

History Year 10 Curriculum Overview

	Autumn			Spring			Summer		
	Learning Cycle 1	Learning Cycle 2	Learning Cycle 3	Learning Cycle 4	Learning Cycle 5	Learning Cycle 6	Learning Cycle 7	Learning Cycle 8	Learning Cycle 9
Topic	Medieval Medicine	Renaissance Medicine	Industrial Medicine	Modern Medicine	Western Front	Development of the Cold War	Cold War Crises	End of the Cold War	Weimar Germany-Problems
Critical Prior Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The church as an institution. A sense of period for the Middle Ages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sense of period for Tudor England. Knowledge of reactions to the Black Death. Knowledge of the work of Galen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sense of period for Industrial Britain. Understanding of previous attempts to treat disease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sense of period for 20th Century Britain. Knowledge of previous developments and problems yet to be solved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding of nature of WW1 Knowledge of medical developments up to 1914 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding of political spectrum Knowledge of WW2 events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of early developments of CW. Basic geographical knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of CW up to late 1970s. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of the end of WW1 Understanding of the concept of government Knowledge of political spectrum.
Overall Intent (Big ideas and key concepts)	Medieval medicine was mainly focused on the Church and the work of Galen. People were unsuccessful at treating the plague as they did not know what caused it.	There were new ideas about the body during the Renaissance, but they did not focus on disease therefore medical treatment did not improve. This is shown in the plague case study.	People started to understand more about the cause of disease and developed vaccinations to prevent it. Public health was poor and the government was forced to take action.	Technology meant that huge improvements were made in understanding illness and treating disease. The government took responsibility for keeping people healthy.	The nature of warfare led to high casualty numbers, however the need to improve survival rates meant that there were lots of new developments in surgery.	The Cold War developed after WW2 due to differences in ideologies. Both USA and USSR were trying to gain influence over other countries.	Although both sides wanted to avoid war, there were a number of flash points where conflict nearly broke out. Tensions increased between the two sides.	Key personalities in 1980s meant that USA took a harder line against communism and USSR began to reform. This led to the collapse of the USSR and the end of the Cold War.	Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles. It was very unpopular and the new government faced rebellions from both ends of the political spectrum.
Essential Knowledge milestones (What students must master)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supernatural/religious causes/treatments Four Humours, Bloodletting, purging, purifying air, remedies The Black Death Attempts at prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment in community and hospitals Impact of dissolution of the monasteries Changes in medical training Harvey and circulation of the blood Vesalius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jenner and the smallpox vaccine Reasons for falling life expectancy cholera in 1854 Snow and Broad Street pump Government action Change/Continuity in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magic Bullets Fleming, Florey and Chain-penicillin Changes in care and treatment NHS Mass vaccinations, Lifestyle campaigns Improvements in diagnosis- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ypres Salient, Somme, Arras, Cambrai Trench system-, Impact of terrain on medical treatment Problems caused by trench system Nature of wounds, Gas attacks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background to Cold War Differences in ideology of key countries Grand Alliance Outcomes of Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam Expansion of USSR-Satellite states Impact of Truman Doctrine and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's ultimatum Construction of the Berlin Wall Kennedy's visit to Berlin Soviet relations with Cuba, Cuban Revolution-Castro Bay of Pigs incident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events-SALT 1, Helsinki, SALT 2 Significance of Reagan and Gorbachev's changing attitudes. INF Treaty Significance of Invasion of Afghanistan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legacy of WW1 in Europe-abdication of Kaiser Weimar constitution Treaty of Versailles-terms Reasons for unpopularity-'Stab in the back' theory Spartacists

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and traditional hospital care • Physician, apothecary, barber surgeon wise women • Importance of the church • Public health issues • Attempts by the government to improve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Sydenham-diagnosis • The Royal Society • Importance of the printing press • Approaches to treatment, attempts to prevent • Plague-Change/Continuity from Black Death 	<p>explanation of disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Pasteur's Germ Theory • Koch's work on microbes • Development of vaccines • Improvements in hospital care. • Simpson and chloroform-anaesthetics • Lister and antiseptics 	<p>blood tests, scans, monitors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crick and Watson- DNA • Influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health • Use of Science and technology • High tech medical and surgical treatments in hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation system • New techniques of treatment • Thomas splint, Mobile x-ray equipment • Blood banks, blood transfusions • Moving to aseptic surgery 	<p>the Marshall Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of Cominform and Comecon, Formation of NATO • Iron Curtain • Division of Berlin • Berlin Crisis: blockade and airlift • Significance of Arms Race • Formation of Warsaw Pact • Hungarian Uprising, and impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuban Missile Crisis • Consequences: Hotline, Limited Test Ban Treaty, Outer Space Treaty, Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty • Prague Spring reforms, Reaction of USSR • Brezhnev Doctrine and re-establishment of control. International reaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carter Doctrine, Olympic boycotts • Reagan and 'Second Cold War' • SDI • Impact of New Thinking on Eastern Europe, Loosening Soviet grip • Events of the fall of the wall • Collapse of Soviet Union. • End of the Warsaw Pact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freikorps-Kapp Putsch • Reasons for invasion of Ruhr • Hyperinflation • Reaction of government • Impact on people
Cultural Capital					Trenches trip/virtual tour				
Mode of Retrieval	Knowledge test and exam question.	Knowledge test and exam question.	Knowledge test and exam question.	Knowledge test and exam question.	Knowledge test and exam question.	Knowledge test and exam question.	Knowledge test and exam question.	Knowledge test and exam question.	Knowledge test and exam question.
ECC Student Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being healthy and staying safe- By covering topics such as public health and medicine students are reminded of the importance of basic hygiene and the impact of poor public health. 2. Developing resilient learners- Activities are challenging and the use of interleaving and retrieval activities encourages students to keep trying. Students are also given opportunities to develop their extended writing and the "no hands up" activities encourages all students to participate. 3. Developing aspiration and encouraging students to consider careers in History- The History Department has high expectations of all students and sets tasks to stretch and challenge all students. The department use the Careers resources provided to promote the study of History at P16 and FE, as well as providing information on how History can be used in future careers. The inclusion of extension links on the knowledge organisers encourages students to explore the topics beyond the taught curriculum. 4. Showing respect and developing good behaviours- The department has high expectations of behaviour and participation in lessons and staff follow the ECC behaviour policy in lessons with a reward focused approach. We have increased the diversity of our curriculum to allow students the opportunities to develop empathy, understanding and respect of different groups within our community. 5. Developing student confidence and communication skills- The department use mini whiteboards to encourage all students to participate in lessons and develop their confidence. The use of key words on the Knowledge Organisers provides students with the vocabulary necessary to communicate their ideas about History with confidence. 6. Developing mutual respect and tolerance of different cultures- The rewriting of the curriculum to include more diverse topics and to celebrate the positive contributions of women, LGBTQ+, and people of differing heritages, enables students to develop their respect and tolerance of differing cultures. Students are also encouraged to cultivate their own opinions and listen to the opinions of others with respect. 								

Connection to future learning (When is this developed / revisited)?	Forms basis for medicine course. Links from KS3- church and medicine	Links from KS3- Tudors and church. Links to Henry VIII GCSE topic.	Links from KS3- Industrial Revolution and living conditions.	Links from KS3- Technology in 20 th century. Links to Cold War GCSE course.	Links from KS3- WW1 and trench warfare.	Link to KS3- New political ideas Link to GCSE Germany- growth in dictatorships Link to P16- Cold War/ USSR	Link to KS3- Impact of WW2 Link to P16- Cold War/USSR	Link to KS3- Impact of WW2/ World getting smaller Link to P16- Cold War	Links from KS3- WW1 and new political ideas. Links to CW GCSE and A level CW course.
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