



**Autumn Term
Term 1**

History

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

*Care to Learn,
Learn to Care*

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Exam Question	English Sparx	Maths Sparx
Tuesday	Option A Exam Question	Science Carousel	Science Sparx
Wednesday	Option B Exam Question	Option A Carousel	Maths Sparx
Thursday	Option C Exam Question	Option B Carousel	Science Sparx
Friday	Science Exam Question	Option C Carousel	Catch Up Sparx

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A
History
Geography

Option B
Health and Social Care
Languages
Drama

Option C
Psychology
Health and Social Care
Sport

Half Term 1 (7 weeks) - Year 10	
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Exam Question
Week 1 7th September 2026 The time periods	Question: Describe in detail the Industrial time period (6)
Week 2 14th September 2026 Middle Ages	Question: Explain how people lived in the Middle Ages (medieval) (6)
Week 3 21st September 2026 Black Death	Question: Explain how people and the government tried to treat the Black Death (6)
Week 4 28th September 2026 Improvements	Question: How did authorities try to improve the towns? (6)
Week 5 5th October 2026 Early Modern Living	Question: Explain how the life of the gentry was different to the life of the labouring poor (6)
Week 6 12th October 2026 The Great Plague	Question: What actions did the governments take to deal with the Plague? (6)
Week 7 19th October 2026 Government's actions	Question: How did the Government deal with the Gin craze ?

Half Term 2 (6 weeks) - Year 10	
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Exam Question
Week 8 9th November 2026 Gin and Bristol	Question: How did the government deal with the problems in Bristol ? (6)
Week 9 16th November 2026 Public Health Crisis	Question: Explain the main diseases in the Industrial period (6)
Week 10 23rd November 2026 Chlorea	Question: What were the responses to the Cholera epidemics? (6)
Week 11 30th November 2026 Public Health Acts	Question: What was Laissez Faire and why did the government get rid of it? (6)
Week 12 7th December 2026 Health crisis	Question: What new problems in health occurred in the 20th century? (6)
Week 13 14th December 2026 Epidemics	Question: Explain 2 main epidemics in the 20th century and the government actions to deal with them (6)

Knowledge Organiser

Week	Core Knowledge	
1 - Time Periods	<u>Features of the Middle ages (Medieval)</u> People in Medieval Britain were very religious Almost everyone was a Christian and non-believers could be punished as heretics Monasteries played a very important role in local communities People believed that illness was God's punishment for sins Medieval Britain was a rural society 90% of the population lived in the countryside Peasants worked long hours on their farms to produce enough food to feed themselves There were a few small towns which were cramped and busy Medieval Britain was very unequal The monarch and nobility held the most power in society Most people were peasants who owned no land and had no say in how the country was ruled People in Medieval Britain did not understand the causes of disease The Church taught the theory of the four humours, which stated that illness occurred when the body's humours were out of balance Most believed that illness was God's punishment for sins <u>Features of the Industrial Period</u> Industrialisation transformed Britain from an agricultural society into an industrial society Steam engines were used to power factories and trains The factories made great profits for their owners but were dangerous places to work Working-class people slowly gained more political power In the early 1800s, local and national government was dominated by wealthy men They followed laissez-faire policies and kept taxes low However, almost all working-class men won the right to vote by 1900, forcing the government to act Rapid industrialisation led to the growth of major cities Britain's population skyrocketed to 40 million in 1900 Huge numbers moved to overcrowded cities such as Manchester to find work in the factories This process was known as urbanisation	<u>Features of the Early Modern Period</u> Towns grew in Early Modern Britain The population grew to 6 million by 1750 Towns and cities such as London and Bristol began to grow However, most people still lived in the countryside Early Modern Britain was still highly unequal The monarch continued to hold the most power Parliament became more powerful in the Early Modern period, although the only the wealthiest 3% of the population could vote Some people – the gentry – became very wealthy whilst the labouring poor did not The British Empire developed in the Early Modern period Colonies were established in America and India Trade with the colonies brought new products like coffee, sugar and tobacco New scientific ideas began to emerge, although change was slow New scientific discoveries improved medical knowledge William Harvey showed that blood circulated around the body and that bloodletting would not work The printing press allowed new ideas to spread quickly However, most people still believed that either God, the humours, or miasma caused disease <u>Key features of the 20th century</u> The type of work people did changed in the 20th century By the end of the 20th century, most British people were no longer manual workers in factories and coal mines Instead, many people worked in service industries such as hospitality, tourism, or call centres Since 1900, the government had played a much larger role in people's health All men and women over 18 won the right to vote To help ordinary people, the government expanded the welfare state For example, the NHS was established in 1948 to provide free healthcare for everyone Science made medical treatments more effective Most people now trusted science, not religion, to make them better New drugs, vaccines, and therapies allowed doctors to treat and prevent more diseases than ever before

	Medical knowledge advanced in the Industrial Period There were rapid advances in medical knowledge, such as Louis Pasteur's discovery of germ theory – the idea that bacteria causes disease – in 1861 However, new scientific ideas were not always accepted quickly and erroneous ideas – such as miasma – were still widely believed	
2 - Living Conditions in the countryside and towns (Middle ages)	<u>Countryside</u> Housing Peasants lived in small homes made from wattle and daub. Animals sheltered inside homes at night. Cramped conditions allowed tuberculosis to spread quickly Food A peasants' diet was quite healthy but lacked variety with lots of fruit and vegetables, pottage, milk and cheese, and fish Peasants depended on a good harvest. A failed harvest could lead to famine and starvation Clean Water Drinking water came from springs and streams Peasants drank small beer which killed the bacteria and germs in the water Waste Human waste was collected in cesspits. Cesspits contaminated drinking water from springs and streams leading to dysentery	Towns Housing Houses were overcrowded and tightly packed together, allowing tuberculosis to spread quickly. Livestock roamed the streets, spreading disease and creating dung Food Each town held a weekly market where residents could buy food grown by the peasants in the countryside A wide variety of fresh food was available including meat and honey Drovers brought livestock into town to be slaughtered which filled the streets with dung and blood Clean Water Fresh water was brought into the towns by water sellers Some towns had a conduit which brought water from a nearby spring Waste The rich had latrines in their houses but most people shared outdoor latrines with their neighbours or threw waste into the street. Waste from the latrines was stored in cesspits Gongfarmers emptied the cesspits. Rakers cleared human waste from the street.
3- The Black Death	The Black Death was an epidemic of bubonic plague which arrived in England in 1348 • The Black Death killed 50% of the population of England The Black Death was caused by unhygienic living conditions The Black Death was caused by the Yersinia Pestis bacteria that was passed on by the bite of fleas that lived on black rats Unsanitary and overcrowded living conditions in Medieval towns provided an ideal habitat for rats and fleas However, people in Medieval Britain did not understand the causes of Black Death, instead believing it was caused by: God punishing them for their sins Miasma (bad-smelling air) • The movement of the planets	As a result, attempts to treat or prevent the disease were ineffective, for example: Priests urged people to pray for forgiveness so that God would take the disease away Flagellants whipped themselves in the streets to prove to God that they were sorry for their sins Doctors believed that balancing the humours by bloodletting would cure people with the Black Death People placed posies of sweet-smelling flowers in their houses to purify the air and get rid of miasma Although the king, Edward III, ordered the Mayor of London to clean the city streets, the government did very little to deal with the disease.

4 - How did the government improve medicine	<u>Attempts to improve public health: monasteries</u> Monasteries in towns such as Bury St. Edmunds led attempts to improve public health by: • building water pipes to bring in fresh water from the surrounding hills • building conduits which brought fresh water to the poor in the city centre • Monasteries had a variety of reasons to improve public health, for example: • Monasteries needed fresh water for healthcare in the infirmary • Church services such as baptism required fresh water	<u>Attempts to improve public health: town authorities</u> In the later Middle Ages, the Bury St. Edmunds town authorities – led by the mayor – made some efforts to improve public health. • The Bury St. Edmunds town authorities: • Employed gongfarmers to empty the town's shared cesspits • Employed rakers to clean filth from the streets • Built conduits to bring fresh water into town • The town authorities had a variety of reasons to improve public health, for example: • Town authorities wanted to improve public health to attract merchants and encourage trade • Increased trade meant town authorities could raise more money in taxes to make improvements
5. Living Conditions in the countryside and town (early Modern)	<u>Living conditions for the gentry</u> Housing The gentry could afford country houses with many rooms. Their country houses were made out of stone or brick and had glass windows and brick chimneys Food The gentry could afford a greater variety of foods, including imports such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco However, too much rich food led to health problems such as rotten teeth and gout Clean Water The gentry paid for fresh water to be piped into their homes Waste The first flushing toilet was invented in 1596 and the wealthiest gentry had them in their homes	Living conditions for the labouring poor Peasants continued to live in small one room houses without windows or chimneys Animals slept inside the house of night Towns were overcrowded as the poor crammed into attics and cellars Food Pottage remained the most important part of a peasants' diet If there was a bad harvest, the price of bread would increase leading to famine, starvation, and death Clean Water Most people continued to get water from conduits and water sellers in towns and streams in the countryside Waste The poor still used cesspits to store their waste, contaminating water supplies and increasing the risk of dysentery
6. The Great Plague	Plague epidemics were outbreaks of bubonic plague, the same disease as the Black Death During the first half of the Early Modern period the plague returned to England roughly every 20 years, usually killing 10-20% of a city such as Bristol Causes and beliefs about causes The Plague, like the Black Death, was caused by the Yersinia Pestis bacteria that was passed on by the bite of fleas that lived on black rats Unsanitary and overcrowded living conditions in Early Modern towns provided an ideal habitat for rats and fleas However, people in Early Modern Britain did not understand this, instead believing the plague was caused by god or miasma The most deadly epidemic was the Great Plague in 1665. The Great Plague killed 15% of London's population and spread to other areas of the country.	For the first time, the <u>national</u> government began to take action In 1578 Elizabeth I issued Plague Orders to prevent the spread of the plague. These included: • cats and dogs must be kept off the streets • infected houses must quarantine for six weeks • the clothes of victims must be burned • special prayers must be said in church However, very few people obeyed the order to quarantine until the 1604 Plague Act introduced harsh punishments for breaking quarantine including whipping and hanging In 1665-6, Bristol's <u>local</u> government successfully prevented the Great Plague spreading to the city from London • Bristol's city council imposed a strict quarantine on goods and people coming to the city from June 1665 • Fairs were cancelled to stop merchants coming to the city from London

		- The local government set up a pesthouse – called the Forlorn Hope Pesthouse – in the centre of the city so that infected people could quarantine together - These actions saved the city: only 0.6% of the city's population died
7 and 8 - How the Government responded to the Plague	During the Early Modern period, towns and cities grew rapidly causing severe public health problems, including: Unsanitary streets which provided an ideal habitats for rats and fleas - Overcrowded housing which allowed diseases to spread quickly from person to person Bristol's town authorities attempted to improve the urban environment by building Queen Square in the 1700s: Queen Square was a housing development in central Bristol which - had streets paved with stone - was lined with large brick houses built to strict rules and regulations - was arranged around a large green space - was supplied with clean water by a system of conduits However, - the town authorities developed Queen Square because they wanted life in Bristol to be pleasant, not necessarily healthy - only wealthy merchants could afford to live here	<u>National government response to the Gin Craze</u> In the 18th century, the availability of cheap gin began to cause serious health and social problems in Britain: - increased crime - health problems related to drinking too much alcohol - an increase in the number of abandoned children Early attempts by the national government to control gin drinking failed - The 1729 Gin Act introduced high taxes on gin to make it too expensive for poor people to afford - The 1736 Gin Act made it illegal to sell gin without a licence - However, these acts failed to reduce gin drinking because the government was not able to enforce them: people refused to pay taxes and continued selling gin without a licence The 1751 Gin Act successfully reduced gin drinking - The 1751 Gin Act made it illegal to sell gin without a licence - The act also introduced harsh punishments to deter people from selling gin illegal, including: - Whipping Transportation to Australia (being sent to Australia)
9. The Public Health Crisis (Industrial period)	Prevalent diseases in the Industrial period included: Cholera A deadly bacterial infection caused by drinking contaminated water Typhoid A deadly bacterial infection caused by eating contaminated food	Diphtheria A highly infectious disease spread by coughs and sneezes Tuberculosis An infectious lung infection spread by coughs and sneezes Rickets A condition that causes poor bone development in children. Caused by a lack of vitamins from a poor diet and a lack of sunlight.
10 - Chloera	Key Information Cholera was a bacterial disease that was spread through contaminated water - There were four major cholera epidemics in Industrial Britain: 1831, 1848, 1854, and 1866 - Each epidemic killed tens of thousands of people Causes and beliefs about causes - The cholera bacteria was carried in contaminated drinking water, although this was not widely understood - Instead, many people believed that cholera was spread by miasma or had been sent as a punishment by god	Responses to the cholera epidemics In response to the 1831 cholera epidemic, the government introduced ineffective solutions based on poor medical knowledge, including: - burning barrels of tar in the street to remove miasma - placing infected patients in quarantine - organising a National Day of Prayer In 1854 John Snow proved that contaminated water caused cholera By tracing cholera deaths to the Broad Street pump in central London, John Snow proved that cholera was carried by contaminated water However, his conclusions were ignored by the government who were unwilling to admit they had made a mistake Joseph Bazalgette built sewers across

		London in 1858 Flushing toilets filled the River Thames with so much waste that the summer of 1858 was known as the Great Stink Parliament granted £3 million to Joseph Bazalgette to build 1300 miles of sewers across London The sewers allowed waste to be taken out to sea on the tide The 1866 cholera epidemic was limited to East London where sewers had not yet been built
11- The Public Health Acts	In the early 19th century, the government followed laissez-faire policies Laissez-faire policies are government policies that do not interfere with the economy or in people's lives In the early 19th century, only the wealthy could vote so the government only had to worry about their interests: keeping taxes low During the 19th century, the government slowly abandoned laissez-faire policies and began to take a more active role in improving people's health The 1848 Public Health Act The 1848 Public Health Act gave town councils the power to • appoint a Medical Officer in charge of improving public health • raise taxes to pay for sewers and clean water supplies However, the government was still following laissez-faire policies so these changes were not compulsory As a result, only 50 towns appointed a Medical Officer; the cholera epidemics continued	The 1875 Public Health Act The 1875 Public Health Act made it compulsory for town councils to • appoint a Medical Officer in charge of improving public health • raise taxes to pay for sewers and clean water supplies By forcing councils to act, the national government had abandoned laissez-faire By 1900, most towns in Britain had sewers and clean running water supplies; there were no more cholera epidemics Why did the government abandon laissez-faire? Repeated cholera epidemics showed that laissez-faire policies were not working Edwin Chadwick's report put pressure on the government to act by using statistics to show the impact of poor public health on life expectancy In 1861, Louis Pasteur published his germ theory, proving that bacteria – and not miasma - spread disease By the 1880s, most working-class men had won the right to vote. The government now had to listen to the concerns of the poor.
12- Living conditions (20th century)	HOUSING - To reward First World War veterans, the government passed the 1919 Housing Act ordered local councils to build council houses with: running water , indoor toilets and gardens. These council houses were nicknamed 'homes for heroes' During the 1930s, the government began a slum clearance programme. More slums were destroyed in the Blitz during the Second World War. After 1945, New Towns were built to solve the problem of overcrowding FOOD -New technology such as refrigeration and canning made food cheaper New supermarkets increased the variety of food available to British families However, increased fast food consumption led to obesity By the 21st century, healthier food had become much more expensive than cheap unhealthy food	AIR QUALITY Coal smoke from homes and factories produced thick smog in large cities Increased car ownership added to air pollution, leading to asthma By 1950 most adults smoked and rates of lung cancer increase INACTIVITY Car ownership and sedentary forms of leisure such as watching television led to an increase in inactivity. Inactivity was partly to blame for an obesity crisis which led to increased rates of diabetes and heart disease

13- Epidemics	Spanish Flu Spanish Flu, a virus spread by droplets in the air, was a global pandemic in 1918-1919 The disease was spread by soldiers returning from the First World War Spanish Flu killed 50 million people worldwide At first, the government's response to Spanish Flu was ineffective The government did not issue advice until late 1918 because they were preoccupied with the First World War Important decisions such as closing schools were left to Medical Officers in local areas: in some areas the response was effective, in other areas it was not Eventually, the government published sensible guidance. A silent film, <i>Dr Wise on Influenza</i>, was released that explained precautions such as how to make face masks The government was able to provide effective advice because doctors now understood germ theory and knew how the disease was spread However, not enough copies of <i>Dr Wise on Influenza</i> were produced	AIDS AIDS is a condition caused by the HIV virus that attacks the body's immune system. It can be spread via: Unprotected sexual intercourse Sharing hypodermic needles Pregnancy (from mother to baby) • The AIDS epidemic began in the 1980s At first, the response to the AIDS epidemic was ineffective as a result of panic and prejudice Newspapers called AIDS the 'Gay Plague' and blamed it on gay men and drug users, two groups which had been badly affected. Government advice wrongly suggested that AIDS could be spread through touch, adding to panic However, by the later 1980s, the response was far more effective The government sent information leaflet called <i>Don't Die of Ignorance</i> to every household which explained how AIDS was spread and how to avoid it The NHS provided free testing for the HIV virus In 1987 Princess Diana was photographed shaking hands with AIDS patients, preventing further panic
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WEEK 1: Exam Question

Question: Describe in detail the Industrial time period

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question

Question: Explain how people lived in the Middle Ages (medieval)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question

Question: Explain how people and the government tried to treat the Black Death

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question

Question: How did authorities try to improve the towns?

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question

Question: Explain how the life of the gentry was different to the life of the labouring poor

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question

Question: What actions did the governments take to deal with the Plague ?

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question

Question: How did the Government deal with the Gin craze ?

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question

Question: How did the government deal with the problems in Bristol ?

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 9: Exam Question

Question: Explain the main diseases in the Industrial period

Answer:

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question

Question: What were the responses to the Cholera epidemics?

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 11: Exam Question

Question: What was Laissez Faire and why did the government get rid of it?

Answer:

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 12: Exam Question

Question: What new problems in health occurred in the 20th century?

Answer:

WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 13: Exam Question

Question: Explain 2 main epidemics in the 20th century and the government actions to deal with them

Answer:

WEEK 13: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:
