|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Core Knowledge Map** | | | |
| Subject: History | Year: 10 | | Term: 2 |
| What are we learning? | | | |
| Why were there such huge changes in the people’s health 1750 - 1900? | | | |
| How will I be assessed | | | |
| Retrieval Quizzes  Exam Questions | | | |
| Big questions: | | | |
| What limited improvements to people’s health during the Industrial Period?  How did living conditions in the period 1750 to 1900 affect people’s health?  How did industrial Britain respond to cholera?  How far did Edwin Chadwick improve the health of towns?  What caused the most significant improvement to public health between 1854 and 1900?  How did political and social forces improve public health at the end of the 19th century?  How do I revise Industrial Health?  How much can I remember about Industrial Health? | | | |
| How does this build on previous learning? | | How will this link to my future learning? | |
| Power of the Church (KS3 – Year 7)  Industrial lives (KS3 – Year 8)  Role of the government (KS3 – Year 7 + 8)  Continuation of and comparison to Medieval + Early Modern People’s Health | | Comparison to other time periods.  Building exam skills.  Understanding and applying the second order concepts. | |
| Core knowledge: | | Key vocabulary: | |
| Industrialisation, the growth of major cities and political change: an overview.  Urban living conditions in the early nineteenth century: housing, food, clean water, and waste.  Responses to cholera epidemics.  Public health reforms in the nineteenth century including the Public Health Acts and local initiatives. | | **Cholera:** A bacterial infection caused by contaminated drinking water.  **Cess pit** - A pit or chamber used to collect human waste.  **Epidemic** - A disease that affects many people at the same time.  **Industrial Revolution:** The process that transformed manufacturing from handmade to machine-made, mass-produced goods using water, steam and coal power transported by canal, rail and steamship. Britain was the first country to have an Industrial Revolution.  **Laissez-faire:** Translated as ‘leave well alone’ or ‘let the people choose’. A government policy of interfering as little as possible in social and economic policy.  **Latrine** - Toilet without any flushing system.  **Permissive:** Something that is optional. | |
| Need more help? | | | |
| Watch this video for an overview of the Industrial period:  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NyklXBXtSZM>  Watch this video for a talk through of a People’s Health Paper:  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AU2B-8xu9Fw>  Visit this page for an overview of the key features of the period:  https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z99m2v4/revision/1 | | | |