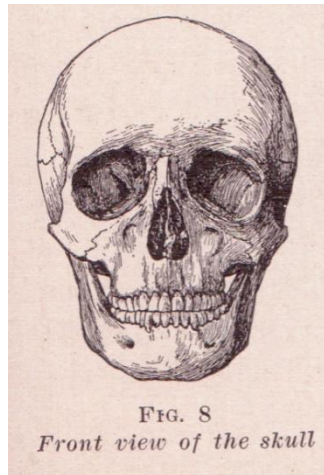


# Revision Booklet



Early Elizabethan England

Medicine Through Time

Weimar and Nazi Germany

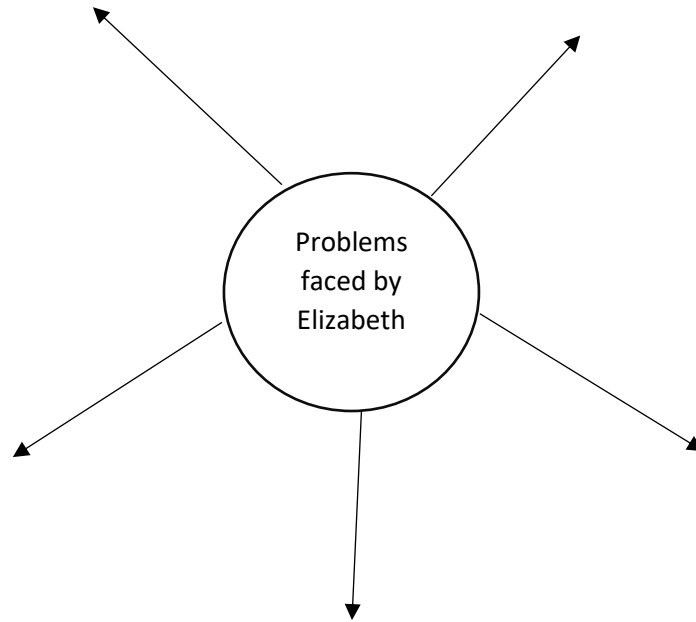
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# Early Elizabethan England

Key Term	Definition
Divine Right	
Courtiers	
Roman Catholic	
The Reformation	
Religious Settlement	
Heretic	
Revolt of the Northern Earls	
Privateer	
New World	
Circumnavigate	
Fire ships	
Excommunicate	
Vagabonds	
Colonies	
Spanish Inquisition	

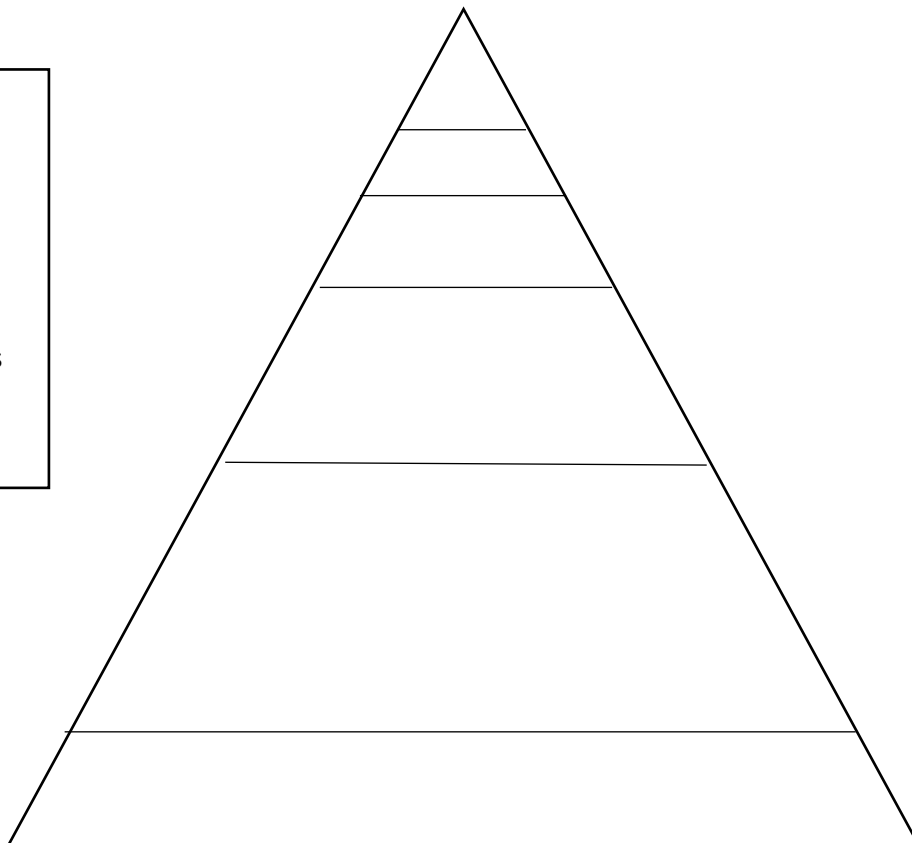
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Complete the spider diagram showing the problems Elizabeth faced when she came to the throne in 1558.



Complete the hierarchy of Elizabethan society.

- |                |
|----------------|
| Vagrants       |
| Labouring Poor |
| Nobility       |
| Gentry         |
| Tenant Farmers |
| Yeoman         |



Elizabethan Government – who?	Key features
Court	
Privy Council	
Parliament	
Lords Lieutenant	
Justices of the Peace (JPs)	

List as many characteristics of Elizabeth as you can. Identify whether these are positive or negative.



Explain what the English Reformation was.

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Act	What did it say?
Act of Supremacy	
Act of Uniformity	
Royal Injunction	

Complete the table showing how the following challenges affected Elizabeth and the Religious Settlement.

Puritan Crucifix Controversy	Puritan Clothing Controversy
Catholic Papacy Controversy	Catholic Nobility

Explain which of these posed the biggest threat to Elizabeth.

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Who controlled the Netherlands at this time?

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What was the Trade Embargo and why was it introduced?

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Explain why the Dutch Revolted in 1566

Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Elizabeth wanted to avoid war at all costs with Spain as she did not have the resources to fight
2. Elizabeth did not allow the Sea Beggars to attack the Spanish ships.
3. Elizabeth stole the Genoese Loan
4. England and Spain had great relations after this

Why did Mary Queen of Scots have a claim to the throne?

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Mary Queen of Scots comes to England to ask Elizabeth for her help after the Scottish Protestant Lords rebel against her. What should Elizabeth do?

1. Help Mary regain her throne
2. Hand Mary over to the Scottish Lords
3. Allow Mary to go abroad
4. Keep Mary in England

Highlight which of those you think Elizabeth should do and explain what she actually did

Plot (Identify key people)	What happened?	How significant was the plot?
The Revolt of the Northern Earls 1569		
Ridolfi Plot 1571		
Throckmorton Plot 1583		
Babington Plot 1586		

Complete the table identifying the plot towards Elizabeth and how significant they were to Elizabeth.

Explain which of the plots was most significant to Elizabeth.

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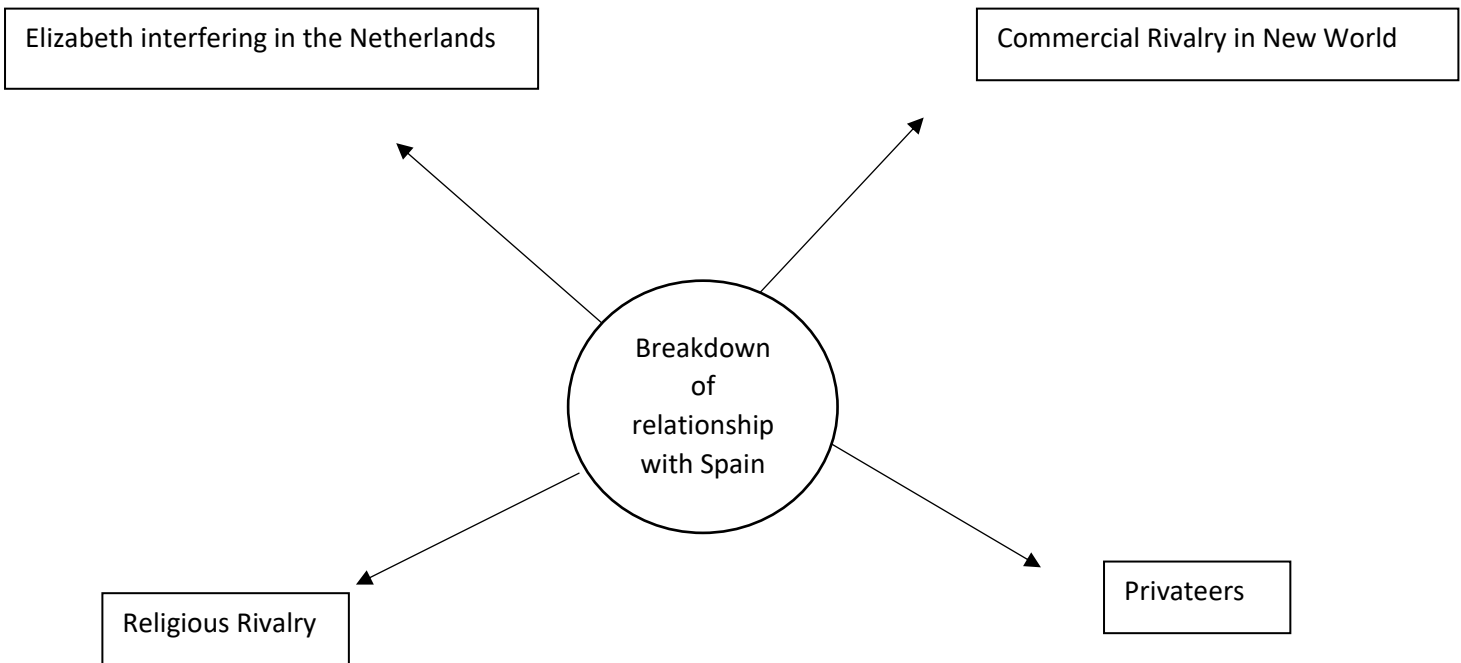
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Rank Elizabeth's foreign policy aims in order of importance to her and England.

1. Develop and improve trade to benefit England
2. Protect England's borders
3. Protect the English throne
4. Avoid war which would cost a lot of money and could lead to her being overthrown.

Complete the spider diagram showing the relationship with Spain.



What did the Pacification of Ghent say?

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Did the agreement last long? What happened afterwards?



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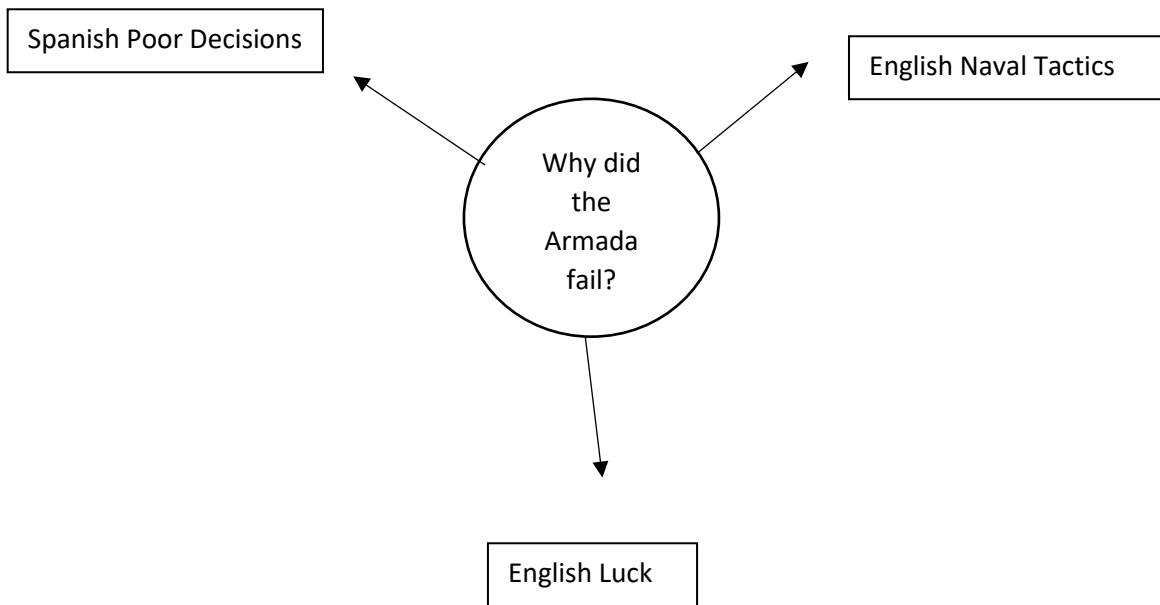
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Identify 5 reasons why Phillip II launched the Spanish Armada

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- 
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Complete the spider diagram showing why the Spanish Armada failed.



Explain which was the biggest reason the Spanish Armada failed.

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Complete the table showing the education and leisure activities for upper and lower class people.

Education	Upper Class Boys	Upper Class Girls	Lower Class people
Leisure	Upper Class Boys	Upper Class Girls	Lower Class people

Who were universities for and what could they study?

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Explain why poverty increased.

1. Population Growth
2. Rising Prices
3. Changes to farming

What was a vagabond and why did they cause a problem in Elizabethan society?

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Complete the table showing how Elizabethan people dealt with the Impotent and Able Bodied Poor.

Impotent Poor	Able Bodied Poor

Explain the 3 reasons why Elizabethan's began to explore.

1. Expanding Trade
2. The Triangular Trade
3. Navigation

How would the following help with Elizabethan's exploring.

1. Navigation
2. Maps
3. Improvement in ships

Why was Drake's circumnavigation important?

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What did Raleigh do in order to prepare for the colonisation of Virginia?

1. Raising money
2. Supplies
3. Ships and when to sail

How was the Virginia project organised?	Why did the colonisation fail?

Why was the colonisation significant?

1. Undermining Spain
2. Laid the roots of the British Empire

### 3. Economic benefits

## Key People

Key Term	Definition
Physician	
Barber Surgeon	
Black Death	
Miasma	
Printing Press	
Astrology	
Quack Doctor	
Renaissance	
Spontaneous Generation	
Germ Theory	
Theory of the Four Humours	
Antiseptic & Aseptic Surgery	
Vaccination	

Laissez-Faire	
Anaesthetic	
Key Person	Why are they important?
Queen Elizabeth	
Sir William Cecil	
Sir Robert Dudley	
Sir Francis Walsingham	
Sir Francis Drake	
Sir Walter Raleigh	
Mary Queen of Scots	
Phillip II	
Pope	
Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland	
Charles Neville, Earl of Westmorland	
Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk	
Mary I (Bloody Mary)	

# Medicine Through Time

## Medicine in Medieval England c1250-1500

Causes of disease	Preventing disease
Curing disease	Change/Continuity

Identify what the four humours were and explain the Theory of the Four Humours.

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How is this different to the Theory of Opposites?

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Explain how the following meant that Classic Thinkers ideas continued into the medieval times?

1. The influence of the church
2. The influence of book learning

### 3. The lack of alternatives

What is Miasma?

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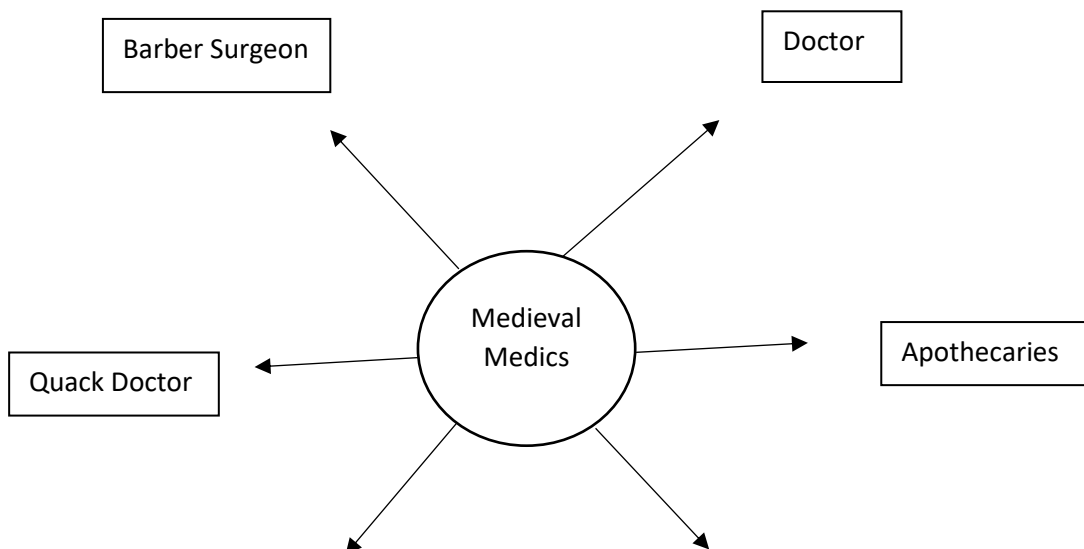
Explain what the tithe was.

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Complete the table showing the treatments at home and the types of treatments in hospital.

Treatments at home	Treatments in hospital

Complete the diagram showing the different types of medics in the Middle Ages.





Monks

Wise Woman

The Medical

Renaissance in England

c1500-c1700

Causes of disease	Preventing disease
Curing disease	Change/Continuity

What was the Renaissance?

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Identify 3 things that improved during the Renaissance.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What was Humanism and why is it important?

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Explain how the following helped push ideas about medicine forward.

- Royal Society



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Complete the table showing the ideas and treatments of the Black Death in the Middle Ages and the Great Plague during the Renaissance. Identify similarities and differences between the two.

	Black Death 1348-49	The Great Plague 1665
Causes		
Treatments		

Prevention		
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Medicine in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Britain c1700-1900

Causes of disease	Preventing disease
Curing disease	Change/Continuity

What was 'Spontaneous Generation'?

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Explain 'Germ Theory' and how Louis Pasteur developed it.

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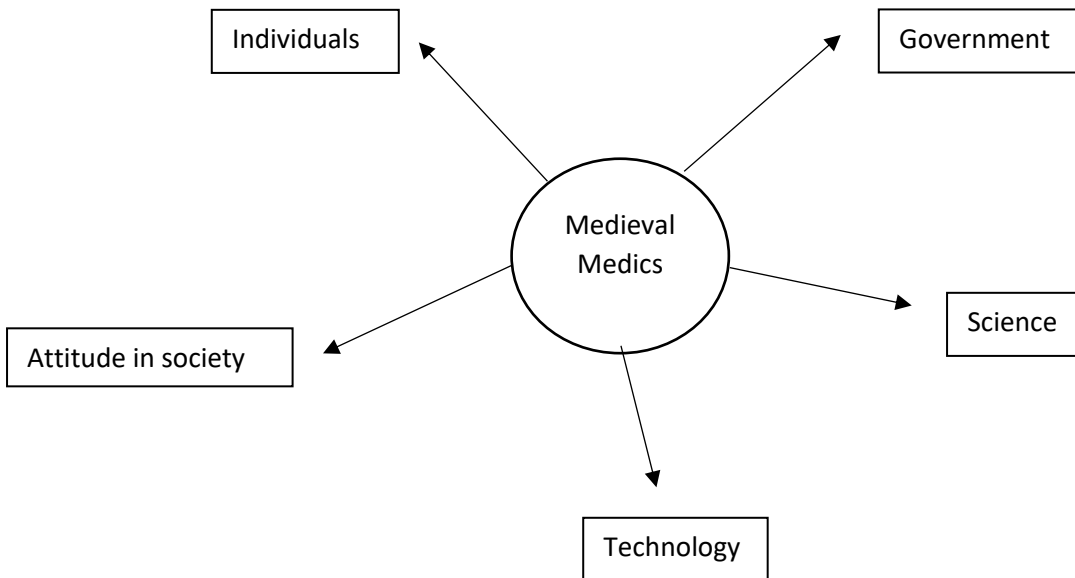
Explain how Robert Koch expanded on Pasteur's Germ Theory

1. Identified different germs which caused common diseases.
2. Stained bacteria with dyes to make them easier to see.

How big an impact did Germ Theory have on Britain?

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Complete the spider diagram showing how the following factors affected understanding of illness.



Explain 3 ways in which medical care improved under Florence Nightingale.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Complete the table showing the change in hospital care.

Hospital Care before 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	Hospital Care by 18 <sup>th</sup> & 19 <sup>th</sup> Century

Complete the table explaining how the developments of key individuals improved medicine.

	James Simpson	Joseph Lister	Edward Jenner
What was the development and how it was discovered?			
How would the development help people?			
How did people react to it?			

What was the Laissez-Faire attitude of the Government?

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Complete the table showing how the government were involved with public health.

First Public Health Act 1848	Second Public Health Act 1875

Explain why Dr John Snow was important.

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Medicine in modern Britain c1900-present

Causes of disease	Preventing disease
Curing disease	Change/Continuity

What did Crick and Watson discover?

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How did the discovery help treatments in medicine?

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Explain how the following technologies help doctors to make a diagnosis in modern Britain.

Blood Tests	
X-Rays	
Blood sugar monitoring	
CT Scans	
MRI Scans	
ECG (Electro cardiograms)	

Explain what a 'magic bullet' is.

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Explain 3 ways in which the development of the NHS helped medicine in Britain.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

How do the government try to prevent disease today?

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Why do the government use campaigns such as 'Change4Life' 'Stop Smoking'?

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Why are Fleming, Florey and Chain significant?

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How did their discovery help the treatment of medicine?

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Explain how the following are used in lung cancer treatment.

1. Transplants

2. Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy

The British Sector of the Western Front, 1914-18.

Explain the difference between aseptic and antiseptic surgery?

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Identify one advantage and one disadvantage of using x-rays.

1. Advantage

2. Disadvantage

How did the development of blood transfusions help medicine?

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What did Karl Landsteiner discover and why did that help blood transfusions?

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Explain the problems of transport and communications with the following

- Horse-drawn and motor ambulances

- Train, barge and ship ambulances

What was the nature of wounds in the trenches?

1. Rifles and explosives
2. Shrapnel, wound infection and head injuries
3. Effects of gas attacks (Chlorine Gas, Phosgene Gas, Mustard Gas)

Complete the table showing illnesses in the trenches. Identify the symptoms and the way they attempted to solve the problems.

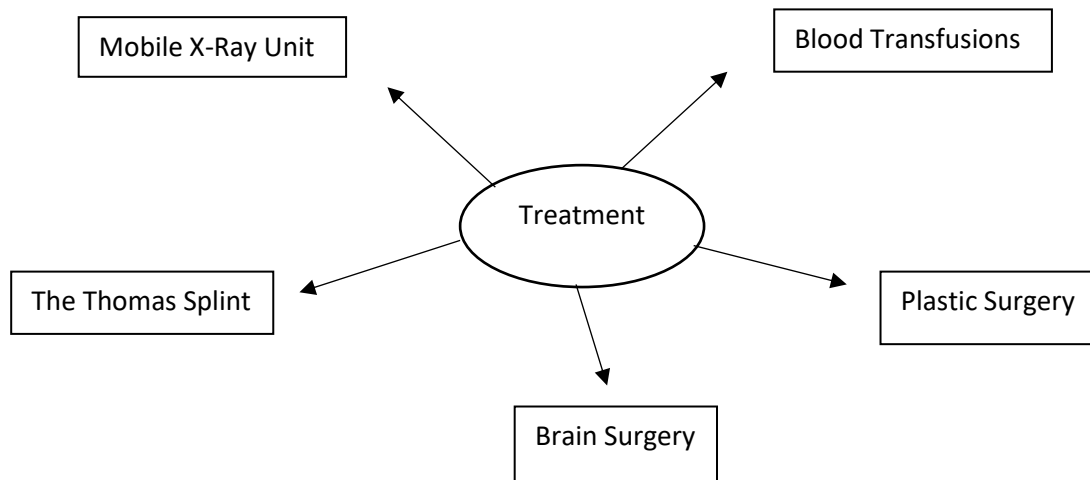
	Main symptoms	Attempted solutions
Trench Foot		
Trench Fever		
Shellshock		

Complete the table showing how the following affected medicine in the trenches.

First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (FANY)	
Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC)	
Regimental Aid Post (RAP)	
Dressing Stations (ADS and MDS)	

Casualty Clearing Stations (CCS)	
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Complete the spider diagram showing new techniques in treatment of wounds and infection.



Key People

# Weimar & Nazi Germany

Key Person	Why are they important?
Hippocrates	
Galen	
William Harvey	
Thomas Sydenham	
Andreas Vesalius	
Louis Pasteur	
Robert Koch	
Florence Nightingale	
James Simpson	
Joseph Lister	
Edward Jenner	
Dr John Snow	
Dr Alexander Fleming	
Florey and Chain	
Sir William Beveridge	
Aneurin Bevan	
Wilhelm Roentgen	
James Blundell	

Key Term	Definition
Weimar	
Propaganda	
Proportional Representation	
Terror	
Hyperinflation	
Fuhrer	
Trade Union	
Treaty of Versailles	
Putsch	
Enabling Act	
The Night of the Long Knives	
Anti-Semitic	
Censorship	
Reichstag	
Gestapo	

Explain 3 ways in which the legacy of the First World War created tensions within Germany.

1.

2.

3.

Why did Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicate in 1918 and what happened afterwards?

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What was the Armistice?

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Identify steps taken by Friedrich Ebert took to increase people's confidence in the Weimar Republic.

1.

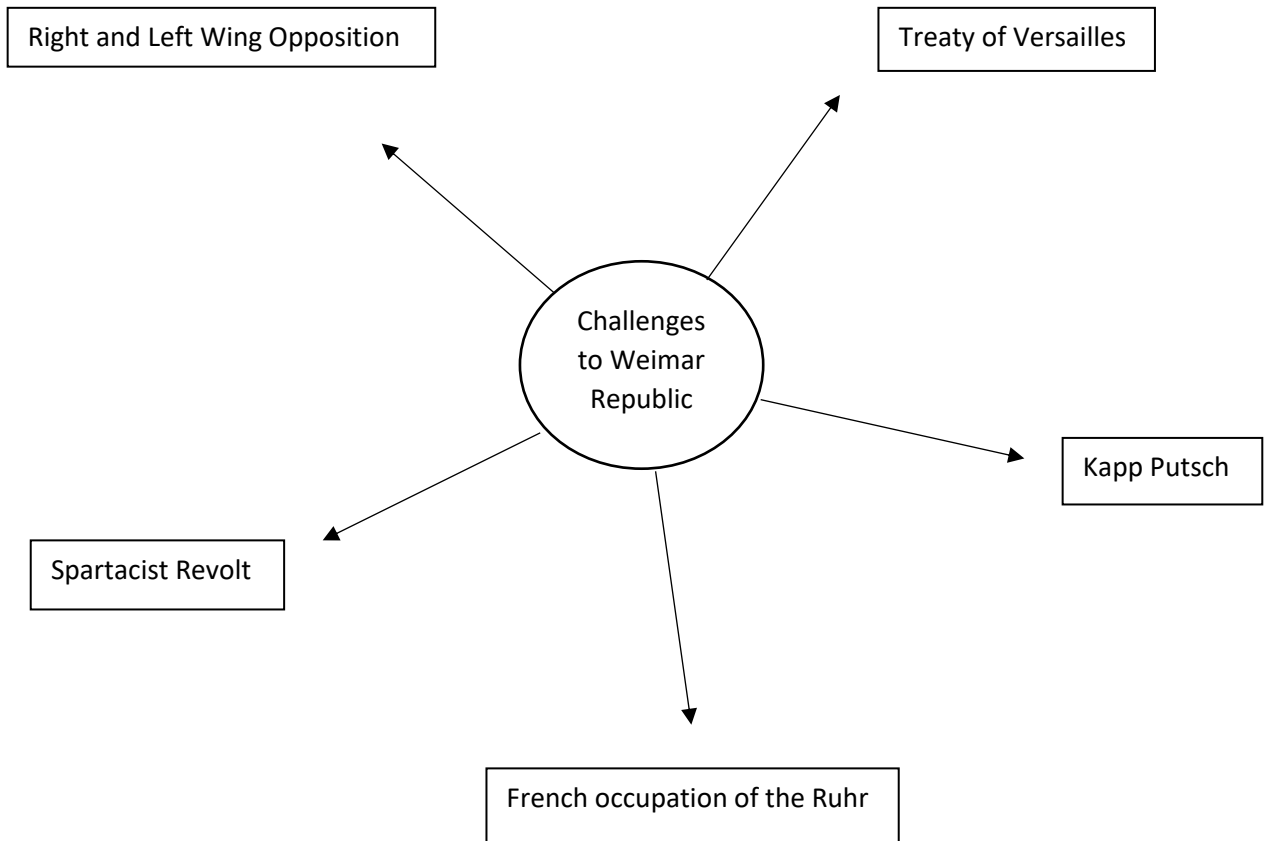
2.

3.

Complete the table showing the strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution.

Strengths	Weaknesses

Complete the spider diagram showing the challenges to the Weimar Republic during the years 1919-23.



Which of these do you think is the biggest form of opposition to the Weimar Republic?

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What is hyperinflation and why would this have an impact on the way German people felt about the Weimar Republic?

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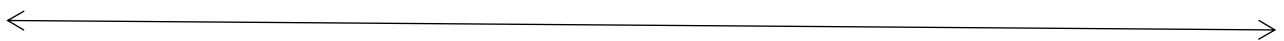


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Complete the table showing the recovery of the Republic between 1924-29.

	How would this help the recovery?	How would this impact people's feelings towards the Republic?
Stresemann's strategy		
Rentenbank and Reichsbank		
The Dawes Plan 1924		
The Young Plan 1929		
The Locarno Pact 1925		
The League of Nations		
Kellogg-Briand Pact		

How far do you think the Weimar Republic recovered during the years 1924-1929?



Not Very

Very

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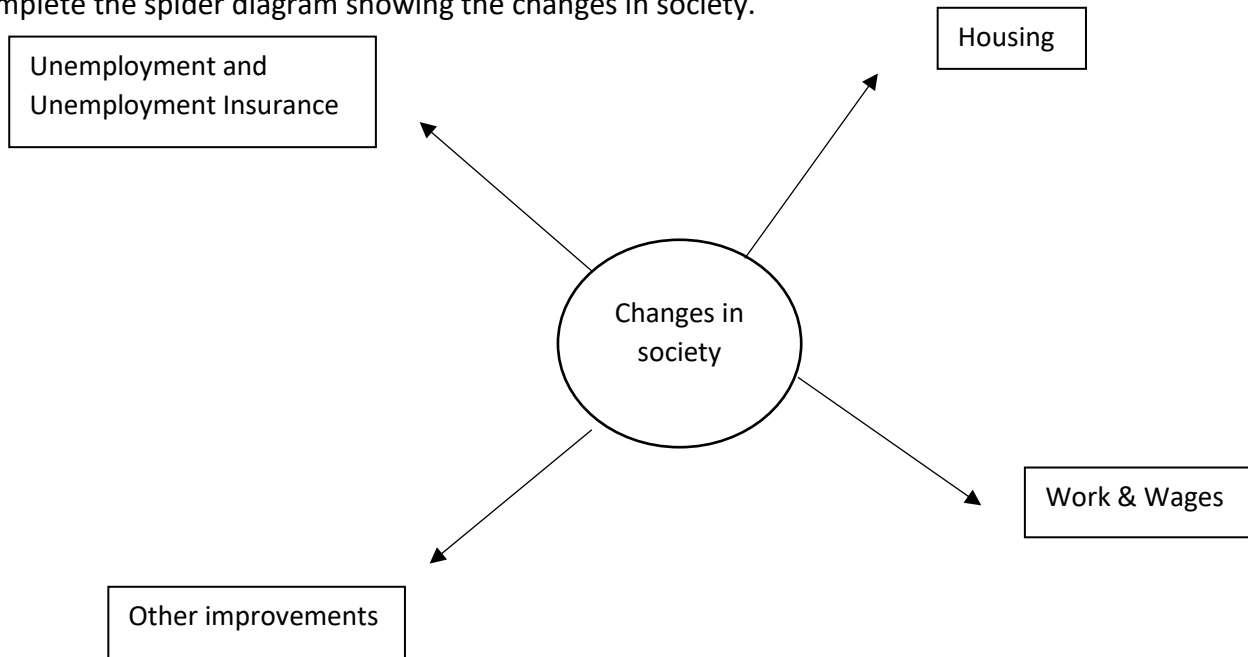
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Complete the spider diagram showing the changes in society.



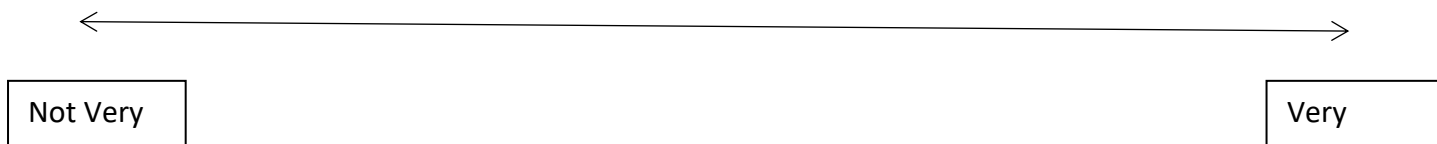
Identify 3 changes for women in Germany under the Weimar Republic.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Identify 3 changes in culture under the Weimar Republic.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

How far did society improve between the years 1924-29?



Complete the table showing how Hitler took control of the DAP and reshaped it into the Nazi Party.

The Twenty-Five Point Programme	
Hitler's personal appeal	
Party organisation	
Party leadership	
The role of the SA	

Identify one short term, one medium term and one long term cause of the Munich Putsch 1923

1. Short Term –
2. Medium Term –
3. Long Term –

Explain what happened during the Munich Putsch 1923

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Explain how the following meant the Munich Putsch failed.

- The German Army
- Bavarian leaders

Explain 3 consequences of the Munich Putsch.

1.

2.

3.

What was Mein Kampf?

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Explain how the following allowed Hitler to resume his political career.

1. Nazi Party Headquarters

2. Creation of a national Nazi Party

3. The Schutzstaffel (SS)

What did the Bamberg Conference 1926 say?

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Why did the Nazi's have limited support in the years 1923-29?

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How did the Wall Street Crash 1929 affect Germany's confidence in the Weimar Republic?

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Identify 3 effects the Wall Street Crash had on Germany

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Six million workers were unemployed in January 1933. How would this have affect Germany's confidence in the Weimar Republic?

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Why was there a growing number of people supporting the Communist Party in Germany?

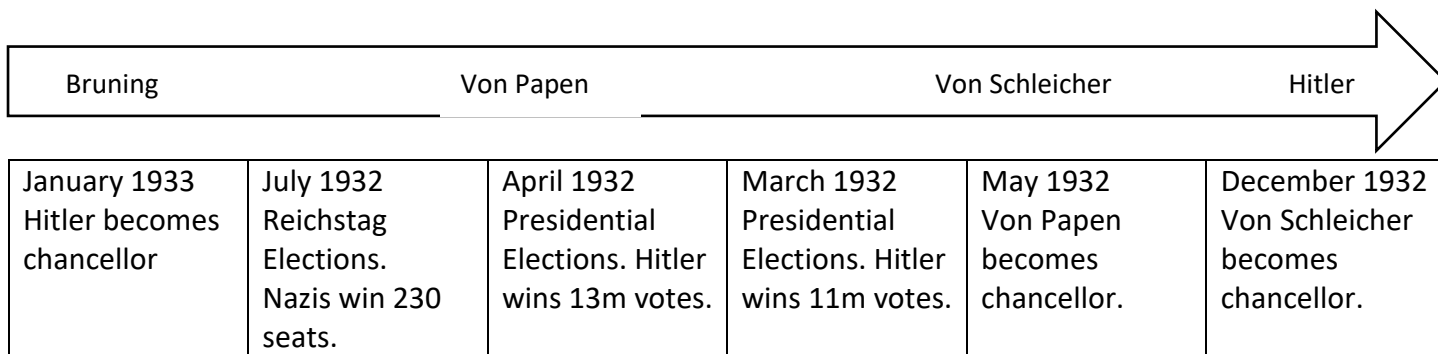
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Complete the table showing why the following groups of people supported the Nazi Party

Big Businesses	
Working-Class People	
Middle-Class People	
Farmers	
Young People	
Women	

Complete the timeline by arranging the dates in chronological order showing the change in government 1932-33.



Why did Bruning banning the SA and SS turn right wing groups against him?

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How did the roles of the following people allow Hitler to become chancellor in 1933?

1. Hindenburg
2. Von Schleicher
3. Von Papen

Why was Hitler's power limited when he became chancellor?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Complete the table showing how the following factors allowed Hitler to become chancellor.

People	Economic Depression	Fear of Civil War

Complete the table showing how Hitler gained more power.

The Reichstag Fire	
The Enabling Act	
Removing Opposition	
The Knight of the Long Knives	
The Death of Hindenburg	

Evaluate which of these would have helped Hitler the most?

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On 19<sup>th</sup> August 1934 Hitler was declared as Fuhrer after a public vote. 90% of voters voted in favour of Hitler. The Third Reich had begun. Do you think Hitler's political power was all gained legally?

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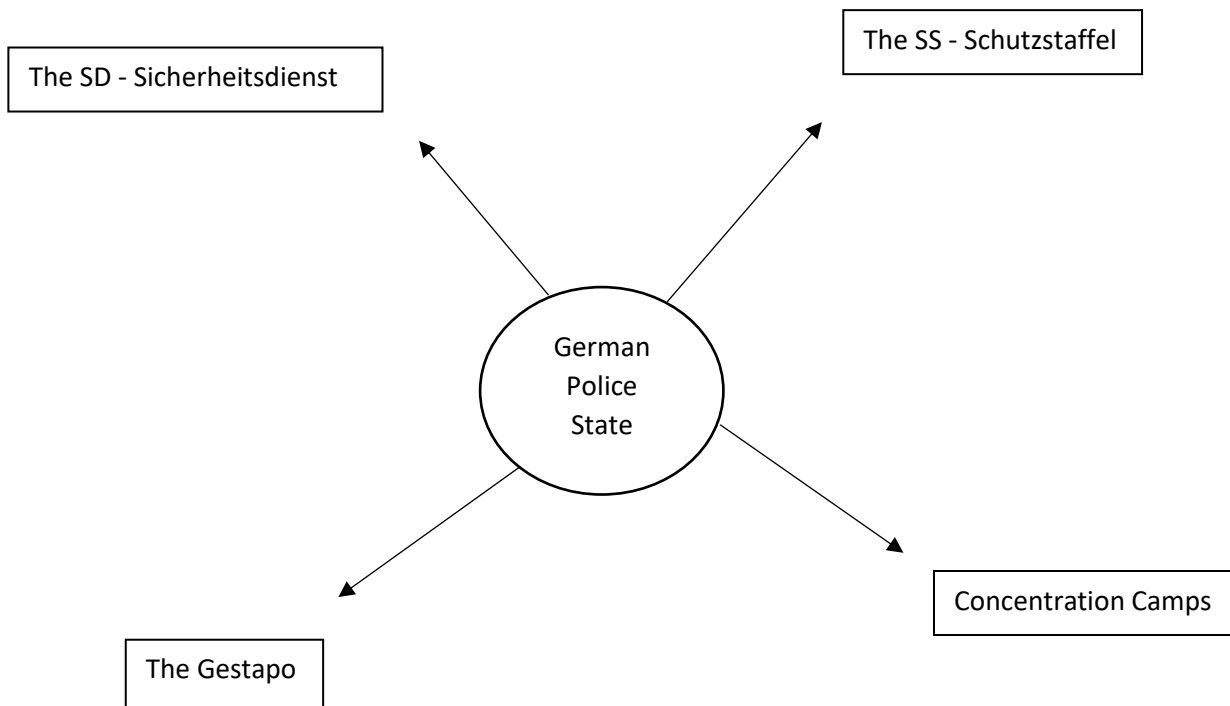
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Why did Hitler want to create a police state in Germany?

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Complete the spider diagram showing how the following helped Hitler achieve a police state in Germany.



Explain how the following allowed Hitler to control Germany.

1. Controlling the judges
2. Controlling the law courts
3. Controlling the Catholic Churches
4. Controlling the Protestant Churches

Complete the table showing how Hitler controlled and influenced attitudes of German people.

Goebbels & Propaganda	
The Press	
Radio	
Use of rallies	
Sport	
Film	
Music	
Literature	
Architecture in Nazi Germany	

Explain how the following opposed Nazi rule.

1. Pastor's Emergency League
2. Pastor Martin Niemoller
3. The Edelweiss Pirates
4. The Swing Youth



Complete the table showing how the Nazis viewed and treated women and how this changed from the Weimar Republic.

	How did this affect German women?	How was this different to the Weimar Republic
Law for Encouragement of Marriage 1933		
Divorce Laws		
The Mother's Cross		
Lebensborn		
Women in employment		

How far did the treatment of women improve under the Nazi?



Not Very

Very

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Explain how the Nazis tried to control young people.

1. The Hitler Youth

2. The League of German Maidens

Explain how the Nazis tried to control education within schools

1. Nazi control of teachers

2. Nazi control of the curriculum

Why did the Nazis want to control the young people and education in Germany?

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Complete the table showing the Nazi policies to reduce unemployment

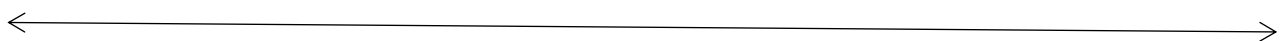
Labour Service (RAD)	
Autobahns	
Rearmament	
Invisible Unemployment	

Give 2 reasons why Hitler wanted to reduce unemployment in Nazi Germany.

1.

2.

How far did the Nazis manage to successfully reduce ALL unemployment in Germany?



Not Very

Very

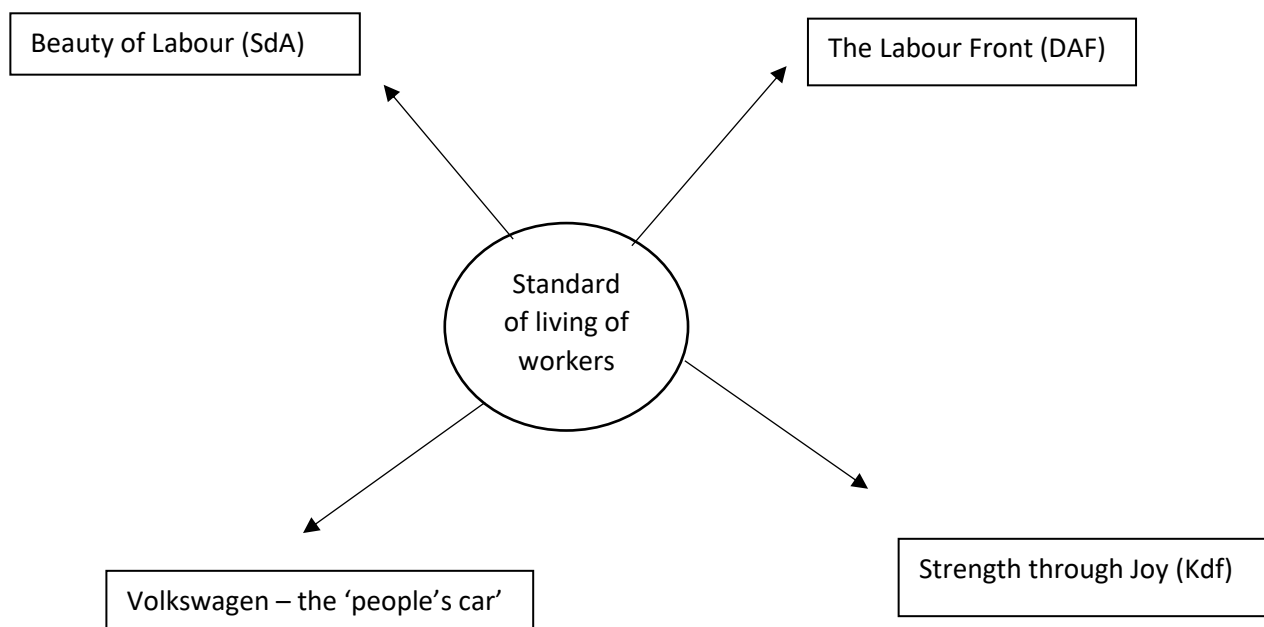
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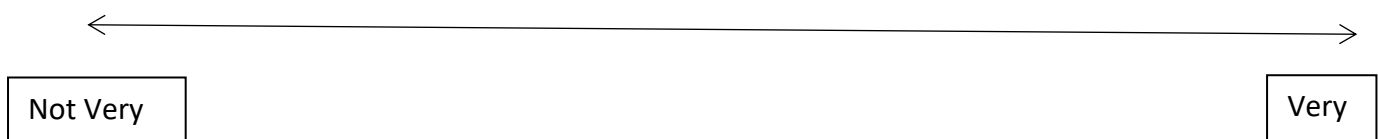
How would the following affect the standard of living in Nazi Germany?

1. Employment
2. Wages
3. Hours worked

Complete the following spider diagram showing how Nazi organisations affected the standard of living of workers.



How far did the Nazis manage to improve the standard of living of German workers?




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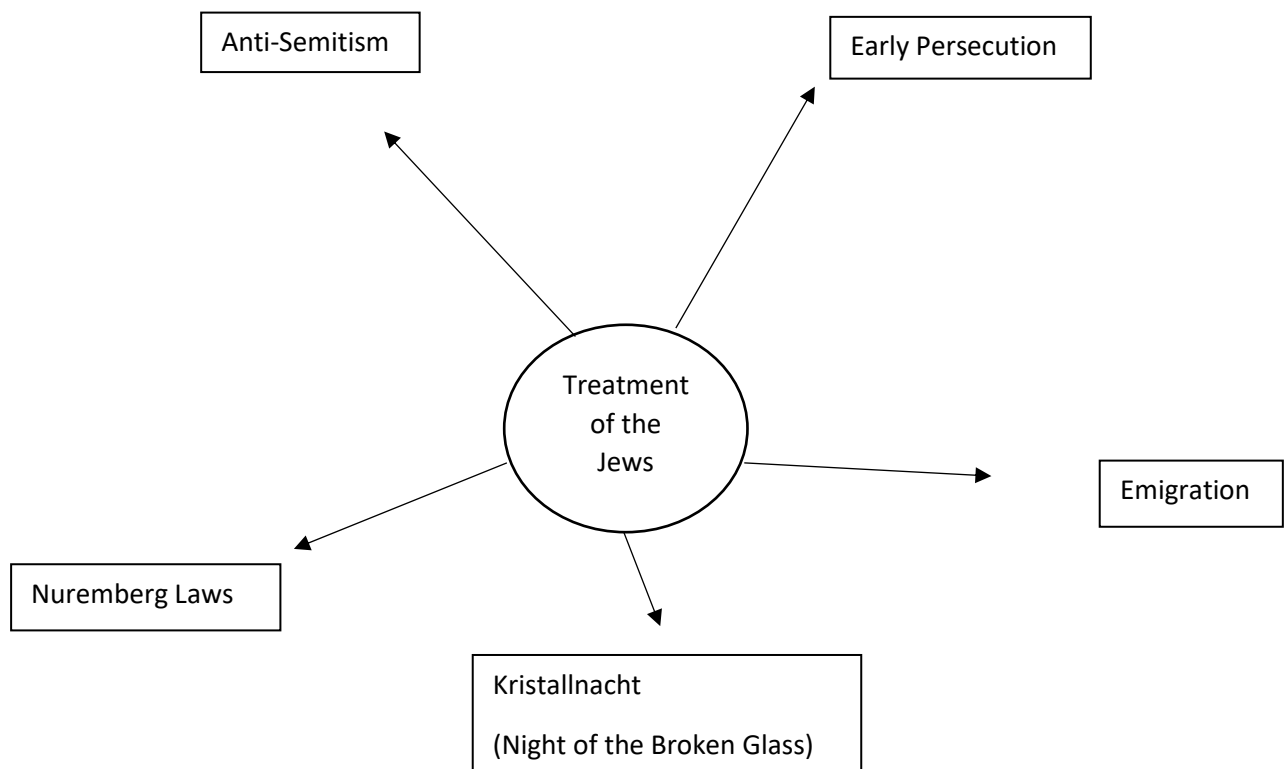


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Complete the table showing how and why the Nazis persecuted the minorities.

Group	How they were persecuted	Why they were persecuted
Slavs		
Gypsies		
Homosexuals		
People with disabilities		

Complete the spider diagram showing the treatment of the Jews.



# Key People

Key Person	Why are they important?
Kaiser Wilhelm II	
Friedrich Ebert	
Gustav Stresemann	
Paul von Hindenburg	
Adolf Hitler	
Hermann Goering	
Ernst Rohm	
Heinrich Himmler	
Joseph Goebbels	
Franz von Papen	
Kurt von Schleicher	
Marinus van der Lubbe	
Reinhard Heydrich	
Pastor Martin Niemoller	
Heinrich Bruning	
Rudolf Hess	

# Example Exam Questions

Cold War			Elizabethan England		
Explain two consequences of 8 marks (2 x 4 marks)	Write a narrative account 8marks	Explain two of the following... 16 marks (2 x 8 marks)	Describe two features... 4 marks	Explain why... 12 marks	X or Y how far do you agree... 16 marks
10 minutes	15 minutes	25 minutes	5 minutes	20 minutes	30 minutes
Explain two consequences of  Explain two consequences of the  Explain two consequences of the	Write a narrative account analysing  Write a narrative account	Explain two of the following:	Describe two features of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement.  Describe two features of the plots against Elizabeth in the years 1571-86.  Describe two features of the Elizabethan system of poor relief that were new.	Explain why the Catholic threat to Elizabeth increased after 1566. ( Dutch Revolt Mary's arrival in England)  Explain why the attempts to colonise Virginia in 1585-86 was a failure. (The colonists Wingina)	'Religion was Elizabeth's main problem in the years 1558-69'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.' (Settlement of Religion Mary's arrival in England.
Medicine Through Time – Section A source based. Section B knowledge			Weimar and Nazi Germany Source based so knowledge questions here		
Explain one way... 4 marks	Explain why...	How far do you agree...	Explain why... 12 marks		
5 minutes	15 minutes	30 minutes	15 minutes		
Explain one way in which ideas about the cause of disease and illness were similar in the 14th and 17 <sup>th</sup> Century.  Explain one way in which ideas about the treatment of disease were different in the 17th century from ideas in the 13th century.  Explain one way in which ideas about preventing the plague were different in the 14th and 17th centuries.	Explain why there was continuity in ideas about the cause of disease during the period c1250-c1500. (The Church. Galen)  Explain why there was continuity in the way disease was treated in the period c1500-c1700. (The Great Plague, attitudes in society)	Hospital treatment in the period from 1250 to 1500 was very rare'. How far do you agree? (Charity Hospitals, Care in the home)  'There was rapid changes in ideas about the causes of illness and disease in the period c1700-c1900' How far do you agree with this statement? (Spontaneous generation, Louis Pasteur)	Explain why there were economic problems in the Weimar Republic from 1919 to 1923. (Reparations and the French occupation of the Ruhr)  Explain why Hitler was able to increase his control over Germany between 1933 and 1939. (the Enabling Act, Nazi propaganda)  Explain why there was so little resistance and opposition to Hitler and the Nazis in Germany in the years 1933-39. (Nazi propaganda, The Gestapo)  Explain why the Munich Putsch (1923) failed. (the German army, Bavarian leaders)		