

WFA Long Term Plan

**HISTORY YEAR 10**

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Unit title:</b>	Paper 1 - Modern Medicine (10)	Paper 1 - Medicine - Historic Environment (14)	Paper 2 Anglo Saxon + Norman England Key Topic 1 (15) + Interleaved Medicine Revision	Paper 2 Anglo Saxon + Norman England Key Topic 2 (15)	Paper 2 Anglo Saxon + Norman England Key Topic 3 (11)	Paper 3 Germany 1918-39 Key Topic 1
<b>Unit length:</b>	4 weeks x 3 lessons a week	5 weeks x 3 lessons a week	8 weeks x 2 lessons a week 1 interleaved revision lesson	8 weeks 2 lessons a week 1 interleaved revision lesson	6 weeks 2 lessons a week 1 interleaved revision lesson	7 weeks 2 lessons a week 1 interleaved revision lesson
<p><b>Core Concepts use these to draw links across units</b></p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals</li> <li>• Dates</li> <li>• Places</li> <li>• Extra Facts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Individuals</b> Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) - developed Salvarsan 606 the first “Magic Bullet” a chemical mixture that would target and kill specific bacteria eg Syphilis.</li> <li>Gerhard Domagk (1895) - discovered Prontosil which killed streptococci bacteria</li> <li>Alexander Fleming (1881-1955) - accidentally discovered penicillin in 1928 and it worked. However, could not be massed produced as not enough mould could be grown.</li> <li>Florey and Chain - learned how to produce penicillin, it became widely available following USA introduction into WW2 after the D DAY landing of 1944.</li> <li>William Beveridge – Published Beveridge Report which proposed widespread reforms to the system of social welfare to address what he identified as "five giants on the road of reconstruction": "Want... Disease, Ignorance, Squalor and Idleness". Aneurin Bevan - Minister of Health, on the first day of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Individuals</b> Wilhelm Roentgen ( first x-ray image in 1895)</li> <li>James Blundell performed first human to human blood transfusion between 1818 and 1829.</li> <li>Karl Landsteiner 1901 discovered the three blood groups and his colleagues developed the 4th. They discovered that blood transfusions would only work with people of the same blood group.</li> <li>Harold Gillies was a New Zealand surgeon who served with the RAMC through the war and developed new surgical techniques regarding brain surgery, the success rate improved.</li> <li>Harvey Cushing invented a surgical magnet to extract bullets from head wounds.</li> <li>Richard Lewisohn (1915) found that adding sodium citrate to blood to stop it clotting, so it could be stored a short time.</li> <li>Richard Weil used refrigerators to store blood.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.1 Anglo Saxon Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Individuals:</b> King – in charge of the country Earls – powerful lords given land to control Thegns – less powerful lords who fought as warriors for the king Ceorls – farmers with freedom Peasants – farmers, the majority of the population. Witan – The King’s council. Elect the next king. Sheriffs – the King’s representative in the shires. Bishops/Archbishops – leaders of the Church, in charge of priests The Pope – head of the Church</li> <li>• <b>Places</b> Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, Northumbria – Traditional Anglo-Saxon Earldoms Earldoms – subdivisions of the country Shire and Hundreds – further subdivisions of the country</li> <li>• <b>Extra Facts</b> Wergild – fine paid to a victim or their family. Hue-and-cry – when the entire community brings in a criminal</li> </ul>	<p><b>2.1 Establishing control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Individuals</b> Edwin and Morcar Edgar Aethling Stigand – the last Anglo-Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury Aldred – the Anglo-Saxon Archbishop of York who crowned William Hugh d’Avranches, Roger of Montgomery, William FitzOsbern – the Marcher Earls</li> <li>• <b>Dates</b> 25<sup>th</sup> December 1066 – the date of William’s coronation</li> <li>• <b>Places</b> Canterbury – the religious centre of England Dover – a fortress protecting the southern coast Berkhamsted – where the earls submitted to William. Westminster Abbey – the place where kings and queens get crowned. Also the location of Edward the Confessor’s tomb. London – most important city in England. The Marches – the border of England with Wales Marcher Earldoms – earldoms on the border with Wales, given more powers.</li> <li>• <b>Extra Facts</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>3.1 The feudal system and the Church</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Individuals</b> The King – granted land to the tenants in chief in return for an army</li> <li>Tenants-in-chief – granted land to the knights in return for military( knights) service Knights – granted land to farm to the peasants in return for working on their land (labour service)</li> <li>Peasants – lowest in society.</li> <li>Stigand – the corrupt Anglo-Saxon archbishop of Canterbury</li> <li>Lanfranc – Stigands’s Norman replacement. In charge of reforming the Church.</li> <li>Odo – increased William’s control of the Norman Church by becoming bishop of Bayeux.</li> <li>Thomas of Bayeux – archbishop of York</li> <li>Archdeacons – officials who worked for bishops/archbishops. Organised the day to day running of the dioceses and checked up on priests.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.1The origins of the Republic, 1918–19</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Individuals</b> Kaiser Wilhelm II - Friedrich Ebert – Leader of the Social Democratic Party and First President of the new Weimar Republic</li> <li>• <b>Dates</b> 9th November 1918 – Army officers refuse to support Kaiser Wilhelm II so he abdicates 9th November – German Republic declared by Ebert 10th November 1918 – Kaiser Wilhelm II flees to Holland 11 November 1918 – Armistice Signed 28th June 1919 – Treaty of Versailles signed 31 July 1919 – New constitution set up</li> <li>• <b>Places</b> Compiegne Forest - Where the Treaty of Versailles was signed</li> <li>• <b>Extra Facts</b> President – Head of the Weimar Republic Chancellor – Head of Government Reichstag – German Parliament. Directly elected by the people. Reichsrat – Part of the German Parliament It represents the regions in Germany.</li> </ul>

<p>National Health Service, 5 July.</p> <p>Watson and Crick - discovered the structure of DNA. They also proved that DNA was in every human cell and was passed from parents to children through their genes</p> <p>Rosalind Franklin - Photographed DNA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Dates</b> 1914 - Salvarsan 606 first magic bullet 1928 - Penicillin discovered 1948 – NHS Established 1953 – DNA discovered</li> </ul> <p><b>Ideas about cause of disease and illness:</b> Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease; the influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health. Improvement in diagnosis; the impact of the availability of blood test, scan and monitors.</p> <p><b>Approaches to prevention and treatment:</b> 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; high-tech medical and surgical treatment in hospitals. New Approaches to prevention – Mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns</p>	<p>Francis Rous and James Turner added citrate glucose which meant blood could be stored even longer (1916).</p> <p>Oswald Hope Robertson stored 22 units of blood in what he called the first blood depot at the Battle of Cambrai.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Dates:</b> 1895 1914-1918 – WW1</li> </ul> <p><b>Places – First Battle of Ypres, October-November 1914, Battle On Hill 60, April 1915 (tunnels) , Second Battle of Ypres, April-May 1915 – first time chlorine gas was made. Third Battle of Ypres July-November 1917 (ground was waterlogged and many drowned) . The Somme, July- November 1916 ( high casualties of the first day of the Somme and throughout). Arras, April-May 1917 (underground tunnels, quarries and caves for the shelter and movement of troops. Cambrai, November-December 1917 – This battle was notable for the first large-scale use of tanks, which were successful but were not backed up so the British were forced back.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Key</b> Developments: X-Rays (1895), Blood transfusions 1818-1829, Thomas Splint 1914, storage of blood,</li> </ul>	<p>Tithing – a group of men responsible for each other’s behaviour England’s main export was wool. 90% of the population lived in villages as farmers Towns were markets and housed Mints Mints – a place where coins are made.</p> <p><b>1.2 The last years of Edward the Confessor and the succession crisis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Individuals</b> Edward the Confessor – king of England Godwin – Earl of Wessex until 1053 Harold Godwinson – Earl of Wessex until 1066. Later king of England. Tostig Godwinson – Earl of Northumbria until uprising of 1065. Edith – daughter of Godwin, wife of Edward Edwin – Earl of Mercia Morcar – Earl of Northumbria from 1065 William of Normandy – duke of Normandy and later king of England after 1066 Edith Swanneck – Harold’s first ‘unofficial’ wife Edith – sister of Edwin and Morcar, Harold’s second but official wife.</li> <li><b>Dates</b> 1053 – Earl Godwin dies 1064 – Harold’s Embassy to Normandy 1065 – The Rising against Tostig 5th January 1066 – Death of Edward the Confessor</li> </ul>	<p>Motte and Bailey Castles – wooden castled built by the Normans</p> <p><b>1.2 The causes and outcomes of Anglo Saxon resistance, 1068–71</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Individuals</b> Edwin and Morcar Edgar Athling Robert Comyn/Cumin – The Norman Earl of Northumbria who was murdered by Anglo-Saxon rebels Swein – king of Denmark, supported English rebels Hereward the Wake – Anglo-Saxon thegn who led a rebellion</li> <li><b>Dates</b> 1068 – Rebellion of Edwin and Morcar 1069 – Rebellions in the North, supported by Edgar Aethling 1070-71 – Hereward the Wake’s rebellion.</li> <li><b>Places</b> York Northumbria Ely – settlement in the middle of marshland, in the east.</li> <li><b>Extra Facts</b> All rebellions failed due to lack of clear leadership and the actions of William, particularly castle building. Hereward the Wake may be fictional and/or the origin of Robin Hood.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.3 The legacy of resistance to 1087</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Individuals</b> Odo – William’s half brother, bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent</li> <li><b>Dates</b> 1069-70 – Harrying of the North</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Dates</b></li> <li><b>Places</b> Diocese – an area under the religious control of a bishop. Archdiocese for an archbishop. Cathedrals – redesigned in a Norman style to show their power and influence</li> <li><b>Extra Facts</b> Fealty – a formal oath of loyalty Homage – the act of swearing an oath to a lord Forfeiture – having lands confiscated Pluralism – a religious crime, holding one of more religious post at a time. Nepotism – a religious crime, hiring members of your family to fill church posts. Simony – the buying and selling of church positions and privileges.</li> </ul> <p><b>3.2 Norman government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Individuals</b> William FitzOsbern, Odo, Lanfranc – all served as William’s regent in England during his absences.</li> <li><b>Dates</b></li> <li><b>Places</b></li> <li><b>Extra Facts</b> Sheriff – the king’s chosen representative in the shires. Commanded troops, oversaw law and order. Regent - the king’s chosen representative while he was out of the country. They ruled for him. Forests – private hunting grounds. Not always a wooded area Forest laws – harsh laws designed to stop people from</li> </ul>	<p>Electorate – All men and women over the age of 21 Proportional Representation led to unstable coalition governments Article 48 enabled the President to rule without the Reichstag.</p> <p><b>1.2 The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Individuals</b> Georges Clemenceau – French President in 1919. David Lloyd George – British Prime Minister in 1919 Woodrow Wilson – US President in 1919 Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht – Leaders of the Left wing Communist group known as The Spartacists who were shot. Dr Wolfgang Kapp – A nationalist politician who led Frierkorps troops in the Kapp Putsch.</li> <li><b>Dates</b> January 1919 – Spartacist Uprising in Berlin (left wing revolt) June 1919 – Treaty of Versailles gave Germany the Blame for WW1. March 1920 – Kapp Putsch in Berlin (right wing revolt) November 1922 – Germany defaults on its reparation payments January 1923 – French Troops invade the Ruhr to take reparations payments 1923 - Hyperinflation begins as prices begin to rise rapidly made worse by the printing of money to pay striking workers in the Ruhr.</li> </ul>
--	---	---	---	--	---

			<p><b>•Places</b> Normandy</p> <p><b>•Extra Facts</b> Harold acted as sub-regulus (deputy king) to Edward.</p> <p>Together, the Godwin family were richer than the king himself.</p> <p>Harold and Tostig led campaigns against the Welsh.</p> <p>Harold support the rebels against his brother</p> <p><b>1.3 The rival claimants for the throne</b></p> <p><b>•Individuals</b> Harald Hardrada – King of Norway, related to past Viking kings. Edgar Athling – Edward the Confessor’s great-nephew and closest living relative. Harold Godwinson William of Normandy Tostig Godwinson Edwin and Morcar</p> <p><b>•Dates</b> 6th January 1066 – Harold Godwinson crowned king 20th September 1066 – Battle of Gate Fulford 25th September 1066 – Battle of Stamford Bridge</p> <p><b>•Places</b> York – most important city in the North. Surrendered after the Battle of Gate Fulford</p> <p><b>•Extra Facts</b> The Anglo-Saxon army fought in a shield wall</p> <p><b>1.4 The Norman invasion</b></p> <p><b>•Individuals</b> William of Normandy</p>	<p><b>• Places</b> Yorkshire Marcher Earldoms</p> <p><b>• Extra Facts</b> 100,000 people were killed as a result of the Harrying of the North due to starvation and acts of aggression</p> <p>Domesday Book – a record of land ownership in each county.</p> <p>Tenants-in-chief / barons – major landowners William held more land than all the tenants-in-chief put together.</p> <p>By 1085, almost all Anglo-Saxons had lost their land.</p> <p>William built castles across the country, especially in places where rebellions had occurred.</p> <p><b>1.4 Revolt of the Earls, 1075</b></p> <p><b>• Individuals</b> Roger – earl of Hereford, one of the conspirators Ralph - Earl of Norfolk, one of the conspirators Waltheof – the last Anglo-Saxon Earl. One of the conspirators. Informed Lanfranc. Emma FitzOsbern – sister to Roger and wife to Ralph Lanfranc – archbishop of Canterbury. Served as William’s regent</p> <p><b>• Dates</b> May 1076 – Waltheof was executed</p> <p><b>• Places</b> York was pillaged by Vikings.</p>	<p>hunting, chopping down trees or otherwise interfering with the royal hunting grounds.</p> <p><b>3.3 The Norman aristocracy</b></p> <p><b>• Individuals</b> Odo - William’s half-brother. Bishop of Bayeux and later Earl of Kent and a regent.</p> <p><b>•Dates</b> 1049 – Odo is made bishop of Bayeux 1067 – Odo is made Earl of Kent 1076 – Odo is put on trial for allegedly stealing from the crown and archdiocese of Canterbury. 1082 – Odo attempted to raise troops in England in order to attack Rome in an effort to become Pope. He was ordered by William to stop but refused and was later arrested. Kent was forfeited. 1087 – William dies and Odo is released. 1088 – Odo leads a rebellion in support of William’s eldest son, Robert.</p> <p><b>•Places</b></p> <p><b>•Extra Facts</b></p> <p><b>3.4 William I and his sons</b></p> <p><b>•Individuals</b> William ‘Rufus’ - William’s second and favourite son. Became King of England after his father’s death. Robert ‘Curthose’ - William’s eldest son. Became Duke of Normandy after his father’s death. Henry – William's youngest son. Received a large amount of money on the death of his father. Later succeeded both his brothers.</p>	<p>November 1923 – The German mark is worthless</p> <p><b>•Places</b> Palace of Versailles – Where the Treaty of Versailles was signed. Alsace Lorraine – Land lost by Germany as part of the Treaty of Versailles to France Eupen and Malmedy – Land lost by Germany as part of the Treaty of Versailles to Belgium Ruhr – Industrial Region of Germany Rhineland – Demilitarised zone on the west of Germany. Rhineland</p> <p><b>•Extra Facts</b> Stab in the back theory - Upon their defeat in the First World War, German citizens developed strong conspiracies that their war efforts had been ruined by politicians. The key terms of the Treaty of Versailles: Blame given to Germany with Article 231, Land losses including 13% of European territory, Army reduced to 100,000 men, £6.6 billion reparations payments, Rhineland demilitarised. From 1919-23 there were 376 political assassinations. Hyperinflation was negative for people with fixed or monthly incomes such as pensioner. Savings became worthless and people blamed the government. Hyperinflation benefitted soe groups such as people who needed to pay of loans and mortgages and foreign visitors.</p>
--	--	--	---	--	---	---

			<p>Harold Godwinson Thegns</p> <p><b>•Dates</b> 27th September 1066 – William arrived in at Pevensey after crossing the English Channel. 14th October 1066 – The Battle of Hastings</p> <p><b>•Places</b> Senlac Hill – where the Battle of Hasting was fought Pevensey – where William’s army landed in the South of England.</p> <p><b>•Extra Facts</b> The Fyrd – part-time soldiers with little training or armour. Fought with a shield and spear. Housecarls/Huscarls – Professional Anglo-Saxon warriors who wore chainmail and wielded a two-handed axe. Feigned Retreat – pretending to run away in order to lure the enemy from a safe position</p>	<p><b>• Extra Facts</b> Regent – an individual who ruled the country while the king was away.</p> <p>The Earls revolted due to their power, wealth and land being reduced by William.</p> <p>They plotted their rebellion at the wedding of Ralph and Emma. Waltheof sent a letter to Lanfranc confessing to the plot.</p> <p>Lanfranc led an army to stop Roger and Ralph from joining forces Roger and Ralph fled.</p> <p>Their Viking allies arrived too late to help.</p>	<p>Matilda – William’s wife and mother to all his children. She acted as regent for Normandy during his absences. Robert of Mortain – William half brother (same mother). He supported the rebellion led by his brother Odo.</p> <p><b>•Dates</b> 1077 – Robert led a rebellion against his father, wishing to receive more power as eldest son. 1079 – Robert defeats William in battle and knocks him from his horse. 1080 – William and Robert reach peace. 1087 – William I dies and is succeeded in England by William and in Normandy by Robert. 1088 – Odo lead a rebellion, seeking to depose William II and replace him with Robert. It fails.</p> <p><b>•Places</b> Rouen - capital of Normandy. Robert attempted to seize the castle there at the start of his rebellion. Gerberoi – Castle given to Robert by the King of France to use as a base. William and Robert battled outside the castle.</p>	<p><b>1.3 The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29</b></p> <p><b>• Individuals</b> Gustav Stresemann – German Chancellor in 1923 Charles Dawes - American banker and diplomat who negotiated the Dawes Plan with Stresemann in 1924 Owen Young – American banker who proposed the Young Plan in 1929 which reduced German debt from £6.6 billion to £2 billion</p> <p><b>• Dates</b> November 1923 - - Stresemann creates new currency called the Rentenmark 1924 – Dawes Plan (US agreed to pay loans to German Industry) 1925 – Locarno Pact – Germany agreed its new borders 1926 – Germany allowed to join the League of Nations 1928 – Kellogg Briand Pact committed countries to avoiding the use of war. 1929 – Young Plan reduced German debt from £6.6 billion to £2 billion</p> <p><b>• Extra Facts</b> Stresemann’s economic policies ensured that industrial output doubled by 1928 and increased employment and trade. However, political parties were angry that Stresemann agreed to continue paying reparations and Germany was dependent on American loans.</p> <p>1.4 Changes in society, 1924–29</p> <p><b>• Individuals</b></p>
--	--	--	---	---	---	--

						<p>Paul Klee – Artist who taught at the Bauhaus School Marlene Dietrich – A famous German actress from this time period.</p> <p>• <b>Extra Facts</b> Living standards improved after 1924, brought about by government funding and policies. There were many changes in the position of women in work, politics, and leisure. There were a host of cultural changes such as developments in architecture, art and the cinema.</p>
<b>End points</b>	End Point 1 - An appreciation of the importance of factual knowledge in History, and an ability to recall and place such knowledge within a broad range of time periods					
	End Point 2 - An ability to formulate arguments, framed around key historical concepts, in order to provide analytical responses to historical questions	End point 3 Skills in using historical sources independently, in order to carry out a historical investigation	End Point 2 - An ability to formulate arguments, framed around key historical concepts, in order to provide analytical responses to historical questions			<p>End point 3 Skills in using historical sources independently, in order to carry out a historical investigation</p> <p>End point 4 Skills in analysing historians' work, from a range of schools of thought, and using these works within their own arguments</p>
<b>NC/Spec coverage:</b>	GCSE Paper 1: Thematic study and historic environment (Paper code: 1H10/11) Written examination: 1 hour and 15 minutes 30%* of the qualification 52 marks (16 for the historic environment, 36 for the thematic study)		GCSE Paper 2: Period study and British depth study (Paper codes: 1H10/2N) Written examination: 1 hour and 45 minutes 40%* of the qualification 64 marks (32 for the period study and 32 for the British depth study)			GCSE Paper 3: Modern depth study (Paper codes: 1H10/31) Written examination: 1 hour and 20 minutes 30%* of the qualification 52 marks
<b>Assessment</b>	1 x FA Explain (12)  1 x Summative Explain (12)  1 x Knowledge Test	1 x FA How Useful (8)  1 x Summative How Useful (8)  1 x Knowledge Test	1 x FA Explain (12)  1 x Summative Explain (12)  1 x Knowledge Test	1 x FA Judgement (16)  1 x Summative (16)  1 x Knowledge Test	1 x FA Judgement  1 x Full Mock	1 x FA Interpretations (16)     1 x Summative Explain (16)
<b>Cross-curricular links:</b>	<p>Link to English - Expressing complex ideas and information clearly, precisely, and accurately in spoken and written communication. Reading, understanding the detail and gaining an overview of texts from a wide range of sources. Supporting and strengthening views by incorporating different kinds of evidence from a range of sources.</p> <p>Link to Maths (studying graphs, percentages, and bar charts)</p>					

WFA Long Term Plan

	<p>Science – Development of DNA, X-Ray Technology</p> <p>English – Advertising campaigns and persuasive language</p>		<p>RE – Influence of the Church</p> <p>French – link to Normandy and the French influence in England after the Norman invasion</p> <p>Art – Bayeux Tapestry</p>	<p>Link to Art / Music / Drama (cultural changes in Weimar Germany)</p> <p>Link to Maths (studying bar charts)</p> <p>Link to Geography – maps of Germany and Ruhr Region.</p>
<b>Curriculum Careers -</b>	<p>Medical Careers such as radiographer, geneticist.</p>	<p>Historian</p> <p>Archivist</p> <p>Military</p>	<p>Historian</p> <p>Archivist</p> <p>Military</p>	<p>Historian</p> <p>Archivist</p> <p>Music and theatre</p> <p>Women in work</p> <p>Military</p>
<b>Culturally rich – broadening horizons</b>	<p>Abington Park Museum has a History of Medicine gallery</p> <p>Old Operating Theatres in London Trip (post Covid)</p> <p>BBC teach clips</p> <p>GCSEPODS</p> <p>Pain Pus and Blood Video series</p> <p>Horrible Histories Medicine Clips</p>	<p>WW1 Battlefields Trip in Year 9 (Post Covid)</p> <p>BBC Teach Medicine Clips</p> <p>WW1 Battlefield Medicine workshop (Frontline living History)</p> <p>GCSEPod clips</p>	<p>Potential trip to Battle Abbey (Post Covid)</p> <p>Discussion about local Norman castles and landmarks</p>	<p>Opportunity to visit Berlin (post Covid)</p> <p>Opportunity to visit Imperial War Museum (Post Covid)</p> <p>Opportunity to look at German Art / Music and Film from this period.</p> <p>Holocaust Survivor testimony via HET.</p>