

GCSE History

2018 Summer Examination

Paper	Topic	Length of Exam	% of Overall Grade
1	Medicine through Time with the Historic Environment (Medicine in the trenches)	1 hour 15 minutes	30%
2	American West AND Anglo Saxon and Norman England	1 hour and 45 minutes	40%
3	Weimar and Nazi Germany	1 hour and 20 minutes	30%



**Monday 4th
June (AM)**



**Friday 8th June
(PM)**



**Tuesday 12th
June (PM)**

Finding Resources- Firefly

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Firefly system. The 'Resources' menu is open, displaying a list of subjects. The 'History' subject is highlighted. The background shows a blurred view of the main interface with a green sidebar and a white content area.

Staff	Students	Sixth Form	Subjects	Digital Learning	View all sections
>	>	>	>	>	>
Subjects >					
Art					
Business					
Computing					
Creative Media & Film Studies					
Design & Technology					
Drama					
Economics					
English					
French					
Geography					
German					
Health & Social Care					
History					
Maths					
Music					
PE					
See all 23 pages in this section >					

The screenshot shows the 'History' page in the Firefly system. The 'GCSE History' resource is highlighted with a green circle. The background shows a blurred view of the main interface with a green sidebar and a white content area.

History

History

KS3 History GCSE History A Level History



Finding Resources- What will I find on the GCSE History page on Firefly?

- Papers broken down into topics
- All knowledge checklists
- Revision materials
- Useful videos
- The 'How to Answer...' document
- Specimen Papers from the exam board.



American West (Paper 2)

Knowledge Checklist



[American West Revision Checklist.pdf](#)

Revision Materials



[1. The Native Americans.pdf](#)



[2. Settlement in the Plains.pdf](#)



[3. Government policy.pdf](#)



[Paper 2 1HI0-24_25 American West - SAMs mark scheme.pdf](#)



[Timeline of the American West.pdf](#)

Extend your learning

Ray Mears - How The Wild West...



Check

- Your exercise book/ revision guide.
- Previous answers to exam questions
- The 'How to Answer...' document'

Plan

PLCs are on Firefly and the school website.
They are written as questions.

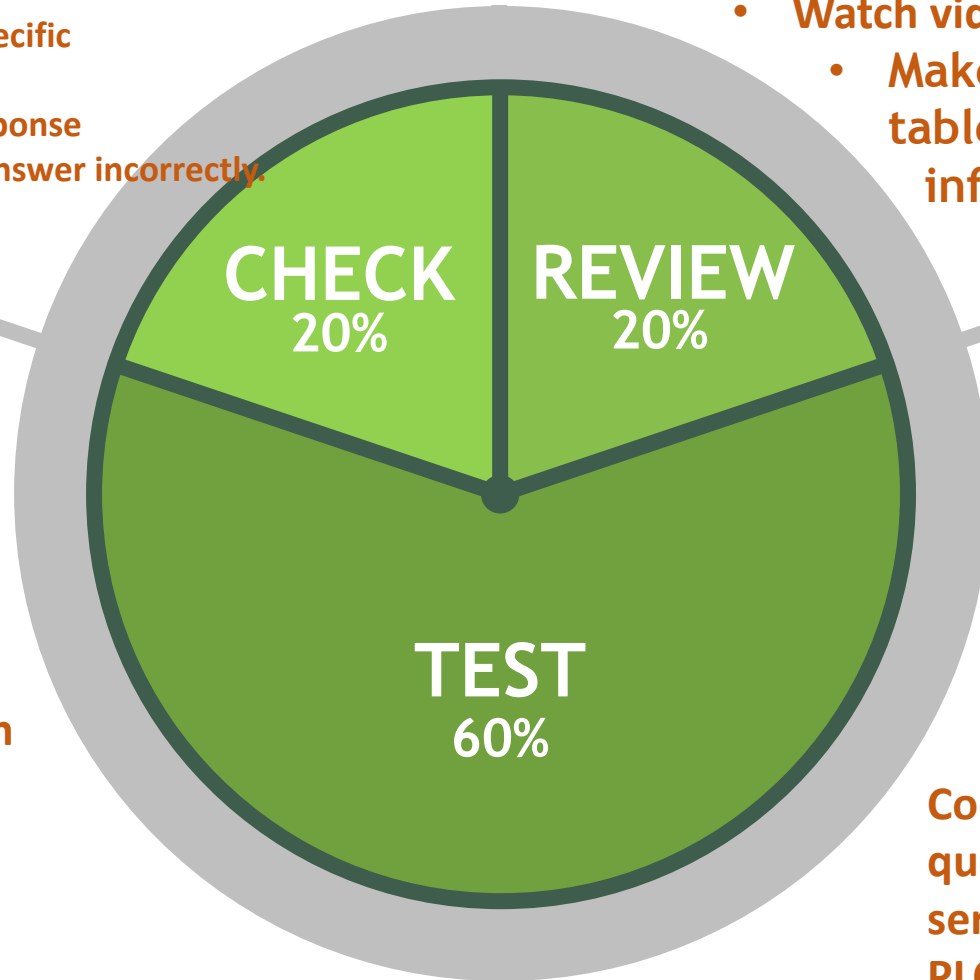
Correct

- Add in key phrases/ specific Examples.
- Plan an alternative response if you had structured the answer incorrectly.

History

Elaborate

- Watch videos, read notes.
- Make lists/ draw a table summarising the information

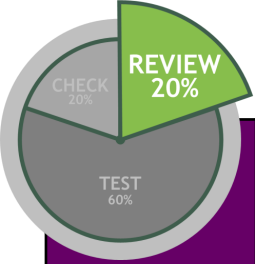


Recreate

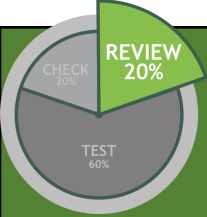
In silence, timed, from memory.

Test

Complete an exam question or answer a series of questions on the PLC

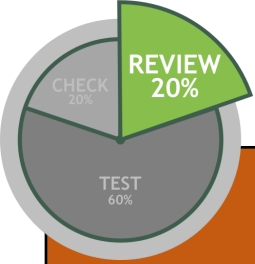


	Who?	When ?	Where?	Why? (CAUSES)	What? (EVENTS)	What next? (CONSEQUENCES)
<p>The Fabric of the Human Body</p> <p>The Medicine Example (Paper 1)</p>	Andreas Vesalius	Renaissance	N/A	Weakening of the Catholic church during the Reformation encouraged questions that challenged old ideas.	Book that outlined human anatomy with detailed pictures, correcting Galen's mistakes,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easily shared via the Printing Press • Inspired William Harvey • Better dissection and understanding of the body. • Did not improve surgery straight away.



	Who?	When ?	Where?	Why? (CAUSES)	What? (EVENTS)	What next? (CONSEQUENCES)
The Battle of Gate Fulford	Anglo Saxons (led by Edwin and Morcar) vs the Vikings (led by Hardrada and Tostig)	Sept.	Gate Fulford, near York (North of England)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardrada felt he had a claim to the throne of England • Tostig wished to get revenge on his brother (the new king, Harold Godwinson) 	Hardrada landed ships at Riccall. The two armies met just outside York. While the Anglo Saxons were fighting Tostig's troops, Harald took his best troops to the left and behind the Anglo Saxons. A-S army was divided and fled, many drowned in the marsh land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edwin and Morcar had to surrender York to the Vikings and give hostages. • Harold Godwinson marched north and defeated the Vikings at Stamford Bridge.

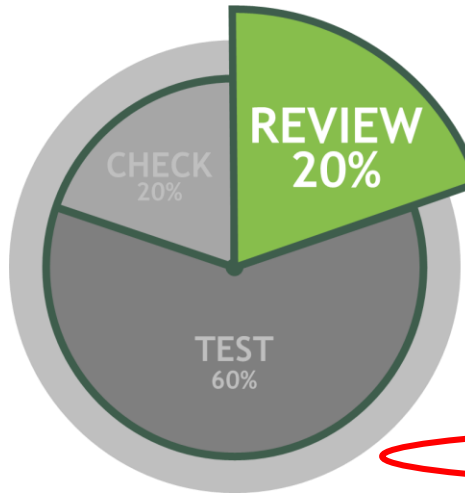
The Norman Example (Paper 2)



	Who?	When ?	Where?	Why? (CAUSES)	What? (EVENTS)	What next? (CONSEQUENCES)
The Munich Putsch	Hitler and the NSDAP with the support of General Ludendorff (WW1 general/hero)	1923	Munich, Bavaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspired by Mussolini • Ruhr Crisis • Hyperinflation • Treaty of Versailles 	Hitler takes over a beer hall. Nazi troops fail to take the local army barracks. 3,000 Nazis begin to march to Berlin. Kahr (local politician) had been released by the Nazis and warned the Germany army. Hitler shot and later arrested.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler put on trial • Mein Kampf • Restructuring of the NSDAP

The Weimar & Nazi Germany Example (Paper 3)

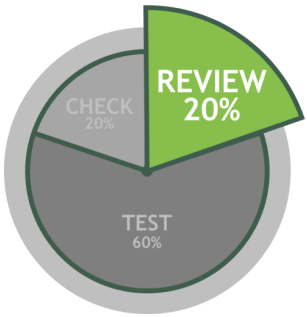
Plan a revision session in History



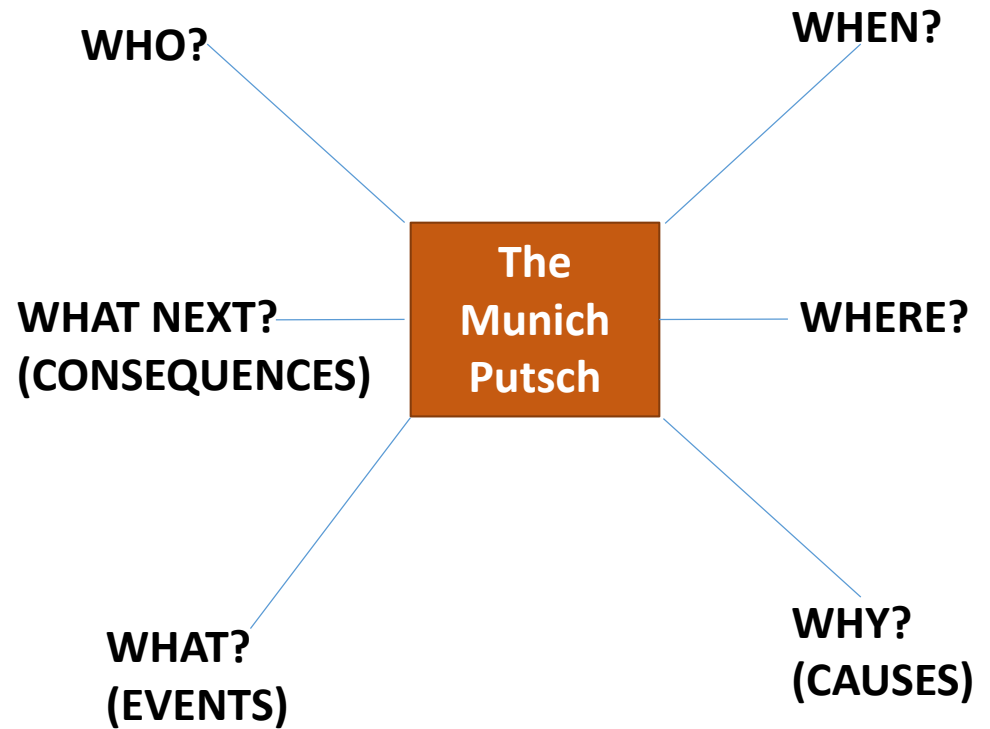
3. How were the Great Plains settled?		
a) What problems did early homesteaders face farming the Great Plains?		
b) Describe 5 solutions that the Homesteaders came up with to make farming on the Great Plains easier.		
c) How did the government try to encourage homesteading (Homestead Act, 1862, The Timber Culture Act, 1873)?		
d) How did the railway develop in the 1860s and how did it make settling the Plains easier?		
e) How did the Civil War have an impact on the settlement of the Plains (including Reconstruction)?		
f) Describe the Cattle Industry		
g) Explain how the cattle industry developed (including the roles of Liff, McCoy, Goodnight and Loving, Abilene and the railway)		

	Who?	When ?	Where?	Why? (CAUSES)	What? (EVENTS)	What next? (CONSEQUENCES)
The Cattle Industry on the Plains	Cattle Ranchers / cowboys					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement of the Great Plains • Conflict between ranchers and homesteaders • Beef provided for Indians on the Reservations

Alternatively:



1. Lay the table out as a mind map instead



2. Consider the 'Before and After'

Before the Norman Conquest	After the Norman Conquest

1920s Germany	1930s Germany

The Beef Bonanza and the Cattle Trails

The Beef Bonanza was an epic business while it lasted.

The Beef Bonanza began in Texas

- 1) Open ranching of cattle started in Mexico. Texas rebelled against Mexico in 1835, and joined the USA in 1845. Many Mexicans were driven out, leaving their cattle to American ranchers.
- 2) The Anglo-American settlers brought their own cattle with them, some descended from English Longhorns. Their cattle interbred with Mexican Criollos, producing the famous Texas Longhorn.
- 3) Many Texans left their ranches to fight in the Civil War (1861-1865). While they were away their cattle continued to breed. Charles Goodnight left behind 180 cattle, but returned in 1865 to find he owned 5000.
- 4) Increased popularity of beef in the 1850s had made it worthwhile for Texan ranchers to drive cattle northwards (where they could make more money at market).



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