

## Year 10 Internal Exam 14 June to 24 June

### 6 Week Revision Plan: History

The purpose of subject revision plans is to organise and focus students' revision by providing them with a week by week plan of what and how they need to revise building up to their exams. These will also set high expectations for students to revise for 2 hours per subject a week. This should avoid stress and cramming before exams by planning revision over a 6 week period.

<b>W/B</b>	<b>What?- Topic 1</b>	<b>How?- Task/Evidence</b>	<b>What?- Topic 2</b>	<b>How?- Task/Evidence</b>	<b>Parent Signature</b>	<b>Teacher Signature</b>
1 3/5/21	<b>Health and the People: The Black Death</b> <i>Origins of the Black Death. Beliefs around its causes and treatments. Response by government, changes to laws and public health.</i>	Split a page of paper into 3. In each section add notes on: Origins, Believed Causes, Response by key individuals or governments (including any change in laws)	<b>The Cold War: The Yalta and Potsdam Conferences</b> <i>What was agreed at each? What was left unagreed? What changes took place between each? What impact did the atomic bomb have?</i>	Split a piece of paper into three columns, in the far left column write what was agreed at Yalta, in the far right column explain what was agreed at Potsdam. In the middle column explain the changes that took place between the two to damage the relationships.		
2 10/5/21	<b>Health and the People: Cholera and 19th Century Public Health</b> <i>Origins of Cholera. Beliefs around its causes and treatments. Response by government, changes to laws and public health.</i>	Split a page of paper into 3. In each section add notes on: Origins, Believed Causes, Response by key individuals or governments (including any change in laws)	<b>The Cold War: Soviet Expansionism</b> <i>What were Spheres of Influence? What was the Iron Curtain? Which countries did the USSR control and how e.g. Poland?</i>	Create a set of flashcards for the following keywords (sphere of influence, domino theory, containment, expansionism) and the following events (Iron Curtain Speech, elections in Poland, Tito and Yugoslavia).		
3 17/5/21	<b>Health and the People: The Impact of War on the Development of Medicine</b> <i>Role of war in training doctors and providing experience (with examples). Technological advances and wartime developments with peacetime uses. Lasting impact of war (e.g. Beveridge, NHS)</i>	A set of 10 flashcards with a factor showing the change or impact of war on one side, and an explanation of the impact of that change on the other.	<b>The Cold War: Marshall Aid and Truman Doctrine</b> <i>What was the purpose of Marshall Aid? Who received it? What benefits did it provide the US? What did Truman Doctrine state? How was it put into practice e.g. in Greece?</i>	Complete a profile page for Marshall Aid including: When it started, what it was, who got it and at least 3 reasons the Americans had for it as a policy. Complete a second profile page for Truman Doctrine explaining isolationism, how this changed, the purpose of the Truman Doctrine and an example of where and how it was used (e.g. Greece).		

<p>4 24/5/21</p>	<p><b>Health and the People: The Impact of Key Individuals on the Development of Medicine</b> <i>Role of, for example, Vesalius, Pasteur, Lister, Koch, Snow, Hunter - their motivations, training, discoveries and impact.</i></p>	<p>Profile cards for at least 3 key individuals from across the course providing details of their background, training, developments/ideas and impact.</p>	<p><b>The Cold War: USSR Responses to Marshall Aid and Truman Doctrine</b> <i>What were the attitudes of the USSR to Marshall Aid and the Truman Doctrine? Why? What did the USSR create as its own versions?</i></p>	<p>Notecards for USSR attitudes to Marshall Aid (including Dollar Imperialism), USSR attitude to Truman Doctrine, role and impact of Cominform, role and impact of Comecon. On each card, ensure you consider the impact on tensions.</p>		
<p>5 31/5/21</p>	<p><b>Health and the People: The impact of Communication OR Chance and Luck on the Development of Medicine</b> <i>Pick one. For communication consider printing and books, especially from key individuals, public awareness (e.g. the Hunterian collection), the sharing of knowledge between scientists to develop work (e.g. penicillin). For chance and luck consider key individuals such as Pare or Flemming and how they benefited from the unexpected.</i></p>	<p>A set of 6 flashcards with a factor showing the change or impact of your chosen factor (communication or chance and luck) on one side, and an explanation of the impact of that change on the other.</p>	<p><b>The Cold War: The Berlin Blockade and Airlift</b> <i>What caused Stalin to blockade Berlin? How did the Americans respond? Was the blockade successful? What were the long and short term consequences?</i></p>	<p>Flow diagram showing a range of causes, Stalin's Actions, the West's response, how it ended and what consequences it caused.</p>		
<p>6 7/6/21</p>	<p><b>Health and the People: The impact of Government on the Development of Medicine</b> <i>The development of government moving from laissez faire attitudes to involvement, particularly public health reforms of the 19th Century, The Liberal Reforms, The Beveridge Report</i></p>	<p>An annotated timeline of the 19th and 20th Centuries giving: 1. the key reforms introduced, 2. an explanation of what changes they would bring about 3. a judgement about their impact.</p>	<p><b>The Cold War: NATO and the Warsaw Pact</b> <i>Why was NATO formed? Who were its members? What was its purpose? Why was the Warsaw Pact formed? Who were its members? What was its purpose? How did each group view the other?</i></p>	<p>Profile pages for NATO and the Warsaw Pact with dates formed, membership, purpose, and how it increased/decreased tensions.</p>		