail in Manchuria?	1. Why did Japan want Manchuria? 2. How did Japan take Manchuria? 3. How did the League respond to the crisis?			
	2.8. How did the League fail in Abyssinia?	1. Why did Italy want Abyssinia? 2. How did Italy take Abyssinia? 3. How did the League respond to the crisis?			
TOPIC THREE: THE ORIGINS AND OUTBREAK OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR <i>"WHAT CAUSED THE SECOND WORDL WAR?"</i>	3.1 . What were Hitler's foreign policy aims?	1. What did Hitler promise? 2. How did the aims threaten peace?			
	3.2. How did other countries respond to Hitler's aims?	1. How did Britain respond? 2. How did France respond? 3. How did the US and USSR repsond?			
	3.3. How did tensions rise 1933-35?	1. How did Hitler increase tensions? 2. How did European powers respond?			
	3.4. Why was the reoccpuation of the Rhineland significant?	1. Why was the Rhineland reoccupied? 2. Why was the response limited? 3. Why was it significant?			
	3.5. Who were Hitler's allies	1. Why did Britain refuse an alliance? 2. Who were Germany's pre-war allies? 3. What was the Pact of Steel?			
	3.6. How did Germany take Austria?	1.How did Hitler achieve Anschluss? 2. How did the world respond? 3.How did it strengthen Germany?			
	3.7. How did Germany take over Czechoslovakia?	1. Why did Germany want Czechoslovakia? 2. How did Britain and France respond? 3. How did Germany take Czechoslovakia?			
	3.9. Why was the Nazi- Soviet Pact a good idea?	1. What was the Nazi- Soviet Pact? 2. Why did each country sign the Pact? 3. Why was the Pact significant?			
	3.10. How did Germany take Poland?	1. Why did Germany want Poland? 2. How did they take it? 3. How did this trigger WW2?			

NORMAN ENGLAND 1066- 1100: ALL LESSON AND KEY QUESTIONS

TOPIC QUESTIONS	LESSON QUESTIONS	KEY QUESTIONS	R	A	G	
TOPIC ONE: CONQUEST AND CONTROL <i>"HOW DID WILLIAM TAKE CONTROL OF ENGLAND?"</i>	1.1. Why was the death of Edward the Confessor a problem?	1. What was England like by 1066?				
		2. Which groups were powerful in England by 1066?				
		3. Why was Edward the Confessor's death a problem?				
	1.2. What happened when Edward the Confessor died?	1. Who were the contedors to the throne?				
		2. Why was Harold Godwinson Chosen?				
	1.3. What happened before the Battle of Hastings?	1. What happened immediately after Harold's succesion?				
		2. What happened at Fulford Gate and Stamford Bridge?				
		3. Why were Fulford and Stamford significant?				
	1.4 Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?	1. How did both sides prepare for Hastings?				
		2. What happened during the battle?				
		3. Why did William win?				
	1.5. How did William take control of England?	1. How did William secure control immediately after Hastings?				
		2. How did William respond to rebellions 1067- 1068?				
		3. How did William respond to rebellions 1069- 1075?				
		4. How did William use castles to help him rule?				
TOPIC TWO: LIFE UNDER THE NORMANS <i>"HOW DID THE NORMANS CHANGE LIFE IN ENGLAND?"</i>	2.1 How did William use land to control England?	1. How did William change land ownership (feudal system)?				
		2. How did the marcher earls and prince bishops differ?				
	2.2. Why is the Domesday book significant?	1. What was the Domesday Book?				
		2. Why was the Domesday Book commissioned?				
		3. What did the Domesday Book show?				
	2.3. How did the Normans change law and order?	1. What laws did the Normans change?				
		2. What punishments did the Normans change?				
		3. How did the Normans change the court and legal system?				
	2.4. How did the Normans change villages?	1. What was life like in Anglo- Saxon villages?				
		2. What was life like in Norman villages?				
	2.5. How did the Normans change towns?	1. How did towns grow in the period?				
		2. How did towns help trade develop in the period?				
		3. How did towns change Norman society?				
	2.6. How much did the Normans really change life?	n/a				
	TOPIC THREE: CHURCH AND MONASTICISM <i>"HOW DID THE NORMANS CHANGE THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION?"</i>	3.1. Why did the Normans reform the English Church?	1. Why was religion important in the medieval period?			
			2. Why did the Anglo- Saxon Church need reform?			
			3. How did the Normans reform the Church?			
			4. How did the relationship between Kings and the Church change?			
3.2. How did the Normans change monasteries?		1. Why did Anglo- Saxon monasteries need reform?				
		2. How did the Normans reform monasteries?				
		3. How did monasteries help the Normans rule?				
3.3. How did the Normans change Cathedrals?		1. What were Cathedrals like in the Anglo- Saxon period?				
		2. How did the Normans use Cathedrals?				
3.4. How did the Normans change language and education?		1. How did schools change in the Norman period?				
		2. How have the Normans impacted the English language?				
TOPIC FOUR: ENVIRONMENT STUDY <i>PEVENSEY CASTLE (2026)</i>		4.1. What were the causes of Pevensey Castle building?	1. Economic 2. Military Protection 3. Intimidation/ Control			
	4.2. What were the consequences of building Pevensey Castle?					

HEALTH AND THE PEOPLE C.1000- PRESENT: ALL LESSON AND KEY QUESTIONS

TOPIC QUESTIONS	LESSON QUESTIONS	KEY QUESTIONS	R	A	G
TOPIC ONE: MEDIEVAL MEDICINE (1000-1500) "WHY DID MEDICINE STAGNATE IN THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD?"	1.0 What was happening in the medieval period?	1. What was life like in the medieval period? 2. How was the world understood? 3. How did Ancient thinkers influence medicine?			
	1.1 What were medieval ideas about causes and treatment of disease?	1. How did people understand, diagnose and treat disease? 2. Who diagnosed and treated in the medieval period?			
	1.2 How was Christianity significant in the period?	1. Why was Christianity important in the period? 2. How did Christianity progress medicine? 3. How did Christianity hinder progress?			
	1.3 How was Islam significant in the period?	1. What was the 'Islamic World' in the medieval period? 2. How did Islam progress medicine?			
	1.4 How much did surgery and anatomy progress in the medieval period?	1. What was surgery and anatomy like the period? 2. What held surgery and anatomy back? 3. What progress was made?			
	1.5 How much did public health progress in the medieval period?	1. What was public health like in the medieval period? 2. What progress was made? 3. Why were monasteries significant for public health?			
	1.6 Why was the Black Death significant?	1. What was the Black Death? 2. How did people understand and deal with the Black Death at the time? 3. How did the Black Death impact Britain?			
TOPIC TWO: RENAISSANCE AND EARLY - MODERN MEDICINE 1500- 1800	2.0 What was happening in the Renaissance and Early Modern period?	1. How did ideas change in the period? 2. How did medicine change in the period? 3. What held progress back in the period?			
	2.1 How did ideas of causes and treatments progress?	1. What were the ideas of the causes of disease? 2. How were diseases treated? 3. Why was progress so limited?			
	2.2. How much did surgery and anatomy progress in the period?	1. What was surgery like for most in the period? 2. How is Vesalius significant? 3. How is Pare significant? 4. How id Harvey significant? 5. How is Hunter significant?			
	2.3. How much did public health progress in the period?	1. What happened during the Great Plague? 2. How did hospitals change in the period?			
	2.4 Why was Edward Jenner significant?	1. How did Jenner discover vaccination? 2. How did Jenner progress medicine? 3. What opposition did Jenner face?			
TOPIC THREE: 19TH CENTURY MEDICINE	3.1 How was disease understood in the 19th century?	1. How was disease understood at the start of the 19th century? 2. How did Pasteur and Koch progress understand of disease? 3. What factors contributed to the progress of the understanding of disease?			
	2.2. How did treatments progress in the 19th century?	1. How did Pasteur develop vaccination? 2. How was progress limited?			
	2.3. How was pain in surgery overcome?	1. How was pain managed before James Simpson? 2. How was Chloroform discovered? 3. How is Simpson significant?			
	2.4. How was infection in surgery overcome?	1. How did Lister solve the problem of infection? 2. What criticisms did Lister face? 3. How is Lister significant?			
	2.5. How did public health progress in the 19th century?	1. What was public health like at the start of the period? 2. How is John Snow significant? 3. How did the government improve public health in the period?			
TOPIC FOUR: 20TH CENTURY MEDICINE	4.1 How has the understanding of disease progressed since 1900?	1. How has the understanding of genetics progressed?			
	4.2. How has the treatment of disease progress since 1900?	1. How did treatments progress before 1928? 2. How did pencillin develop? 3. How have treatments advanced in the 21st century?			
	4.3. How has surgery and anatomy progressed since 1900?	1. How did surgery progress during WW1? 2. How did surgery progress during WW2? 3. How has surgery progres since 1945?			
	4.4. How has public health progressed since 1900?	1. How did public health progress before WW2? 2. How did public helaht progres as a result of WW2? 3. What role does the NHS play today?			
	4.5. What are the challenges to medical progress in the 21st century?				