

## **History Curriculum**

## **Curriculum Intent**

Our aim is to use our passion and dedication for teaching history to create the highest quality learning experience for all our pupils regardless of circumstance. Central to this is our belief in fostering independent enquiry and teamwork to help mould resilient, critical, imaginative young people. We strive to deliver consistently high paced, challenging and engaging lessons through expert subject knowledge, planning and preparation. We believe in an enjoyable, respectful and collaborative learning environment in which pupils, parents and staff work in partnership with high levels of communication. This will be combined with effective assessment and support in order to enable pupils to make maximum progress. Ultimately our goal is to create a memorable and relevant curriculum inside and outside of the classroom, centred on skills based history to empower pupils to make links to other curriculum areas and the world around them.

## **Curriculum Overview**

Curriculum choices at both KS3,4 and 5 have attempted to give pupils a broad range of history including key moments within Britain's development but also key moments in world history such as the Russian Revolution at A level and the Cold War at GCSE. This is so that pupils have a fuller and deeper understanding of the current context in which they live. The history team has also retained certain elements within GCSE such as medicine and health through time and Nazi Germany as we feel it is incredibly important in terms of SMSC, British values and also how to live as tolerant, respectful, healthy individuals once they leave school. Medicine and health through time will also dovetail nicely with a high intake of HPA pupils and supporting cross curricular links to science and medicine for aspirational students who wish to pursue careers in medicine and science. Content develops chronologically through KS3 before specialisation and more in depth dives in KS4 and 5 so as to build a broad chronological framework of history for pupils so they can then place the more in depth knowledge into this framework. Historical skills will also dovetail this content and become more sophisticated and challenging year on year. For example the major focus of year 7 will be writing historically with PEA paragraphs/lots of focus on using evidence to a high level and being able to analyse this evidence and apply it to questions in a high level way alongside lots of source skills, especially inference questions. This will give pupils the two major basic foundations which make for 'good history' ensuring they can interrogate sources and then communicate their ideas in a high level way. The higher level skills of judging sources usefulness, interpretations etc will be brought in with increasing frequency so they continue to develop a wide range of skills which will enable them to perform high level history and achieve high levels of attainment.

Year	HT1	HT2	HT3	HT4	HT5	НТ6
7 – 500AD-1603	Settlement: expansion and beliefs		Power: Conflict and control		Society: Freedom and identity	
Topics	Life in Medieval Europe (conditions)  Religion and the role of the condition (Christianity, Islam, Judais resettler  Crusades -conflict over Jerusa	church in Western Europe sm, impact of religious ment)	William I and the Norman Eleanor o	t (Great leaders/comparisons- Conquest, Edward I, Matilda, f Aquitaine) e Peasants Revolt	Age of discovery (mapmaking, shipbuilding, cause of exploration) - Columbus and the new world  Impact of the Reformation and Scientific Revolution on changing society	



	Islamic reconquest of the holy land		
Enquiry Questions	How did movement of people impact beliefs & societies?	Who was the most effective medieval leader? Could kings do whatever they wanted in the MA? Did the people have a voice in the MA?	How did discovery of new worlds change European & indigenous lives  How did new ideas about religion and science change early modern Europe?
8 – -1603-1900	Power: Conflict and control	Settlement: expansion and beliefs	Society: Freedom and identity
	Absolutism vs. constitutional monarchy	European empires in Asia (EIC, Sepoy Rebellion in India, English rule of settlement vs. dependent colonies, Opium Wars in China)	The transatlantic slave trade
Topics	The Age of Revolutions (English Civil War causes and consequences, French Revolution causes and consequences, legacy of the age of revolution)	The scramble for Africa (the Berlin Conference and causes of the scramble for Africa, impact of the scramble on Africa, case studies of King Leopold and the Belgian Congo and Cecil Rhodes in South Africa)	Race relations in the second half of the 20th century (civil rights in America, apartheid in South Africa, race relations in the UK)
Enquiry Questions	From absolutism to revolution - How did modern democracy emerge?	To what extend did the age of empire lead to freedom or oppression?	How did 'powerless' people exert agency
9–1900-modern	Power: Conflict and control	Settlement: expansion and beliefs	Society: Freedom and identity
	Overview of 20th-century conflict; WWI, WWII	Legacy of WWII, conflict in the Middle East	Expansion of women's rights in the 20th c.
Topics			The consequences of international cooperation for freedoms
Enquiry Questions	How did warfare evolve into total war in the 20th century?	Why did the world move from cold war to war on terror?	How have freedoms been expanded and compromised in the 20th c?



10- Thematic Study + British Depth Study	Medicine Through Time (c.1250- the present)	The British Sector of the Western Front (1914-18): Injuries, Treatment & the Trenches	Early Elizabethan England	Early Elizabethan England	Weimar & Nazi Germany (1918-1939)
Topics	Medieval medicine (1200-1500), Renaissance medicine (1500-1700), Industrial medicine (1700-1900), Modern medicine (1900- the present)	WWI medicine	Elizabeth's challenges (foreign & domestic)	·	Germany after WWI, creation of the Weimar Republic, Germany in the 1920s
Enquiry Questions	How have causes, treatment, and prevention of disease changed over time?	What are the key features of medicine on the western front? How useful are sources for an enquiry into WWI medicine?	What were Elizabeth's most significant challenges? (ie: factor evaluation) What were the causes and consequences of conflict in Elizabethan England	caused England's	What were Germany's biggest challenges in the 1920s? Why did support for the Weimar Republic increase in the 1920s?
11- Modern Depth Study + Period Study	Weimar & Nazi Germany (1918-1939)	Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91		Revision	
Topics	Rise of the Nazi Party, the police state, life in Nazi Germany	Origins of the Cold War, crises in the Cold War, causes of the end of the Cold War		Revision of all content	
Enquiry Questions	Why did support for the NSDAP increase? How effective was the police state? How did German society change in the Third Reich?	What caused the Cold War? What were the most significant points of tension? How and why did the Cold War end?		N/A	
12: Route C: Revolutions in Early Modern & Modern Europe	Russia in Revolution 1894-1924 Britain 1625-1701	Russia in Revolution 1894-1924 Britain 1625-1701		Russia in Revolution 1894-1924	Britain 1625-1701



Topics	Rule of Nicholas II, end of Romanov rule (1907-17) Politics and religion in Stuart England	Revolution and the Provisional Government Economy, Trade & Empire in the 17th Century	Reactions to Bolshevik rule Independent work and consolidation	
13: Paper 3 + Coursework	Protest & Parliamentary Reform + Coursework Coursework	Protest & Parliamentary Reform + Coursework Coursework	Revision	
Topics	Reform of the parliamentary system (1780-1928), radicalism and Chartism Contextual exploration of the Cold War, understanding historiograpphy	Contagious Diseases Acts, women's movement, LNA, WSPU, rise of trade unionism Research and writing phase of coursework	Revision of all content and skills	