

Subject	Year 10 Core Knowledge – Autumn/Spring/Summer term	How to support students' learning
History	<p><b>Autumn Term</b> <b>Medieval Medicine (1250-1500) Medicine through time – Medieval:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe key features of medieval life c.100-c.1500AD.</li> <li>2. Explain religious explanations on the cause of disease.</li> <li>3. Give examples of how the church helped and hindered the understanding and treatment of disease.</li> <li>4. Give details on supernatural explanations on the cause of disease.</li> <li>5. Describe the natural explanations on disease and their influence: The Theory of the Four Humours/opposites.</li> <li>6. Describe natural ideas about the cause of disease: Miasma.</li> <li>7. Explain the factors that influenced ideas about the cause of disease: Individuals/the Church/Science and technology/Attitudes in society.</li> <li>8. Give details of the religious and supernatural treatments.</li> <li>9. Describe the medieval remedies: Bloodletting/Herbal/Bathing/Food.</li> <li>10. Explain the different approaches to preventing disease: Church/Hygiene/Diet/purifying the air.</li> <li>11. Describe the different Medieval 'medics' - Physicians/Apothecaries/Surgeons.</li> <li>12. Caring for the Sick: Describe features of Medieval Hospitals and care in the home.</li> <li>13. Explain why care/treatment was not effective in the Middle Ages.</li> <li>14. Describe Medieval causes, treatments, and prevention of the Black Death.</li> <li>15. Explain why approaches to the Black Death were ineffective.</li> </ol>	<p>Students are studying Medicine Through Time for their first GCSE History topic. The unit takes us from Medieval Medicine in 1250 through to the present day. The focus is on exploring the different causes of disease and the range of treatment, care, and prevention that was used in the different time periods. We also consider aspects of change and continuity with medicine in the different time periods studied.</p> <p><b>Medicine Through Time (topic areas)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medieval Medicine (1250-1500)</li> <li>• Renaissance Medicine (1500-1700)</li> <li>• Industrial Medicine (1700-1900)</li> <li>• Modern Medicine (1900-present)</li> </ul> <p><b>Exam board:</b> Edexcel</p> <p><b>Useful websites:</b></p> <p><b>BBC Bitesize:</b> Useful for our Year 10 students to review their learning and for revision. We are with Edexcel for Year 10 History GCSE.</p> <p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zppr4xs">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zppr4xs</a></p> <p><b>Seneca Learning:</b> <a href="https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/">https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/</a></p> <p><b>GCSE History Topics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medicine Through Time, 1250 to present.</li> <li>• Early Elizabethan England, 1558-1588</li> <li>• Weimar and Nazi Germany. 1918-1939</li> <li>• American West, c1835–c1895</li> </ul>

**Renaissance Medicine (1500-1700) -  
Medicine through time - Renaissance:**

16. Describe the new ideas and discoveries in the period c1500-c1700 (change and continuity).
17. Give reasons why the impact of medical discoveries c1500-c1700 was so small.
18. Define the term humanism and the effect on medicine.
19. Give details on Thomas Sydenham and his ideas about medicine.
20. Describe the influence of the printing press on medicine.
21. Give details about the role of the Royal Society and impact on medicine.
22. Explain changes and continuity in treatment, prevention, and medical care.
23. Give details on the role and impact of Andreas Vesalius on anatomy.
24. Describe changes in care 1500-1700: hospitals, Pest Houses and community care.
25. Explain the role and impact of William Harvey on medicine.
26. Compare the impact of Vesalius and Harvey to reach a judgement on who had the greater impact on medicine.
27. Describe the beliefs on the causes of the Great Plague and treatments and prevention.
28. Describe how approaches to the Great Plague show change or continuity with the Black Death.
29. Explain the effective approaches to treatment/prevention of the Great Plague.
30. Explain why there was continuity in the way disease was treated c1500-c1700.

**Spring Term  
Industrial Medicine (1700-1900) -  
Medicine through time - Industrial 1700 to  
1900:**

31. Give examples of change and continuity.

32. Describe Louis Pasteur's Germ Theory and the influence he had.
33. Describe what Robert Koch discovered and his impact on medicine.
34. Explain the factors that impacted on the cause of disease.
35. Describe the improvements in hospitals.
36. Describe the role of Florence Nightingale.
37. Describe the role of Mary Seacole.
38. Assess the extent of change in care and treatment.
39. Describe the changes in surgery: anaesthetics and antiseptic surgery.
40. Describe the development of vaccinations (Edward Jenner/Pasteur and Koch).
41. Explain the change in government attitude to health and the Public Health Acts.
42. Describe the work of John Snow and the impact on cholera.
43. Assess the role of individuals, scientific discovery and the government on medicine.

**Western Front: Conditions and medical treatment - Medicine through time - Western Front, 1914-1918:**

44. Describe the context of medicine in the early 20th century.
45. Give details on the context of the British sector of the Western Front.
46. Describe the conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front.
47. Describe the work of RAMC and FANY.
48. Explain the significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery and medicine.
49. Analyse sources and evidence on the Western Front to make inferences.

**Modern Medicine (1900 to present) -  
Medicine through time - Modern 1900 to  
present:**

50. Describe the work on genetics and the impact.
51. Give details on the factors helping the development of genetics.
52. Describe the improvements in diagnosis.
53. Describe developments in medical treatments (magic bullets and antibiotics).
54. Describe the impact of science and technology on advances in medicine.
55. Describe improvements in medical care and treatment (the NHS).
56. Describe the reasons for changes in preventing disease.
57. Describe the role of Fleming, Florey and Chain in the development of penicillin.
58. Give details of the mass production and use of penicillin.
59. Describe the role of science and technology and the government in diagnosing, treating and preventing lung cancer.
60. Assess the factors that led to changes in medicine after 1900.