

# Year 10 History Revision Timetable Jan to April

## Chunking your history revision

You have so much time to still revise for your exams, you can do well! If you spend **30 minutes every week** on history, **you can revise all four topics** independently before the exams.

## Spacing your revision

On your calendar, **every** topic we study has been planned out for you. All you need to do is **revise each day**. **Topics have been interleaved** to space them out. it helps your memory!

## Revision Materials

Use your **revision guides** and exercise books that you have been given. Your homework is to revise History for 30 minutes every week following the calendar below.

<b>Retrieval Practice</b>	<b>Deliberate Practice</b>	<b>Flashcards</b>	<b>Answer Planning</b>	<b>Graphic Organiser</b>
Create your own questions based on topics. Create them, test yourself or get someone to test you, it works!	Apply your knowledge Revise it, practice exam questions and then go over using your notes adding or redrafting.	Create with questions on side and answer on the other side. Colour code specific topics and quiz yourself.	Practice planning exam questions. Bullet point, speed plan and draft key paragraphs for exam questions	Transform the information into visual revision to create links, show a narrative, identify the causes, consequences and importance.

Paper 1: Medicine			
Medieval: Ideas about the cause of disease and illness			
Four Humours	R	A	G
Miasma			
Religion/God			
Supernatural			
Medieval: Approaches to treatment			
Religious			
Four Humours			
Herbal remedies			
Supernatural			
Surgery			
Medieval: Approaches to prevention			
Flagellation			
Regimen Sanitatis			
Plague/God			
Supernatural			
Removing miasma			
Public health			
Medieval: Who treated the sick?			
Wise women			
Apothecaries			
Physician			
Barber surgeon			
Medieval: Hospital Care			
Management			
Patients			
carers			
Treatments			
Conditions			
Medieval: Case Study on the Black Death			
Symptom			
Cause			
Treatment			
Prevention/Public Health			
Living conditions			
Renaissance: Ideas about the cause of disease and illness			
Four Humours			
Supernatural			
Religion/God			
Miasma			
Renaissance: New Scientific Thinking			
Royal Society			
Thomas Sydenham			
Printing Press			
Renaissance: Approaches to prevention and treatment			
Chemical Cures			
Transference			
Herbal Remedies			
Bloodletting/purging			
Religious/God			
Supernatural			
Regimen Sanitatis			
Miasma			
Superstitious			
Renaissance: Hospital care			
Specialist hospitals			
Woman of the home			
Healers: Apothecaries/surgeons/physicians			
Thomas Sydenham			
Andreas Vesalius			
William Harvey			
Renaissance: Key individuals			
Cause			
Treatment			
Prevention			
Miasma			
Industrial c1700 – c1900: Ideas about the cause of disease and illness			
Spontaneous Generation			
Germs Theory			
Industrial c1700 – c1900: Approaches to treatment			
Surgery in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century			
Surgery in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century Anesthetics: James Simpson/Chloroform			
Surgery in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century: Antiseptic: Joseph Lister/Carbolic acid			
Edward Jenner: smallpox vaccination			
Public Health Act (1848 and 1975)			
Case Study: Snow and cholera			
Hospitals in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century			
Florence Nightingale			
Change to hospitals			
Diagnosis			
Lifestyle			
Genetics and DNA			
Industrial c1700 – c1900: Hospital Care			
Modern 1500 to present day: cause			
Modern 1500 to present day: treatment			
Magic bullet: Salvarsan 606			
Magic bullet: Prontosil			
Penicillin			
Surgical treatments			
Modern treatments			
Modern 1500 to present day: prevention			
Vaccination campaigns			
Government legislation			
Government lifestyle campaigns			
NHS			
Modern c1900 to present day: Case study – Lung cancer			
Diagnosis			
Modern treatment			
Modern preventions			
Western Front: Context of the British sector of the Western Front			
First Battle of Ypres, 1914 – 1915			
Hill 62: miles			
Second Battle of Ypres, 1915			
Battle of the Somme, 1916			
Battle of Arras, 1917			
Battle of Cambrai			
Trench			
Trench system			
Transporting the wounded: Stretcher bearers/Horse-drawn ambulances, motorised ambulances, trains, barges and ship ambulances			
Trench foot: cause, treatments and preventions			
Treatment of shell shock: treatments and preventions			
Shell shock: cause, treatments and preventions			
New wounds			
Gas attacks: Chlorine, Phosgene and Mustard gas			
Gas mask: Gasmask and FAN			
Chain of Evacuation			
Arms Under-ground Hospital			
New techniques in the treatment of wounds: Amputation, Wound excision/Debridement/ Carrel-Dakin method/ Thomas Splat			
X-rays			
Gas infections			
Brain surgery			
Plastic surgery			

# GCSE

# History

## Revision calendar

### Paper 1 Mock

### Jan to April 2026

Name: .....

Class: .....