## The Warriner School Subject Curriculum Map

Subject: History	Year Group: 11	Unit: AQA 8145 BA Paper 2 British health and the People,
		paper 2 25% 1hour

Unit objectives: (NC Statements)

Unit objectives: Assessment objectives

- AO1- Students need to 'demonstrate knowledge and understanding of key features and characteristics of the periods of history they have studied'.
- AO2- Students need to 'explain and analyse historical events and periods using second-order concepts'.
- AO3- analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements, in the context of historical events studied.
- **AO4-** analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations (including how and why interpretations may differ) in the context of historical events studied.



Context for study: Part three: a revolution in medicine -The development of Germ Theory and a revolution in surgery - Improvements in public health. This unit ties in with year 9 studies on the living conditions in the 19thCentury and the role of the individuals in public health reform and a change in attitude from the Government from Laissez-faire to one that starts to take on more responsibility for the social wellbeing of the population.

Sequence of learning: Knowledge content - list of statements of what students should know by progressing through this unit (identify key tier 2/3 vocabulary in **bold**)

Part three: A Revolution in Medicine

**The Germ Theory:** Pasteur's discovery how and why, its importance in surgery, the impact on the treatment of disease, the spread of the theory amongst surgeons.

**Robert Koch's work:** identifying microbes are different, name 3 methods used and 3 discoveries he made, competition with Pasteur, Franco-Prussian War and impact on medicine.

**Paul Ehrlich's work:** background, understand magic bullets, how it was discovered, explain the contribution made to medicine and the development of Germ Theory.

**Anaesthetics:** work of Simpson, types of chemicals used and how they were tested, consequences of these impact and role of chloroform in surgery, opposition to progress, how opposition was overcome.

**Use of antiseptics:** difference between antisepsis and asepsis, work of Joseph Lister, role of carbolic acid in 1860s, opposition to use it.

**19**<sup>th</sup> **Century development of public health:** describe the contribution to public health made by individuals; Edwin Chadwick, John Snow, William Farr, Joseph Bazalgette.

**Industrialisation:** the negative impact this had on public health, population growth, overcrowding, cholera epidemics, theories of miasma increasing, John Snow.

**Improvement of public health:** understand the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts, Great Stink in 1858, understand the changes, reason behind those changes, impact.

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Possible Misconceptions and adaptive responses to these: identified through	Literacy and Oracy development opportunities:
formative assessment/retrieval practice/diagnostic questioning.	Details of high-quality texts, explicit vocabulary teaching, modelled writing,
Regular formative assessment through low-stakes questioning, recap starters,	structured talk.
inclusive sharing of responses.	Glossary of new terms.
	Match the definition
Ensure knowledge is sound before moving on during the lesson or in the next	Sentence starters for correct PEEL paragraphing
lesson.	PACC for source analysis- Provenance, Audience, Content, Context.
	Text printed into booklets for the whole unit.
Assessment/Final outcomes: How will students apply their deep learning in a meaningful way that respects the subject's discipline? End of unit assessments, in class and as a cohort, winter and spring mocks	Resources also scanned in department share to be available on Go or Teams