



## History Department – Curriculum Intent

Overview of KS3 History Curriculum			
Head of Department: Dr M McPartland			
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
Autumn Term	<p>What is history – skills unit – chronological understanding, evidence work, significance, causation</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman invasion.</p> <p>Why did the Normans win the Battle of Hastings?</p> <p>The Norman conquest of England – the Harrying of the North, castles, the feudal system, law and order, Domesday.</p>	<p>Henry VIII and the reasons for the English Reformation – why was Richard Whiting, the Abbot of Glastonbury, killed in 1539?</p> <p>The impact of the Reformation – the Tudors, Stuarts and the British Civil Wars</p> <p>The World Turned Upside Down: What happened when Oliver Cromwell ruled Britain?</p>	<p>A Study in Depth – the First World War</p> <p>The causes of the First World War</p> <p>Living and fighting in the Trenches</p> <p>The Battle of the Somme – triumph or disaster</p> <p>Black and Asian soldiers in the First World War</p> <p>Conscientious objectors</p> <p>Why did the Allies win the First World War</p> <p>The Treaty of Versailles</p> <p>The Bolshevik Revolution and political ideology</p>
Spring Term	<p>Religion and belief in the Middle Ages</p> <p>The Crusades</p> <p>What makes a great medieval King? A study of Henry, Richard, John and Edward</p> <p>King John and the Magna Carta – the origins of Parliament</p>	<p>The Industrial Revolution and its impact on ordinary life.</p> <p>Living and working conditions in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?</p> <p>How fair was the political system in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and how did people try to change it?</p> <p>The French Revolution and its impact on France</p> <p>What happened at Peterloo in 1819?</p>	<p>The rise of Hitler: Why did the German people elect Hitler in 1933?</p> <p>Why did the Second World War break out in 1939?</p> <p>The Second World War. What was the impact of the Second World War on Britain?</p> <p>What were the key turning points of the Second World War?</p> <p>The Holocaust</p> <p>The Cold War – causes and characteristics</p>
Summer Term	<p>Everyday peasant life in the Middle Ages</p> <p>The Black Death and its impact</p> <p>The causes and significance of the Peasants' Revolt</p> <p>How did Scotland and Wales challenge the power of English King?</p> <p>The Wars of the Roses and the triumph of the Tudors</p>	<p>The impact of the British Empire?</p> <p>How did the British come to rule India?</p> <p>Africa: A study of pre-colonial study Benin</p> <p>What lay behind the horrors of the slave trade?</p> <p>Why was slavery eventually abolished?</p> <p>The Scramble for Africa and the Benin Head</p> <p>The Indian Mutiny/Rebellion</p>	<p>Civil Rights in the USA – How did African-Americans fight for equality in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries? Why did they eventually enjoy some success?</p> <p>Immigration to Britain: Why did people come to Britain on the Windrush?</p> <p>How were immigrants to Britain in the 1950s treated?</p> <p>How did Black British people fight for civil rights in the post-war years?</p>



## History Department – Curriculum Intent

Overview of KS4 Curriculum		
Subject: GCSE History		Exam Board: Edexcel
	Year 10	Year 11
Autumn Term	<b>Anglo-Saxon and Norman England 1060-1088</b> What was Anglo-Saxon England like in terms of society, government, law, religion and economy? Why was there a succession crisis in 1066 and why did William win the Battle of Hastings? How did the Normans control England after the conquest? Why was there a succession crisis in 1087? <b>Medicine In Britain 1250-present day</b> Why was medieval medicine so bad? Was the Church a positive influence on medicine in the Middle Ages? How much progress was there in medicine in the years 1500-1700? Why was William Harvey a hero of medicine?	<b>Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39 (complete)</b> How did Hitler become the dictator of Germany? Did life improve for women, young people, Christians and workers in Germany under the Nazis? Why did some people oppose the Nazis and what happened to them? <b>The Cold War 1941-1990</b> Why was there so much tension between the allies at the end of WWII? Why did a Cold War develop between the USSR and the West between 1945 and 1949? Why was Germany such a source of tension between the East and West after WWII?
Spring Term	<b>Medicine in Britain 1250-present day (complete)</b> Why was there progress in medicine in the years 1700-1900? Was the first vaccine a massive turning point in medicine? When and how were germs discovered? What was the Great Stink and why was it significant? What was the most important development in the field of surgery? Why was there so much progress in medicine in the modern era? Why was penicillin so significant? Why was the creation of the NHS so significant?	Why did the world nearly end in 1962? Why did the Soviets invade Czechoslovakia in 1968? Why was the Berlin Wall built and what impact did its building have on the Cold War? Why did the Soviets invade Afghanistan in the 1980s? Why did President Reagan's presidency see an increase in Cold War tensions?
Summer Term	<b>Medicine and Health in the trenches</b> What kinds of illnesses and injuries were common on the Western Front? How did medical teams deal with the injured on the Western Front? What medical advances emerged from the First World War? <b>Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39</b> What was the impact of the First World War on Germany? Why did the new Weimar Republic face so many difficulties in the years 1919-23? Were the mid-1920s a Golden Age for the Weimar Republic? What impact did the Depression have on Germany?	<b>The Cold War 1941-1990 (Complete)</b> How did the Cold War come to an end? Revision



## History Department – Curriculum Intent

Overview of KS5 Curriculum				
Subject: A Level History			Exam Board: Edexcel	
	Year 12		Year 13	
	Teacher A	Teacher B	Teacher A	Teacher B
Autumn Term	<b>Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy 1603-1702</b> Background: What made governing England tricky for James I? How well did James I deal with religious tensions in England during his reign? Why was James I always broke and how did he try to solve this problem? How did James I manage relations with Parliament?	<b>America: A Nation Divided 1845-1877</b> The American Republic: the federal government and its relationships with the states; the role of the president; the US constitution and the Supreme Court The Northern states: social, economic and political characteristics The Southern states: social, economic and political characteristics	<b>Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy 1603-1702</b> Why did the Republic fail to provide a settlement for England? Why was Charles I restored and how successful was the Restoration in the years up to 1685? Why was James II overthrown?	America: A Nation Divided 1845-1877 What was radical Reconstruction and what did it achieve? Why did Reconstruction eventually fail and what impact did it have on the lives of African Americans? And African American Civil Rights 1877-1965 - NEA (Non Examined Assessment) What was achieved in terms of African American civil rights up to the Second World War
Spring Term	<b>Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy 1603-1702</b> Why did relations between King Charles I and Parliament break down in the years 1625-29? What was Personal Rule and why was it controversial? Why did the Long Parliament result in civil war in 1642? Why did Parliament win the Civil War?	<b>America: A Nation Divided 1845-1877</b> Attempts to maintain the union 1845-54 eg the 1850 Compromise and Westward expansion What was abolitionism and why did it emerge and grow? Why was the election of Abraham Lincoln so significant? Why did Civil War break out in 1861?	<b>African American Civil Rights 1877-1965 - NEA</b> An investigation of the civil rights movement from the end of Reconstruction and an analysis of why progress was made?	America: A Nation Divided 1845-1877 – revision
Summer Term	<b>Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy 1603-1702</b> Why did Parliament execute the King in 1649 and establish a Republic?	<b>America: A Nation Divided 1845-1877</b> Why did the North win the American Civil War?	<b>Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy 1603-1702 – Complete</b> To what extent did the power of the monarchy decline in the reign of William III and Mary?	America: A Nation Divided 1845-1877 – revision



## History Department – Curriculum Intent

### Curriculum Rationale:

#### KS3

- Ensure diversity in the curriculum
- Ensure a broad coverage of second order concepts (disciplinary knowledge) in history – evidence, causation, consequence, continuity, significance, interpretation – this disciplinary knowledge is highlighted throughout the KS3 schemes of work
- The KS3 (and 4/5) content seeks to teach students about how histories are constructed – the discipline of history. Some topics have been chosen to demonstrate that academic understanding is often provisional, temporary and revisable – the Battle of the Somme lessons, (Y9) why the Allies won the First World War (Y9), Henry VIII and Oliver Cromwell (Y8) the Crusades interpretations (Y7)
- Provide the building blocks in terms of substantive knowledge and skills for successful outcomes at GCSE and A level. History lessons at KS3 aim to provide students with ‘enabling’ knowledge of important British and world history topics to ensure continued progression later in the school eg an in depth investigation of religious change in the Tudor period for A level, an in depth investigation of civil rights in the USA for A level NEA, an in depth investigation of the Hastings and the Norman conquest for GCSE, an investigation of the origins of the Cold War for GCSE and all assessments are GCSE Edexcel-style assessments covering a range of the types of question students face at GCSE and A level
- Choice of topics very much reflects the interests of the history staff – an in-depth investigation of WWI in Year 9, civil rights in the USA, social and economic history of the Victorian era (the industrial revolution and the impact on ordinary life), the Holocaust, the Norman Conquest, the British Empire
- Topics chosen seek to convey key British and citizenship values – the importance of the vote, the impact of colonisation, the importance of Parliament, the impact of prejudice and discrimination, valuing diversity.
- The KS3 curriculum is designed to be intellectually and academically coherent – the four main themes are power, beliefs, everyday life and military conflict and its impact. These themes are weaved through the curriculum in Years 7-9 eg in Year 7 students study the way that the power of medieval kings was challenged by both religious and political elites and they return to this theme in Year 8 when they study the Reformation and the causes of the British Civil Wars, in Year 7 students study the power of religious belief in the middle ages and return to this theme in year 8 with the religious changes wrought under the Tudors and Stuarts. In Year 9 students turn their attention to political and ideological beliefs like nationalism and imperialism in their study of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- The KS3 curriculum is also designed to be chronologically coherent –the themes are taught in a way that makes sense chronologically.
- The KS3 curriculum aims to teach students about a series of substantive concepts – empire, colonisation, trade, tax, radical, moderate, profit, democracy, dictatorship, monarch, invasion etc



## **History Department – Curriculum Intent**

### KS4 and KS5

- Choice of units is driven by staff interest and expertise
- Choice of units is also driven by the A Level 200 year requirement
- The choice of NEA unit at A Level – civil rights – is driven by a desire for diversity in the curriculum

### Careers

- The history curriculum teaches skills that are valued by employers in many fields – analysing and evaluating an argument, analysing and evaluating contemporary sources, making and supporting judgements, the selection and deployment of knowledge in support of an argument or case. The practising of these skills are related to careers in law, management consulting, human resources, public relations, teaching, journalism etc in lessons.
- The medicine and health through time exposes students to the possibility of careers in scientific research and to the importance of research teams in advances in medicine.