

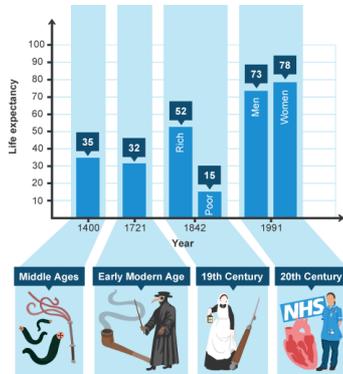
Presdales GCSE History

Year 10 curriculum

Topic 1 Medicine in Britain, 1250-present

Historical concepts change and continuity, causes and consequences and significance

Themes ideas about the causes of disease; medical treatment; methods of preventing disease in the big story of medicine and health in Britain since the medieval period.



Case studies

The Black Death, William Harvey, the Great Plague, Jenner and vaccination, John Snow and cholera, discovery of penicillin, the fight against lung cancer

Enquiry questions

Why was there so little change in medicine in the medieval period?

How far did medicine move forwards during the Renaissance?

How and why did medicine change so much in the 18th and 19th centuries?

Why has there been such rapid change in medicine since 1900?

Substantive concepts

The Church, superstition, religious belief, miasma, herbal remedies, the Four Humours, Renaissance, anatomy, Scientific Revolution, physician, surgeon, surgery, inoculation, vaccination, public health, government intervention, *laissez-faire*, germ theory, magic bullet, antibiotic, DNA, hi-tech medicine, anaesthetic, antiseptic,

Topic 2 Henry VIII and his ministers, 1509-1540



Historical concepts cause and consequence, significance

Depth studies

Henry VIII and Wolsey, 1509-1529; Henry VIII and Cromwell, 1529-40; The Reformation and its impact, 1529-40.

Enquiry questions

Was Henry VIII a powerful king?

Did the 1530s make Henry more powerful?

How far did Henry transform England?

Substantive concepts

counsel, parliament, Renaissance Prince, imperial sovereignty, monarchy, dynasty, annulment, Pope, enclosure, foreign policy, taxation, Council, minister, heir, finance, praemunire, Reformation, Break with Rome, opposition, supremacy, treason, monasteries, Dissolution of the Monasteries, Pilgrimage of Grace

Topic 3 The historic environment: the British sector of the western Front, 1914-18 – injuries, treatment and the trenches



Historical concepts enquiry and the nature and use of evidence, cause and consequence, change and continuity, significance

Depth studies

The British sector of the Western Front; illnesses and wounds; evacuation and treatment; impact of the war on developments in medicine and surgery

Enquiry questions

What kinds of evidence can tell us about injuries and treatment in the trenches of the Western Front?

What kinds of evidence can tell us about the effect of war on medicine and surgery?

Substantive concepts

trench system, casualty, evacuation route, terrain, catalyst, blood transfusion, plastic surgery, official sources, personal sources, national records, local records, artillery, gas gangrene, shrapnel, shell shock

Presdales GCSE History

Year 11 curriculum

Topic 4 Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-1939

Historical concepts enquiry and the use of evidence; cause and consequence; change and continuity; significance; interpretations of history

Depth studies

The Weimar Republic; the origins and development of the Nazi Party; the collapse of the Weimar Republic and Hitler's rise to power; establishment of the Nazi dictatorship; life in Nazi Germany

Enquiry questions

- Did democracy make Germany great again in the 1920s?
- Why did Hitler become Chancellor of Germany in 1933 (but not before)?
- When did Hitler really gain control over Germany?
- Was anyone better off under the Nazis?
- Were the German people terrified, brainwashed, or genuinely enthusiastic?



Substantive concepts

republic, abdication, constitution, democracy, proportional representation, putsch, armistice, treaty, reparations, hyperinflation, currency, passive resistance, economic recovery, right wing, left wing, communism, nationalism, authoritarian, propaganda, economic depression, unemployment, rearmament, Gleichschaltung, anti-Semitism, discrimination, persecution, minority, concentration camp

Topic 5 Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-1991

Historical concepts cause and consequence, change and continuity, significance

Period studies

Breakdown of the Grand Alliance and development of the Cold War; Cold War crises, 1948-1968; détente, the Second Cold War and the end of the Cold War

Enquiry questions

- Who or what was to blame for the Cold War?
- When did the world come closest to World War Three?
- Why did the Cold War end in 1991 (but not before)?

Substantive concepts

Cold War, communism, capitalist democracy, iron curtain, East, West, ideology, espionage, nuclear arms race, alliance, NATO, Warsaw Pact, blockade, airlift, Berlin Wall, uprising, secret police, Cominform, Comecon, détente, Prague Spring, summit, brinkmanship, doctrine

