

## BD Conflict and tension in Asia, 1950-1975

This wider world depth study enables students to understand the complex and diverse interests of different states and individuals and the ideologies they represented. It considers the role of nationalist movements in causing and sustaining conflict. It focuses on the causes and events of the Cold War in Asia and seeks to show how and why conflict occurred and why it proved difficult to resolve the tensions which arose. This study also considers the role of key individuals and groups in shaping change, as well as how they were affected by and influenced international relations.

### Part one: Conflict in Korea

- The causes of the Korean War: nationalism in Korea; US relations with China; the division of Korea; Kim Il Sung and Syngman Rhee; reasons why the North invaded the South in June 1950; US and the UN responses; USSR's absence from the UN.
- The development of the Korean War: the UN campaign in South and North Korea; Inchon landings and recapture of South Korea; UN forces advance into North Korea; reaction of China and intervention of Chinese troops October 1950; the sacking of MacArthur.
- The end of the Korean War: military stalemate around the 38th Parallel; peace talks and the armistice; impact of the Korean War for Korea, the UN and Sino-American relations.

### Part two: Escalation of conflict in Vietnam

- The end of French colonial rule: Dien Bien Phu and its consequences; Geneva Agreement, 1954; civil war in South Vietnam; opposition to Diem; the Vietcong - aims, support, leadership and guerrilla tactics and Ho Chi Minh.
- The US involvement: the Domino Theory; intervention under Eisenhower and Kennedy; Strategic Hamlets programme.
- Johnson's War: the Gulf of Tonkin; the US response to Vietcong tactics; the mass bombing campaign; demands for peace and growing student protests in the USA; My Lai and its public impact; Search and Destroy tactics and impact; the Tet Offensive and its consequences for the war.

### Part three: The ending of conflict in Vietnam

- Nixon's War: Vietnamisation; chemical warfare; bombing campaign of 1970-1972; relations with China; widening of the war into Laos and Cambodia.
- Opposition to war: Kent State University; the importance of the media and TV in influencing public opinion; the context of the Watergate affair.
- The end of the war: the Paris Peace talks; the role of Kissinger; the US withdrawal; fall of Saigon; the price of conflict; problems of Vietnam in 1975.

## Key Exam Skills:

4 marks - 5 minutes / 12 marks - 15 minutes / 16 marks - 20 minutes

### Q1 HOW DO YOU KNOW? Source q .4 marks

The question will ask you explain how a primary source supports or opposes something. You must refer to the source in your answer then use your knowledge to explain the context. You can refer to the content or the provenance or both.

Example - Study Source A. Source is supportive of bombing raids in Vietnam. How do you know?

### Q2 HOW USEFUL? Source q. 12 marks (You'll find the same type of question in the Health Paper)

This question will ask you to analyse how 'useful' two sources are. You will need to explain what the source is telling you then analyse each source using your knowledge. You should try to write about the content and the provenance/purpose of each source.

Example - Study sources B and C. How useful are sources B and C to an historian studying US involvement in Vietnam.

### Q3 WRITE AN ACCOUNT 8 marks

You will need to describe an event and explain how it caused wider problems

Example - Write an account of how event at My Lai led to problems in America

### Q4 - HOW FAR DO YOU AGREE essay question 16 marks + 4 marks SPaG

You will be given a statement about a cause or a consequence and asked whether you agree or disagree with it. Ideally you need to explain (using PEE) why the statement is true then show alternative (again using PEE). The best essays will have an introduction and a judgement paragraph.

Example - 'The main reason for changing American support for the Vietnam war was the cost'. How far do you agree with this statement.

In this example you could also talk about the role of the media and the failure to achieve success on the battlefield for example.

**Unit and Year: 1 Conflict and tension in Asia: The Korean War**

**Purpose of Unit**

This unit focusses on the causes, events and consequences of the Korean War:

**Key Questions to consider:**

- What were the causes of the Korean War?
- Who or what was to blame?
- What were the important turning points of the Korean War?
- Why and how did the War end?
- What were the consequences of the War?

**Key Vocabulary and meanings:**

- Capitalism - political/economic system that promotes private ownership of businesses and profit.
- Communism - political/economic system where the state owns everything and there is no private business
- Democracy - elections and free speech
- Dictatorship - no elections or free speech
- Superpower - a very powerful country (USA or USSR during the Cold War)
- Cold War - the intense rivalry between the USA and the USSR. No actual fighting between them but each side had a vast military including nuclear weapons. They competed for influence around the world.
- USSR - United Soviet Socialist Republics (communist countries under the control of Russia)
- Containment - to stop communism spreading further
- Marshall Plan - The US plan to give billions of dollars in aid to European countries to promote capitalism and democracy
- Truman Doctrine - the promise to support government's trying to fight communism
- United Nations - set up after WW2 to allow countries to resolve their problems
- Security Council of the UN - Any major decision on military intervention had to be agreed by members
- 38<sup>th</sup> parallel - the border between North and South Korea
- Pusan - the south-eastern corner of South Korea
- Inchon - on the west coast of South Korea - where the UN force landed
- Kim Il Sung - leader of North Korea during the War
- Stalin - leader of the USSR
- Truman - US President during the Korean War
- Syngman Rhee - the leader of South Korea
- General MacArthur - leader of the UN forces
- Mao Zedong - Chinese Communist leader
- Stalemate - when neither side makes military progress
- Demilitarized zone - a no man's land on the boarder of North and South Korea
- ICBM - Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile

**Links to prior knowledge/learning:**

Y8 - students cover the causes, events and impact the Cold War.

**Cross Curricular link/ World Issues**

The nature of democracy and the study of extremist ideologies.

**Unit and Year: 2. Y9 Conflict and tension in Asia: The escalation of the War in Vietnam**

**Purpose of Unit**

This unit focusses on how US involvement in Vietnam developed from the French departure to the end of the 1960s

**Key Questions to consider:**

- Why were the French in Vietnam and why were they unable to keep control?
- Why was Vietnam divided?
- Why did a civil war develop in South Vietnam?
- What was Eisenhower's Vietnam policy?
- What about Kennedy's?
- Why was the Gulf of Tonkin incident important?
- How did the Vietcong fight?
- What were the US tactics?
- Why was the Tet Offensive an important turning point in the War?
- What was the impact of the My Lai massacre?
- Why were there growing demands for peace in the US?

**Key Vocabulary and meanings:**

- Zippo raids: A term used to describe operations where American soldiers set fire to villages or other structures using flamethrowers.
- Cluster bombs: Bombs that release smaller bomblets over a wide area, often causing extensive damage and casualties.
- Agent Orange: A chemical defoliant used by the United States military during the Vietnam War to destroy vegetation and expose enemy positions, but it had long-term harmful effects on human health and the environment.
- Agent Blue: A herbicide used by the United States military during the Vietnam War to destroy crops and vegetation.
- Napalm: A highly flammable substance used in bombs and flamethrowers, creating deadly fireballs and causing severe burns and destruction.
- Tet Offensive: A major military campaign launched by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese forces during the lunar new year holiday (Tet) in 1968, involving simultaneous attacks on multiple targets in South Vietnam.
- My Lai massacre: A tragic incident during the Vietnam War where American soldiers killed hundreds of unarmed Vietnamese civilians in the village of My Lai.
- AK-47: A type of assault rifle that was widely used by the Vietcong and other forces during the Vietnam War.

**Key Vocabulary and meanings:**

- Empire: A large group of territories or countries ruled by a single leader, often an emperor or empress.
- Vietminh: A political organization in Vietnam that fought for independence from French colonial rule.
- Guerrilla: A fighter who uses surprise attacks and hit-and-run tactics, often in small groups, to resist a larger and more powerful enemy.
- Nepotism: When someone in a position of power favours their relatives or friends by giving them special treatment or jobs.
- National Liberation Front (NLF): A political and military organization in South Vietnam that fought against the government and the United States during the Vietnam War.
- Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN): The official army of South Vietnam during the Vietnam War.
- Self-immolation: The act of setting oneself on fire as a form of protest or sacrifice.
- Coup: A sudden, usually violent, overthrow of a government or leader by a group of people, typically the military.
- Vietcong: A term used to refer to the communist guerrilla fighters in South Vietnam during the Vietnam War.
- Domino Theory: The belief that if one country in a region falls under the influence of communism, the surrounding countries will also follow like a row of falling dominoes.
- Mercenary: A soldier who fights for money, often hired by a foreign country or organization.
- Operation Rolling Thunder: A sustained bombing campaign conducted by the United States against North Vietnam during the Vietnam War.
- Gulf of Tonkin: An area in the South China Sea where a naval incident involving the United States and North Vietnam occurred, leading to an escalation of the Vietnam War.
- Strategic Hamlet: A program during the Vietnam War that involved moving villagers into fortified villages to protect them from the Vietcong.
- Civil War: A war between different groups or factions within the same country.
- McCarthyism: The practice of making unfair accusations and using intimidation to target individuals suspected of having communist or subversive sympathies, named after U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy.
- Ho Chi Minh Trail: A network of supply routes used by North Vietnam to transport troops and supplies to the Vietcong in South Vietnam during the Vietnam War.
- Thich Quang Duc: A Buddhist monk who self-immolated in protest against the South Vietnamese government's treatment of Buddhists.
- President Kennedy: Refers to John F. Kennedy, who served as the 35th President of the United States until his assassination in 1963.
- President Eisenhower: Refers to Dwight D. Eisenhower, who served as the 34th President of the United States from 1953 to 1961.

- M-16: A type of rifle that was the standard weapon for American soldiers during the Vietnam War.
- Hanging on the belts of the Americans: Refers to the various equipment and gear that American soldiers carried on their belts during the Vietnam War, such as ammunition, grenades, and other supplies.
- Punji traps: A type of booby trap made of sharpened stakes hidden in pits or holes, designed to injure or impale unsuspecting victims.
- Search and Destroy: A military strategy used during the Vietnam War involving actively seeking out and engaging enemy forces to eliminate them.
- Fragging: Refers to the act of intentionally killing or injuring a superior officer, typically with a fragmentation grenade, often carried out by disaffected soldiers.
- Anti-war movement: A social and political movement that emerged during the Vietnam War, advocating for an end to the war and opposing military intervention.
- Great Society: A set of domestic policies introduced by President Lyndon B. Johnson aimed at combating poverty, promoting civil rights, and improving social welfare in the United States.
- Draft dodgers: Individuals who attempted to evade or avoid being drafted into military service during the Vietnam War, often due to opposition to the war.

- President Johnson: Refers to Lyndon B. Johnson, who succeeded President Kennedy and served as the 36th President of the United States during the Vietnam War.
- Ho Chi Minh: The leader of North Vietnam and a key figure in the Vietnamese struggle for independence from colonial rule.
- Dien Bien Phu: A battle that took place in 1954, resulting in a decisive victory for the Vietminh against French forces and leading to the end of French colonial rule in Vietnam.
- Geneva Agreement: An agreement signed in 1954 that ended the First Indochina War and temporarily divided Vietnam into North and South at the 17th parallel.
- Ngo Dinh Diem: The first President of South Vietnam, who faced opposition and was eventually assassinated during the Vietnam War.
- Booby Trap: A hidden device or mechanism designed to cause harm or injury when triggered, often used as a defensive measure during wars
- Bouncing Betty: A type of booby trap that jumps into the air and explodes when triggered, designed to injure or kill nearby soldiers.
- Porter: A person hired to carry supplies or equipment for soldiers.

Links to prior knowledge/learning:

Y8 - students cover the causes, events and impact the Cold War.

Cross Curricular link/ World Issues

The nature of democracy and the study of extremist ideologies.

**Unit and Year:** 3. Y9 Conflict and tension in Asia: The ending of the War in Vietnam

- Purpose of Unit
- This unit focusses on how and why the War in Vietnam ended.

Key Questions to consider:

- Why did Nixon introduce Vietnamisation?
- How was the war widened?
- Why were the Kent State shootings significant?
- How did media coverage influence public opinion about the War?
- How did the US withdraw from Vietnam?
- Why did the US fail in Vietnam?
- Why did the Communists succeed?
- What were the consequences of the War?

Key Vocabulary and meanings:

- President Nixon: Refers to Richard Nixon, who served as the 37th President of the United States from 1969 to 1974, including the period of the Vietnam War.
- Democratic Party: One of the two major political parties in the United States, associated with more liberal and progressive policies.
- Republican Party: One of the two major political parties in the United States, associated with more conservative policies.
- Vietnamisation: A policy introduced by President Nixon during the Vietnam War to gradually withdraw American troops and transfer responsibility for the war to the South Vietnamese government and military.
- Khmer Rouge: A communist political organization that gained control over Cambodia in the 1970s and carried out a genocidal regime that resulted in the deaths of millions of Cambodians.
- Pathet Lao: A communist political organization in Laos that fought against the government and received support from North Vietnam during the Vietnam War.
- Phan Thi Kim Phuc: A Vietnamese woman who was photographed as a child running naked and severely burned during a napalm attack in the Vietnam War. The photo became an iconic symbol of the war's impact on civilians.
- Hippies: A countercultural movement that emerged in the 1960s, characterized by anti-establishment views, emphasis on peace, love, and freedom, and unconventional lifestyles.
- Five o'clock follies: A term used to describe the daily press briefings during the Vietnam War, where the military would provide information that often contradicted the reality on the ground, leading to skepticism and criticism.
- Walter Cronkite: An American journalist and anchorman for the CBS Evening News, known for his influential reporting on the Vietnam War and his statement expressing doubt about the U.S. prospects for success.
- Kissinger: Refers to Henry Kissinger, an American diplomat and political scientist who served as National Security Advisor and later as Secretary of State under President Nixon. He played a significant role in shaping U.S. foreign policy during the Vietnam War.
- Paris Peace Accord: An agreement signed in 1973 in Paris, which marked the official end of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War and aimed to establish peace in Vietnam. It called for a ceasefire, the withdrawal of U.S. troops, and a political resolution to the conflict.

Links to prior knowledge/learning:

Y8 - students cover the causes, events and impact the Cold War.

Cross Curricular link/ World Issues

The nature of democracy and the study of extremist ideologies.



## Britain: Health and the people: c1000 to the present day

### **Part one: Medicine stands still**

- Medieval medicine: approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness.
- Medical progress: the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment; hospitals; the nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery; surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques.
- Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries; the Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention.

### **Part two: The beginnings of change**

- The impact of the Renaissance on Britain: challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery; the work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey; opposition to change.
- Dealing with disease: traditional and new methods of treatments; quackery; methods of treating disease; plague; the growth of hospitals; changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians; the work of John Hunter.
- Prevention of disease: inoculation; Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change.

### **Part three: A revolution in medicine**

- The development of Germ Theory and its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain: the importance of Pasteur, Robert Koch and microbe hunting; Pasteur and vaccination; Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets; everyday medical treatments and remedies.
- A revolution in surgery: anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform; antiseptics, including Lister and carbolic acid; surgical procedures; aseptic surgery.
- Improvements in public health: public health problems in industrial Britain; cholera epidemics; the role of public health reformers; local and national government involvement in public health improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts.

### **Part four: Modern medicine**

- Modern treatment of disease: the development of the pharmaceutical industry; penicillin, its discovery by Fleming, its development; new diseases and treatments, antibiotic resistance; alternative treatments.
- The impact of war and technology on surgery: plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays; transplant surgery; modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery.
- Modern public health: the importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War; the Liberal social reforms; the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing; the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State; creation and development of the National Health Service; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.

## Key Exam Skills:

8 marks - 10 minutes / 16 marks - 20 minutes

Q1- How useful question (the same type as you'll find in the War in Asia paper). 8 marks

This question will ask you to analyse how 'useful' a source is. You will need to explain what the source is telling you then analyse the source using your knowledge. You should try to write about the content and the provenance/purpose of each source.

Example - Study source A. How useful is Source A to an historian studying 19<sup>th</sup> century public health?

Q2 - Explain the significance of a person/group or development. 8 marks

This question is asking you to explain the significance of a person/group or development at the time and in the longer-term. The very best answers then show how both these aspects of significance are linked and overall how significant this person/group or development was.

Example - Explain the significance of Edward Jenner

Q3 - Compare question. 8 marks

For this question you need to identify the similarities or differences between things across two periods of time. Try to aim for at least two similarities or differences fully explained. The best answers might also reach a judgement as to how similar or different they were overall.

Example - Compare hospitals in the medieval period with those in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. In what ways were they similar?

Q4 - Factor essay question. 16 marks

You will have studied seven key factors that have influence health and treatment (war, religion, chance, government, communication, science and technology and the role of the individual). You need to evaluate the factor you are given as well as the influence of other factors (ideally two more). The best answers have a short introduction with your opinion and a conclusion that compares your factors to show which was most important.

Example - Have individuals been the main factor in the development of medicine in Britain since medieval times?



**Unit and Year: 1 Health and the People - Medieval Medicine (1000-mid-1400s): Progress stands still**

**Purpose of Unit**

This unit focusses explore the reasons why, with some exceptions, there was limited progress made in the medieval era.

**Key Learning/Knowledge:**

- What did medieval doctors know about disease?
- How significant were the ideas of Galen and Hippocrates?
- What was the role of medieval hospitals?
- What was the significance of Christianity on progress?
- How much progress was there in the field of surgery?
- Why was public health so poor?
- What was the impact of the Black Death?

- Privy: A term referring to an outdoor toilet or outhouse, typically used in the past when indoor plumbing was not available.
- Cesspit: An underground container or pit used for collecting and storing human waste and sewage.
- Gong farmer: A person who was responsible for cleaning and emptying cesspits and other waste receptacles in medieval times.
- Anaesthetics: Substances or medications used to induce a loss of sensation or consciousness during medical procedures, preventing pain and discomfort.
- Cauterisation: The act of burning or searing a wound or tissue using heat or a caustic substance, often performed in the past to stop bleeding or remove unwanted tissue.
- Epidemic: The rapid and widespread occurrence of a particular disease in a specific community or region.
- Bubonic Plague: A deadly infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*, transmitted by fleas and characterized by swollen lymph nodes and high fever. It caused a devastating pandemic known as the Black Death in the 14th century.
- Pneumonic Plague: A form of the plague that primarily affects the lungs, often resulting from the spread of the bacteria from person to person through respiratory droplets.
- Quarantine: The isolation or separation

**Key Vocabulary and meanings:**

- Barber-surgeon: A person who practiced both barbering and basic surgical procedures in the past, often performing tasks such as bloodletting and tooth extractions.
- Bloodletting: A medical practice in which blood is deliberately drawn from a person's body, believed in the past to restore balance and treat various illnesses.
- Astrology: The study of how the positions and movements of celestial bodies, such as the stars and planets, can influence human behavior and predict events.
- Four humours: An ancient medical theory that suggested the human body was composed of four main fluids or humours—blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile—whose balance or imbalance affected a person's health and personality.
- Galen: A Greek physician and philosopher who lived in ancient Rome, known for his influential medical theories and writings.
- Hippocrates: An ancient Greek physician often referred to as the "Father of Medicine" for his significant contributions to medical ethics and the development of the Hippocratic Oath.
- Monastery: A place where monks or nuns live, often in seclusion, dedicating their lives to religious devotion, study, and prayer.
- Patron: A person who provides support, protection, or financial assistance to artists, scholars, or individuals in need.
- Pilgrimage: A journey made by a person for religious or spiritual reasons, often to visit a sacred place or shrine.
- Crusades: A series of military campaigns undertaken by European Christians during the Middle Ages to recapture the Holy Land (Jerusalem) from Muslim rule.
- Caliph: A title given to the political and religious leader of the Islamic community, often representing the successor to the Prophet Muhammad.
- Dissection: The act of carefully cutting and examining the body of a deceased organism, typically done for scientific or educational purposes.
- Al-Razi: A Persian polymath and physician who made significant contributions to various fields, including medicine, chemistry, and philosophy, during the Islamic Golden Age.
- Ibn Sina: A Persian philosopher and physician known as Avicenna, who authored influential works on medicine and philosophy and made important contributions to both fields.
- Public Health: The branch of medicine that focuses on promoting and protecting the health of communities and populations, through measures such as disease prevention, sanitation, and health education.

**Links to prior knowledge/learning:**

Y7 medieval History

**Cross Curricular link/ World Issues**

The impact of religion on society / Scientific discoveries

**Unit and Year: 2. Renaissance and Early Modern medicine: The beginnings of change (Mid 1400s-late 1700s)**

**Purpose of Unit**

This unit focusses on how new ideas began to emerge about the causes of illness leading to some progress in the development of treatments.

**Key Learning/Knowledge:**

- What was the Renaissance?
- Why was Vesalius so important?
- Why was Pare so important?
- What contribution did Harvey make to medieval progress?
- How scientific was 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century medicine?
- How different was the reaction to the Great Plague than the Black Death?
- How far had hospitals changed by the 18<sup>th</sup> century?
- Why was Jon Hunter important?
- How significant was Edward Jenner?

**Key words/meanings**

- Renaissance: A period of renewed interest and innovation in art, literature, and learning that took place in Europe between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, marking a transition from the Middle Ages to the modern era.
- Andreas Vesalius: A Flemish physician and anatomist who made significant contributions to the field of human anatomy, particularly through his work "De humani corporis fabrica" (On the Fabric of the Human Body).
- Anatomy: The study of the structure and organization of living organisms, including humans, and their parts.
- Ambroise Paré: A French surgeon known for his advancements in surgical techniques and the treatment of wounds, often considered one of the fathers of modern surgery.
- Ligature: A thread or band used to tie off blood vessels or secure surgical sutures during a medical procedure.
- William Harvey: An English physician who made groundbreaking discoveries about the circulation of blood in the human body, explaining the function of the heart and the systemic circulation.
- Quack doctor: A person who falsely claims to have medical knowledge or skills, often promoting ineffective or fraudulent treatments.
- Apothecaries: Historical professionals who prepared and dispensed medications, often working in their own shops or as part of a pharmacy.
- Thomas Sydenham: An English physician known as the "English Hippocrates" for his systematic approach to diagnosis and treatment, making important contributions to the field of clinical medicine.
- Great Plague: A devastating outbreak of the bubonic plague that occurred in London in 1665-1666, resulting in the deaths of a significant portion of the population.
- Miasma: A now-discredited theory that diseases were caused by "bad air" or noxious gases, leading to the spread of illness, particularly during the time of the Great Plague.
- Thomas Coram: An English philanthropist who founded the Foundling Hospital in London, one of the first institutions in England dedicated to the care and support of abandoned children.

**Key words/meanings**

- John Hunter: A Scottish surgeon and anatomist who made significant contributions to the understanding of human anatomy, surgical techniques, and dental science.
- Edward Jenner: An English physician and scientist who developed the first successful vaccine for smallpox, demonstrating the concept of immunization.
- Virus: A tiny infectious agent that can cause diseases in living organisms, consisting of genetic material (DNA or RNA) enclosed in a protein coat.
- Inoculation: The deliberate introduction of a weakened or modified pathogen into the body to stimulate an immune response and provide immunity against future infections.
- Vaccination: The administration of a vaccine to stimulate the immune system and provide protection against specific diseases.
- Smallpox: A highly contagious and often deadly infectious disease caused by the variola virus, characterized by fever and a rash of raised blisters, which has been eradicated through widespread vaccination efforts.

**Links to prior knowledge/learning:**

Y7 Tudor/Stuart history

**Cross Curricular link/ World Issues**

Scientific developments

**Unit and Year: 3. 19<sup>th</sup> century medicine**

**Purpose of Unit**

This unit examines the major breakthroughs in health and medicine in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Key Learning/Knowledge:**

- How was pain conquered?
- How significant was Pasteur and his germ theory?
- Why was Robert Koch significant in this field?
- What was the debate around germ theory in the UK and how was it finally accepted?
- Why was Lister important?
- How were vaccines developed?
- To what extent did Public Health improve in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- Why was cholera so deadly and how did Snow and Chadwick help fight its spread?
- Why did politicians become increasingly concerned about public health?
- Why was Bazalgette significant?

Key words/meanings

- Roberts and Cheyne: Likely a reference to Sir William Roberts and John Cheyne, who made contributions to medical science but would need more context for specific definitions.
- Edwin Chadwick: An English social reformer who campaigned for public health improvements and played a key role in the creation of the 1848 Public Health Act.
- 1848 Public Health Act: A British law that aimed to improve public health by establishing sanitary standards and regulations for things like sewage systems and clean water supplies.
- Dr. John Snow: A British physician who investigated the 1854 cholera outbreak in London and is considered one of the founders of modern epidemiology.
- Cholera: A serious and often deadly disease caused by a bacterial infection of the intestines, usually spread through contaminated water or food.
- Laissez-faire: An economic and political philosophy that advocates for minimal government interference in the economy and individual freedom in economic matters.
- Great Stink: A term used to describe the foul odor from the River Thames in London during the hot summer of 1858, caused by the untreated sewage and waste in the river.

**Key words/meanings**

- Anaesthetic: A substance that is used to numb or dull pain during a medical procedure.
- Ether: A type of liquid that used to be used as an anaesthetic, but is not commonly used anymore.
- Nitrous Oxide: A gas that is sometimes used as an anaesthetic or painkiller. It is also known as "laughing gas" because it can make people feel happy or giggly.
- Chloroform: A liquid that was once used as an anaesthetic, but is now considered unsafe because it can be harmful to the body.
- Microbes: Tiny living organisms, such as bacteria and viruses, that cannot be seen without a microscope.
- Spontaneous generation: An old idea that living organisms can arise from non-living matter, like maggots appearing on rotting food without any previous living organisms being present.
- Anti-contagionists: People who believed that diseases were not caused by germs or microbes, but by other factors like bad air or supernatural causes.
- Antiseptic: A substance that prevents the growth of germs or kills them, usually used to clean wounds or surfaces to prevent infection.
- Aseptic: A state of being free from germs or microorganisms, usually achieved through careful cleaning and sterilization.
- Germ Theory: The scientific theory that many diseases are caused by the presence and growth of microorganisms, such as bacteria and viruses.
- Louis Pasteur: A French scientist who made significant contributions to the development of the germ theory and the process of pasteurization, a method of killing harmful bacteria in food and drink.
- Joseph Lister: A British surgeon who promoted the use of antiseptics to prevent infection during surgery and is considered the founder of antiseptic surgery.
- Carbolic Acid: Another term for phenol, a chemical compound that was used as an antiseptic in the past.
- John Tyndall: An Irish physicist who conducted experiments to study the properties of air and the behavior of microorganisms, contributing to the understanding of germ theory.
- Robert Koch: A German physician who is known for his discoveries and research on infectious diseases, including identifying specific microbes as the cause of particular diseases.
- Joseph Bazalgette: A British engineer who designed and oversaw the construction of a sewer system in London, greatly reducing the pollution and health hazards caused by sewage

**Links to prior knowledge/learning:**

Y8 - 19<sup>th</sup> century reforms

**Cross Curricular link/ World Issues**

The impact of democracy / Scientific developments



**Unit and Year: 4. Modern medicine - 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> century****Purpose of Unit**

This unit examines the major breakthroughs in health and medicine in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.

**Key Learning/Knowledge:**

- How was penicillin discovered and what has been its impact?
- What are the major breakthroughs in terms of drugs and treatments since 1945?
- How effective is alternative medicine?
- What was the impact of WW1 on surgery and health?
- What was the impact of WW2 on surgery and health?
- Why did the government introduce public health reforms after 1900?
- What was their impact?
- How has the welfare state changed the nation's health?

**Key words/meanings**

- **Antibiotic:** A medicine that fights and kills bacteria in the body, helping to treat infections and diseases caused by bacteria.
- **Penicillin:** The first antibiotic ever discovered, which is used to treat a wide range of bacterial infections.
- **Pharmaceutical industry:** The industry involved in the research, development, production, and sale of drugs or medications.
- **Bacteriologist:** A scientist who studies bacteria, their characteristics, and their effects on living organisms.
- **Spore:** A small reproductive structure produced by certain organisms, such as bacteria and fungi, that can develop into a new organism under favourable conditions.
- **Alexander Fleming:** A Scottish scientist who discovered penicillin, the first antibiotic, and its ability to kill bacteria.
- **Staphylococcus:** A type of bacteria that can cause infections in humans, commonly associated with skin infections, abscesses, and other diseases.
- **Florey and Chain:** Howard Florey and Ernst Chain were scientists who worked with Alexander Fleming to develop and produce penicillin on a large scale for medical use.
- **Pacemaker:** A small device implanted in the body, usually in the chest, to help regulate the heart's rhythm and treat irregular heartbeats.
- **Thalidomide:** A drug that was originally marketed as a sedative but caused severe birth defects when taken by pregnant women, leading to major regulations in drug testing and safety.
- **IVF (In Vitro Fertilization):** A medical procedure in which an egg is fertilized outside the body and then implanted into a woman's uterus to help couples conceive a baby.
- **MRI scanner:** An imaging device that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to create detailed pictures of the inside of the body, helping doctors diagnose and monitor various medical conditions.
- **DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid):** The molecule that contains genetic information and instructions for the development and functioning of living organisms.
- **Clone:** An organism, cell, or piece of genetic material that is genetically identical to another organism, cell, or piece of genetic material.
- **Human Genome Project:** A scientific endeavour that aimed to map and sequence all the genes in the human genome, providing valuable information about human genetics and diseases.
- **Stem Cells:** Cells that have the ability to develop into different types of cells in the body, making them important for growth, development, and tissue repair.
- **Alternative medicine:** A broad term for medical treatments and practices that are not considered part of conventional or mainstream medicine, often based on traditional or non-scientific approaches.
- **Welfare State:** A system in which the government plays a key role in providing social and economic assistance to its citizens, particularly in areas such as healthcare, education, and social security.
- **Sir William Beveridge:** A British economist and social reformer who played a significant role in the development of the welfare state and the creation of the modern social security system in the United Kingdom.

Key words/meanings

- **Homeopathy:** A system of alternative medicine that involves treating diseases or conditions with highly diluted substances that would produce similar symptoms in healthy individuals.
- **Acupuncture:** A traditional Chinese medical practice that involves inserting thin needles into specific points on the body to stimulate and restore the body's energy flow.
- **X-Ray:** A type of radiation that can pass through the body and create images of the internal structures, commonly used for diagnosing fractures and other bone-related issues.
- **Shell shock:** A term used to describe the psychological trauma experienced by soldiers during World War I, now referred to as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).
- **Plastic surgery:** Surgical procedures aimed at improving a person's appearance, often involving reshaping or reconstructing certain body parts.
- **The NHS (National Health Service):** The publicly funded healthcare system in the United Kingdom that provides medical services and treatment to all residents, regardless of their ability to pay.
- **Radiotherapy:** The use of high-energy radiation, such as X-rays or gamma rays, to treat and kill cancer cells in the body.
- **Liberal reforms:** A series of social welfare reforms implemented in the early 20th century in the United Kingdom, aiming to improve the living conditions and welfare of the population.
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**Links to prior knowledge/learning:**

Y8 WW1 and WW2 & social reforms of 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Cross Curricular link/ World Issues**

Scientific developments