

# History

Teachers: Shaun Birch

A high-quality history education helps pupils gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain’s past and that of the wider world. It inspires pupils’ curiosity to know more about the past. Teaching equips pupils to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments, and develop perspective and judgement. History helps pupils to understand the complexity of people’s lives, the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time. Pupils can opt to study either Geography or History in Key Stage 4.

## Schemes of work:

Year One 7

Autumn One	Autumn Two	Spring One	Spring Two	Summer One	Summer Two
<p>The Ancient world: choices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Egyptians</li> <li>The Greeks</li> </ul> <p>The Roman Empire</p> <p>Lesson 1: Romulus and Remus</p> <p>Lesson 2: Governing an Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Caesar and the republic</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 3: Roman religion (Gods and Goddesses)</p> <p>Lesson 4-6: Roman Culture (Food, homes, clothes, entertainment)</p>	<p>The Roman Empire continued</p> <p>Lesson 6-7: Who were the Gladiators?</p> <p>Lesson 8-10: Why was the Roman army so successful?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruiting, the legion, battle formation, weapons and famous battles</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 11: The fall of Rome.</p> <p>Lesson 12: Visit to the Royal Armouries (Leeds)</p> <p>Lesson 13: Assessment</p>	<p>The Normal conflict/ Medieval life</p> <p>Lesson 1 -2: Britain before 1066 (Saxons and Vikings)</p> <p>Lesson 3 Edward the confessor</p> <p>Lesson 4: The battle for the throne of England – (The contenders)</p> <p>Lesson 5: The battle of Gate Fulford</p> <p>Lesson 6: The Battle of Stamford Bridge</p> <p>Lesson 7: The battle of Hastings</p> <p>Lesson 8: Who was William the Conqueror?</p>	<p>The Norman conflict continued ...</p> <p>Lesson 9-10: Rebellions and the Harrying of the North</p> <p>Lesson 11-14: How did William control Britain?</p> <p>Lesson 11: The Feudal system</p> <p>Lesson 12: The Domes Day book</p> <p>Lesson 13: Motte and Bailey castles</p> <p>School visit – York</p> <p>History of York: York Dungeons</p> <p>Vikings: Jorvic centre</p> <p>Normans: Clifford’s Tower</p> <p>Additional: Medieval life –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Black Death:</li> <li>Magna Carta:</li> <li>The Peasants’ Revolt:</li> </ul>	<p>The Tudors</p> <p>Lesson 1-2: The battle of the Roses</p> <p>Why were there frequent changes in monarch between 1461 and 1484? What happened to Edward V and his brother? Richard III.</p> <p>How did Henry Tudor end the Wars of the Roses?</p> <p>Lesson 3: Henry VIII (His wives) RECAP</p> <p>Lesson 4: Henry VIII and the Break with Rome: Henry’s need for an heir and a new wife. Other key reasons for the break – power, wealth and religion. Succession. Annulment. Papal Authority. Henry’s achievements and failures as a monarch.</p> <p>Lesson 5: Edward VI and lady Jane Grey</p> <p>Lesson 6: The Reign of Mary I</p> <p>Interpretations of Mary I as an individual – ‘Bloody Mary’? Why were people willing to die for their faith?</p> <p>Lesson 7: The Reign of Elizabeth I</p> <p>Portraits of Elizabeth – what image did she want to present? Was England weak under Elizabeth’s rule? How did Elizabeth prepare for and defeat the Spanish?</p>	<p>The Stuarts</p> <p>Lesson 1: James I and the gunpowder plot</p> <p>Reasons for catholic disaffection during the reign of James I. Details of plan and its discovery and consequences. What evidence suggests the Catholics might have been framed? Reliability of evidence.</p> <p>Lesson 2-3: Charles I</p> <p>Key reasons and events leading to Civil War. Divine right of Kings.</p> <p>Puritanism. Role and rights of Parliament at this time. How armies fought. Why Parliament’s army was eventually victorious. Infantry, pikes, cavalry, cannon and “Ironsides”. Reasons for execution. Details of trial and execution. How attitudes to Cromwell have varied over time and reasons for this. An examination of Cromwell’s achievements and criticisms made of him.</p> <p>Lesson 4: Oliver Cromwell - The Lord protector</p> <p>Lesson 5-6: Restoration</p> <p>How and why did Charles II become king?</p> <p>How did life in England under Cromwell compare with life in Charles’ reign? Why was there a Great Plague in 1665? What were the causes and results and the Fire of London?</p>

Year 8

Autumn One	Autumn Two	Spring One	Spring Two	Summer One	Summer Two
<p>World conflict: Modern warfare WWII</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Lesson 1: Post World war one</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(Armistice and Versailles)</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 2: Causes of WWII</p> <p><u>The Home front</u></p> <p>Lesson 3: Evacuation –</p> <p>Lesson 4: Rationing – Food and clothing</p> <p>Lesson 5: The Blitz</p> <p>Lesson 6: WWII modern warfare</p> <p>Lesson 7: School visit to Eden Camp</p>	<p>Turning points (major battles)</p> <p>Lesson 8: Dunkirk</p> <p>Lesson 9: Battle of Britain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air warfare</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 10: War in the Atlantic</p> <p>Lesson 11: The US enter the war: Pearl Harbour</p> <p>Lesson 12: Battle of the Pacific (US Vs Japan)</p> <p>Lesson 13: D-day</p> <p>Lesson 14: Russia: The Battle of Stalingrad</p> <p>Lesson 15: The end of the war</p>	<p>Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: Lesson 1-4</p> <p>Lesson 1: What was the slave trade?</p> <p>Lesson 2: How did some places benefit from the slave trade?</p> <p>Lesson 3-4: What was the Middle Passage?</p> <p>Life on the Plantations: lesson 5-7</p> <p>Lesson 5: Freedom: Was there any way in which slaves could gain freedom?</p> <p>Lesson 6: Slave actions</p> <p>Lesson 7: How hard were slaves worked on plantations?</p>	<p>The Abolition of the Slave Trade:</p> <p>Lesson 1: Did everybody want the slave trade to end?</p> <p>Lesson 2: Who were proabolitionists?</p> <p>Lesson 3-4: The Ku Klux Klan:</p> <p>Lesson 5 -6: Civil Rights Movement:</p> <p>Lesson 5: What caused the Civil Rights movement?</p> <p>Lesson 6: What was the Civil Rights Act</p> <p>Lesson 7: Martin Luther King and Malcolm X</p>	<p>The Great War: WWI</p> <p>Lesson 1: The main causes of World War</p> <p>Lesson 2: The Schlieffen Plan and Plan Seventeen.</p> <p>Lesson 3: Assassination at Sarajevo -</p> <p>Lesson 4: Recruitment in World War I:</p> <p>Lesson 6-7: Trench Warfare: The dangers</p>	<p>The Great war continued ...</p> <p>Lesson 8: The Battle of the Somme:</p> <p>Lesson 9: The impact of warfare on soldiers:</p> <p>Lesson 10: The End of World War I:</p> <p>Lesson 11: School visit/ School visitor</p> <p>Lesson 12: Assessment</p>

Year 9 (Start of the History GCSE)

Autumn One	Autumn Two	Spring One	Spring Two	Summer One	Summer Two
<p>Paper 1 – Section A Period studies America, 1840–1895: Expansion and consolidation</p> <p>Part one: Expansion: opportunities and challenges</p> <p>Week 1: The geography of North America and attitudes to the Great American Desert:</p> <p>Week 2-3: The lifestyles of the Plains Indians</p> <p>Week 4-6: The early settler’s challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brigham Young and the Mormons</li> <li>The Mountain Men</li> <li>The pioneer migrant farmers, the journey west;</li> <li>The miners (California gold rush 1948</li> </ul> <p>Part two: Conflict across America Week 7-8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Fort Laramie Treaty (1851)</li> <li>The Indian Wars (1862–1867)</li> <li>Sand Creek Massacre; Fetterman's Trap.</li> </ul>	<p>America, 1840 -1895: Part 2 continued Week 9-10: The background to the American Civil War:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differences between North and South.</li> <li>Issues of slavery, westward expansion and free states abolitionism; breakdown of the Missouri</li> <li>Compromise, John Brown, the roles of Lincoln and Jefferson Davis; the social and economic impact of the American Civil War on civilian populations.</li> <li>The aftermath of the American Civil War: the 13th Amendment; Civil Rights Act;</li> <li>reconstruction in the South, 1866–1877; carpetbaggers; the balance of Federal and State powers</li> </ul> <p>Week 11: The Mountain Meadow Massacre and its aftermath.</p> <p>Part three: Consolidation: forging the nation</p> <p>Week 12 -13 Settling in the West</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The continued settlement of the west: the Homesteaders, reasons for going west; government actions and laws; land and railroads; farming problems and solutions.</li> </ul> <p>Week 14-15: The Indian Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The resolution of ‘the Indian problem’ after 1865: the small reservations policy; attitudes to</li> <li>The native Americans; Battle of the Little Big Horn; The Dawes Act; Battle of Wounded Knee;</li> <li>Closing of the frontier and its impact on native Americans.</li> </ul>	<p>Paper 2 Section B British Depth studies Norman England, c1066-c1100</p> <p>Part one: The Normans: conquest and control Week 1: Life in Britain before 1066: (The Vikings and Anglo-Saxons</p> <p>Week 2: Causes of Norman Conquest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The death of Edward the Confessor, the claimants and claims.</li> </ul> <p>Week 3 - Military aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Battle of Stamford Bridge; Battle of Hastings; Anglo-Saxon and Norman tactics; military innovations, including cavalry and castles.</li> </ul> <p>Week 4: Establishing and maintaining control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saxon revolts and The Harrying of the North.</li> <li>King William’s leadership and government; William II and his inheritance.</li> </ul> <p>Part two: Life under the Normans</p> <p>Week 5: Feudalism and government:</p> <p>Week 6: The Domesday survey and tax</p> <p>Week 7: Norman daily life – Anglo-Saxon and Norman lifestyles</p>	<p>Part three: The Norman Church and monasticism</p> <p>Week 8: The Church: The Norman’s relationship with the Pope’s</p> <p>Week 9: The Norman’s and the Archbishops The Anglo-Saxon Church before 1066</p> <p>Week 10: Normans: How did William change Church Buildings?</p> <p>Week 11: Normans: Monasticism and Language • Monasticism.</p> <p>Week 12: Normans: Language and Education</p> <p>Week 13 Visit to York – The York dungeons, The Jorvic museum, Clifford’s Tower and the York Castle museum.</p> <p>Week 14-15: The historical environment of Norman England – Exam case study</p> <p>Week 14 - Assessment</p>	<p>Paper 1- Section B Wider world depth studies</p> <p>Conflict and tension in the Gulf and Afghanistan, 1990–2009</p> <p>Part one: Tensions in the Gulf Week 1-2: Regional instability:</p> <p>Week 1: The consequences of the Iran-Iraq war</p> <p>Week 2: The contribution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to tension in the Gulf and to motives for global terrorism.</p> <p>Week 3-4: The Gulf War,1990:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reasons for the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.</li> <li>The reactions and roles of Bush and Thatcher; the UN campaign against Saddam Hussein.</li> </ul> <p>Part two: The war on Al-Qaeda</p> <p>Week 5: Introduction to terrorist groups with the Middle east</p> <p>Week 6: Al-Qaeda:</p> <p>Aims of Al-Qaeda and the role of Osama bin Laden; 11 September attacks.</p> <p>Week 7-8 Afghanistan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Taliban regime.</li> <li>Bush’s war against terror</li> </ul>	<p>Conflict and tension in the Gulf and Afghanistan, 1990–2009 continued ...</p> <p>Part three: The Iraq War</p> <p>Week 8-9: Saddam Hussein's regime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Religious divisions in Iraq - Treatment of Kurds and Shia Muslims;</li> <li>The debate about Iraq's links to Al-Qaeda and its reputation as a rogue state;</li> <li>The role of the UN.</li> </ul> <p>Week 10-11: The invasion of Iraq 2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors and the issue of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD);</li> <li>The military campaign; western interests, including oil; opposition to the invasion within Iraq and internationally;</li> <li>The downfall of Saddam Hussein.</li> </ul> <p>Week 12-14: Impacts of the Iraq war:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The impact of war on the Iraqi people and across the world;</li> <li>The Insurgency; elections and transfer of powers to National Assembly;</li> <li>global anti-US and anti-UK terrorism; 2007 US troop surge; stability of Iraq by the end of Bush's Presidency.</li> </ul>

Key Stage 4

Year 10

Autumn One	Autumn Two	Spring One	Spring Two	Summer One	Summer Two
<p>Paper 1: Section B Wider World depth studies</p> <p>Conflict between the East and the West 1945-1990: Cold war</p> <p><b>Part one: The origins of the Cold War</b></p> <p><b>Week 1-2: The causes of the Cold war</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yalta and Potsdam Conferences</li> <li>The division of Germany</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 3: East and West rivalry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Iron Curtain</li> <li>The Berlin Blockade and Airlift</li> </ul> <p><b>Part two: The development of the Cold War</b></p> <p><b>Week 4: Events in Asia: Super power relations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USSR's support for Mao Tse-tung and Communist revolution in China</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 5: The Korean war 1950:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Military campaigns waged by North Korea against the UN.</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 6: The Vietnam war:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Vietcong against France and the USA.</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 7: Military rivalries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The arms race</li> <li>Membership and purposes of NATO and the Warsaw Pact</li> <li>The space race</li> </ul>	<p>Conflict between the East and the West 1945-1990: Cold war continued ...</p> <p><b>Week 8: The 'Thaw':</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hungary, the protest movement and the reforms of Nagy.</li> <li>The U2 Crisis</li> </ul> <p><b>Part three: Transformation of the Cold War</b></p> <p><b>Week 9: Berlin Wall:</b></p> <p><b>Week 10: Tensions over Cuba:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Castro's revolution, the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 11: Czechoslovakia:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dubcek and the Prague Spring movement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 12: Easing of tension:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reasons for Détente and for SALT 1;</li> <li>The part played by key individuals Brezhnev and Nixon.</li> </ul>	<p>Paper 1: Section A – Period studies</p> <p>American: Opportunities and equalities 1920s-1970s</p> <p><b>Part one: American people and the 'Boom'</b></p> <p><b>Week 1-3: The 'Boom':</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consumer society.</li> <li>Social and cultural developments</li> <li><b>Divided society:</b> organised crime and prohibition</li> <li>The experiences of immigrants</li> <li>The Ku Klux Klan; the Red Scare and the significance of the Sacco and Vanzetti case.</li> </ul> <p><b>Part two: Bust – Americans' experiences of the Depression and New Deal</b></p> <p><b>Week 4: The Wall Street crash:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1930 American culture</li> <li>American society during the Depression:</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 5: The New Deal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The effectiveness of the New Deal on different groups in society: Roosevelt's contribution as president; popular culture.</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 6: WWII</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The impact of the Second World War: The experiences of African-Americans and women.</li> </ul>	<p>American: Opportunities and equalities 1920s-1970s continued</p> <p><b>Part three: Post-war America</b></p> <p><b>Week 7: 1940s American culture:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post-war American society and economy:</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 8: 1950s The American dream and 50's teenagers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>McCarthyism; popular culture, including Rock and Roll and television.</li> <li>1950s economy</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 9 -10: Racial tension and developments in the Civil Rights campaigns in the 1950s and 1960s:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Segregation laws; Martin Luther King and peaceful protests; Malcolm X and the Black Power Movement</li> <li>Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 11: America and the 'Great Society':</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1960s America culture</li> <li>The social policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 12: The development and impact of feminist movements in the 1960s and early 1970s,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equal rights</li> </ul>	<p>Paper 2- Section A: Shaping the Nation – Britain: Health and the people: c1000 to the present Day</p> <p><b>Part one: Medicine stands still</b></p> <p><b>Week 1:</b> The fall of Rome and loss of knowledge</p> <p><b>Week 2:</b> Medieval medicine: approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness.</p> <p><b>Week 3-4: Christianity and the Crusades and Islamic medicine</b></p> <p><b>Medical progress:</b> the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment; hospitals; the nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery; surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques.</p> <p><b>Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries; the Black Death in Britain</b></p> <p><b>Part two: The beginnings of change</b></p> <p><b>Week 5-6 The impact of the Renaissance on Britain:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Progression in medicine (Key individuals):</b> The work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey; opposition to change.</li> <li><b>Dealing with disease:</b></li> <li><b>Week 7: Prevention of disease:</b> Inoculation; Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Week 7-12: Part three: A revolution in medicine</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Week 7: The development of Germ Theory:</b> Louis Pasteur</li> <li><b>Week 8:</b> Robert Koch and microbe hunting; Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets; everyday medical treatments and remedies.</li> <li><b>Week 9-10: A revolution in surgery:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simpson and Anaesthetics,</li> <li>Lister and aseptic surgery.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Week 11-12: Improvements in public health: key individuals Edwin Chadwick, Dr John Snow</b></li> <li><b>Week 13-18: Part four: Modern medicine</b></li> <li><b>Week 13-14</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Modern treatment of disease</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fleming,</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Week 15: The impact of war and technology on surgery:</b></li> <li><b>Week 16-18 Modern public health:</b> the importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War; the Liberal social reforms; the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing; the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State; creation and development of the National Health Service; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.</li> </ul>

Autumn One	Autumn Two	Spring One	Spring Two	Summer One	Summer Two
<p>Paper 2: Section B: British depth studies including the historic environment</p> <p>Norman England: Revision from year 9</p> <p>Part one: The Normans: conquest and control</p> <p>Week 1: Life in Britain before 1066 and Causes of Norman Conquest,</p> <p>Week 2 - Military aspects: Establishing and maintaining control:</p> <p>Part two: Life under the Normans</p> <p>Week 3: Feudalism, government: and the Domesday survey</p> <p>Week 4: Norman daily life</p> <p>Part three: The Norman Church and monasticism</p> <p>Week 5: The Church and the Norman's and the Archbishops</p> <p>Week 6: Normans: How did William change Church Buildings? Normans: Monasticism and Language</p> <p>Week 7: Normans: Language and Education</p>	<p><b>Part four: The historic environment of Norman England</b></p> <p>The historic environment can be explored through the examination of Norman buildings such as the cathedrals (Part three), abbeys (Part three), castles (Part one) and wider historic environments such as towns and settlements (Part two). Equally, key historical developments and events such as trade (Part three), revolts, and battles (Part one) were shaped by the historic environment in which they took place.</p> <p><b>Norman building: Castles (Part 1) York Castle</b></p> <p><b>Week 1-2 RECAP: Norman Motte and Baileys castle (from wood to stone)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Features of a Norman castle</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 3: School visit to York Dungeons and Clifford's Tower</b></p> <p><b>Week 4-6 The historical site</b></p> <p>The location, function, the structure, people connected with the site e.g. the designer, originator and occupants, design how the design reflects the culture, values, fashions of the people at the time, how important events/developments from the depth study are connected to the site</p>	<p>Revision and past papers</p> <p>Paper 1- Section B: Wider world depth studies</p> <p>Conflict and tension in the Gulf and Afghanistan, 1990–2009</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Conflict between the East and the West 1945-1990: Cold war</p>	<p>Revision and past papers</p> <p>Paper 1 – Section A: Period studies</p> <p>America, 1840–1895: Expansion and consolidation</p> <p>OR</p> <p>American: Opportunities and equalities 1920s-1970s</p>	<p>Revision and past papers</p> <p>Paper 2- Section A: Shaping the Nation</p> <p>Britain: Health and the people: c1000 to the present Day</p>	<p>GCSE exams</p>

Syllabus materials KS4:

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