

PCHS Curriculum Information HISTORY

Course Title: History GCSE	Exam Board: AQA	Specification Code: 8145
<p>How will students be assessed?</p> <p>Students will sit two external exams at the end of Year 11. Each paper is worth 50% of their final GCSE grade. Both exams will be 1 hour and 45 minutes in length requiring students to answer source and own knowledge questions.</p> <p>Paper 1: Section A will assess the period study (American 1840-1895: Expansion and consolidation). Section B will assess a wider world depth study (Conflict and tension in Asia: 1950-1975).</p> <p>Paper 2: Section A will assess thematic studies (Britain: Health and people: c1000 to present). Section B will assess a British depth study (Norman England: c1055-c1100).</p>		

KEY CONTENT
<p>Half Term 1 Norman England c1066-c1100</p> <p>Part one: The Normans: conquest and control: Causes of Norman Conquest, the death of Edward the Confessor, the claimants. Battle of Stamford Bridge; Battle of Hastings; Anglo-Saxon and Norman tactics; cavalry and castles. Establishing and maintaining control: the Harrying of the North; revolts, 1067-1075; King William's leadership and government; William II and his inheritance.</p> <p>Part two: Life under the Normans: Feudalism and government: roles, rights, and responsibilities; justice and the legal system, inheritance; the Domesday Book. Economic and social changes and their consequences: Anglo-Saxon and Norman life, towns, villages, buildings, work, food, roles, Forest law.</p>
<p>Half Term 2</p> <p>Part three: The Norman Church and monasticism: Anglo-Saxon Church before 1066; Archbishop Lanfranc and reform, the building of churches and cathedrals; Church organisation and courts; Church-state relations; the wealth of the Church; relations with the Papacy; the Investiture Controversy. Monasticism: the Norman reforms, the building of abbeys and monasteries; monastic life; learning; schools and education; Latin usage and the vernacular.</p>
<p>Half Term 3 Britain: Health and people: c1000 to present</p> <p>Part one: Medicine stands still: Medieval medicine: natural, supernatural, Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness. Christianity and medical progress and treatment; surgery; hospitals; Islamic medicine. Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries; the Black Death in Britain, beliefs about causes, treatment and prevention.</p>
<p>Half Term 4</p> <p>Part two: The beginnings of change: Impact of the Renaissance on Britain: challenges; Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey; opposition. Quackery; plague; the growth of hospitals; changes</p>

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 5

Part three: A revolution in medicine: Germ Theory, Pasteur, Robert Koch, Pasteur and vaccination; Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets. Anaesthetics, Simpson and chloroform; antiseptics, Lister and carbolic acid; surgical procedures; aseptic surgery. Improvements in public health: cholera epidemics; the role of public health reformers; local and national government, the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts.

Half Term 6

Part four: Modern medicine: Modern treatment of disease: the development of the pharmaceutical industry; penicillin, Fleming, its development; new diseases and treatments, antibiotic resistance; alternative treatments. 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. 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; the NHS; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.

Part four: The historic environment of Norman England: A depth study of a Norman site