

# Curriculum Summary Document

## Year 11 – History

Module/Unit of Learning	Taught During	What will students learn?	How does this prepare students for success at GCSE?	Links to other Subjects
Medicine in Britain c1250–Present: Medieval and Renaissance Eras	September – October	Students explore medical understanding and practice between 1250 and 1700. They study the influence of religion, the Church, and key individuals such as Hippocrates and Galen. They analyse continuity and change from the Medieval to Renaissance period, including the impact of science and technology.	Students practise using GCSE command words such as 'explain' and 'analyse' to structure extended responses. They learn to evaluate continuity and change, applying evidence and interpretation skills required for Paper 1 essays.	Oracy: discussing historical significance with clarity  Science: understanding early scientific and medical ideas  Religious Education: analysing the Church's influence on knowledge
Medicine in Britain c1250–Present: 18th to 20th Century Developments	October – December	Students study how medical knowledge and public health developed during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. They examine the work of Jenner, Pasteur, and Fleming, and explore the impact of industrialisation and government reform on health.	Students develop evidence-based reasoning and apply thematic thinking across long time periods. They refine exam skills including causation, significance, and the use of specific factual detail in extended writing.	Oracy: constructing clear historical argument  Science: linking discoveries in biology and medicine  Geography: examining urbanisation and its impact on health
Medicine on the Western Front, 1914–18	January	Students examine the context of medicine during the First World War, focusing on trench warfare, medical treatment, and technological innovations. They use primary sources to explore the role of individuals, the chain of evacuation, and developments in surgery and infection control.	Students strengthen skills in analysing sources and applying provenance, tone, and context — key Paper 1 source-based assessment skills. They also practise concise factual recall and precision in short-answer questions.	Oracy: discussing evidence and source evaluation  Science: understanding infection and medical innovation  Geography: exploring battlefield conditions and environment
The Cold War – review and consolidation 1941–91	February – April	Students study the origins, key events, and consequences of the Cold War between the USA and USSR from 1941 to 1991. They analyse ideological rivalry, the division of Europe, nuclear tensions, and major crises such	Students apply GCSE analytical skills to interpret evidence and evaluate cause, consequence, and significance. They practise Paper 2-style extended responses, focusing on	Oracy: debating global conflict and ideology  Geography: exploring world superpowers and

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		as the Berlin Blockade, Cuban Missile Crisis, and Soviet expansion. Students evaluate how global conflict and diplomacy shaped the modern world.	structured analysis and use of precise factual knowledge. Regular low-stakes quizzes and mock exams strengthen recall, fluency, and confidence in timed assessments.	regions  Religious Education: examining moral and ethical dimensions of war and peace
Revision and GCSE Examination Preparation	May – June	Students review key content and skills across all examined papers, focusing on recall, exam technique, and timed essay writing. They practise interpreting different types of questions and develop strategies for evaluation, planning, and structured writing under exam conditions.	Students consolidate mastery of exam structure, time management, and use of evidence. They refine their ability to interpret sources, analyse interpretations, and produce coherent extended responses — directly mirroring the demands of Edexcel GCSE assessment objectives.	Oracy: explaining reasoning and justifying interpretations  English: applying essay-writing structure and coherence  Psychology: developing revision strategies and memory recall techniques