

Key Stage 4 – Year 10 History

This wider world depth study enables students to understand the complex and diverse interests of the Great Powers and other states. It focuses on the causes, nature and conclusion of the First World War and seeks to show how and why conflict occurred, and why it proved difficult to bring the war to a conclusion. This study also considers the role of key individuals and groups in shaping change and how they were affected by and influenced international relations.

This thematic study will enable students to gain an understanding of how medicine and public health developed in Britain over a long period of time. It considers the causes, scale, nature and consequences of short and long term developments, their impact on British society and how they were related to the key features and characteristics of the periods during which they took place.

Autumn Term 1: The causes of the First World War

What was the impact of the Alliance System? The Triple Alliance; Franco-Russian Alliance; relations between the 'Entente' powers; the crises in Morocco (1905 and 1911) and the Balkans (1908–1909), and their effects on international relations.

Why was Anglo-German rivalry a key issue? Britain and challenges to Splendid Isolation; Kaiser Wilhelm's aims in foreign policy, including Weltpolitik; colonial tensions; European rearmament, including the Anglo-German naval race.

What were the key short term causes of the outbreak of war? Slav nationalism and relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary; the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo and its consequences; the July Crisis; the Schlieffen Plan and Belgium; reasons for the outbreak of hostilities and the escalation of the conflict.

Autumn Term 2: The First World War:

What was the Schlieffen Plan? The reasons for the plan, its failure, including the Battle of Marne and its contribution to the stalemate.

How did the war develop on the Western Front? Military tactics and technology, including trench warfare; the war of attrition; key battles, including Verdun, the Somme and Passchendaele, the reasons for, the events and significance of these battles.
The wider war: the war on other fronts; Gallipoli and its failure; the events and significance of the war at sea, including Jutland, the U-Boat campaign and convoys

Spring Term 1: What were the Causes for the war to end in 1918?

Changes in the Allied Forces: consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and the withdrawal of Russia on Germany strategy; the reasons for and impact of the entry of the USA into the war.

Military developments in 1918 and their contribution to Germany's defeat: the evolution of tactics and technology; Ludendorff the German Spring Offensive; the Allied advance during The Hundred Days.

Germany surrenders: impact of the blockade; abdication of the Kaiser; armistice; the contribution of Haig and Foch to Germany's defeat.

Spring Term 2: Medieval Medicine

What were the key Medieval approaches to medicine? Including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness.

How did Medicine develop in the Medieval Period? The contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment; hospitals; the nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery; surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques.

Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries; the Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention.

Summer Term 1: Renaissance Medicine

What was the impact of the Renaissance on Britain? Challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery; the work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey; opposition to change.

Dealing with disease: traditional and new methods of treatments; quackery; methods of treating disease; plague; the growth of hospitals; changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians; the work of John Hunter.

Prevention of disease: inoculation; Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change.

Summer Term 2: Modern Medicine

How did Modern Medicine develop from the 1800's onwards? Development of Germ Theory and its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain: the importance of Pasteur, Robert Koch and microbe hunting; Pasteur and vaccination; Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets; everyday medical treatments and remedies.

A revolution in surgery: anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform; antiseptics, including Lister and carbolic acid; surgical procedures; aseptic surgery.

Improvements in public health: public health problems in industrial Britain; cholera epidemics; the role of public health reformers; local and national government involvement in public health improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts.

How you can support your child at home:

- Provide the tools for homework and revision – a quiet space, a ‘workbox’ of pens, paper and other necessities.
- Make sure that you check your child’s planner each night to see what homework has been set and when it is due in.
- Ask your child if they need any help getting organised.
- Limit the time your child spends watching TV or on the internet, using a games console or messaging on their phone.
- Agree the rules for homework or revision together (they won’t work if they’re imposed), helping them to make a realistic timetable, balancing work against the ‘fun stuff’, be willing to review the plans as necessary
- Encourage the reading of historical text
- Encourage the watching of programmes on historical topics