

Curriculum Overview Table

End Point	Key knowledge	Key skills	Key Vocabulary	Reading and Oracy	Numeracy	Common misconceptions
Year 7						
The Norman conquest of England	<p>Who was King of England in January 1066? Who are the claimants? What were the events of 1066? What happened at the Battle of Hastings? How did the Normans control England after conquest?</p>	<p>Chronology Introduction of PEEL (AO1 and AO2) A03 Source inference</p>	<p>Heir Succession Claimant Witan Oath Conquest</p>	<p>Guided Reading for Claimants and battles. Turn and talk for decision making Frequent use of Freyer's model Debate - Harold death and outcome of Hastings.</p>	<p>Chronology, dates, sequencing Top Trumps addition</p>	<p>Origin of claimants Tactics of Battle of Hastings Role of castles AO2</p>
The Crusades	<p>What was the life of a knight like? What is a crusade? Why do people go on crusades? Who is Saladin? Who is Richard the Lionheart? What happened at The Battle of Jaffa? Who was the leper king? EQ: How far were the crusades heroic?</p>	<p>AO2, Explain why knights went on crusades. A01 - knowledge A03 - source inference</p>	<p>Crusade Chivalry Leprosy Pilgrimage Holy Land Pope</p>	<p>Guided reading on Knights, Religion, Crusades, Saladin and Richard. Target board, articulate. Freyers model.</p>	<p>Chronology, dates, sequencing of crusades</p>	<p>Pilgrimage vs Crusade Saladin vs Richard morality</p>
Witches						
The Tudors	<p>Who was Henry VIII and what was the reformation? Why did the English reformation happen? Who was Edward VI? Who was Mary I? EQ: How much did religion influence the Tudors?</p>	<p>AO2 - Explanation (PEEL) Why did Henry VIII create the English reformation? A03 - source inference A02 - how far do you agree - explain significance.</p>	<p>Protestant Catholic Reformation Heretic Pope Excommunicated Divine right</p>	<p>Guided readings</p>	<p>Chronology, dates, religious graph examples.</p>	<p>Factors in causing the reformation. The Middle Way was completely fair.</p>

Elizabeth I and the New World	How did the Religious Settlement impact England? How did the Catholics challenge Elizabeth? Conflict with Spain. Why did the Armada fail? Why did exploration to the 'New World' increase? Why did early settlements fail? What was life like in Elizabethan England?	AO1 - knowledge on Religious Settlement AO3 - Source inference - Elizabeth portraits. AO2 - explaining cause and consequence.	Protestant Catholic Puritan Uprising Colony New World Exploration Leisure Armada	Guided readings	Sequencing of dates and chronology, statistics of migration and land ownership, arithmetic of top trumps	
Migration	Who are Homo sapiens? What is the Out of Africa theory? What are the key features of Roman society? How did the Romans conquer Britain? What was the impact of the Roman conquest on Britain? What was Viking culture like? How did the Vikings successfully invade Britain? What was the potato famine and the Windrush? EQ: How does migration affect a country?	AO1 - Roman culture, Viking culture, Windrush, potato famine. AO2 - explain the consequences of different migrations on Britain. AO3 - source inference.	Migration Invasion Citizens Hierarchy Famine Deportation Immigration	High 5 reading on Out of Africa, Romans, Vikings, potato famine and the windrush.	Chronology, dates, statistics on migration, including percentages.	Migration is only negative. Migration only includes people moving into Britain.
Year 8						
Empire and Slavery	What is an Empire? How and why were Empires gained? Why was there conflict? How did colonies fight back? Why did the slave trade begin? How were slaves treated? How was abolition achieved? EQ: How positive was the empire?	AO3 Source utility and source inference. AO2 - cause of the slave trade. Cause of abolition.	Empire Colonies Rebellions The Slave Trade Middle Passage Plantation Abolition Provenance	Guided Reading for creation of the Empire and rebellions. Turn and talk for reasons how and why Britain gained an Empire Frequent use of Freyer's model Extended writing	Chronology, dates, sequencing, use of statistics	Methods v reasons for Empire Provenance of sources Utility of sources
Industrial revolution	What were the reasons for the Industrial Revolution?	AO3 Source inference and source utility.	Industry, Revolution,	Guided reading for change over time,	Use of statistics, population, death	It was only positive or only negative.

	<p>What were the consequences of the Industrial Revolution? How were children treated during the industrial revolution? What was the state of public health at the time? Who were the significant inventors of the time? EQ: How beneficial was the industrial revolution?</p>	<p>AO2 Cause and Consequence Explain the impact of an event.</p>	<p>Agriculture, Population, Exploitation, manufacturing, entrepreneur, Spinny Jenny, Water Frame, factory, powder monkey, mudlark.</p>	<p>Frayer's model, PEEL paragraph writing.</p>	<p>and birth rates, chronology, dates. graph.</p>	<p>Britain didn't have slavery.</p>
<p>Women's Suffrage</p>	<p>How were women treated in the 19th century? Who were the Suffragists and Suffragettes? What tactics did these groups use? What was the outcome of the suffrage movement? Who were the key women involved? EQ: How significant was the suffrage movement for women's rights?</p>	<p>AO3 source inference and Utility. AO2 - causes and consequences.</p>	<p>Inferior Property Etiquette Equality Suffrage Suffragette Suffragist Deeds not words Cat and Mouse Act Martyr</p>	<p>Guided Reading for Women 19th century Match Girls Suffragettes x 2 Emily Davison Getting the vote Frayer's Model for Etiquette Suffrage Utility Martyr Frequent use of PEEL and extended writing Use of vocabulary points tables</p>	<p>Chronology Dates of Acts of Law Statistics</p>	<p>Suffrage means to suffer The role of WWI in women's suffrage.</p>
<p>USA Civil War and End of Natives 1865-95</p>	<p>What was life like before the Civil War? What caused the US Civil War? Key Battles of the Civil War. What were the consequences of the Civil War? Why did conflict with the indigenous people increase? Main battles. What was 'assimilate or die'?</p>	<p>AO1 - knowledge AO2 - cause and consequence</p>	<p>Assimilate Indigenous Culture Buffalo Civil War Transcontinental Homestead Sod Cow Chips</p>	<p>Guided reading</p>		
<p>The Romanovs</p>	<p>What problems faced by the Tsar?</p>	<p>AO2 - Explain why? AO1 - describe</p>	<p>Tsar Autocracy</p>	<p>Guided Reading for methods of</p>	<p>Chronology, dates, timelines,</p>	<p>AO2 explanation on the Tsar and WWI</p>

	<p>What caused the 1905 Revolution and Bloody Sunday? Who was Lenin? Why did support for Communism increase? What happened during the 1917 revolution? What were the consequences of the fall of the Romanovs? Who was Stalin? How did Stalin control the Soviet union? EQ: Was the Russian Revolution of 1917 evitable?</p>	<p>chronological changes. AO3 - source utility and usefulness.</p>	<p>Divine Right of Kings Communism Russification Censorship Okhrana Revolution</p>	<p>control, events of the Revolution. Fact file on Lenin and Rasputin. Turn and talk for methods of control and Communism Frequent use of Freyer's model Extended writing on Bloody Sunday</p>	<p>development over time, percentages in poverty etc.</p>	<p>Chronology of 1917 Which revolution is which.</p>
World War I	<p>What were the long term causes of WWI? (MAIN) What was the short term cause of WWI? What were the conditions like in the trenches? What were the tactics of the first World War? What happened at key battles? (The Somme) What was the outcome?</p>	<p>AO2 - How far do you agree? Explain your evaluation. AO3 - source inference and utility.</p>	<p>Militarism Alliances Imperialism Nationalism Western Front Triple Entente Triple Alliance Stalemate Offensive Casualty Trench foot Creeping barrage.</p>	<p>Guided Reading for Trench Life Weapons Verdun Spring Offensive Summer Offensive Frayer's Model for Stalemate Casualty Offensive</p>	<p>Chronology, dates, timelines, development over time, military statistics, cost of war</p>	<p>Nationalism was not an important cause of WWI. That there was a victory Generals are brave and competent soldiers</p>
Year 9						
World War II Holocaust	<p>What was the Impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany and the Nazi Party? How did Hitler and the Nazis gain power in Germany? What caused WWII? What were the key events of WWII? How did WWII end? EQ: Cause and impact of WWII?</p> <p>What is the Holocaust? How did it happen? What happened? How did Jewish people show</p>	<p>AO2 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why people would vote for the Nazi Party? • Hitler's rise to power (cause and importance) • Explain why the actions of Adolf Hitler caused WWII? • How far do you agree WWII began due to Hitler breaking 	<p>Treaty Reparations Dictator Nazis Reichstag Enabling Act Appeasement Anschluss Blitzkreig Operation Sealion Radar Luftwaffe Battle of Britain Dunkirk Operation Barbarossa</p>	<p>Think, pair, share - on which reason was the most important for how Hitler created a dictatorship.</p> <p>Discussion task/vote about why Britain won the Battle of Britain.</p> <p>Discussion task/vote about was the Nazi</p>	<p>Chronology and dates, statistics and percentages.</p>	<p>The German people were 'wrong' to vote Hitle into power.</p> <p>WWII started because Hitler broke the Treaty of Versailles.</p> <p>Dunkirk was a triumph.</p> <p>The main turning point in WWII was Stalingrad.</p> <p>Jewish people didn't try to resist the Nazis.</p>

	<p>resistance? Kindertransport - did other countries do enough? Who is to blame?</p>	<p>the Treaty of Versailles? (evaluation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain whether the evacuation at Dunkirk was a triumph or a disaster? • Which factor was most important for the British victory at the Battle of Britain? • Explain why Hitler decided to invade the USSR. • Explain the key turning point (evaluation) • Explain why the Battle of Stalingrad failed? <p>AO3 - Source inference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of WWII. • What happened at Dunkirk. • What happened at the Battle of Stalingrad. • What the relationship was like between Germany and the USSR. <p>AO3 - Source utility -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How useful for understanding the events at Dunkirk? • How useful for understanding the events of the Battle of Britain . <p>AO4 - Interpretations of</p>	<p>Non-aggression Turning Point Espionage Significance Stalingrad</p> <p>Holocaust Judaism Ghetto Persecution Concentration camp Death camp Resistance</p>	<p>invasion of the USSR a turning point.</p> <p>Crossword guided reading on the Battle of Britain.</p> <p>Guided reading - Road to war, what happened at Dunkirk, Dunkirk sources, Mini CREEPNAF.</p> <p>Code Breaker on Operation Dynamo.</p> <p>Guided Reading on camps, conditions and resistance. Frayer's model Extended writing on Blame.</p> <p>Newspaper writing focusing on chronology regarding the events of the Battle of Stalingrad.</p>		
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		Dunkirk through looking at the modern film interpretation.				
Cold War	How did Friends become enemies? What was the Berlin Airlift? Why was the Berlin Wall built? The Space Race and Sport. What was the Cuban Missile Crisis? Invasion of Afghanistan How did the Cold War end?	AO2 - Explain the consequences (PEEL) AO2 - Narrative account	Communism Capitalism Soviet Union Cold War Ultimatum	Guided reading		
French Revolution	Louis XVI's financial problems? Storming of the Bastille Execution of King Louis XVI Reign of Terror The three estates Robespierre French Revolution support	AO1 - knowledge AO2 - explain why? AO3 - Source utility	Robespierre Bastille Execution Revolution			
Jack the Ripper - case study	What was British society like in the 19th century? Was early policing effective? What methods did the police use? What was the Jack the Ripper case? Who were the suspects? What was the outcome? EQ: Did policing methods make it impossible to catch Jack the Ripper?	AO3 - source inference and utility. AO4- interpretation analysis. AO2 - Explain why? Evaluation.	Peelers Evidence Suspect Alibi Victim Whitechapel	Guided Reading on the suspects and policing methods. Turn and talk. Target game, articulate. Frequent use of Frayer's model Extended writing, who was Jack the Ripper?	Chronology and dates, statistics.	
Medical progress in the 19th century	How did Edward Jenner improve medicine in Britain? How did John Snow improve medical knowledge in Britain? How did Joseph Lister and James Simpson improve surgery techniques? How did Florence	AO2 - How far do you agree? Evaluate who had the biggest impact on medical progress. Explain why each contributed to medical progress. AO3 - source inference and utility.	Cowpox Smallpox Vaccination Inoculation Cholera Crimea Mortality rate Pavilion plan Ventilation	Guided Reading on each key person. Turn and talk. Target game, articulate. Frequent use of Freyer's model Extended writing, who was most	Chronology and dates, statistics.	John Snow's work led to the creation of the sewers in London.

	Nightingale improve medical care in Britain? How important was the work of Louis Pasteur? EQ: Was there medical progress during the 19th century in Britain?		Chloroform Carbolic acid	significant.		
Western Front medicine						
Year 10						
Early Elizabethan England - Queen, government and religion	What is the structure of Elizabethan society? How does the Elizabethan government support the monarch? What challenges did Elizabeth face from abroad? What domestic challenges did she face? What is the problem with religion? How does Elizabeth try to solve the problem of religion?	AO1 - Describe two features AO2 - explaining (use of PEEL)	Catholic, Protestant, Reformation, Martin Luther, Monarch, Divine Right, Religion, Gentry, Yeoman, Merchants, Laboring poor, hierarchy, Heir, Privy Council, Justices for Peace, Lords Lieutenants, Pope, Excommunicated, repent, purgatory	Key vocabulary sheets. Frayer's Model Guided reading on domestic challenges facing Elizabeth. Using information to categorize concepts (threats from abroad). Verbally explaining what was the biggest threat to Elizabeth in 1558.	Amount of Debt Elizabeth was in, against how much the crown was making annually.	The Pope lives in England The Pope has no power The only cause of reformation in England was Henry's desire for divorce. The Puritans didn't threaten Elizabeth
The American West - c1835 - c1862 - The early settlement of the West.	What was the Plains Indians way of life, what were their beliefs and customs? What caused early migration and early settlement in the West? How did the Oregon Trail increase migration West? How did the gold rush increase migration west? How did increased migration cause conflict and tension between the white settlers and native Americans?	AO1 and AO2 = chronolink - writing a narrative account. Chronology AO1 and AO2 = explaining the importance of one event to another. AO2 - explain the consequences of the Oregon Trail and the gold rush.	Chiefs, Warrior brotherhoods, Sioux, Buffalo, Tipis, Travois, Wakan Takan, Counting Coup, Indian Removal Act, The Indian Appropriation Act, The Oregon Trail, The Gold Rush, Prospector, Manifest Destiny, Migration, Donner Party, Mormon, Polygamy, Sod house, Cow chips, savages, scalping, The Fort Iaramie	Frayer's Model - multiple Guided reading - Donner party, Mormon migration West Categorizing of information Using key written information to show comprehension	Playing the Oregon Trail board game. Using dice.	The permanent Indian Frontier was created before the Indian Removal Act. That Plains Indians never attacked each other Manifest Destiny is a Plains Indian concept.

			Treaty, reservation.			
EEE -challenges abroad and Elizabethan society	<p>How did the Northern Earls Revolt threaten Elizabeth? What were the consequences of the NER? How did plots threaten Elizabeth? What were the consequences of the plots? What was significant about Walsingham's use of spies? Why did tension with Spain increase between 1570 and 1588? How did Elizabeth's foreign policy affect the tension? Why was Francis Drake significant? What role did Elizabeth's involvement in the Netherlands play in the tension with Spain? Why did the Spanish armada fail?</p>	<p>AO1 - describe two features of the plots and NER.</p> <p>AO2 - Explain the domestic threats that faced Elizabeth.</p> <p>Explain the reason for an increase in Anglo-Spanish relations.</p> <p>Evaluate - the reason for an increase in Anglo-Spanish relations, what was Drake's most significant achievement? Main reason for the failure of the armada.</p> <p>AO3 - source inference.</p>	<p>Revolt Conspiracy Council of the North Ridolfi Throckmorton Babington Cipher Agents provocateurs Spanish Fury Golden hind Circumnavigate Pacification of Ghent Treaty of Nonsuch Robert Dudley Fireships John Hawkins</p>	<p>Freya Model - multiple</p> <p>Guided reading - NER, plots, Netherlands, Drake and armada.</p> <p>Categorizing of information</p> <p>Using key written information to show comprehension.</p> <p>Oracy - discussion games</p>	<p>Using statistics about the Spanish Armada, number of ships, guns, etc.</p>	<p>The weather caused the armada to fail.</p> <p>Espionage is a modern invention.</p>
AW - Development of the Plains, c1862-c1876	<p>How did development of settlement in the West increase due to the Civil War, The Homestead Act and the development of the Railroad?</p> <p>How did ranching and the cattle industry develop from the 1850s to the 1870s?</p> <p>How did these concepts have an impact on the way of life of the Plains Indians?</p>	<p>AO1 - knowledge - what are these acts, laws and changes?</p> <p>AO2 - How do they have an impact on the Plains Indians' way of life?</p> <p>Focus - Consequence question. (AO1 and AO2)</p>	<p>Civil War Homestead The Pacific Railroad Act Sulky plow Barbed wire The Timber Culture Act Lawlessness Ranch Long drive Cattle trails Cattle barons Reservations Little Crow's War Red Cloud's War</p>	<p>Key vocabulary - oracy tasks.</p> <p>A range of guided reading.</p> <p>Fraye's Models.</p>	<p>Chronology</p> <p>Cause and consequence</p>	<p>The homestead is an easy place to live.</p> <p>The Homestead Act and Pacific Railroad Act are nor partly caused by the Civil War.</p> <p>Life on the ranch doesn't change.</p> <p>Life of cowboys is easy and fun.</p>
EEE - Elizabethan society in the age of exploration.	<p>What was education like in Early Elizabethan England? What did people do during leisure time? Why was there increased</p>	<p>AO2 - explain the causes of increased poverty and exploration. Explain how the government tried to deal</p>	<p>Grammar schools Petty schools Dame schools Corporal punishments</p>	<p>Key vocabulary - oracy tasks.</p> <p>A range of guided reading.</p>		<p>Raleigh went to Virginia</p>

	<p>exploration? How did Raleigh try to colonise Virginia? Why did the colonisation of Virginia fail? Why was there an increase in poverty? How did the government try to deal with the problem of poverty? What was the significance of Drake's circumnavigation?</p>	<p>with poverty. Explain why the colonisation of Virginia failed. AO2 - evaluate the main reason for the cause of poverty and increased exploration and the main reason the colonisation of Virginia failed.</p>	<p>Rhetoric Cock fighting Bear baiting Mystery plays Enclosure Porr relief Vagabonds Vagrants Quadrant Astrolabe Circumnavigation New World Nova Albion Roanoke</p>	<p>Frayer's Models.</p>		
<p>AW - Conflicts and conquest, c1876 - c1895</p>	<p>What are the changes to farming at this time? How does American government policy increase tension and conflict? How is the Plains Indians' way of life destroyed?</p>	<p>AO1 - What are the changes in farming? What is the impact of the Open Range? What were the Range Wars? AO2 - Explain how the American Government destroyed the Native way of life.</p>	<p>The 'Great die up' Open Range Exoduster Oklahoma Land Rush. The Range Wars Johnson County War. Little Big Horn Extermination The Dawes Act.</p>	<p>Key vocabulary - oracy tasks. A range of guided reading. Frayer's Models.</p>	<p>Chronology Cause and consequence Narrative account</p>	<p>There was only tension between the white Americans and the Natives The Natives didn't fight back. Lawlessness had been solved.</p>
<p>Year 11</p>						
<p>Weimar and Nazi Germany - The Weimar Republic</p>	<p>What were the origins of the Republic? What were the early challenges to the Republic? How did the Republic recover? How did this recovery affect society in Germany?</p>	<p>AO1 - What caused challenges to the Republic? AO2 - how did it challenge the Republic? AO3 - Source utility. Use CPC to analyse the usefulness of a source.</p>	<p>Kaiser Spartacist Constitution Armistice Treaty Putsch Content Provenance Context Occupation Reparations Hyperinflation Communist Fascist</p>	<p>Key vocabulary - oracy tasks. A range of guided reading. Frayer's Models.</p>	<p>Chronology Cause and Consequence Source utility Source inference Interpretation inference and analysis</p>	<p>The Treaty of Versailles was fair. The Weimar Republic was well liked. All Germans felt the same about politics and the government. The armistice occurring before the Kaiser abdicates.</p>

			Nationalist Social Democrat Friekorps Dictated Rentenmark Pact Dawes Plan			
W and N Germany - Hitler's rise to power	How did support for the Nazis increase from 1919 to 1923? What role did Hitler play in increased support for the Nazi Party? What caused the Munich Putsch? What were the consequences of the Munich Putsch? What were the lean years? Why was there growth in support for the Nazi Party between 1929 and 1933? Why did people support the Nazi Party? How did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?	AO1 and AO2 - explain why there was increased support? AO4 - interpretation what caused the Munich Putsch and what were the consequences? AO4 - why are interpretations different?	DAP NSDAP Propaganda Knives Putsch Wall Street Crash Unemployment	Key vocabulary - oracy tasks. A range of guided reading. Frayer's Models	Statistics about voting and election results. Wages increase and decrease percentages. Amount of new housing.	Hitler gained power through only using democratic means.
W and N Germany - control and dictatorship and life in Nazi Germany	How did Hitler create a dictatorship? How did the Nazis use a police state to control the German people? How did the Nazis control the Church and the law courts? How did the Nazis use propaganda and censorship to control the German people? How far did the German people support the Nazi regime? How did some groups oppose the rule of the Nazis?		The Reichstag Fire Enabling Act Night of the long SS SD Gestapo Concentration camps The Reich Church Concordat Totalitarian Goebbels Censorship PEL Confessing church Edelweiss pirates The Swing youth Resistance	Key vocabulary - oracy tasks. A range of guided reading. Frayer's Models		No-one in Germany tried to oppose the Nazi regime.

<p>Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39</p>	<p>What was life like for women in Nazi Germany? How did the Nazis influence the views of children? How did the Nazis affect unemployment in Germany? Did the Nazis improve working conditions? How did the Nazis treat minorities?</p>	<p>AO2 - explain how the Nazis change unemployment? Explain how the Nazis tried to improve working conditions? Evaluate if these measures were successful? Explain the treatment of minorities under Nazi control. AO3 - interpretations and source utility.</p>	<p>Lebensborn The Mother's Cross Hitler Youth League of German Maidens. RAD Autobahns Rearmament Invisible unemployment DAF KdF SdA Anti-Semitism T4 programme The Nuremberg laws Boycott Kristallnacht</p>	<p>Key vocabulary - oracy tasks. A range of guided reading. Frayer's Models</p>	<p>Membership numbers of the Hitler Youth. Increase and decrease. Wage changes percentage increase and decrease.</p>	<p>The Nazis reduced unemployment dramatically.</p>
<p>Medicine through time 1250 - 1500</p>	<p>What ideas were there about the cause of disease at this time? What were the approaches to treatment and prevention of disease at this time? How did people deal with the 'Black Death' in 1348?</p>	<p>AO2 - explain the cause of why these ideas were popular at the time. AO3 - source inference (Black death)</p>	<p>Humours Leprosy Diagnosing Physician Galen Hippocrates Barber surgeon Miasma Blood-letting Regimen sanitatis Apothecaries</p>	<p>Key vocabulary - oracy tasks. A range of guided reading. Frayer's Models</p>	<p>Statistics about the Black Death, numbers dead etc.</p>	<p>The influence of Galen is separate from the influence of the Church. The government didn't try to help reduce the impact of the Black Death.</p>
<p>Medicine through time, 1500 -1750.</p>	<p>What ideas were there about the cause of disease at this time? How has it changed from 1250-1500? What methods did people use to try to prevent and treat illness and disease? What impact did William Harvey, Andreas Vesalius and Thomas Sydenham have on medical progress? How did people try to deal</p>	<p>AO2 - explain why there were new ideas about medicine between 1500 and 1750. Explain the impact of key individuals. AO2 - evaluate if there was medical progress at this time. AO2 - explain differences between time periods. AO3 - source inference about Great Plague and</p>	<p>Secular Continuity Printing Press The Royal Society Humanism Renaissance Transference Dissections Pest houses Plague doctors Quack doctors</p>	<p>Key vocabulary - oracy tasks. A range of guided reading. Frayer's Models</p>	<p>Statistics about the Great Plague, death rates, etc.</p>	<p>The Black Death and the Great Plague are different diseases. There was progress in all areas of medicine, not just improved knowledge.</p>

	<p>with the 'Great Plague in 1665'?</p> <p>How was the treatment and prevention different to the treatment and prevention of the 'Black death'?</p> <p>Was there improvement in medical knowledge between 1500 and 1750?</p>	<p>key individuals.</p>				
<p>1700 to 1900, medicine in 18th and 19th century Britain.</p>	<p>What ideas did people have about prevention and treatment of illness and disease at this time?</p> <p>What was the impact of the work of Edward Jenner?</p> <p>What was the impact of the work of Pasteur and Koch?</p> <p>What was the impact of the work of Florence Nightingale on hospital care?</p> <p>What was the impact of the work of James Simpson and Joseph Lister on surgery?</p> <p>How did John Snow try to take action to prevent illness?</p> <p>How did government action try to improve public health?</p>	<p>AO2 - explain the impact of different individuals. Explain how the government tried to improve public health. AO2 - who had the biggest impact on improving medicine at this time?</p> <p>AO3 - source inference about individuals and events.</p>	<p>Microbes</p> <p>Germ theory</p> <p>Spontaneous generation</p> <p>Bacteriology</p> <p>Antiseptics</p> <p>Pavilion Plan</p> <p>Anaesthetic</p> <p>Chloroform</p> <p>Carbolic acid</p> <p>aseptic surgery</p> <p>Vaccination</p> <p>Smallpox</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>Cholera antibodies</p> <p>Epidemic</p>	<p>Key vocabulary - oracy tasks.</p> <p>A range of guided reading.</p> <p>Fraye's Models</p>	<p>Use of data by John Snow in finding the cause of cholera</p>	<p>John Snow's work influenced the government to make the sewers in London. (Great Stink)</p>
<p>1900 to present medicine in modern Britain.</p>	<p>What are the ideas about the cause of disease at this time?</p> <p>What impact has technology had on diagnosis of illness and disease?</p> <p>What new ideas were there about treatment of illness and disease?</p> <p>What impact did the NHS have on public health?</p> <p>What new approaches were there to prevention of illness and disease?</p> <p>How was penicillin discovered?</p> <p>How has genetics been used in medicine?</p> <p>How were magic bullets</p>	<p>AO2 - explain how new technology led to rapid progress in medicine at this time. Explain which person or discovery had the biggest impact on medicine. Explain what factors led to the discovery and development of penicillin. Evaluate government action to improve public health. AO3 - source inference</p>	<p>Genetics</p> <p>Human genome</p> <p>DNA</p> <p>Mastectomy</p> <p>CT scans</p> <p>MRI scans</p> <p>Prontosil</p> <p>Salvarsan 606</p> <p>Robotic surgery</p> <p>Diphtheria</p> <p>Penicillin</p> <p>Lung cancer</p>	<p>Key vocabulary - oracy tasks.</p> <p>A range of guided reading.</p> <p>Fraye's Models</p>	<p>Data about the development of lung cancer from 1900 to present day.</p>	<p>Alexander Fleming created the medicine known as penicillin.</p>

	developed?					
MTT - The Western Front	<p>What medical treatments were developed during WWI on the Western Front?</p> <p>What impact did blood transfusions have on medical progress?</p> <p>How were x-rays used during WWI?</p> <p>What impact did the work of Hravey Cushing and Harold Gillies have on medical progress?</p> <p>How did the chain of evacuation work on the Western front?</p> <p>What were the main causes of illness and injury on the Western front?</p> <p>How did you work out the usefulness of a source?</p>	<p>AO3 - Explain the usefulness of sources to historians (CPC). Follow a source, how could it be more useful?</p> <p>AO2 - explain the importance of different key medical discoveries during this time.</p> <p>Explain the importance of key battles and tactics during WWI.</p>	<p>X-rays</p> <p>Blood transfusions</p> <p>Blood bank</p> <p>Trench</p> <p>Ypres</p> <p>Somme</p> <p>Arras</p> <p>Cambrai</p> <p>Shellshock</p> <p>Trench foot and fever</p> <p>Phosgene</p> <p>Chlorine</p> <p>Mustard (gas)</p> <p>Provenance</p> <p>Chain of evacuation</p> <p>RAP</p> <p>ADS</p> <p>MDS</p> <p>CCS</p> <p>FANY</p> <p>RAMC</p> <p>Triage</p> <p>Carrel-Dakin excision</p> <p>Thomas Splint</p> <p>Plastic surgery</p> <p>Neurosurgery</p>	<p>Key vocabulary - oracy tasks.</p> <p>A range of guided reading.</p> <p>Frayer's Models</p>	<p>Statistics about the number of shell shock victims and what caused most injuries and illnesses.</p>	<p>Chain of evacuation was the same all across the Western Front.</p> <p>That not all sources are useful.</p>
Revision						