**Year 10 History**

|  | **Topic** | **Key concept/theme – what do I want the students to learn from this unit?** | **What knowledge will they acquire?** |
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|  **YEAR 10 OVERVIEW** |
| **Half term 1** | Part three: Post-war America | Changes to American society post war | Post-war American society and economy: consumerism and the causes of prosperity; theAmerican Dream; McCarthyism; popular culture, including Rock and Roll and television.• 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 PowerMovement; Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.• America and the ‘Great Society': the social policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnsonrelating to poverty, education and health; the development and impact of feminist movementsin the 1960s and early 1970s, including the fight for equal pay; the National Organisation forWomen, Roe v Wade (1973), the Supreme Court ruling on equal rights (1972) and oppositionto Equal Rights Amendment. |
| **Half term 2** | Health Part. 1 – Medicine stands still | Why was there a lack of progress during this period? | Medieval medicine: approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic andGalenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness.• Medical progress: the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment;hospitals; the nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery; surgery in medievaltimes, ideas and techniques.• Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries; the Black Death in Britain, beliefsabout its causes, treatment and prevention. |
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| **Half term 3** | Health Part. 2 – Beginning of change (Renaissance) | The impact of the Renaissance on Britain.  | 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 oftreating disease; plague; the growth of hospitals; changes to the training and status ofsurgeons and physicians; the work of John Hunter.• Prevention of disease: inoculation; Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change. |
| **Half term 4** | Health Part. 3 – A revolution in medicine | How advances in medical science and public health were made | The development of Germ Theory and its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain: theimportance of Pasteur, Robert Koch and microbe hunting; Pasteur and vaccination; PaulEhrlich 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 publichealth improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts. |
| **Half term 5** | Health Part.4 – Modern medicine | The treatment of disease in the modern day and current public health. The impact of war on technology on surgery.  | Modern treatment of disease: the development of the pharmaceutical industry; penicillin, itsdiscovery by Fleming, its development; new diseases and treatments, antibiotic resistance;alternative treatments.• The impact of war and technology on surgery: plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays;transplant surgery; modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyholesurgery.• Modern public health: the importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War; the Liberalsocial reforms; the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing; theBeveridge Report and the Welfare State; creation and development of the National HealthService; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century. |
| **Half term 6** |  |  |  |
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