

History

Teachers: Shaun Birch

A high-quality history education helps pupils gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain’s past and that of the wider world. It inspires pupils’ curiosity to know more about the past. Teaching equips pupils to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments, and develop perspective and judgement. History helps pupils to understand the complexity of people’s lives, the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, as well

^a Key Stage 4 Year 10

The AQA GCSE exams are split into two, two-hour exam papers. The AQA GCSE History content comprises the following elements, one period study, one thematic study, one wider world depth study and one British depth study including the historic environment. Paper one consists of a period study and a wider world depth study. Paper 2 consists of a thematic study and a British depth studies including the historic environment. Pupils will undertake another period study on America (Opportunities and equality) and a British study about shaping a nation called Health and the people: c1000 to the present Day. This is a thematic study about how medicine has changed and progressed throughout time. We look at the fight against disease, public health and surgery in a range of different periods including the middle Ages, the Renaissance, 1750-1900 and the 20th century. Part of the course also focuses on themes and how these have helped developments in medicine for instance, warfare, religion, science, technology, and their effects. As part of this, we also consider the role of individuals and different groups and how they influenced the fight to understand and treat illness.

Autumn One	Autumn Two	Spring One	Spring Two	Summer One	Summer Tw o
					
Paper 1: Section A – Period studies American: Opportunities and equalities 1920s-1970s This period study focuses on the development of the USA during a turbulent half century of change. It was a period of opportunity and inequality – when some Americans lived the 'American Dream' whilst others grappled with the nightmare of poverty, discrimination and prejudice. Students will study the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of these two developments and the role ideas played in bringing about change. They will also look at the role of key individuals and groups in shaping change and the impact the developments had on them. Part one: American people and the 'Boom' - Week 1-3: The ‘Boom’: The consumer society. - Social and cultural developments - Divided society: organised crime and prohibition - The experiences of immigrants - The Ku Klux Klan; the Red Scare and the significance of the Sacco and Vanzetti case.	. American: Opportunities and equalities 1920s-1970s continued Part three: Post-war America Week 7: 1940s American culture: Post-war America n society and economy: Week 8: 1950s The American dream and 50’s teenagers - McCarthyism; popular culture, including Rock and Roll and television - 1950s economy •Week 9 -10: Racial tension and developments in the Civil Rights campaigns in the 1950s and 1960s: - Segregation laws; Martin Luther King and peaceful protests; Malcolm X and the Black Power Movement - Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968. Week 11: America and the ‘Great Society’: 1960s America culture. - The social policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson	Paper 2- Section A: Shaping the Nation – Britain: Health and the people: c1000 to the present Day 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. Although the focus of this study is the development of medicine and public health in Britain, it will draw on wider world developments that impacted on the core themes. Students will have the opportunity to see how some ideas and events in the wider world affected Britain and will promote the idea that key themes did not develop in isolation, but these ideas and events should be referenced in terms of their effects on the core theme for Britain and British people. Part one: Medicine stands still Week 1: The fall of Rome and loss of knowledge Week 2: Medieval medicine: approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness.	Week 7-12: Part three: A revolution in medicine Week 7: The development of Germ Theory: Louis Pasteur Week 8: Robert Koch and microbe hunting; Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets; everyday medical treatments and remedies. Week 9-10: A revolution in surgery: - Simpson and Anaesthetics. - Lister and aseptic surgery. Week 11-12: Improvements in public health: key individuals Edwin Chadwick, Dr John Snow Week 13-18: Part four: Modern medicine Week 13-14 - Modern treatment of disease - Fleming, Week 15: The impact of war and technology on surgery: WWI & WWII	Paper 2: Section B: British depth studies including the historic environment: The Normans This option allows students to study in depth the arrival of the Normans and the establishment of their rule. The depth study will focus on major aspects of Norman rule, considered from economic, religious, political, social and cultural standpoints of this period and arising contemporary and historical controversies. The unit is split into 3 parts. Conquest and control, life under the Normans and The Norman Church and monasticism. Part one: The Normans: conquest and control Week 1: Life in Britain before 1066: Saxon Britain Week 2: Causes of Norman Conquest. - The death of Edward the Confessor, the claimants and claims. Week 3 - Military aspects: - Battle of Stamford Bridge; Battle of Hastings; Anglo-	Part three: The Norman Church and monasticism Week 8: The Church: The Norman’s relationship with the Pope’s Week 9: The Norman’s and the Archbishops The Anglo-Saxon Church before 1066 Week 10: Normans: How did William change Church Buildings? Week 11: Normans: Monasticism and Language Monasticism. Week 12: Normans: Language and Education Week 13 Visit to York – The York dungeons, The Jorvic museum, Clifford’s Tower and the York Castle museum. Week 14-15: The historical environment of Norman England – Exam case study Week 14 - Assessment

Part two: Bust – Americans' experiences of the Depression and New Deal Week 4: The Wall Street crash: 1930 American culture - American society during the Depression: Week 5: The New Deal - The effectiveness of the New Deal on different groups in society: Roosevelt's contribution as president; popular culture. Week 6: WWII - The impact of the Second World War: The experiences of African-Americans and women.	Week 12: The development and impact of feminist movements in the 1960s and early 1970s, Equal rights	Week 3-4: Christianity and the Crusades and Islamic medicine - Medical progress: 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 Part two: The beginnings of change Week 5-6 : The impact of the Renaissance on Britain: Progression in medicine (Key individuals): The work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey; opposition to change. Dealing with disease: Week 7: Prevention of disease: Inoculation; Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change.	Week 16-18 Modern public health: The importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War; the Liberal social reforms; the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing; the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State; creation and development of the National Health Service; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.	Saxon and Norman tactics; military innovations, including cavalry and castles. Week 4: Establishing and maintaining control: - Saxon revolts and The Harrying of the North. - King William’s leadership and government; William II and his inheritance. Part two: Life under the Normans Week 5: Feudalism and government: Week 6: The Domesday survey and tax Week 7: Norman daily life – Anglo-Saxon and Norman lifestyles	
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Year 11: Students in year 11 will complete their AQA units of work. Their last unit of study is to look at a wider world depth study of the conflict and tension in the Gulf and Afghanistan, and learn about causes and consequences. Students will then undertake revision classes during the Spring term where they will look at past papers and revisit previous units in year 10.

Autumn One		Autumn Two		Spring One		Spring Two		Summer One		Summer Two
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Paper 1- Section B Wider world depth studies Conflict and tension in the Gulf and Afghanistan, 1990–2009 This wider world depth study enables students to understand the complex and diverse interests of different groups, races, nations and rogue states. It focuses on conflict in the Gulf and Afghanistan and seeks to show how and why conflict occurred and why it proved difficult to resolve the tensions, which arose. This study also considers the role of key individuals and groups in shaping change, as well as how they were affected by and influenced international relations. Part one: Tensions in the Gulf Regional instability: Week 1: The causes and consequences of the Iran-Iraq war Week 2: The contribution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to tension in the Gulf and to motives for global terrorism. Week 3-4: The Gulf War,1990: Reasons for the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. - The reactions and roles of Bush and Thatcher; the UN campaign against Saddam Hussein. Part two: The war on Al-Qaeda Week 5: Introduction to terrorist groups with the Middle east Student discuss modern terrorism, identify the tactics of modern terrorism and also identify terrorist groups Week 6: Al-Qaeda: Aims of Al-Qaeda and the role of Osama bin Laden; 11 September attacks. Week 7-8 Afghanistan: The Taliban regime. Bush’s war against terror	Conflict and tension in the Gulf and Afghanistan, 1990–2009 continued ... Part three: The Iraq War Week 8-9: Saddam Hussein's regime: - Religious divisions in Iraq - Treatment of Kurds and Shia Muslims; - The debate about Iraq's links to Al-Qaeda and its reputation as a rogue state; - The role of the UN. Week 10-11: The invasion of Iraq 2003: - International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors and the issue of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD); - The military campaign; western interests, including oil; opposition to the invasion within Iraq and internationally; - The downfall of Saddam Hussein. Week 12-14: Impacts of the Iraq war: - The impact of war on the Iraqi people and across the world; - The Insurgency; elections and transfer of powers to National Assembly; global anti-US and anti-UK terrorism; 2007 US troop surge; stability of Iraq by the end of Bush's Presidency.	Revision and past papers Paper 1 – Section A: Period studies American: Opportunities and equalities 1920s-1970s Paper 2: A British Depth study: The Norman conflict	Revision and past papers Paper 2- Section A: Shaping the Nation Britain: Health and the people: c1000 to the present Day Paper 1- Section B: Wider world depth studies Conflict and tension in the Gulf and Afghanistan, 1990–2009	Revision and past papers GCSE Exams – May/June	GCSE exams
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Syllabus materials KS4:

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Careers in History: [1438 My Learning My Future History Final.pdf \(careersandenterprise.co.uk\)](#)