UCC - Year 10 Scheme of Learning: HISTORY

This programme of study is constantly updated, this is the most recent version.

Autumn	Theme	**WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY**														
	Topic	The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19.	The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution.	Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the 'stab in the back' theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles.	Challenges to the Republic from Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch. The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr.	Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment. The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann's achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.	Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance. Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure.	Cultural changes: developments in architecture, art and the cinema.	Hitler's early career: joining the German Workers' Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20. The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA.	The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch	Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and Mein Kampf. The Bamberg Conference of 1926	The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. The growth of support for the Communist Party.	Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.	Political developments in 1932. TThe Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions.	The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance.	The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps. Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts.
	PSHE Numeracy												How do leaders attract converts?			
Spring	Theme	**WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY**						**MEDICINE IN BRITAIN c1250-PRESENT**								
	Topic	Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship, Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936. Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film.	Nazi views on women and the family. Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance.	Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens. Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers.Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss Pirates.	Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment. Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour.	Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat. Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller.	Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities. The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht.	**MEDIEVAL MEDICINE Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease**. Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Hippocrates and Galen.	**Approaches to prevention and treatment** Approaches to prevention and treatment and their connection with ideas about disease and illness: religious actions, bloodletting, purging etc	**New and traditional approaches to hospital care** in the thirteenth century. The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community and in hospitals, c1250–1500.	**Case study** Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.	**c1500–c1700: THE MEDICAL RENAISSANCE IN ENGLAND Ideas about the cause of disease and illness** Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. A scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham in improving diagnosis. The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas.	**Approaches to prevention and treatment** Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals. Change in care and treatment: improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius.	Case study Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood.	
	PSHE Numeracy															
Summer	Theme	MEDICINE IN BRITAIN c1250-PRESENT														
	Topic	**Case Study** Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665: approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.	**c1700–c1900: MEDICINE IN C1TH+C19th BRITAIN Ideas about disease and illness** Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. The influence in Britain of Pasteur's Germ Theory and Koch's work on microbes	**Approaches to prevention and treatment** The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery. New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act 1875	**Case study** Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination.	**Case study** Fighting Cholera in London, 1854; attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump.	**c1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain** Ideas about the causes of disease Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health. Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors.	**Approaches to prevention and treatment** The extent of change in care and treatment. The impact of the NHS and science and technology: improved access to care; advances in medicines, including magic bullets and antibiotics; hightech medical and surgical treatment in hospitals.	**New approaches to prevention:** mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns **Case study** The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action.	**Case Study** Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin.	**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT STUDY: The British sector of the Western Front, 1914– 18: injuries, treatment and the trenches** Trench structure and the medical situation by 1914.	Weapons, wounds and the contect of the Western Front	Medical care and the chain of evacuation. RAP, CCS, Base Hospitals and the role of FANY.	Surgical developments e.g. X-rays, blood transfusions and Thomas Splints	
	PSHE Numeracy															