**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; the  American 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 Power  Movement; Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.  • America and the ‘Great Society': the social policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson  relating to poverty, education and health; the development and impact of feminist movements  in the 1960s and early 1970s, including the fight for equal pay; the National Organisation for  Women, Roe v Wade (1973), the Supreme Court ruling on equal rights (1972) and opposition  to 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 and  Galenic 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 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. |
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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 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. |
| **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: 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. |
| **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, its  discovery 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 keyhole  surgery.  • 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. |
| **Half term 6** |  |  |  |
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