



# History at GCSE



## KEY QUESTIONS:

- What topics will I be studying
- What is the exam like?

## HISTORY GCSE 2022 RESULTS

<b>GRADES</b>	<b>2022 GCSE Result</b>
<b>4+</b>	<b>87%</b>
<b>5+</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>7+</b>	<b>26%</b>

edexcel





# What I will be studying at GCSE?

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# MEDICINE IN BRITAIN 1250- PRESENT

## Medicine Through Time:

This is the Thematic Study. It focuses on ideas about cause of disease and illness, approaches to prevention and treatment, and seven different case studies.

The topic covers four key topics, which are:

**Key Topic 1: Medicine in Medieval England, 1250-1500; Case Study: the Black Death (1348-49).**

**Key Topic 2: The Medical Renaissance in England, 1500-1700; Case Studies: William Harvey and the circulation of blood, Dealing with the Great Plague (1665).**

**Key Topic 3: Medicine in 18th and 19th century Britain, 1700-1900; Case Studies: Jenner and the development of vaccination, Fighting Cholera in London (1854).**

**Key Topic 4: Medicine in modern Britain, 1900-present; Case Studies: Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of Penicillin, The fight against Lung Cancer in the 21st century.**

**The British sector of the Western Front, 1914-18: injuries, treatment and the trenches.**



# ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND 1553-88

## **Key topic: 1**

- 1.1 The situation on Elizabeth's accession
- 1.2 The 'settlement' of religion
- 1.3 Challenge to the religious settlement
- 1.4 The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots

## **Key topic: 2**

- 2.1 Plots and revolts at home
- 2.2 Relations with Spain
- 2.3 The outbreak of war with Spain, 1585–88
- 2.4 The Armada

## **Key topic 3**

- 3.1 Education and leisure
- 3.2 The problem of the poor
- 3.3 Exploration and voyages of discovery
- 3.4 Raleigh and Virginia



# **SUPERPOWER RELATIONS AND THE COLD WAR, 1941-91**

## **Key topic 1:**

- **1.1 Early tension between East and West**
- **1.2 The development of the Cold War**
- **1.3 The Cold War intensifies**

## **Key topics 2:**

- **2.1-2.3 Cold War crises, 1958-70 (Berlin, Cuba, Czechoslovakia)**

## **Key topic 3:**

- **3.1 Attempts to reduce tension between East and West**
- **3. 2 Flashpoints**
- **3.3 The collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe**



# Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

## Key topic 1:

- 1.1 The origins of the Republic, 1918–19
- 2.2 The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23
- 1.3 The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29
- 1.4 Changes in society, 1924–29

## Key topic 2

- 2.1 Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22
- 2.2 The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29
- 2.3 The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32
- 2.4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33

## Key topic 3:

- 3.1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34
- 3.2 The police state
- 3.3 Controlling and influencing attitudes
- 3.4 Opposition, resistance and conformity

## Key topic 4:

- 4.1 Nazi policies towards women
- 4.2 Nazi policies towards the young
- 4.3 Employment and living standards
- 4.4 The persecution of minorities



# What is the Exam like?

We have chosen Edexcel as our new 9-1 Spec

Paper 1:

- 1 hour 15 Minutes 6 Questions 52 Marks
- Section A: Environment Study - British Sector of the Western Front
- Section B: Medicine 1250 - Present Day

Paper 2: • 1 hour 45 Minutes 6 Questions 64 Marks

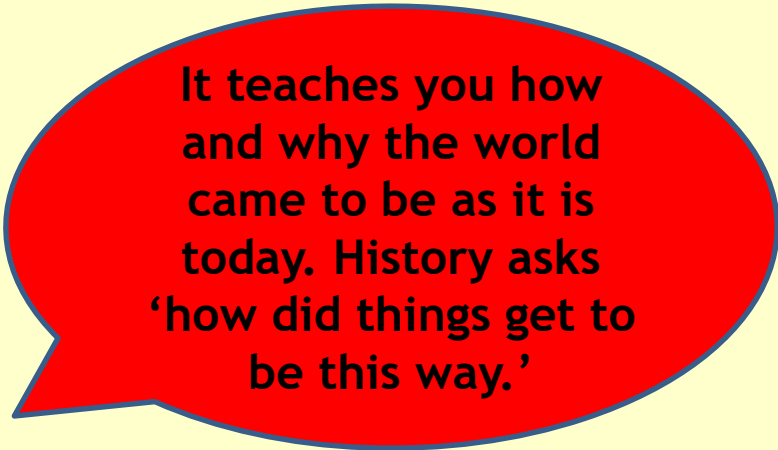
- Section A: Cold War 1941-1991
- Section B: Elizabethan England 1558-1588

Paper 3: • 1 hour 20 Minutes 6 Questions 52 Marks • Source / Interpretation based exam

- Germany 1918-39




# What are the benefits of studying GCSE History?



It teaches you how and why the world came to be as it is today. History asks 'how did things get to be this way.'



History deals with big issues e.g. racism, power, finances, war, politics, discrimination & terrorism



*To develop the **TRANSFERABLE SKILLS** employers want and other subjects use such as English*



# What skills will I develop?

- Research skills
- How to handle and analyse data
- How to organise information
- Excellent communication and writing skills
- How to construct an argument
- Problem-solving
- How to select evidence



# How will I be assessed

## How will you be assessed on this course?

You will be assessed in a variety of ways, all of which are designed to let your teacher know how well you are doing, let you know how well you are doing and allow for reflection and improvement. All of the tests you receive will be interleaved with prior knowledge you have learned in previous GCSE topics.

**Knowledge Tests:** You will complete a knowledge Tests for each unit of work, you will be given time to revise and prepare and you will need to meet a minimum score, if not, we'll have another go to improve.

**Extended Writing KATS:**

**Exam style questions:**

You will answer exam questions in class or for homework building on your recent learning

**Essays:** You will write essays asking key questions about your recent work, utilising the important skills of evaluation, analysis and written communication

**Independent Learning:** This will be in the form of quizzes, exam questions, revision tasks.



# Is there a future in History for me?

**Q: But what use is history to me? It's all about the past - how will it help me get a job?**

History *IS* both interesting *AND* useful!

As a history student, you will never experience the events that you study; instead you have to build up a picture from the evidence that has been left. You have to become skilled at asking questions, sometimes awkward questions; you have learned not to take everything at face value. You have to develop empathy and understanding of the actions and achievements of others; you have to be prepared to put your case and argue it well; you have to use evidence to draw conclusions and make judgements. These skills are highly desirable in many different careers and GCSE History is excellent training for any career where you have to use evidence or make decisions, especially where those decisions affect other people.

History students are not just limited to "becoming another history teacher" (unless they want to of course!) Nor are they destined to gather dust in a museum or library (again unless they want to!) There are so many careers out there that require the skills that a study of history can bring; **law, medicine, business, finance, accountancy, tourism, town planning, politics, journalism, police, Armed Forces, business and research to name but a few!**



# Is there a future in History for me?

**Q: But I'm not sure I want a career in history, but I really like the subject, so what use will it be to me?**

Historians are trained to look for bias and prejudice in all the evidence they study. They know that human beings often have strong views on many subjects, which may affect the statements they make. There is no other subject that deals so well with sorting out what is useful and reliable evidence and what must be sifted out than history. Imagine believing everything you read in the papers, or believing every statement that politicians make! History helps you to make decisions about other people and to decide if you trust what they say. If you enjoy history, it can lead you to a great future.

Look at Dermott Murnaghan, journalist, David Sainsbury, Chairman of Sainsbury's, Diane Abbott, MP and broadcaster. You can also count the likes of Melvin Bragg, Anita Roddick, founder of the Body Shop, Monty Python's Michael Palin, Sacha Baron Cohen (AKA Ali G) Louis Theroux, Jonathan Ross, John Prescott, Gordon Brown, Al Murray and Cold Play's Chris Martin among other history graduates.