



Topic name	Term	Skills developed	Prior learning	Next link in curriculum
Paper 1: Thematic study and historic environment <i>Medicine in Britain, c1250–present and The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches</i> <u>c1250–c1500: Medicine in medieval England</u> Ideas about the cause of disease and illness: - Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease. - Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Galen. Approaches to prevention and treatment: - Approaches to prevention and treatment, and their connection with ideas about disease and illness: religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air. - Medical training and traditional approaches to treatment and care for the sick: the role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon; the role of hospitals, care within the community and at home, including the use of herbal remedies. Case study: Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.	Autumn	• Similarity and difference • Change and continuity • Turning points (significance) • Causes or consequences of change	Links to KS3 topics including Medieval society and Black Death. Importance of religion in the Middle Ages.	The thematic studies require students to understand change and continuity across a long sweep of history, including the most significant characteristics of different ages from the medieval to modern periods. They include people, events and developments and reveal wider changes in aspects of society over the centuries and allow comparisons to be made between different periods of history. Each thematic study begins with an introductory section called ‘The process of change’. This explains the focus and identifies the relevant concepts and factors that need to be understood and applied when teaching the content. This content is then divided into four further sections, which run sequentially from medieval to the present day. Next topic: Early Elizabethan England, 1558–88; second-order concept skills focus on change and continuity, similarity and difference, cause and consequence.
<u>c1500–c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England</u> Ideas about the cause of disease and illness: - Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. A scientific approach, including the work of Thomas	Autumn	• Similarity and difference • Change and continuity • Turning points (significance)	KS3: Witches and English Civil War. The Reformation.	Next topic: Early Elizabethan England, 1558–88; second-order concept skills focus on change and continuity, similarity and difference, cause and consequence.



Sydenham in improving diagnosis. The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas. Approaches to prevention and treatment: - Continuity and change in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals. - Improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius. Case studies: - Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood. - Dealing with the Great Plague in London (1665): approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.		• Causes or consequences of change		
<u>c1700–c1900: Medicine in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain</u> Ideas about the cause of disease and illness: - Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. The influence in Britain of Pasteur's Germ Theory and Koch's work on microbes. Approaches to prevention and treatment: - The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale on nursing and hospitals in Britain. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery. - New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act (1875). Case studies:	Autumn	• Similarity and difference • Change and continuity • Turning points (significance) • Causes or consequences of change	KS3: Victorian society	Next topic: Early Elizabethan England, 1558–88; second-order concept skills focus on change and continuity, similarity and difference, cause and consequence.



- Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination. - Fighting Cholera in London (1854); attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump.				
<u>c1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain</u> Ideas about the cause of disease and illness: - Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health. - Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors. Approaches to prevention and treatment: - The extent of change in care and treatment. The impact of the NHS and science and technology: improved access to care; advances in medicines, including magic bullets and antibiotics; high-tech medical and surgical treatment in hospitals. - New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns. Case studies: - Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin. - The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action.	Autumn	• Similarity and difference • Change and continuity • Turning points (significance) • Causes or consequences of change	KS3: Modern day Britain	Next topic: Early Elizabethan England, 1558–88; second-order concept skills focus on change and continuity, similarity and difference, cause and consequence.



<u>The historic environment</u> 1. The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches 2. Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries	Spring	• Analyse • Evaluate • Use contemporary sources • Substantiated judgements	KS3: WW1 and Commonwealth soldiers	Next topic: Early Elizabethan England, 1558–88; second-order concept skills focus on change and continuity, similarity and difference, cause and consequence.
Paper 2: Depth study Early Elizabethan England, 1558–88 <u>Key topic 1: Queen, government and religion, 1558–69:</u> The situation on Elizabeth's accession - Elizabethan England in 1558: society and government. The Virgin Queen: the problem of her legitimacy, gender, marriage. Her character and strengths. Challenges at home and from abroad: financial weaknesses, religious divisions, the French threat. The 'settlement' of religion - Elizabeth's religious settlement (1559): its features and impact. The Church of England: its role in society. Challenge to the religious settlement - The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge. The nature and extent of the Catholic challenge, including the role of the nobility, Papacy and foreign powers. The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots	Spring	• Change • Continuity • Cause • Consequence • Similarity • Difference • Significance	Links with KS3 topics including Reformation, Empire and Transatlantic Slave Trade.	The depth studies focus on a substantial and coherent short time span and require students to understand the complexity of a society or historical situation and the interplay of different aspects within it. Next topic: Option P4: Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–9; second-order concept skills focus on cause and consequence, change and continuity, significance.



- Mary, Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne. Relations between Elizabeth and Mary, 1568–69.				
<u>Key topic 2: Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569–88:</u> Plots and revolts at home - The reasons for, and significance of, the Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569–70. The features and significance of the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington plots. Walsingham and the use of spies. The reasons for, and significance of, Mary Queen of Scots' execution in 1587. Relations with Spain - Political, religious and commercial rivalry. The significance of privateering and the activities of Drake. Outbreak of war with Spain, 1585-88 - Reasons for deteriorating relations with Spain: English direct involvement in the Netherlands and the actions of Robert Dudley. Drake and the raid on Cadiz: 'Singeing the King of Spain's beard'. The Armada - Spanish invasion plans. Key events of the Spanish Armada. The reasons for the English victory.	Summer	• Change • Continuity • Cause • Consequence • Similarity • Difference • Significance	Links with KS3 topics including Reformation, Empire and Transatlantic Slave Trade.	Next topic: Option P4: Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–9; second-order concept skills focus on cause and consequence, change and continuity, significance.



<u>Key topic 3: Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558-88:</u> Education and leisure - Education in the home and schools. Sports, pastimes and the theatre. The 'problem' of the poor - The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage during these years. The changing attitudes and policies towards the poor. Exploration and voyages of discovery - Factors prompting exploration, including the impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade. The reasons for, and significance of, Drake's circumnavigation of the globe Attempted colonisation of Virginia - Reasons for the attempted colonisation of Virginia, including the significance of Raleigh. Reasons for the failure of the first settlement in Virginia.	Summer	• Change • Continuity • Cause • Consequence • Similarity • Difference • Significance	Links with KS3 topics including Reformation, Empire and Transatlantic Slave Trade	Next topic: Option P4: Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-9; second-order concept skills focus on cause and consequence, change and continuity, significance.
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