

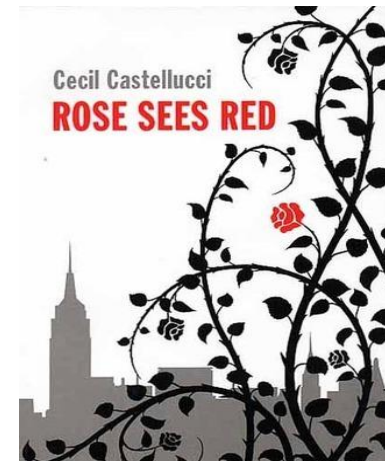
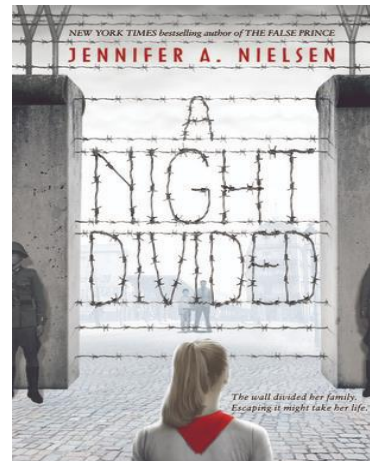
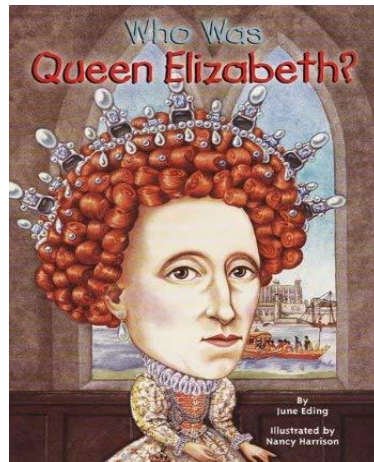
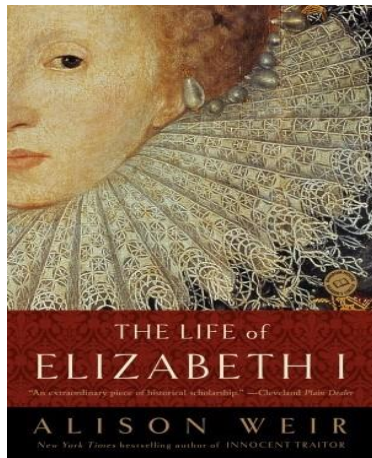
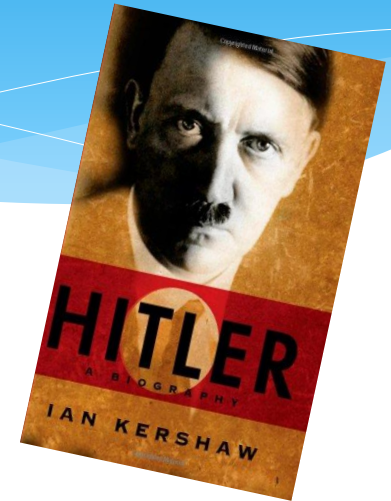
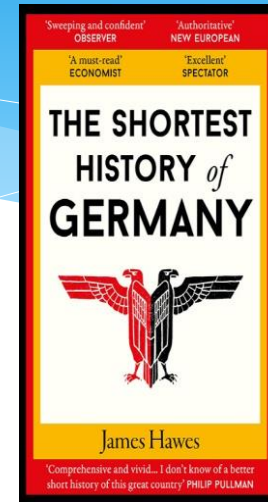
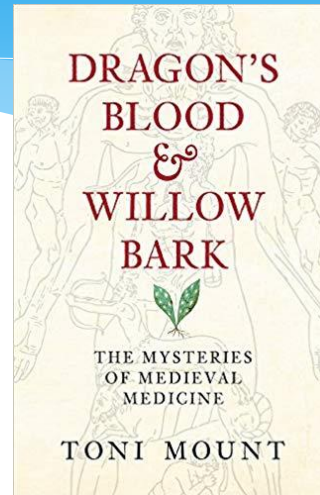
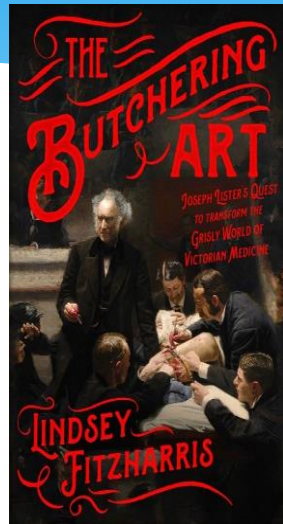
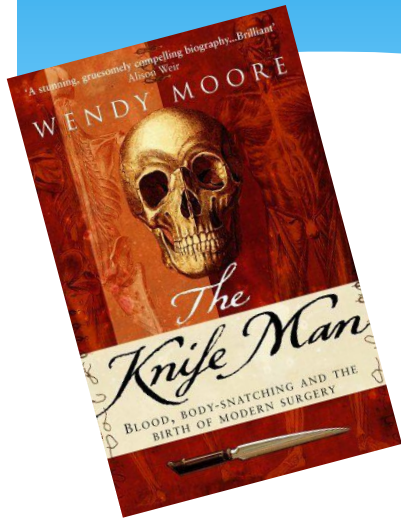
GCSE History Option Information Evening

Welcome



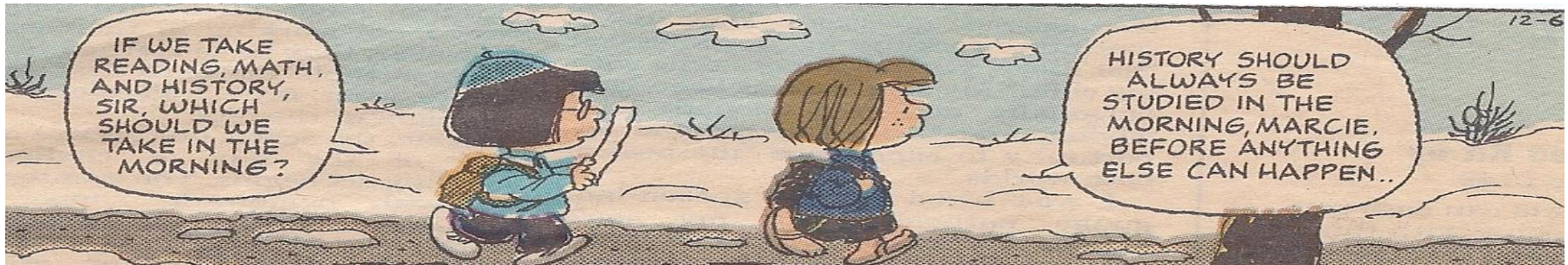
Fit for Learning, Fit For Life

Extend Knowledge



Attainment in History

It's an impressive achievement to successfully pass a GCSE in History, colleges and universities appreciate that it is a **challenging course** and therefore students having taken history tend to be able to cope with the rigours of A' Level and Degree courses



Many employers equally understand and value this GCSE as it suggests employees will be able to work independently, be good at problem solving and carry out their work methodically and accurately.

What will I study?

We follow the Edexcel GCSE History Course

- * Paper 1: Thematic study and historic environment (Paper codes: 1Hl0/10–13) Written examination: 1 hour and 20 minutes 30%* of the qualification 52 marks (16 for the historic environment, 36 for the thematic study)
Medicine in Britain, c1250–present and The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches.
- * Paper 2: Period study and British depth study (Paper codes: 1Hl0/2A–2W) Written examination: 1 hour and 50 minutes 40% of the qualification 64 marks (32 for the period study and 32 for the British depth study) **B4: Early Elizabethan England, 1558–88 & P4: Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91**
- * Paper 3: Modern depth study (Paper codes: 1Hl0/30–33) Written examination: 1 hour and 30 minutes 30%* of the qualification 52 marks **31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39**

History Revision & Catch Up

Current Year 11

- * During the first Autumn half term Year 11 have had the opportunity to attend Revision sessions based on their January mock papers
- * During the Spring term Year 11 have had the opportunity to attend Revision sessions based on their March mock papers
- * From April 2025 year 11 will be completing all 5 hours teaching time on independent learning, revision, skills training, knowledge and understanding for each unit. There will be a combination of rigorous testing plus fun games and tools to help revision

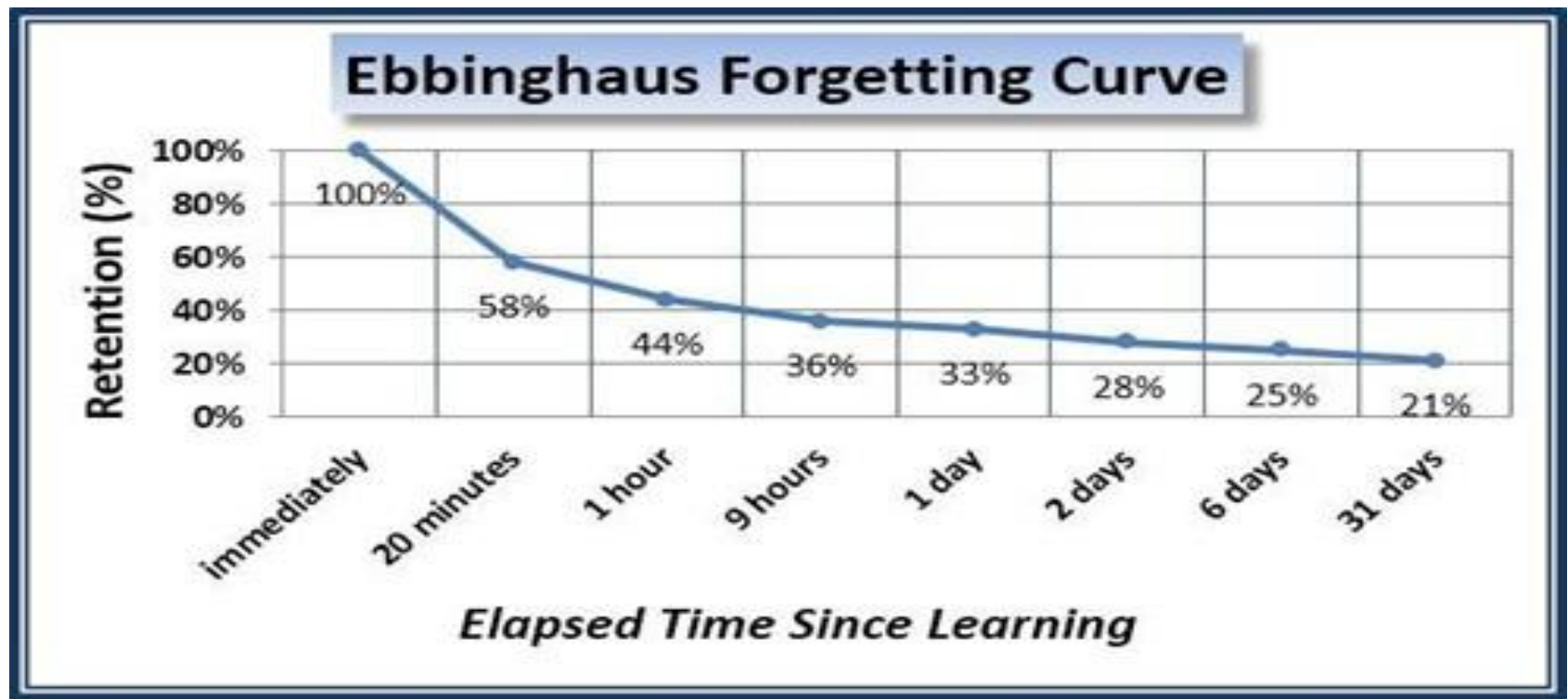
Current Y10 & Y11

- Thursday support session from 3-4pm in M24 to work on any aspects of the course they are concerned about. Y10 are also welcome to attend this early if they wish.
- Students can also attend these sessions to catch up with missed work

Parental Support & Guidance

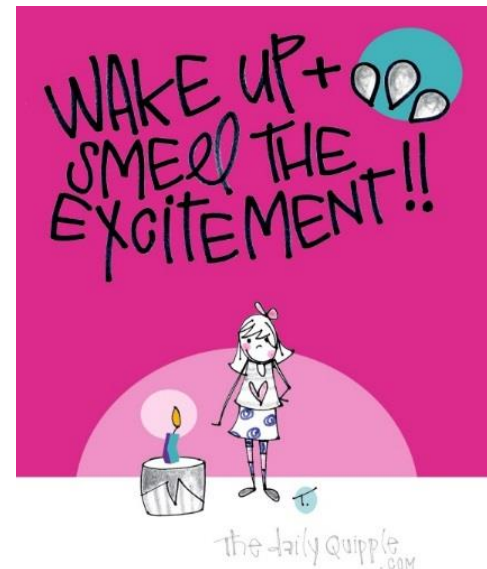
- * Textbooks can be found in History department on Frog
- * Brainscape Interactive Flashcards
- * BBC Bitesize
- * FROG – resources, notes, videos, quizzes
- * Course information and guidance – FROG
- * Edexcel History 9-1 revision book(s)
- * November 20-24 letter issued re new revision guides

Why sustained revision for History is vital!

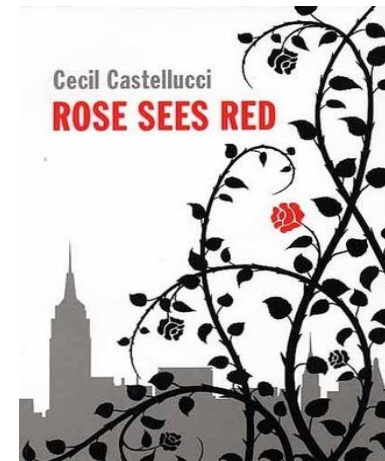
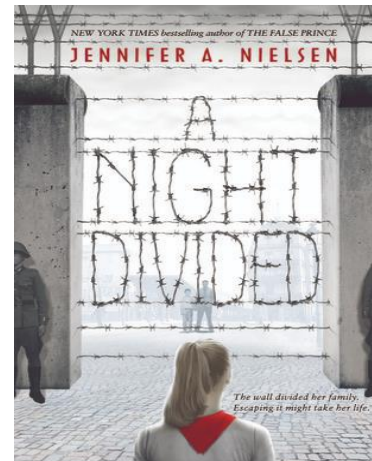
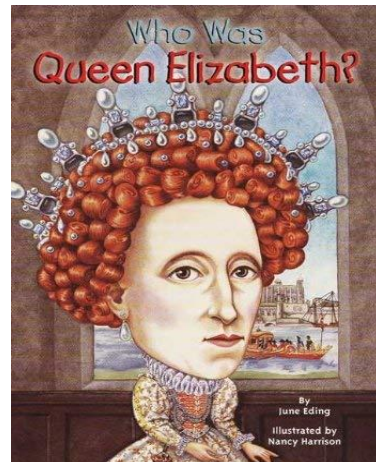
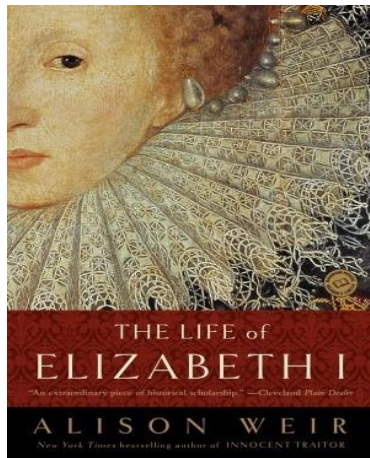
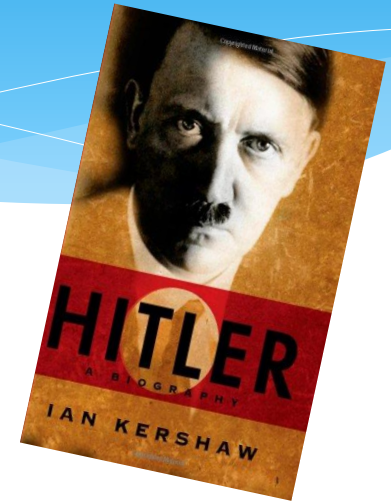
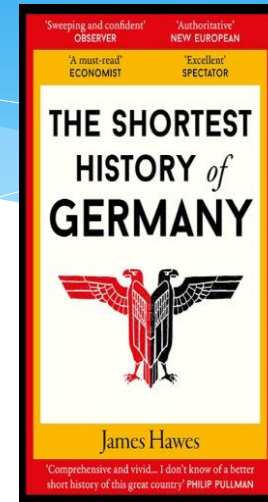
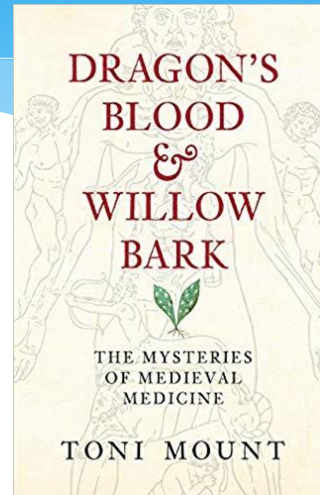
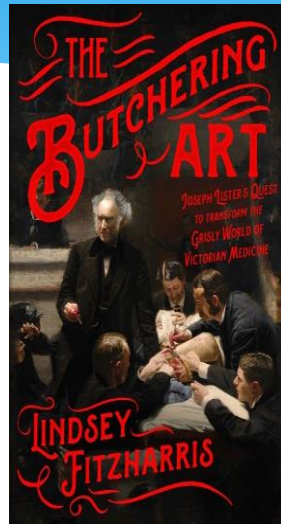
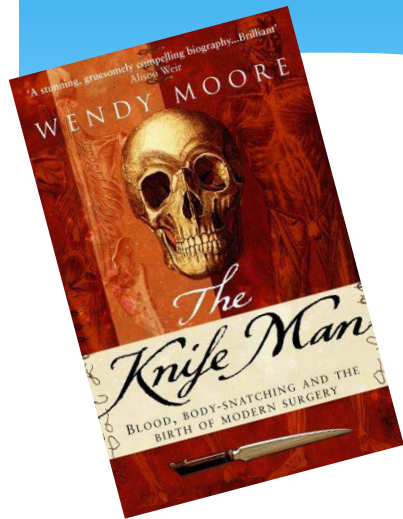


History Skills

Your son/daughter has been developing several key skills that are **vital for any learning**; listening, reading, speaking and writing, interpretation, cause, consequence, significance, why something's change and others continue.



Extend Knowledge



Word Bingo

4

2

6

1

6

3

9

2

5

6

4

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6

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Copy the table into
your book

Choose your words

3

Edward Jenner

7

Galen

1665

Re-birth

1796

4

1500-1800

1979

Andreas Vesalius

1

Summer

36

5

15%

6

Eyes down here come the questions

First to a line and first to a full House

1. Who created the vaccination for Small Pox? Edward Jenner
2. The Renaissance means.... Re-birth
3. Whose theories did the Renaissance challenge? Galen
4. Year of the Great Plague 1665
5. Approx. % of people who died in the Great Plague 15%
6. The year Jenner developed a vaccine 1796
7. The year smallpox was declared 'eradicated' 1979
8. Who wrote 'the fabric of the human body'? Andreas Vesalius
9. What were the Early Modern dates? 1500-1800
10. Average life expectancy in this era 36
11. When did the plague peak? summer


Explain Why...

Q4. Explain why the mortality rate with medical care and treatments remained high before 1840? (12 marks)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Hospitals
- General Practitioners (GPs)

You **must** also use information of your own



The mortality rate with medical care and treatments remained high before 1840 because surgeons and doctors were yet to realise that germs getting into wounds following surgery or medical treatments was a major contribution to infections and for many subsequent deaths. For example, before the 1840s, hospitals were known as houses of death. Few survived amputations, as there was no anaesthesia or basic anti-infection procedures. Sir Charles Brown a surgeon from Preston in Lancashire describes in his book sixty-four years a doctor that wards were filthy, with maggot infested wounds and lice ridden bedding. Often amputations were carried out with the patient still conscious. A piece of leather was jammed in the mouth and then the saw was driven through flesh and bone. Often the wound would become infected and the patient would die of blood poisoning. Survival rates for surgery were so poor that some hospitals charged for the patient's own burial, at the same time as the operation! It is not surprising that the mortality rate remained high at this time, as this is twenty-one years before surgeons and doctors were aware of Louis Pasteur's germ theory.

CAUSES OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE



Over-prescribing of antibiotics



Patients not taking antibiotics as prescribed



Unnecessary antibiotics used in agriculture



Poor infection control in hospitals and clinics



Poor hygiene and sanitation practices



Lack of rapid laboratory tests