

KS4 Curriculum Plan 2024-2025

		LP1	LP2	LP3	LP4	LP5
Year 10	Knowledge	<p>c1250–c1500: Medicine in medieval England: Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease. Rational explanations: The Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Hippocrates and Galen. <p>Approaches to prevention and treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approaches to prevention and treatment and their connection with ideas about disease and illness: religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air, and the use of remedies. New and traditional approaches to hospital care in the thirteenth century. <p>The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community and in hospitals, c1250–1500.</p> <p>Case study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread. 	<p>c1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health. Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors. <p>Approaches to prevention and treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent of change in care and treatment. The impact of the NHS and science and technology: improved access to care; advances in medicines, including magic bullets and antibiotics; high-tech medical and surgical treatment in hospitals. New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns. <p>Case studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin. The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action. 	<p>The origins of the Republic, 1918–19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19. The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution. <p>2 The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the 'stab in the back' theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Challenges to the Republic from Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch. The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr. 	<p>1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions. The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance. <p>2 The police state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps. Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts. Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat. <p>3 Controlling and influencing attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship, Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936. Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film. 	<p>Key topic 1: The origins of the Cold War 1941-58.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early tensions between East and West and the ending of the Second World War contribution Three conferences between the West and the East and impact this had on relationship Long and Novikov telegrams and the rise of tensions between the two groups of West and East Soviet expansion into the East and the issues this had with relationship between the two superpowers. The development of the Cold War 1947-49. Soviet control of eastern Europe in countries including Czechoslovakia and Hungary Iron Curtain speech from Churchill and its impact on the relationship between the two countries. Truman Doctrine and support offered to the East as a deterrent from Communism. Marshall Plan support for the East and the impact on the relationship between East and West. Comecon and Conifrom and how these pacts from the Soviet Union increase military stances against the West.
		<p>c1500–c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England: Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. A scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham in improving diagnosis. <p>The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas.</p> <p>Approaches to prevention and treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals. Change in care and treatment: improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius. <p>Case studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood. Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665: approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread. 	<p>The Historic Environment The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The context of the British sector of Western Front and the theatre of war in Flanders and northern France: the Ypres salient, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai. The trench system - its construction and organisation, including frontline and support trenches. The use of mines at Hill 60 near Ypres and the expansion of tunnels, caves and quarries at Arras. Significance for medical treatment of the nature of the terrain and problems of the transport and communications infrastructure. Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front, including the problems of ill health arising from the trench environment. The nature of wounds from rifles and explosives. The problem of shrapnel, wound infection and increased numbers of head injuries. The effects of gas attacks. The work of the RAMC and FANY. The system of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances. The stages of treatment areas: aid post and field ambulance, dressing station, casualty clearing station, base hospital. The underground hospital at Arras. The significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery and medicine: new techniques in the treatment of wounds and infection, the Thomas splint, the use of mobile x-ray units, the creation of a blood bank for the Battle of Cambrai. The historical context of medicine in the early twentieth century: the understanding of infection and moves towards aseptic surgery; the development of x-rays; blood transfusions and developments in the storage of blood. 	<p>3 The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment. The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann's achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. <p>4 Changes in society, 1924–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance. Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure. Cultural changes: developments in architecture, art and the cinema. <p>Key topic 2: Hitler's rise to power, 1919–33</p> <p>1 Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler's early career: joining the German Workers' Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20. The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA. 	<p>4 Opposition, resistance and conformity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent of support for the Nazi regime. Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller. Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss Pirates. <p>1 Nazi policies towards women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi views on women and the family. Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance. <p>2 Nazi policies towards the young</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens. Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cold War intensifies 1949-58 NATO Pact and its importance towards supporting the West against the Soviet Union. Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union's response to the NATO pact Growth in suspicion as a result of the separate pacts undertaken by both the East and West Arms race as both sides looked to bolster both sides in suspicion against one another. Space race between the West and the East in looking to gain superiority against technology.
		<p>c1700–c1900: Medicine in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. The influence in Britain of Pasteur's Germ Theory and Koch's work on microbes. <p>Approaches to prevention and treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery. New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act 1875. <p>Case studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination. Fighting Cholera in London, 1854; attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump. 		<p>2 The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch. Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and Mein Kampf. The Bamberg Conference of 1926. <p>3 The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. The growth of support for the Communist Party. Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA. <p>4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher. The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933. 	<p>3 Employment and living standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment. Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour. <p>4 The persecution of minorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities. The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht. 	<p>Key topic 2: Cold War crises 1958-70</p> <p>The Berlin Crisis 1961 and how this increased tensions between the East and the West.</p> <p>Berlin Blockade by the Soviet Union and the consequence this had towards relations.</p> <p>'Brain Drain' of Germany and academics and how this resulted in difficulty for the Soviet controlled East Germany.</p> <p>'Berlin Airlift by the West in the response to the Berlin blockade.</p> <p>'Divided Germany which was ratified as a result of the Berlin blockade towards the East of Germany</p> <p>'Berlin Wall and its symbolic ending towards relations between the East and the West</p> <p>The Crisis over Cuba, 1962</p> <p>'Cuban revolution and the actions taken by the East and the West towards the opposite sides.</p> <p>'Bay of Pigs and its failed attempt to establish a pro-American regime.</p> <p>'Cuban Missile Crisis and how this was potentially close to the start of a third world war.</p>
Skills	Analysis of sources, apply knowledge and understanding of historical concepts, terms and issues to contexts and actions. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Historical concepts, terms and issues.					
Key Vocab	Superstition, Purging, Leeching, Cupping, Fasting, Pilgrimage, Mass, Astrology, Miasma, Apothecary, Wise women, Vademecum, Urine Chart, Physician, Barber Surgeon, dissection, Epidemic, Trepanning, Amulet, Black Death, Monastery, Continuity, London.	Physiology, Microscope, Thermometer, Mortality bill, Pest House, Printing, vaccine, smallpox, Anaesthetic, Infection, Cholera, Germ Theory, Antiseptic, Medical Officer, Contagion, Sanitation, Workhouse, Dispensary, Voluntary Hospital, Chloroform, Industrial revolution, X-ray, transplant, superbugs, Gene therapy, Dialysis, Polio, Penicillin, Pacemaker, Antibiotics, Magic Bullets, DNA, Cancer.	Rentenmark, Abdication, armistice, communist, constitution, depression, Reichstag, hyperinflation, persecution, rearmament, reparations, trade union, autobahn, Freikorps, Führer, Kaiser, Mein Kampf, Putsch.	SDAP, Iron Cross Award, Volk, 25 Point Programme, Volkischer, Beobachter, Führerprinzip, Swastika, SA or Sturmabteilung, Aryan, Anti-Semitism, Mein Kampf, Putsch, Blood Martyrs, Gau, SS or Schutzstaffel, KPD, Propaganda, Hindenburg, Roter, Frontkämpferbund,	Communism, Capitalism, Tehran, Potsdam, Yalta, Cuban Missile crisis, narrative, Stalin, Truman, Novikov, Soviet Union, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, Comecon, Cominform, Khrushchev, NATO, Kennedy, consequence, treaty, pact, conference, cause.	

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Year 11	TOPIC	<p>Key topic 2: Cold War crises 1958-70</p> <p>The Soviet Union invasion of Czechoslovakia, 1968</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prague Spring •Brezhnev Doctrine •Soviet Reforms <p>Attempts to reduce tensions between East and West</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Détente •SALT I •Apollo-Soyuz •Helsinki Agreements •SALT II <p>Flashpoints between East and West</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty •Soviet invasion of Afghanistan •Olympic Boycott •Carter Doctrine •Strategic Defence Initiative <p>The collapse of Soviet control of eastern Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Glasnost •Perestroika •Collapse of the Berlin Wall 	<p>Key topic 1: Queen, government and religion, 1558-69</p> <p>1 The situation on Elizabeth's accession</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabethan England in 1558: society and government. • The Virgin Queen: the problem of her legitimacy, gender, marriage. Her character and strengths. • Challenges at home and from abroad: the French threat, financial weaknesses. <p>2 The 'settlement' of religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious divisions in England in 1558. • Elizabeth's religious settlement (1559): its features and impact. • The Church of England: its role in society. <p>3 Challenge to the religious settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge. • The nature and extent of the Catholic challenge, including the role of the nobility, Papacy and foreign powers. <p>4 The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary, Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne, her arrival in England in 1568. • Relations between Elizabeth and Mary, 1568-69. 	<p>Key topic 2: Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88</p> <p>3 <i>Outbreak of war with Spain, 1585-88</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>English direct involvement in the Netherlands, 1585-88. The role of Robert Dudley.</i> • <i>Drake and the raid on Cadiz: 'Singeing the King of Spain's beard'.</i> <p>4 <i>The Armada</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Spanish invasion plans. Reasons why Philip used the Spanish Armada.</i> • <i>The reasons for, and consequences of, the English victory.</i> 	<p>Recapping on the key themes and information from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Unit 1: Medicine Through Time and Medicine on the Western Front – revision of key ideas. •Unit 2: Elizabethan England 1558-88 - revision of key ideas. •Unit 3: Cold War and Superpowers 1945-70 – revision of key ideas. •Unit 4: Weimar and Nazi Germany – revision of key ideas. 		
	Knowledge		<p>Key topic 2: Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88</p> <p>1 Plots and revolts at home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons for, and significance of, the Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569-70. • The features and significance of the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington plots. Walsingham and the use of spies. • The reasons for, and significance of, Mary Queen of Scots' execution in 1587. <p>2 Relations with Spain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and religious rivalry. • Commercial rivalry. The New World, privateering and the significance of the activities of Drake. 	<p>Key topic 3: Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558-88</p> <p>1 Education and leisure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education in the home, schools and universities. • Sport, pastimes and the theatre. <p>2 The problem of the poor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage during these years. • The changing attitudes and policies towards the poor. <p>3 Exploration and voyages of discovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors prompting exploration, including the impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade. • The reasons for, and significance of, Drake's circumnavigation of the globe. <p>4 Raleigh and Virginia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia. • Reasons for the failure of Virginia. 			
	Skills	Analysis of sources, apply knowledge and understanding of historical concepts, terms and issues to contexts and actions. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Historical concepts, terms and issues.					
	Key Vocab	SALT I, SALT II, SDI, Détente, Apollo-Suyzo, Helsinki agreement, Carter Doctrine, Afghanistan, Gorbachev, Reagan, New thinking, Glasnost and Perestroika, Prague, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Nagy, Berlin Airlift, Containment, Domino Theory, Space Race, Warsaw Pact, Marxism, Iron Curtain, Narrative.	Empire, Chronological, Drake, Circumnavigation, Voyages, Settlement, New World, Virginia, Raleigh, Products, Profit, Political, Economic, Social, Reign, Monarchy, Elizabeth, Monarch, Illegitimate, Usurper, Government, Religion	Armada, Virgin, Reign, Galleon, Legitimacy, symbolism, Puritan, Protestantism, Catholicism, Northern Revolt, Walsingham, Mary Queen of Scots, Phillip II, Ridolfi, Babington, Throckmorton, Rebellion, Cadiz, Netherlands, Francis Drake, Sport, Leisure, Education, Vagabonds, Poor Laws	All of the key vocabulary		