

HISTORY

YEAR 7-The development of monarchy

	Topic	Knowledge What will students know by the end of this unit?	Skills What skills will students have developed by the end of this unit?	Big Idea What are the essential ideas which students could not leave school without?	Cross Curricular What links to other subjects / enrichment might be made?
Half Term 1	Introduction to key historical skills and concepts The key headline events of the Middle Ages The Battle of Hastings	All students to be provided with a Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Key words to describe the past e.g. decade, century, BC, AD Understanding of chronology and different types and categories of evidence e.g. primary and secondary An understanding of the main events in 1066, leading to the Battle of Hastings	Basic chronological understanding Ability to form simple judgements using contemporary material	A clear understanding of what the study of history means and what are the skills and attributes of a good historian The importance of the Battle of Hastings as a turning point in British political and social history	Art, Design and Technology-through the study of the Bayeux Tapestry English-essay writing and basic source/text analysis
Half Term 2	The main features of the Norman Conquest	The different methods used by William the Conqueror to secure and retain control of England: (Castles, Domesday Book, Feudal system)	Directed, independent research skills (basic and focused at this stage) Introduction to the concepts of interpretation, historical debate and evaluation Basic, though chronologically accurate descriptive narratives of key events and/or developments	The immediate and long-term impact of the Norman Conquest on Britain socially, culturally, politically and economically The importance of studying local history: Skipton Castle	Geography-challenges faced by William in establishing full control in England, especially the north Mathematics, business studies, economics-taxation and the motives behind the Domesday Book Enrichment-Skipton Castle trip
Half Term 3	Aspects of medieval England	The power and influence of the medieval Church The medieval conflict between Church and State King John and the Magna Carta The Black Death The Peasants' Revolt	Introduction to the concept of significance and the skill of writing narrative accounts The ability to extract key points, ideas and evidence from a range of historical sources	The political and social influence of the medieval Church, linking to ideas about the causes of the plague The difficulties faced by medieval monarchs in retaining authority The origins of parliamentary and democratic processes and demands in Britain	Religious studies-the influence of the medieval Catholic Church on society Citizenship-democracy, protests and rights
Half Term 4	The early Tudors	Wars of the Roses and the Battle of Bosworth: how did Henry Tudor secure and stabilise the throne? The princes in the tower: what really happened? Sixteenth century religious changes The merits and misdemeanours of Henry VIII	Introduction to historical investigation Ability to judge how convincing interpretations are.	The emergence of the Renaissance Monarch The declining influence of the Catholic Church in the Middle Ages The origins of the Church of England	Art and Music: aspects of the Renaissance English Literature and Drama: the works of William Shakespeare
Half Term 5	Elizabethan England	Elizabeth I: problems and solutions Portraits and propaganda Superstition and witchcraft Crime and punishment	Introduction to historical comparison (similarities, differences, change and continuity) Identification and explanation purpose, bias, exaggeration, propaganda and censorship.	The achievements and long-term impact of Elizabethan society	Geography-imperial expansion during the Elizabethan 'Golden Age' English Literature, Drama and Dance: The Elizabethan Theatre Citizenship: political propaganda
Half Term 6	The changing power of the monarchy 1066-1603 Thematic study: Migration to Britain through time	How did the power of the monarch change? How should the story of migration to Britain really be told? When does the story of mass migration to Britain really begin? Why is it difficult to summarise the experiences of people who have moved to Britain?	Ability to debate effectively using well-selected, accurate and substantial evidence Ability to make reasoned judgments regarding causation	Understanding of how the British monarchy changed during the Middle Ages and Early Modern Period. The slow, though significant emergence of parliament. Knowledge and understanding of the impact through time of the migration of people to, from and within the British Isles	Citizenship: the role of the monarch in the British political system. Geography and citizenship--: causes and impact of migration patters

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YEAR 8-the development of democracy

	Topic	Knowledge What will students know by the end of this unit?	Skills What skills will students have developed by the end of this unit?	Big Idea What are the essential ideas which students could not leave school without?	Cross Curricular What links to other subjects / enrichment might be made?
Half Term 1	Development of democracy-the bigger picture King James I and the Gunpowder Plot	All students to be provided with a Year 8 Knowledge Organiser An initial understanding of democratic developments from the 17th to the early 20th centuries The aims and ideas held by James I The political and religious consequences of the Gunpowder Plot The origins of the conflict between Church and the State in 17th century	An enhanced understanding of the concept of change and continuity in history together with an introduction to the role of factors in driving change (e.g. government, war, individuals) Analysis and evaluation of source utility and reliability Developed essay writing with complex vocabulary and concepts together with more balanced/relative judgments	The idea of the 'Divine Right of Kings' The link between James I, the Gunpowder Plot and the development of democracy-changing balance of authority between monarchy and parliament.	Citizenship-the concept of 'Divine Right' v constitutional monarchy Religious Studies-the subtle yet significant differences between Catholicism and Protestantism English Language-source/text analysis. Essay writing-development of convincing lines of argument.
Half Term 2	The English Civil War Causes, events and consequences The trial and execution of Charles I	The political, economic and religious causes of the English Civil War The key events and turning-points of the English Civil War An understanding of how the English Civil War divided society	Causation and consequences Relative comparison and the formation of logical, reasoned judgments Ability to critically evaluate the relative merits of different contemporary sources An understanding of how and why historical interpretations differ	The immediate and long-term significance of the English Civil War in British political history The emergence of a Republic and the enhanced role of parliament	Citizenship: the importance of the English Civil War in the development of democracy. The dangers of a divided society 'English Civil War v Brexit' Religious Studies: the link between religious divisions and the outbreak of war English and Drama: the value of film as a historical source (Oliver Cromwell film)
Half Term 3	Republic and Restoration: England after the Civil War	Life in England under Oliver Cromwell: 'Was he a hero or a villain?' Restoration of Charles II The Glorious Revolution	Historical debate based on developed and wide-ranging historical interpretations An awareness of how and why interpretations change over time.	Controversies surrounding Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector An understanding of how the relationship between monarchy and parliament evolved during the 17th century	Citizenship-different forms of political systems e.g. monarchy, parliamentary democracy, republics etc.
Half Term 4	Political, social and economic developments beyond Britain: The Transatlantic Slave Trade The French Revolution (causes, events and importance)	An understanding of the role of Britain in the Slave Trade, linking to the British Empire and industrial expansion An understanding of the triangular trade, the middle passage and life on the plantations The abolition of slavery Long and short-term causes of the French Revolution Key events of the French Revolution (Tennis Court Oath, Storming of the Bastille)	A deeper understanding of significance (initial, long-term, political, social, economic etc.) An ability to draw reasoned and logical conclusions through study of a range of sources	The impact of external factors on the development of democracy in Britain-the reputational dangers of refusing to extend the franchise combined with fear of 'mob-rule' and revolution. The social and cultural impact on America as a result of the Slave Trade-to be explored again in Year 9.	French-key terminology and locations relating to the French Revolution Geography-knowledge about countries in the British Empire
Half Term 5	The Industrial Revolution in Britain: Causes, key features, developments and problems	Causes and key features of the Industrial Revolution Positive and negative impact of the Industrial Revolution: 'the workshop of the world' v poor living and working conditions The role of Quarry Bank Mill in the Industrial Revolution	Reinforcement of the concepts of importance and significance Relative comparison of different causes, leading to logical conclusions Source utility and reliability-developed identification of bias, exaggeration and purpose	The role and importance of Manchester in the Industrial Revolution The importance of the Industrial Revolution as a political, economic and social turning-point in British history An understanding of working conditions and the resulting factory reforms of the 19th century	Geography-growth of industrial towns and cities and nineteenth century migration. Importance of good trade and transport links. Enrichment: People's History Museum in Manchester.
Half Term 6	Development of democracy in the 19th and 20th centuries: Chartism Peterloo Massacre The suffragette movement How democratic was Britain by 1928?	Who could/could not vote in the 19th century? Growing pressures for political change? The importance of the 1832 Reform Act-was it really great? The achievements of 19th century political movements: Chartism, Peterloo and early suffrage societies How, why and when did women gain the vote? The suffragettes v the suffragists v war.	Comparison of key events, people and developments-the ability to identify and explain similarities and differences The ability to identify, explain, relatively compare and form judgments about factors that drive political change.	The importance of exercising your right to vote An understanding of the often slow pace of change An understanding of the role and influence of key personalities such as Emmeline Pankhurst	Citizenship-British democracy and political systems in the 20th century

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YEAR 9-Conflict and cooperation

	Topic	Knowledge What will students know by the end of this unit?	Skills What skills will students have developed by the end of this unit?	Big Idea What are the essential ideas which students could not leave school without?	Cross Curricular What links to other subjects / enrichment might be made?
Half Term 1	Introduction to the twentieth century Causes of the First World War	All students to be provided with a Year 9 Knowledge Organiser The contribution of the following to the outbreak of the First World War (Great Power rivalry, the Alliance System, the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, the Schlieffen Plan)	Independent research Causation Complex historical narratives Essay writing involving the analysis of complex concepts Analysis of British wartime propaganda	An insight into why Britain has been involved in so many conflicts over the last 100 years An understanding of how British foreign policy changed in the early twentieth century Introduction to the concepts of 'militarism', 'alliances', 'imperialism' and 'nationalism'	Geography-Europe in 1900
Half Term 2	Aspects of the First World War	An understanding of the different recruitment strategies used by the British government in the early months of the First World War Development of First World War trenches-how? why? where? Living conditions in the trenches, including shellshock The Battle of the Somme-'Triumph or Disaster'? Douglas Haig-'the butcher of the Somme?' Local study-Chapel Street Altrincham-'the bravest little street in World War I'	Source analysis and historical interpretation Careful selection of sources to support an independent judgement Significance of key events and individuals	The changing nature of warfare in the early twentieth century Attitudes to war before, during and after the First World War The role of key individuals in determining the course of British political history The changing role of women	Science-the First World War and scientific developments English and Drama-War poetry Enrichment: First World War battlefields of France and Belgium
Half Term 3	The 1920 and 1930s 'Cooperation and conflict'	The aims of the 'Big Three' at the Paris Peace Conference The terms of the Treaty of Versailles The Allied and German reaction to the Treaty of Versailles Successes and failures of the League of Nations The causes of the Second World War	Causation Significance Historical debate e.g. was appeasement the right policy? Analysis of political cartoons and propaganda	The failed attempt at peace at the end of the First World War The link between the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations and the outbreak of the Second World War Understanding of concepts such as 'appeasement', 'collective security', 'reparations' and 'self-interest'	English-source and text analysis Geography-changing national boundaries and new countries that were created in the aftermath of the First World War and the peace treaties German: post-First World War political propaganda
Half Term 4	Aspects of the Second World War	The Home Front: how did the British prepare for war? The 'Blitz Spirit' and evacuation The Miracle of Dunkirk The international context: 'The rise of Hitler', 'Life in Nazi Germany', 'The atomic bomb', persecution of Jews and the Holocaust	Interpretation and historical debate Short and long-term significance Source utility	Wartime resilience The rise of European fascism The impact of the Second World War on British domestic and foreign policy The end of US isolationism and the origins of the Cold War	Enrichment: Imperial War Museum visit in Manchester German: Rise of the Nazis political propaganda Enrichment: Holocaust Memorial Day workshop at either Chester Cathedral or Sale Waterside
Half Term 5	America 1920-1973: The rise and fall of the 'American Dream'	The economic boom of the 1920s The 'Dark Side' of the 1920s (prohibition, organised crime and racial tension) The Wall Street Crash, the Depression and the New Deal Civil rights in America: African-Americans and the Feminism	Change and continuity Causation and consequences Chronologically accurate historical narratives	The 'Boom or Bust' nature of a capitalist economy The entrenched nature of racial tension in 1920s America The changing role of the US president: from laissez-faire and rugged individualism to Federal intervention.	English Literature: 1920s American popular culture and literature Citizenship: Federalism in the United States Economics and business: economic depression and recession
Half Term 6	The Cold War Short thematic study: Britain v the rest of the world-who wins?	An understanding of the difference between communism and capitalism Cold War 'Hot Spots': (Berlin Blockade, Korean War, Cuban Missile Crisis, Nuclear Arms Race, Space Race, Vietnam War) Key conclusions: Interpreting the 20th century Key Stage 3: how did we get to 2000? China's Qing dynasty 1644-1911, Mughal India 1526-1857, Changing Russian Empire c1800-1989	Historical debate and interpretation: who was to blame for the Cold War? Comparison of key events: identification of similarities and differences Comparison of countries, individuals and developments Study of change and continuity	Understanding of ideological differences and 'Superpower Status' The emergence of US globalism Proxy wars Knowledge of similarities and differences between Britain and the wider world	German-the importance of Berlin the Cold War conflict Geography: The Cold War in Europe and Asia Geography, Religious Studies and citizenship-study of contrasting societies, cultures and political processes.