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| Subject:**GCSE History****Year 10** | **Autumn HT 1 - Medicine Through Time – 1250-1700 century** | **Autumn HT 2 - Medicine Through Time – 1700-20th century** | **Spring HT 1 – The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches** | **Spring HT 2 – Weimar & Nazi Germany, 1918 - 39** | **Summer HT 1 – Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39** | **Summer HT 2 – Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-1939** |
| **c1250–c1500: Medicine in Medieval Britain*** To evaluate the significance of the Theory of the Four Humours.
* To evaluate how much the Church influenced medical thinking during the Middle Ages.
* To evaluate how different the approaches to treatments were in the Middle Ages.
* To evaluate how effective prevention to illness was during the Middle Ages.
* To evaluate how much care was provided in hospitals and the home.
* To evaluate how well people treated or prevented the Black Death.

**c1500–c1700: Medicine in Renaissance Britain*** To evaluate how far the ideas about the causes of disease changed between 1250-1700.
* To evaluate how far treatment and prevention changed between 1500-1700.
* To evaluate how much did care for the sick change between c1500-1700.
* To evaluate how important the work of William Harvey was to the progress of medicine.
* To evaluate how different treatment and prevention was between the Black Death and Great Plague.
 | **c1700–c1900: Medicine in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain*** 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.

● 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.● 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.**c1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain**● 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.● 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.● 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. |  **The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches.*** 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. | **The Weimar Republic 1918–29*** 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.
* 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.
* 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.
* 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.

**Hitler’s rise to power, 1919–33*** 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.
* 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.
* The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32
 | * 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.
* 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

**Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933–39*** 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.
* 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. 3 Controlling and influencing attitudes
* 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.
* 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.
 | **Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39*** Nazi views on women and the family.
* Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance.
* 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.
* 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.
* 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.
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