

# Y10 History - CURRICULUM PLANNING SEQUENCE - 2020-21

Subject	Year		Big Idea	Topic	Sub topic	Content		
History	Year 10	Term 1 - 35 hrs	The Reigns of King Richard and King John 1189-1216	Unit 3	3.1 The dispute with the papacy?	Causes of the dispute. The Interdict and its impact on everyday life. The significance of the reconciliation between		
					3.2 Worsening relations with the barons	Financial impositions to raise money for war: taxation and 'fines'; the use of arbitrary power. Plot of 1212. Failure to		
					3.3 Magna Carta and the First Barons' War	The rebellion of 1215: Runnymede and the main provisions of Magna Carta.		
					3.4 The succession.	The problem of the succession. The role of William Marshal as Protector.		
				Review Unit 1 and 2	Unit 1 Life and government in England 1189-1216	The feudal system, Kingship and succession, Royal government and finances, English society		
					Unit 2 Involvement overseas	The nature of Crusading, Richard, the Crusader King, Aftermath of the crusade, Richard, John and the loss of Normandy		
				Medicine in Britain c1250-present	Medieval c1250-c1500	1.1 Ideas about the cause of illness and disease 1.2 Approaches to treatment and prevention 1.3 Case studies	Supernatural & Religious explanations of disease, The Theory of the Four Humours, Classical thinking, Galen's and Hippocrates influence, Miasma, Urine Charts, Factors: Individuals & the Church, Science and Technology, Attitudes in society Religious & Supernatural, Humoural treatments, Remedies, Preventions: The Church, Hygiene, Diet, Purifying the air Change and continuity, New ideas and discoveries. <u>Changing ideas: Scientific Approach to diagnosis. Thomas Sydenham. Printing Press. Royal Society: edieval 'medics'.</u>	
					Renaissance c1500-1700	2.1 Ideas about the cause of illness and disease 2.2 Approaches to treatment and prevention 2.3 Case studies	Transference, Chemical cures, Prevention – change and continuity Apothecaries, Surgeons and physicians, Andreas Vesalius, Hospitals, Pest Houses, Community Care Case Studies William Harvey. The Great Plague, 1665	
		Industrial age c1700-1900	3.1 Ideas about the cause of illness and disease. 3.2 Approaches to treatment and prevention + 3.3 case study		Louis Pasteur, Germ Theory, Robert Koch, Impact on Britain, Factors: Individuals, Institutions, Science, Technology, Attitudes in society Hospitals in the 19th C, Florence Nightingale, Hospitals by 1900 Tackling pain – anaesthetics, James Simpson, Tackling infection – antiseptics, Joseph Lister, Opposition to change			
		Modern medicine c1900-present	4.1 Ideas about the cause of illness and disease. 4.2 Approaches to treatment and prevention + 4.3 case study		Genetics, Watson & Crick, Human Genome Project, Factors: Technology, Science, Lifestyle – Smoking, diet, Improved diagnosis – technology Magic Bullets, Development of antibiotics, Impact of science and technology in medicines			
		Historical environment	5.1,2,3 The context of medicine in C20th; the context of the British Sector; Conditions requiring medical treatment 5.4,5 The work of RAMC and FANY; The significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery and medicine		infection and aseptic surgery, development of x-rays and blood transfusions; Ypres salient, Somme, Arras, Cambrai, trench system; conditions and injuries RAMC and FANY; System of transport; system of treatment and evacuation			
		Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39	The Weimar Republic, 1918-1933	1.1 The origins of the Republic, 1918-19	Legacy WW1, abdication of the Kaiser, armistice and revolution, new republic, strengths and weaknesses of the constitution			
				1.2 The early challenges to the Weimar republic, 1919-23	Treaty of Versailles; Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch.; The challenges of 1923			
				1.3 The recovery of the Republic 1924-29	Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans, foreign policy			
				1.4 Changes in Society, 1924-29	Standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance; the position of women in work, politics and leisure; Cultural changes: developments in architecture, art and the cinema.			
		The rise of the Nazis 1918-	2.1 Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22	Hitler's early career; The early growth and features of the Party; The role of the SA.				
		<b>MOCK Paper 1</b>						
		Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39	The rise of the Nazis 1918-33	2.3 The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929-32	Effects of the depression; failure of Weimar, growth in Nazi support			
				2.4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932-33	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 dictatorship and control	3.1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933-34	Reichstag Fire, Enabling Act, Night of the Long Knives, Fuhrer			
				3.2 The police state	Gestapo, SD, SS, concentration camps, courts, judges, churches			
				3.3 Controlling and influencing attitudes	Goebbels, propaganda and censorship; The Berlin Olympics			
		3.4 Opposition, resistance and conformity	Opposition from the Churches ; Opposition from the young					

