

Module/Unit of Learning	Term Taught	What will students learn?	How will this build a broad and strong foundation?	Links to other subjects
Britain: Health and the People c1000 to Present	Autumn + Spring 1	<p>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 causes, scale, nature and consequences of short and long term developments, their impact on British society and how they were related to the key features and characteristics of the periods during which they took place. Although the focus of this study is the development of medicine and public health in Britain, it will draw on wider world developments that impacted on the core themes. Students will have the opportunity to see how some ideas and events in the wider world affected Britain and will promote the idea that key themes did not develop in isolation, but these ideas and events should be referenced in terms of their effects on the core theme for Britain and British people.</p> <p>Students will study the importance of the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war • superstition and religion • chance • government • communication • science and technology • the role of the individual in encouraging or inhibiting change. <p>Students will show an understanding of how factors worked together to bring about particular developments at a particular time, how they were related and their impact upon society.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This option focuses on the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why has there been progress in the health of the British people? • How and why has the pace and scale of medical development varied at different times? • What impact has medical progress had on people and society? • How and why have different factors been more important than others for individual medical developments? • What is the significance of key individuals or events in the history of medical development? 	<p>Specification for GCSE examination</p> <p>Change and Continuity</p>	Science
Conflict and Tension: The First World War, 1894-1918	Spring 2 + Summer	<p>This wider world depth study enables students to understand the complex and diverse interests of the Great Powers and other states. It focuses on the causes, nature and conclusion of the First World War and seeks to show how and why conflict occurred, and why it proved difficult to bring the war to a conclusion. This study also considers the role of key individuals and groups in shaping change and how they were affected by and influenced international relations.</p> <p>Part one: The causes of the First World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Alliance System: the Triple Alliance; Franco-Russian Alliance; relations between the 'Entente' powers; the crises in Morocco (1905 and 1911) and the Balkans (1908-1909), and their effects on international relations. • Anglo-German rivalry: Britain and challenges to Splendid Isolation; Kaiser Wilhelm's aims in foreign policy, including Weltpolitik; colonial tensions; European rearmament, including the Anglo-German naval race. • Outbreak of war: Slav nationalism and relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary; the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo and its consequences; the July Crisis; the Schlieffen Plan and Belgium; reasons for the outbreak of hostilities and the escalation of the conflict. <p>Part two: The First World War: stalemate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Schlieffen Plan: the reasons for the plan, its failure, including the Battle of Marne and its contribution to the stalemate. • The Western Front: military tactics and technology, including trench warfare; the war of attrition; key battles, including Verdun, the Somme and Passchendaele, the reasons for, the events and significance of these battles. • The wider war: the war on other fronts; Gallipoli and its failure; the events and significance of the war at sea, including Jutland, the U-Boat campaign and convoys. <p>Part three: Ending the war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the Allied Forces: consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and the withdrawal of Russia on Germany strategy; the reasons for and impact of the entry of the USA into the war. • Military developments in 1918 and their contribution to Germany's defeat: the evolution of tactics and technology; Ludendorff the German Spring Offensive; the Allied advance during The Hundred Days. • Germany surrenders: impact of the blockade; abdication of the Kaiser; armistice; the contribution of Haig and Foch to Germany's defeat 	<p>Specification for GCSE examination</p>	<p>English</p> <p>Art</p>