

Curriculum overview History

Key Stage 3

ar Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
 Autumn Term What is our story? Key learning: Focus: Diversity. An investigation into British values, identity and community (RSHE). A nation of immigrants? Key learning: Causation: Focus on why people have come to Britain. An overview of society, 43AD-1550AD. Case study: The 'Ipswich' man. Why do we fight? Key learning: Causation: Investigation into why international and national wars occur. Case Study: Hannibal and Boudica. RSHE: Respectful relationships – bullying and cyber-bullying. Why must African history be learnt in schools? Key learning: Significance: An investigation into African kingdoms. Case studies: Benin, Ghana, Mali, Zimbabwe and Nigeria, 	 Spring Term How did William become a conqueror in 1066? The Norman Conquest: 'A truck-load of trouble'? Key learning: Causation: An examination into why William won the Battle of Hastings. Change and continuity: An enquiry into how much life changed under the Normans. Why could you not ignore the Church? What was the war of the Crescent and the Cross? Key learning: Causation: An enquiry looking at why the Church was so important. An examination into why people went on a crusade. Similarities and differences: Richard I and Saladin. Did silk tie the world together? Key learning: Significance: Focusing on the Silk Roads. Comparison of the Islamic Empire with Western Europe. Was the Medieval world just 'muck and misery'? Key learning: Similarities and differences: Family and relationships – comparison with Medieval and modern families (RSHE). 	 Summer Term Was Tudor England a time of turmoil? Key learning: An in-depth investigation into Tudor Society, covering: The Reformation (cause and consequence). Life in Tudor England with a focus on black Tudors, LGBTQ+, attitudes towards mental health (RSHE) and women. Did the world truly 'turn upside down'? Key learning: Causation: An enquiry into why civil war erupted in 1642. Case study: The East Anglian Witch Hunt.

8	 Who has come to Britain, and when? Key learning: Causation: An enquiry into why people moved to Britain, 1750-1900. Focus on Irish and Jewish immigration. Was a new world on the horizon? Key learning: Change: An investigation into ideas that shaped the world. Case Study: Thomas Payne. Did the Revolution make a land of Liberté? Key learning: Causation: Examination into the causes of the French Revolution. The fight for freedom: the significance of Toussaint Louverture Key learning: Significance: An enquiry into the Transatlantic Slave Trade, with an emphasis on resistance and abolition. Case study: Toussaint Louverture. 	 Why are historians arguing about the British Empire? Key learning: Interpretations: An investigation on different interpretations of the British Empire. Case studies: India and Australia. It's a man's world? A case study of Anne Lister. Key learning: Significance: An examination of the life of Anne Lister. How did the industrial revolution impact Britain? Key learning: Change: An examination into the changes that occurred during the Industrial Revolution and how these affected everyday lives. 	 Why did people fight for rights? Key learning: Cause and Consequence: An investigation into the causes of protests in the 19th century. Case studies: Peterloo, the Chartists and the Matchstick Girls. Were the suffragettes terrorists? Key learning: Interpretations: An enquiry into Votes for Women, looking particularly at the tactics used by the Suffragettes. Case study: Kitty Marion What's the point of law? Key learning: A short enquiry into why we have laws and how they are made.
9	 20th century immigration Key learning: Causation: An enquiry into what caused the Race Riots of 1919 and the Cable Street Battle. "World War One: The war to end all wars? Key learning: Causation / Significance: An investigation into the causes of the First World War. Focus on: role of the Empire, Walter Tull and mental health. 	 Land of the Free? Key learning: Significance: In-depth study into the fight for civil rights in the USA. Focus on MLK and Malcolm X. Dunkirk: Triumph or disaster? Key learning: Interpretations: An investigation into whether Dunkirk was a triumph or a disaster for the British. 	 The end of the empire: freedom at last? Key learning: Cause and consequence: An investigation into how countries gained independence and the impact of this. Case studies: Rwanda and Hong Kong To what extent was life better in Britain after Second World War? Key learning:

 Why was there a revolution in Russia? Key learning: Cause and Consequence: An enquiry into why there was a revolution in Russia in 1917 and its consequences. Who was Magnus Hirschfeld and what did he believe in? Key learning: Significance: An examination into Magnus Hirschfeld and his work surrounding LGBTQ+rights and the changes that have occurred since his death. 	 Never Again: Why is it important to study the Holocaust? Key learning: Significance: An examination into the Holocaust, focusing on Jewish life in Europe, Jewish persecution, resistance and significance. Case study: Frank Bright Who were the 'outsiders' in Hitler's Volksgemeinschaft? Key learning: Consequence: An enquiry into the Nazi persecution of minority groups. 	 Change and continuity: An enquiry into whether life has got better since 1945. Case study: British Civil Rights
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Key Stage 4 course outline

GCSE History AQA 8145GC

Year	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
10	Treaty of Versailles League of Nations Causes of World War Two	Germany - 1890-1945	Health and the people 1000AD – present
11	Elizabethan England	Revision	Revision