

OVERVIEW

In Year 10 students will study two GCSE Units; The Anglo Saxon and Normans c1066-88 followed by Medicine in Britain 1250-present. The Anglo Saxon and Normans c1066-88 depth study focuses 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. Medicine in Britain 1250-present is a thematic study which requires students to understand change and continuity in Medicine across a long sweep of history, including the most significant characteristics of different ages from the medieval to modern periods.

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Paper 2 Section B – British Depth Study - Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1060–88

Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060–66

- Edward the Confessor and the Succession Crisis
- The Rival Claimants for the throne
- The Norman Invasion

William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066–87

- Establishing Norman Control
- Norman Resistance 1068-71
- The legacy of resistance to 1087
- Revolt of the Earls, 1075

Norman England, 1066–88

- The feudal system and The Church
- Norman government
- The Norman aristocracy

Assessment:

Big Writes: Explain why the Godwin family were able to become the most powerful family in Anglo-Saxon England.

‘The main reason for the English defeat at the Battle of Hastings was superior Norman tactics.’ How far do you agree?

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Paper 1 – Thematic Study - Medicine in Britain c.1250-present

Why was there no medical progress in Medieval Britain?

- Ideas about the cause of disease and illness
- Approaches to prevention and treatment
- Case study – The Black Death 1348

How quickly did ideas about what caused disease change?

- The Medical Renaissance in England - Thomas Sydenham
- Medicine in 18th and 19th - Germ Theory – Pasteur and Koch
- Medicine in Modern Britain - New Technologies, The NHS

Why did ideas about prevention and treatment change over time?

- The Medical Renaissance in England – Barber surgeons, Doctors, The Royal Society, The Great Plague 1666
- Medicine in 18th and 19th – Vaccinations, Surgery – Anaesthetics and Antiseptics, Public Health Acts – Salford Slums
- Medicine in Modern Britain – Penicillin, New Technologies, The NHS

Assessment:

Mock Exam

Paper 2 Section B
(55 min)

Big Write: ‘Pasteur’s Germ Theory was the most important turning point in understanding the causes of disease and illness.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

Sum

What impact did the Western Front have on medical development?

- Problems in providing medical treatment
- The RAMC
- The FANY
- The Significance of WW1 in Medicine

Paper 3 – Modern Depth Study - Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

- The origins of the Republic, 1918–19
- The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23
- The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29
- Changes in society, 1924–29

Assessment:

Mock Exam

Paper 1 (1hr 30) and
Paper 2 Section B
(55min)

Big Write: Were the 1920s a golden age for Germans?

Useful resources for supporting your child at home:

- GCSE Revision Cards available from Amazon – Edexcel.
- Visit the Imperial War Museum (WW1 section) Chester Cathedral/Castle both Norman sites or Leeds Thackeray Medicine Museum.

Homework:

Set Weekly on MS Teams
MS Forms HW using Revision Guide
Seneca Homework to Recap Key Knowledge