
HISTORY

Unit 1: Understanding the modern world

Section A: Period studies - America, 1920–1973: Opportunity and inequality

Part one: American people and the 'Boom'

- The 'Boom' – Stock market, car industry, Republican policies
- Social and cultural developments: entertainment, including cinema and jazz, flappers
- Divided society: organised crime, prohibition, immigrants and the impact of immigration; the Ku Klux Klan; the Red Scare
- **Part two: Bust – Americans' experiences of the Depression and New Deal**
- American society during the Depression: Hoover's responses and unpopularity; Roosevelt's election as president.
- The effectiveness of the New Deal on different groups in society
- The impact of the Second World War: America's economic recovery; Lend Lease; exports; experiences of African-Americans and women.

Part three: Post-war America

- Post-war American society and economy: McCarthyism, Rock and Roll and television.
- Racial tension and developments in the Civil Rights campaigns in the 1950s and 1960s
- America and the 'Great Society': President Kennedy and Johnson; the development and impact of feminist movements in the 1960s and early 1970s, Roe v Wade (1973)

Unit 2: Thematic studies, Britain: Health and the People 1000AD – to date

Part one: Medicine stands still

- Medieval medicine: ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor
- Medical progress: the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment; hospitals, importance of Islamic medicine and surgery; surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques.
- Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries; the Black Death in Britain

Part two: The beginnings of change

- The impact of the Renaissance on Britain: the work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey; opposition to change.
- Dealing with disease: plague; the growth of hospitals; changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians; the work of John Hunter.
- Prevention of disease: inoculation; Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change.

Part three: A revolution in medicine

- The development of Germ Theory and its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain
- A revolution in surgery: anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform; antiseptics, including Lister
- Improvements in public health: public health problems in industrial Britain; cholera epidemics

Part four: Modern medicine

- Modern treatment of disease: the development of the pharmaceutical industry; penicillin,
- The impact of war and technology on surgery: plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays; transplant surgery
- Modern public health: the Liberal social reforms; National Health Service.