

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
	The rise of the Nazi party	Government of the Third Reich	The social impact of the Nazi state	Course Revision	Controlled Assessment preparation and written assessment	Controlled Assessment preparation and written assessment
Year 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The early years: Weimar Germany, 1919-1923 - Challenges and recovery: the impact of economic problems, 1923-1929 - Increasing support for the Nazi Party, 1925-1932 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of the Nazi State - Nazi methods of control - Opposition and resistance to the Nazi government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nazi policies towards women and the young - Economic changes in Nazi Germany - Nazi treatment of minorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-cap on key topics likely to be included in the examination Exam technique/practise past exam papers (all questions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical enquiry (Part A) into the reasons why America became involved and how the conflict developed in the years 1960-75 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representations of history (Parts B and C) exploring different ideas about the way people in the US reacted to the Vietnam War

	<p>What will be covered in the unit? Students will learn about the impact of WWI on Germany; the early problems of the Weimar Republic including the terms and reaction to the Treaty of Versailles; the early Nazi Party; the crises of 1923 including the causes and effects of hyperinflation; the Munich Putsch; the Golden Years of Weimar Germany and Hitler's rise to power.</p>	<p>The government of the Third Reich to 1945 including: The impact of the Wall Street Crash – Hitler's emergence as Chancellor and then rise to Fuhrer of Germany; Nazi methods of control; the police state; censorship and propaganda and opposition/resistance to the Nazis.</p>	<p>The social impact of the Nazi state to 1945 including: Nazi policies towards women and the young; education and the Hitler Youth; economic changes including the Nazi economic miracle and the treatment of minorities, including the 'Final Solution'.</p>	<p>Key topics include: The terms and reaction to the treaty of Versailles The impact of the Munich Putsch; the invasion of the Ruhr, hyperinflation and crises of 1923; the Stresemann era; the rise of the Nazi Party; the impact of the Wall Street Crash and Hitler's rise to Fuhrer. Nazi control: the Police state and the use of propaganda; Nazi policies towards women and the young; Nazi economic Policies and beliefs about the Aryan master race.</p>	<p>Students will learn why the USA became involved in Vietnam; the nature of the conflict and reasons for America's defeat; the impact of the war on the military and civilians and the growth of the protest movement and the end of the conflict.</p>	<p>How did people in the US react to the Vietnam War? Understanding and analysing representations of history. Evaluating representations.</p>
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Assessment	GCSE style exam question: The Treaty of Versailles was the main reason for the problems facing Weimar Germany in the years 1919–23'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)	GCSE style exam question: 'Many Germans voted for the Nazis in the years 1928–33 because they were afraid of communism'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)	GCSE style exam question: 'The Reichstag Fire was the most important reason for Hitler's rise to total power in the years 1933–34'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)	GCSE style exam question: 'Germans benefited from rising living standards in the years 1933–39'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)	1 question to be answered under exam conditions: Part A: Historical explanation (10 marks)	2 questions to be answered under exam conditions: - Part B: Carry out a historical enquiry (20 marks) - Part C: Analyse and evaluate representations of history (20 marks)
	Medicine and public health in Britain, c50AD – 1350AD	Medicine and public health in Britain, c1350–c1750	Medicine and public health in Britain, 1750-1900	Medicine and public health in Britain, 1900-present day	The transformation of surgery c1845–c1918	
Year 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early natural ideas - Early supernatural ideas - Roman and medieval public health - The influence of the church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical ideas and practices at the time of the Black Death including herbal remedies - The Renaissance Men: Vesalius and Harvey - <i>Slightly</i> better public health - Dealing with the Plague of 1665 - New technology, the Royal Society and the declining influence of the Church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jenner and vaccination The Germ Theory and the importance of Pasteur, Koch and research teams -The impact of better medical training - Public Health in Victorian England - The impact of new technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The discovery of DNA structure - Magic bullets and the development of antibiotics - Modern hi tech medicine - 20th century public health - Diagnosis and treatment in the 20th century 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dealing with pain - Dealing with infection - Dealing with blood loss - Factors influencing these developments 	

What will be covered in the unit?

The key features of medicine in Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval England to c1350, including: the influence of the ideas of Hippocrates and Galen; supernatural and rational explanations for diseases and illness; the belief in the Theory of the Four Humours. Changing approaches to public health provision during the period: Roman sanitation and water supply and the reasons for and extent of their deterioration after the Roman withdrawal; public health provision in medieval towns. Medicine and public health in context: the impact of the Roman occupation and withdrawal from Britain; the influence of the Church on medicine, hospitals and on the training of doctors.

Medical ideas and Practices in the late Middle Ages: continued importance of Galen's ideas and the continued influence of the church on medicine, hospitals and the training of doctors: continuity in the use of traditional remedies. New knowledge in the medical Renaissance: the influence of Vesalius and the work of William Harvey; changes in medical training. Approaches to public health and prevention of disease and illness: the provision of water supplies and the disposal of waste from c1350; approaches to dealing with the Black Death in 1348 and the Great Plague of 1665. Medicine and public health in context: the impact of the Renaissance – new ideas and technology; the development of printing and its significance; the Royal Society – a scientific approach and the reduction of Church influence.

Ideas about the cause

The impact in Britain of the germ theory and the work of Pasteur and Koch on microbes; the importance of research teams; improvements in medical training and in hospital care – the work of Florence Nightingale. Approaches to public health and prevention of disease and illness: the impact in Britain of the work of Jenner, Pasteur and Koch on vaccines; the impact of the cholera epidemics and the work of Edwin Chadwick and John Snow in improving public health provision in towns; changing attitudes to government intervention – the Public Health Acts of 1848 and 1875, compulsory vaccination.

Ideas about the cause

The significance of Crick and Watson's discovery of the DNA structure. Developments in the fight against disease: magic bullets and a new pharmaceutical industry; the development of antibiotics and the work of Fleming, Florey and Chain; high-tech medicine and treatment. Approaches to public health and prevention of disease and illness: increased use of vaccinations; improved access to treatments available through state funding of medical and hospital care; Liberal welfare reforms in the early twentieth century; the establishment of the National Health Service and the role of Aneurin Bevan; widening scope of government provision in the later twentieth century – education and regulation for health, for example in relation to smoking and diet. Medicine and public health in context: the contribution of science and technology to

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in the fight against disease: magic bullets and a new
The discovery and significance of anaesthetics the importance of Simpson's work; opposition to anaesthetics and why improvements in anaesthetics led to the 'Black Period' of surgery. The problems of infection before antiseptics; the importance and limitations of Lister's work, opposition to Lister's ideas, the move from antiseptic to aseptic surgery. The problem of blood loss and 'shock', problems with nineteenth century transfusion attempts, the work of Landsteiner in establishing blood types, the development of techniques to store blood in the twentieth century. Improvements in transfusion during the First World War. The influence and interaction of factors influencing the development of surgery: science and technology and war.

Assessment	<p>GCSE style exam question: Why were the ideas of Hippocrates and Galen important for hundreds of years? (12)</p>	<p>GCSE style exam question: Why were infectious diseases such a problem during the years c1350–c1850? (12)</p>	<p>GCSE style exam question: 'The most important factor in the prevention of illness since 1850 was a scientific understanding of the cause of disease.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)</p>	<p>GCSE style exam question: 'Fleming's discovery of penicillin was the main reason why the treatment of illness changed so much during the twentieth century'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)</p>	<p>GCSE style exam question: Explain why the 1850s and 1870s were called the 'Black Period' in surgery. (16 marks)</p>	
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