

Curriculum overview: History

YEAR	HT1	HT2	HT3	HT4	HT5	HT6
YEAR 7	Medieval Realms: Life in medieval England, Battle of Hastings, Castles, plague/ medieval medicine. Foreign leadership, acceptance of different cultures and monarchs, taking power by force, use of armies to keep order, treatment of peasants. Makes students aware that even 'British' people aren't really 'British' – most people are immigrants in some form. Foundations of our country.		Tudors: Henry VIII, the Reformation, Bloody Mary: bloody or misunderstood? Elizabeth I and the problems she faced, Spanish Armada.		Native Americans: Tipis, religious beliefs, role of women, buffalo, emigration to the west, Custer, Battle of Little Bighorn. Relationship between Native Americans and white Americans/ European immigrants. The importance of co-existing. Cooperation and conflict, race relations. Role and importance of women. Respect of beliefs.	
YEAR 8	Slavery: Trade triangle, middle passage, life on the plantation, punishments, slave escapes, abolition of slavery. African culture, profits made from slavery, moral issues, people treated as goods, campaigns to end slavery, lasting impact of slavery, involvement of British government, modern day slavery. Developing sense of empathy. Importance of ending racism, treating people fairly and humanely. Compare to treatment of poor British people during the industrial revolution.		Industrial Revolution: Factories and exploitation, child labour, working conditions, living conditions. Cadbury Factory as positive example. Child labour, exploitation of poorer classes (factory work), working conditions, living conditions and government responsibility, growth of middle class.		Disasters, including Titanic: Titanic, causes and consequences, reasons for so many deaths, first class and steerage, impact on modern ships. Taking responsibility for disasters, apportioning blame/ fairness of doing so.	
YEAR 9	20th Century World - British Empire and Suffragettes: The British Empire and India, opposition to British rule in India, the scramble for Africa, attitudes towards women and the suffrage movement		Nazi Germany: the origins of the Nazi party, the Wall Street crash, how Hitler became Chancellor, the Hitler Youth, persecutuion of the Jews, Kristallnacht, propoganda, women in Nazi Germany, law and order.		World War Two: Role of Bletchley Park. Causes of WW2, Dunkirk, Battle of Britain, Pearl Harbour. Local history – Bletchley Park, homophobia, sexism, recognition of contributions, morality of warfare and involvement of civilians. Propaganda, conscription and its moral implications. Encouraging students to be proud of their heritage and local area. Ability to relate to the topic – involvement of grandparents/ great grandparents, and students who attend cadets at Bletchley Park. Most have visited at some point and have a basic understanding of its importance.	

<p>YEAR 10</p>	<p>Conflict: Causes the First World War First World War - warfare: Schlieffen Plan, stalemate, trench warfare, weapons, trench conditions, Verdun, Passchendaele, Somme</p> <p>Conflict: Warfare- End of the First World War - America joins, Russian Revolution/ Russia leaves war, British blockade, starvation of German public, Ludendorff Offensive, allied counter attack.</p> <p>Mental impact of warfare, conscription, deaths and responsibility of government/ commanders. Civilians impacted by war. Political revolution. Risk of glorifying war, balanced with the desire to respect those involved – link to remembrance day. Can make comparisons to WW2 as studied in year 8.</p>	<p>America: 1920s Boom - Economic prosperity, stock market, mass production. Flappers and role of women, voting, backlash against new freedoms. Farmers, black people, immigrants, older industries. Dangers of investing money and cycle of prosperity. Role of women and improvements. Problems for black people and immigrants. Continuing themes of racism and sexism – links to year 8 topic of slavery – students can see how the lives of African-Americans were still impacted, long term. Women still not equal to men – links to Titanic in year 8, WW2 in year 8.</p>	<p>America: Depression and New Deal - Hoover, Hoover Dam, Hooverilles, rugged individualism. Impact of Depression, homelessness, unemployment, charities. Alphabet agencies, Roosevelt, fireside chats, banking crisis. Second World War and economic recovery. Entertainment in 1930s. Government responsibility to support its people. Comparison to government role today – is it right? Has it gone too far? Not far enough? Why has it changed? Role and responsibility of banks to protect people’s money. Benefits of warfare – forcing economic and some social change. Link to Bletchley Park unit in year 8.</p>	<p>Post War America, Civil Rights - Status of black people in 1950s, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Freedom Rides, Little Rock, Brown v. Board of Education, Martin Luther King. Malcolm X, black power movement, Black Panthers, Mexico Olympics. Feminist movement, Roe v. Wade, equality. Entertainment. Use of non violence v. use of violence to get equality. Lasting impact of slavery (year 8), civil rights movement, equal rights for women. By 1973 (end of this unit) is everyone equal? Is everyone equal today? If not, why not? What should we do about it?</p>	<p>Health and the People: Medicine Stands Still, Health: Renaissance - Hippocrates and Galen, Roman and Greek Medicine. Christianity and Islam, and their impact on medical developments. Medieval doctors and black death. Renaissance, anatomy, physiology and surgery, opposition to change. Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change. Hippocratic Oath (still used by doctors), impact of religion on medicine (positive and negative). Opposition to change and how this can restrict progress – importance of embracing new ideas even if they challenge your beliefs. Importance of vaccinations in the modern world – link to school vaccination programmes, everyone is responsible for staying healthy.</p>
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YEAR 11	<p>Health and the People: scientific revolution - Germ theory and its impact on the treatment of disease: Pasteur, Robert Koch and microbes. Pasteur and vaccinations, Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets. Surgery, anaesthetics, antiseptics, aseptic surgery.</p> <p>Public health in industrial Britain, cholera epidemics, role of public health reformers, local and national government involvement including 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts. Long term impact of vaccinations and improved surgery. Importance and morality of government involvement. Political pressure to 'look after' poorer people, increased democracy and changing role of parliament in health. Links between poverty and disease/ poor health. Importance of science and technology – people</p>	<p>Elizabeth I: court and parliament - Court life, key ministers. Difficulties of a female ruler, relations with parliament, marriage and the succession, strength of Elizabeth's authority, Essex's rebellion in 1601. Female rulers, independence and effectiveness. Threats to authority and risings against government/ monarch. Cooperation between monarch and parliament – who should rule England?</p>	<p>Elizabeth I: Life in Elizabethan Times - Golden Age, living standards, prosperity and the rise of the gentry, Elizabethan theatre. Reasons for the increase in poverty, attitudes and responses to poverty, reasons for government action. English sailors, Hawkins and Drake, circumnavigation 1577-1580, voyages and trade, role of Raleigh. Golden Age, living standards, prosperity and the rise of the gentry, Elizabethan theatre. Reasons for the increase in poverty, attitudes and responses to poverty, reasons for government action. English sailors, Hawkins and Drake, circumnavigation 1577-1580, voyages and trade, role of Raleigh.</p>	<p>Elizabeth I: Troubles at Home and Abroad - Catholicism, missionaries, Catholic plots and the threat to Elizabethan settlement, Puritans, reaction in parliament. Mary Queen of Scots, plots, execution and its impact. Conflict with Spain, reasons, events, defeat of Spanish Armada. Importance of religion, religious conflict/ terrorism, the right to rule/ legitimacy, regicide. Link to right to rule in year 7 medieval realms unit – William the Conqueror. Use of violence to keep the realm 'safe' – is this fair? Can it be justified? Link to present day issues of religious conflict/ terrorism – why is religious toleration so important?</p>	Revision and exams	Exams
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	<p>being willing to research and investigate 'big' problems.</p> <p>Health: Modern government and NHS - Pharmaceutical industry, penicillin, Fleming, Second World War.</p> <p>War and technology, plastic surgery, blood transfusions, rays, transplant surgery, lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery.</p> <p>Booth, Rowntree and the Boer War, liberal social reforms, impact of world wars on public health, poverty and housing, Beveridge Report and welfare state, NHS, costs, choices and the issues of healthcare.</p> <p>Importance of individuals, benefits of warfare. Strains on NHS and antibiotic resistance – everyone's responsibility to prevent this. Links to students' experiences of hospitals and illnesses. Cradle to the grave care.</p>					
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YEAR 12	Stuart Britain: Charles I and Cromwell Russian Revolution: state of Russia early 20 th century	Stuart Britain: Restoration and Glorious Revolution Russian Revolution: Attempts at Reforms early 20 th century	Stuart Britain: Glorious Revolution and the economy Russian Revolution: 1905 and the dumas	Stuart Britain: religion and society. Revision Russian Revolution: First World War, 1917 and civil war. Revision	Revision and exams	Start French Revolution Coursework
YEAR 13	Tudor Rebellions: Wars of the Roses and the pretenders under Henry VII and Henry VIII's Pilgrimage of Grace French Revolution coursework	Tudor Rebellions: Kett's rebellion under Edward VI and Elizabeth's revolt of the northern earls French revolution coursework	Tudor Rebellions: Tyrone's Rebellion under Elizabeth. Overview of period: central government, church and parliament. French revolution coursework (due Feb half term)	Tudor Rebellions: Overview of period: controlling local government.	Revision and exams	Exams