

KS4 Curriculum Plan						
TOPIC	LP1	LP2	LP3	LP4	LP5	
	Health and the People: c1000 to the present day	Health and the People: c1000 to the present day	Conflict and Tension, the inter-war years, 1919-1939	Conflict and Tension, the inter-war years, 1919-1939	Elizabethan England; c1568-1603	
Knowledge	This thematic study will enable students to gain an understanding of how medicine and public health developed in Britain over a long period of time. It considers the importance of the factors on the development of medicine and public health. Students will develop an understanding of the varying rate of change, why change happened when it did, whether change brought progress, and the significance of the change(s). They should also be able to distinguish between different types of causes and consequences, such as short/long-term causes, intended/unintended consequences		This wider world depth study enables students to understand the complex and diverse interests of different individuals and states including the Great Powers. It focuses on the causes of the Second World War and seeks to show how and why conflict occurred and why it proved difficult to resolve the issues which caused it.		A depth study of the last 35 years of Elizabeth I's reign. The study will focus on major events of Elizabeth I's reign considered from economic, religious, political, social and cultural standpoints, and arising contemporary and historical controversies.	
Procedural knowledge	Analysis of sources, apply knowledge and understanding of historical concepts, terms and issues to contexts and actions. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Historical concepts, terms, and issues. Retrieval of year KS3 skill stems: Describe features of; this source is positive/negative. How do you know; explain ...; how and why are interpretations different; how useful are sources in a historian studying write and account of ...; explain which factor is more important; how convincing is the source; which interpretation is more convincing...					
Year 10	Monk - member of the church living under vows Monastery - a building where monks live Pilgrimage - a religious journey to special/sacred places Dissection - cutting open a body to investigate inside Purging - the act of getting rid of something impure, undesirable or unwanted Superstition - belief in idea-based theories for illness, like God or the stars Cauterisation - burning the skin or flesh with a heated instrument to stop bleeding Anaesthetic = A substance that puts one to sleep and reduces pain. Antiseptic = Stops the growth of disease-causing bacteria. Miasma = Bad smells, often believed to be the cause of illness and disease. Sanitation = Cleanliness Aseptic = The absence of germs Cholera = Infection caused by contaminated food or water. Bacteria = A one cell organism Antibiotics = A medicine that destroys bacteria X-rays = A n image of the inside of the human body Antibiotics = A medicine that destroys bacteria X-rays = A digital image of inside the human body Transplant = Moving of organs from one person/animal to another. Pension = Payment made to the old, sick or disabled Old Age Pension = Payment made to the elderly to help them live Privies - a toilet located in a small shed outside a house or building Barber surgeon - a barber who practiced surgery and dentistry without formal training Bloodletting - the surgical removal of a patient's blood Apothecary - a person who prepares and sells medicine Flagellation - flogging or beating for religious discipline Cesspit - a pit for the disposal of waste and sewage Miasma - bad smells, often believed to be the cause of illness and disease Germ Theory = A theory that diseases are caused by microorganisms Spontaneous generation = A theory that living organisms can appear from non-living matter. Pasteurisation = Sterilization of product, such as milk or wine to keep a product fresh.		Self-determination - a country which rules itself Isolationist - Not getting involved in the affairs of other countries Disarmament - reducing armed forces and weapons Trade - buying or selling goods shares - having a portion of a company Fascist - someone who follows fascism Pact - agreement Plebiscite - public vote Conscription - forcing people to join the army communism - Idea that all are equal and wealth is shared Treaty of Versailles - Peace agreement post Word War One The Big Three /Peacemakers - Term given to the three leaders who led the peace talks in Versailles League of Nations (LoN) - World Police, group of countries uniting and agreeing to protect peace across the world Anschluss - uniting of Germany and Austria in 1938 Lebensraum - Living space - Hitler's foreign policy Manchuria - Area of north-east China Lytton Report - A report run by the LoN, about the Manchurian Crisis led by Lord Lytton Abyssinia - country in Africa, now Ethiopia Sudetenland - Area of Czechoslovakia Referendum - public vote Appeasement - Policy of giving Hitler some of what he wanted to stop him invading other countries			Great Chain of Being = hierarchy of living things heir = next in line to the throne succession = inheriting a title alliance = partnership with another group for mutual benefit rebellion = revolt/uprising threat = danger Catholic = Christians who's leader is the Pope and worship in decorated churches. Privy council = closest advisors of the monarch who help run the country JPs = run law and order for the queen Lord Lieutenants = collect taxes Papal Bull = law passed by the Pope in 1570 declaring anyone who killed Elizabeth would be rewarded in Heaven. excommunication = being kicked out of the church Jesuits = extreme Catholics sent to England to convert high ranking Protestants. Puritan = strict Protestants who closely follow the teachings of the Bible. treason = crimes against the queen and country vagabonds = undeserving poor almhouse =
	Key Vocab	Laissez faire = A policy of leaving things alone without interfering Great stink = An event in 1858 where the hot weather exasperated the smell of excrement the River Thames Laissez faire = A policy of leaving things alone without interfering Chloroform = a clear liquid used as an anaesthetic Staphylococcus = The bacteria causing staph infection Boer War = A war between 1899-1902 between Britain and the Boer regions in Africa. Penicillin = An antibiotic obtained from mould. Welfare State = A system undertaken by the government to protect the health and wellbeing of its people. Liberal Reforms = A series of laws passed by the Liberal Government to help reduce poverty between 1906-1914.				

TOPIC	LP1	LP2	LP3	LP4	LP5
	Elizabethan England; c1568-1603 - site study	Germany 1890-1945: Democracy and Dictatorship	Germany 1890-1945: Democracy and Dictatorship	Retrieval of composite and component knowledge	Retrieval of composite and component knowledge
Knowledge	The exploration of a site linked to Elizabethan England and intended to enrich students' understanding of Elizabethan England. Students will be expected to answer a question that draws on second order concepts of change, continuity, causation and/or consequence, and to explore them in the context of the specified site and wider events and developments of the period studied.	A period study of the development of Germany during a turbulent half century of change. It was a period of democracy and dictatorship – the development and collapse of democracy and the rise and fall of Nazism. Students will study the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of these two developments and the role ideas played in influencing change. They will also look at the role of key individuals and groups in shaping change and the impact the developments had on them.		Knowledge of all four topics studied and exam skill	
Procedural knowledge	Analysis of sources, apply knowledge and understanding of historical concepts, terms and issues to contexts and actions. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Historical concepts, terms, and issues. Retrieval of year KS3 skill stems: Describe features of; this source is positive/negative. How do you know; explain ...; how and why are interpretations different; how useful are sources in a historian studying write and account of ...; explain which factor is more important; how convincing is the source; which interpretation is more convincing...				
Year 11	Key Vocab	Exploration = the action of exploring an area Tactics = deploying armed forces strategy in battle English Channel = etch on ocean that separates and England Inflation =increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money Voyages =a long journey involving travel by sea Beggar = typically a homeless person who asks for money and/or food Prosperity = a long period of peace and prosperity Enclosure = putting barriers around an area of land. Armada = a fleet of warships Vice Admiral = a high rank naval officer Fire ships = large wooden vessel and sent toward enemy ships Circumnavigation = sailing around the globe Privateers = a privately owned ship and crew used by the government when needed Vagabonds = a person who wanders without a home or job Debasing of coins = mixing base metals with precious metals, lowering the value of coins Alms house = charity founded house for the poor Astrolabe = instrument to make astronomical measurements	Social = to do with people political = to do with laws, government and the way the country is run economic = to do with money reputations = money paid as compensation autocracy = one person with absolute power to rule democracy = system of government where people can vote bankrupt = having no money hyperinflation = more money put into circulation so the value becomes less Reichstag = German parliament Kaiser = king of Germany Weltpolitik = World policy – the German idea of how to deal with the rest of the world. President = Elected by the German people/Reichstag every 7 years Chancellor = Chosen by the Reichstag to help run Germany. Reichsrat = Upper house of German Parliament (like the House of Lords) Article 48 - President can make laws in an emergency without the Reichstag's say.	Describe = PE paragraphs Explain = PEE paragraphs Source = a piece of information that tell us about the past Interpretation = someone's viewpoint on a topic How useful = what does the source teach us? COPE How convincing = how accurate, how does it match knowledge? Similarity = what is the same Account = Cause, event, consequence PEE paragraphs Author = who created the source Significance = importance over time change = altered over time continuity = stayed the same over time Critical = negative Supports = positive	