

	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Key concept/theme – what do I want the students to learn from this unit?</u>	<u>What knowledge will they acquire?</u>
YEAR 10 OVERVIEW			
Half term 1	Part three: Post-war America	Changes to American society post war	<p>Post-war American society and economy: consumerism and the causes of prosperity; the American Dream; McCarthyism; popular culture, including Rock and Roll and television.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

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			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?	<p>Medieval medicine: approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A revolution in surgery: anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform; antiseptics,

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			<p>including Lister and carbolic acid; surgical procedures; aseptic surgery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 + 6	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.	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.