

Area of study

Your child will ... (Knowledge)

Your child will be able to... (Skills)

Autumn Term 1

Introduction to History

When was the best time to be a germ? (43 AD - present)

- Introduction to History at Key Stage 3, though a chronological overview of medicine, introducing students to key history skills: causation, significance, change & continuity, using evidence and interpretations of history. Also supports GCSE study of medicine through time.

- Describe examples of change and continuity within an historical period.
- Explain why things changed or stayed the same in a given historical period.
- Show how change and continuity are both present in chronologies of the past.
- Identify turning points and trends in history and the pace and extent of change.

Autumn Term 2

BIG QUESTION: Who had power in England? (871 - 1689)?

FOCUS: How did William take power in England? (887-1087)

- The unification of the Saxon Kingdoms under Alfred the Great. William's conquest of England in 1066.
- William's exercise of power in the Norman Conquest.
- William's elimination of threats from Viking invasion and Saxon uprising.
- William's reorganisation of the Church and legal system.
- Castle building and changes to official language.

- Identify causes of an event.
- Describe several causes of an event, and explain the most significant cause.
- Explain several causes of an event, using relevant evidence, and judge the most significant cause.
- Connect the causes of an event, and prioritise them, show how people and other factors influence events.

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Spring Term 1

BIG QUESTION:
Who had power in England? (871 - 1689)?

FOCUS:
Who had the most power in England by 1485? (1066-1485)

- The limitations put upon the power of the monarch by nobles and the Church.
- The murder of Becket, the Crusades, and the Black Death.
- Challenges to the monarch's rule from the Magna Carta and the Peasant's Revolt.

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Spring Term 2

BIG QUESTION:
Who had power in England? (871 - 1689)?

FOCUS:
How did Henry VIII become such a powerful King? (1484-1558)

- How the Tudors gained and maintained power in England through cultural and religious change.
- Henry VIII's 'Great Matter'.
- Reform of the Church and Act of Supremacy.
- Dissolution of the monasteries.

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Summer Term 1

BIG QUESTION:
Who had power in England? (871 - 1689)?

FOCUS:
How did Elizabeth I overcome challenges to her power? (1558-88)

- Religious turmoil in the mid-Tudor period.
- Elizabeth's religious settlement.
- Plots against Elizabeth.
- Beginnings of empire.
- Defeat of the Spanish Armada.

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BIG QUESTION:
Who had power in England? (871 - 1689)?

FOCUS:
How did monarchs lose power? (1603-89)

- Conflict between Monarch and Parliament about the divine right to rule.
- The effects of the Reformation and Renaissance on who had the right to hold power.
- The Gunpowder Plot.
- The Civil War, Interregnum, Protectorate and Restoration.
- The Bill of Rights and sovereignty of Parliament

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- Show that historical significance varies over time and place.

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Autumn Term 1

BIG QUESTION:

How 'great' was Great Britain? (1750-1928)

FOCUS:

How far did the Industrial Revolution change Britain for the better? (1778-1875)

- Social and economic change caused by the Industrial Revolution.
- Rural to urban migration.
- Steam power and invention.
- Child labour and social change.
- Urban conditions and disease.
- The end of 'laissez faire' government in Britain

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Autumn Term 2

BIG QUESTION:

How 'great' was Great Britain? (1750-1928)

FOCUS:

Was slavery abolished for moral reasons? 1700 -1832

- Africa before transatlantic slavery.
- The slave triangle and increased need for raw materials.
- How the transatlantic slave trade benefited Britain and the reasons for it's abolition.
- The Middle Passage and plantations.
- Slave resistance and the abolition movement.

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BIG QUESTION:
How 'great' was Great Britain? (1750-1928)

FOCUS:
How far did the British Empire actually make the world a better place? (1857-1903)

- Political, social and economic changes in Britain caused by expansion of the British Empire.
- Effects of empire on the Indian subcontinent.
- Interpretations of empire.
- Increase in need for external markets and raw materials.

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BIG QUESTION:
How 'great' was Great Britain? (1750-1928)

FOCUS:
Did 19th Century protest actually make life better for people in Britain? (1783-1900)

- The extent of the expansion of suffrage in British society and which groups were excluded.
- The impact of the American and French revolutions.
- Key 19th Century protest movements and their consequences.
- The impact and reaction to the Great Reform Act of 1832.
- The Chartist movement.

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How 'great' was Great Britain? (1750-1928)

FOCUS:

Was the British government forced to give women the vote in 1918? (1897 - 1918)

- The causes of the success of the women's suffrage campaign.
- The origin and background of the Suffrage movement.
- The split in the Suffrage movement and its consequences. Government response to suffragist actions.
- The impact of WW1 on the suffrage campaign.

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Summer Term 2

BIG QUESTION:

How 'great' was Great Britain? (1750-1928)

FOCUS:

Why do people have such different views of the British Empire?

- Different interpretations of the political, economic and social impacts of the British Empire.
- Campaigns for 'decolonisation' and how the British Empire has been remembered, including the controversies surrounding statues of Rhodes, Colston and the collections of the British Museum.

- Identify different interpretations of events and people.
- Describe the key messages of an interpretation by drawing inferences from it.
- Show that interpretations are the product of their context (time and place).
- Show that interpretations are a product of an approach which includes the author's view, purpose, audience and evidence.

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BIG QUESTION:
What were the consequences of conflict in the 20th Century?
(1914-present)

FOCUS:
What made WWI the first 'total war'?

- The nature of the fighting in the trenches on the Western Front. The development of new technology during the First World War and its impact.
- The significance of the First World War on the 'Home Front' in Britain.
- The development of medical treatment of illness and injury on the Western Front.
- The causes of the Allied Victory in 1918.

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Autumn Term 2

BIG QUESTION:
What were the consequences of conflict in the 20th Century?
(1914-present)

FOCUS:
What caused the rise of extremism?
(1917-1933)

- Communism in Russia, Facism in Italy and Nazism in Germany.
- The role of war and humiliation, poverty and economic hardship and charismatic personalities and propaganda in the rise of extremism.

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(1914-present)

FOCUS:
What was the most significant event of World War II?
(1939-45)

- Significant events in the Second World War, in Britain, Europe and the wider world. Including increased involvement of the USA in international relations.
- Judgements on the nature of significance, including significance criteria.
- The end of the Second World War, including the use of the atomic bomb.

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BIG QUESTION:
What were the consequences of conflict in the 20th Century?
(1914-present)

FOCUS:
What were the causes and consequences of the Holocaust?

- The causes of genocide in Nazi Germany - laws, persecution and violence.
- Jewish resistance, ghettos and forced migration
- Concentration camps, work camps and death camps in Poland.
- The responsibility of different groups for the Holocaust.
- The consequences of the Holocaust, including the Nuremberg Trials and the Declaration of Human Rights.

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BIG QUESTION:
What were the consequences of conflict in the 20th Century? (1914-present)

FOCUS:
How do you fight a 'Cold War?'

- The role of the ideologies of communism and capitalism in the Cold War.
- The origins and end of the Cold War.
- Nuclear deterrent.
- Proxy wars (especially Vietnam).
- Rivalries in science, culture, economies and sport. The space and arms race.

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BIG QUESTION:
What were the consequences of conflict in the 20th Century? (1914-present)

FOCUS:
Was 1945 really a 'new beginning' for the world? (1945-present)

- The social, political and economic impact of the Second World War on British society and the British Empire, including the welfare state, decolonisation (especially the partition of India), immigration into Britain from the former Empire, the 'Troubles' in Northern Ireland, and gay rights in Britain.
- The Civil Rights movement in the USA. 9/11 and the 'war on terror'.

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