

History	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11
<p>Autumn term 1</p>	<p>Baseline Historical chronology and timelines Sources and evidence Roman</p>	<p>England 1485: Tudors and Stuarts. Who was Henry VIII. Six wives of Henry VIII. Henry breaks away from Pope and Rome. Edward VI and Mary I</p>	<p>Twentieth Century: WWI 1914 Causes of WWI. Triple Alliance and Triple Entente. Battle of the Trenches. Trench conditions. Trench Design/Structure. Primary sources: Letters of soldiers.</p>	<p>Medicine Germ Theory Louis Pasteur Black</p> <p>History: Berlin Olympics. Black athletes: Jesse Owens, John Woodruff.</p> <p>Joseph Lister: antiseptic and surgery Koch and Pasteur's Germ Theory Vaccines Disease in Slums; Cholera John Snow Discovery The Great Stink Modern medicine; Alexander Fleming – Penicillin Development of drugs and treatment War; impact on medical procedures and surgery</p> <p>C19th and C20th Medicine</p>	<p>Stresemann: 1924-1929 Dawes plan, Young Plan, Locarno Pact, Kellogg- Briand Pact.</p> <p>International Development, League of Nations. German recovery. Impact of Great Depression. Growth of support of extremist groups.</p> <p>Black History: Berlin Olympics. Black athletes: Jesse Owens, John Woodruff.</p> <p>Wall Street Crash: Great Depression 1929</p> <p>Strengths and weaknesses in Weimar constitution; Article 48. Rise of Nazi Party. Adolf Hitler: Early life Hitler leader of NSDAP. Hitler's SA.</p>

Assessment	Baseline	Why did ordinary people move to towns?	Causes of WW1	Kerboodle	Kerboodle
Autumn term 2	<p>Romans Religion, technology, entertainment and legacy</p> <p>Black History Month Prominent figures: MLK, Rosa Parks, Harriet Tubman, Muhammad Ali, Maya Angelou. Athletes in Berlin Olympics.</p> <p>Assessment preparation. Assessments.</p> <p>Fall of Roman Empire.</p> <p>England after Roman Rule.</p>	<p>Elizabeth I: Challenges of religion, Mary of Scots, overseas, Black people in England</p> <p>Black History Month: Prominent figures in Industrial era, Gilded age, inventions</p> <p>Assessment Preparation. Assessments.</p> <p>The slave trade.</p> <p>Clarkson and the abolition of the slave trade.</p> <p>Wilberforce and the abolition of slavery in 1833.</p> <p>Empire: British Colonies</p> <p>Silk and Spice Roads</p>	<p>Stalemate and Truce.</p> <p>Soldiers in WWI.</p> <p>Women's contribution to the war efforts.</p> <p>Black History Month: African Slaves in war. Black figures contribution to empire.</p> <p>Weapons of WWI.</p> <p>Different battles of WWI.</p> <p>Attack on the Somme, 1916 'A black day for the German army!' Comparison on General Haig</p> <p>Contribution from the Empire</p>	<p>Germany, 1890–1945: Democracy and dictatorship.</p> <p>Impact of WWI. Treaty of Versailles: Reparations.</p> <p>End of monarchy. Start of democracy in Germany: Weimar Republic.</p> <p>Political unrest – 1919-1923: Spartacists, Kapp Putsch and the Munich Putsch.</p> <p>Stresemann: 1924-1929 Dawes plan, Young Plan, Locarno Pact, Kellogg-Briand Pact.</p> <p>International Development, League of Nations. German recovery. Impact of Great Depression. Growth of support of extremist groups.</p> <p>Black History: Berlin Olympics. Black athletes: Jesse Owens, John Woodruff.</p>	<p>Hitler's appeal. The failure of Weimar democracy: election results; Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler's appointment as Chancellor.</p> <p>Hitler's dictatorship, the Reichstag Fire; the Enabling Act; elimination of political opposition; trade unions;</p> <p>Rohm and the Night of the Long Knives; Hitler becomes Führer.</p> <p>Economic changes - rearmament; self-sufficiency;</p> <p>Hitler's Economic Policy</p> <p>Nazis and Youth</p> <p>Women in Nazi Germany</p>

Assessment	What is History?	Working conditions and factory acts	Life in the trenches	Paper1 - Sec A	Paper1: Sec A & B
Spring term 1	<p>Middle Ages: England 1060s.</p> <p>Who should be king of 1066?</p> <p>Battle of Hastings</p> <p>Norman Conquest</p> <p>William of Normandy</p> <p>Introduce: How does a new king establish control and order?: Feudal system</p>	<p>Colonial rule in the West Indies Britain and India 1700-1918</p> <p>India and the Raj</p> <p>The Indian Mutiny, 1857</p> <p>Gandhi</p> <p>Amritsar Massacre</p> <p>Indian Independence</p>	<p>Recruitment tactics for war Lord Kitchener</p> <p>Propaganda – Poster offensive Conscientious Objectors Tribunals and Media</p> <p>1918 – end of War</p> <p>Divided colonies</p> <p>Introduce Treaty of Versailles</p>	<p>Wall Street Crash: Great Depression 1929</p> <p>Strengths and weaknesses in Weimar constitution; Article 48.</p> <p>Rise of Nazi Party.</p> <p>Adolf Hitler: Early life Hitler leader of NSDAP.</p> <p>Hitler's SA.</p> <p>Hitler's appeal. The failure of Weimar democracy: election results; Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler's appointment as Chancellor.</p> <p>Hitler's dictatorship, the Reichstag Fire; the Enabling Act; elimination of political opposition; trade unions;</p>	<p>Nazi control over religion</p> <p>Final solution: Racial Prosecution</p> <p>Propaganda: Goebbels Propaganda: Public offensive</p> <p>Resistance and opposition</p> <p>Nazi-Soviet Pact Sudeten Crisis</p> <p>Invasion of Poland</p> <p>Elizabethan England, c1568–1603.</p> <p>Part one: Elizabeth's court and Parliament (12-13 weeks) Elizabeth I and her court: background and character of Elizabeth I; court life, including patronage; key ministers</p>
Assessment	Battle of Hastings	X factor- inventors	Essay comparing the two battles	Kerboodle	Paper 2: Section A
Spring term 2	<p>Williams Rule: Feudal system</p> <p>Domesday book</p>	<p>The cause of protest How did the Chartists campaign for the vote?</p> <p>Introduce Suffragettes.</p>	<p>Dictators ofn1930s Mussolini Hitler</p> <p>The Holocaust</p>	<p>Rohm and the Night of the Long Knives; Hitler becomes Führer.</p>	<p>The difficulties of a female ruler: relations with Parliament; the problem of marriage and the succession; the strength of</p>

	<p>Motte and Bailey castles</p> <p>Stone keeps/Castle developments</p> <p>Control through terror</p>	<p>How did women campaign for the vote?</p> <p>Difference between Suffragists and Suffragettes.</p> <p>Use of violence and campaign.</p> <p>Emmeline Pankhurst, Millicent Fawcett Emily Davidson.</p>	<p>Factors leading to WWII: Impact of ToFV on Germany and WWII</p> <p>Evacuation Turning point for WWII</p>	<p>Economic changes - rearmament; self-sufficiency;</p> <p>Hitler's Economic Policy</p> <p>Nazis and Youth</p> <p>Women in Nazi Germany</p> <p>Nazi control over religion</p> <p>Final solution: Racial Prosecution</p> <p>Propaganda: Goebbels Propaganda: Public offensive</p> <p>Resistance and opposition</p>	<p>Elizabeth's authority at the end of her reign, including Essex's rebellion in 1601.</p> <p>Part two: Life in Elizabethan times. A 'Golden Age': living standards and fashions; growing prosperity and the rise of the gentry; the Elizabethan theatre and its achievements; attitudes to the theatre.</p> <p>The poor: reasons for the increase in poverty; attitudes and responses to poverty; the reasons for government action and the seriousness of the problem.</p> <p>English sailors: Hawkins and Drake; circumnavigation 1577–1580, voyages and trade; the role of Raleigh</p> <p>Part three: Troubles at home and abroad Religious matters: English Catholicism and Protestantism; the Northern Rebellion; Elizabeth's excommunication; the missionaries;</p>
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Assessment	Dragons Den!	Suffragette's booklets	Amendments to the TOV task		Paper 2: Section B
Summer Term 1	<p>Medieval life:</p> <p>Medieval towns.</p> <p>Medieval Villages.</p> <p>Peasant life: Farming year.</p> <p>Medieval Culture: Food, entertainment</p> <p>Role of women and Medieval Manor in Medieval era.</p>	<p>Cat and Mouse Act</p> <p>When and why were changes made to the vote, 1832-1928?</p> <p>How did war lead to women getting the vote.</p> <p>Industrial Revolution: Working conditions for women.</p> <p>Working conditions: Factory conditions</p> <p>Children working in factories</p> <p>Working in the coal mines</p> <p>What was life like in the new industrial towns?</p>	<p>Medicine Through Time: Introduction Factors affecting the advancement of medicine</p> <p>Greeks: Galen, Hippocrates Four Humours Medieval medicine</p> <p>Black Death: Outcomes</p> <p>Renaissance: Background Vesalius – Anatomy</p> <p>Pare – Wounds and surgery</p> <p>Harvey - Blood</p>	<p>Nazi-Soviet Pact</p> <p>Sudeten Crisis</p> <p>Invasion of Poland</p> <p>Elizabethan England, c1568–1603.</p> <p>Part one: Elizabeth's court and Parliament (12-13 weeks) Elizabeth I and her court: background and character of Elizabeth I; court life, including patronage; key ministers</p> <p>The difficulties of a female ruler: relations with Parliament; the problem of marriage and the succession; the strength of Elizabeth's authority at the end of her reign, including Essex's rebellion in 1601.</p> <p>Part two: Life in Elizabethan times. A 'Golden Age': living standards and fashions; growing prosperity and the rise of the gentry; the</p>	<p>Expansion in Africa: causes and impact of British involvement; trade and missionary activity; South Africa; Egypt; the Scramble for Africa; Cecil Rhodes; the Boer War (1899–1902); imperial propaganda.</p> <p>Migrants to, from and within Britain: Irish migration to Britain; Jewish migration to Britain; transportation; migration to and within the Empire,</p> <p>Part four: Britain in the 20th century. The end of Empire: the impact of the First and Second World Wars; the impact of Suez; nationalism and independence in India and Africa, including the role of Gandhi</p> <p>Commonwealth; the Falklands</p>

				Elizabethan theatre and its achievements; attitudes to the theatre. (Potential Trip – Chatsworth House. Or Stratford Upon Avon - Shakespeare)	Britain's relationship with Europe and its impact: the impact of the Second World War; economic, social and cultural interaction; the end of the Cold War and membership of European Union; European and non-European migration
Assessment	The crusaders	Welfare reforms	Causes of WW2		GCSE
Summer Term 2	Black Death. June: Assessment Preparation. Assessment week. The Crusades. King Richard I and Salahuddin. Was Salahuddin a heroic warrior? Does Richard deserve to be called 'Richard the Lionheart'? The Islamic world during Salahuddin era. Kind John, an evil king? The Magna Carter.	What was changed by the factory acts? June: Assessment Preparation Assessment Week. Life in the slums. Killer in the water Public Health Act. How did Victorian streets get cleaned up? Inventions of Industrial Revolution. Reform Act. Welfare reforms Welfare reforms: old age pensions The impact of the Liberal welfare reforms	C17th and C18th medicine Treatment of King Treatment of Great Plague of 1665 Hospitals of C18th Assessment week John Hunter Edward Jenner: Inoculation Pain management: Use of Nitrous oxide, Ether, Chloroform	The poor: reasons for the increase in poverty; attitudes and responses to poverty; the reasons for government action and the seriousness of the problem. June: Assessment preparation Assessment week English sailors: Hawkins and Drake; circumnavigation 1577–1580, voyages and trade; the role of Raleigh Part three: Troubles at home and abroad Religious matters: English Catholicism and Protestantism; the Northern Rebellion; Elizabeth's	Revision Exam Practice

				excommunication; the missionaries; Puritans; Elizabeth's policies on religious matters	
Assessment	Black Death Project	The Slave Trade Project	Report on the two wars		GCSE