

History Curriculum Map Overview

Please note further information can be found in the History curriculum sequencing document



Key Stage 3

KS3 Year 7	Half term 1 Autumn 1	Half term 2 Autumn 2	Half term 3 Spring 1	Half term 4 Spring 2	Half term 5 Summer 1	Half term 6 Summer 2
History	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mystery of the Missing Body. What does Sutton Hoo tell us about the Anglo-Saxons? • Why were the Normans such successful conquerors? 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why were the Normans such successful conquerors? • Was the Norman Conquest really so significant? 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was life miserable in the Middle Ages? • What was the Mali Empire and how does it compare to Medieval England? 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What made a successful Medieval Monarch? • How won the Crusades? (TIMING??) 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did the ideas of Martin Luther “go virals” and what were the consequences for England? 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Tudor Monarchs – was it better to be loved or feared? • Was Mary, Bloody?

KS3 Year 8	Half term 1 Autumn 1	Half term 2 Autumn 2	Half term 3 Spring 1	Half term 4 Spring 2	Half term 5 Summer 1	Half term 6 Summer 2
History	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the Elizabethan 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gunpowder 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should Oliver 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was Britain, Great? Britain 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dying for the vote – who 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p>

	period a Golden Age?	Plot – was Guy Fawkes and his Catholic plotters Framed? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was life like in England between 1500-1700 – Social History. 	Cromwell be cancelled?	and the Empire. (transatlantic slave trade, its effects, abolition, wider British Empire)	were the Chartists and why were they important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffragettes: “Female Terrorists?”
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KS3 Year 9	Half term 1 Autumn 1	Half term 2 Autumn 2	Half term 3 Spring 1	Half term 4 Spring 2	Half term 5 Summer 1	Half term 6 Summer 2
History	Students study a unit of work focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How should WW1 be remembered (Western Front)	Students study a unit of work focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How should WW1 be remembered (Home Front)	Students study a unit of work focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did the Holocaust happen? • Is the Holocaust different to other genocides of the 20th Century? 	Students study a unit of work focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “America on Trial” – a study of US Foreign Policy 1945 to 2008 	Students study a unit of work focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “America on Trial” – a study of US Foreign Policy 1945 to 2008 	Students study a unit of work focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the Toxteth Riot really a riot? • Writing the Scarman Report – what do you think was the most

						important cause of the Toxteth Riots?
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Key Stage 4

KS4 Year 10	Half term 1 Autumn 1	Half term 2 Autumn 2	Half term 3 Spring 1	Half term 4 Spring 2	Half term 5 Summer 1	Half term 6 Summer 2
History	Students study a unit of work focusing on: The Origins of the Cold War, 1941-1956	Students study a unit of work focusing on: The Cold War crises, 1956-1979	Students study a unit of work focusing on: The end of the Cold War, 1979-1991	Students study a unit of work focusing on: Crime and Punishment 1000-1500 Crime and Punishment 1500-1700	Students study a unit of work focusing on: Crime and Punishment 1700-1900 Crime and Punishment 1900-2000	Students study a unit of work focusing on: Whitechapel, c1870-c1900: crime, policing and the inner city

KS4 Year 11	Half term 1 Autumn 1	Half term 2 Autumn 2	Half term 3 Spring 1	Half term 4 Spring 2	Half term 5 Summer 1	Half term 6 Summer 2
History	Students study a unit of work focusing on: Weimar and Nazi Germany Topic 1 and 2.	Students study a unit of work focusing on: Weimar and Nazi Germany Topic 3 and 4.	Students study a unit of work focusing on: Henry VIII and his ministers, Topic 1.	Students study a unit of work focusing on: Henry VIII and his ministers Topic 2.	Students study a unit of work focusing on: Henry VIII and his ministers, Topic 3.	

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Key Stage 5

KS5 Year 12	Half term 1 Autumn 1	Half term 2 Autumn 2	Half term 3 Spring 1	Half term 4 Spring 2	Half term 5 Summer 1	Half term 6 Summer 2
History	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain 1951-1964 – Political and Economic Conservative governments and reasons for political dominance: Churchill, Eden, Macmillan and Home as political leaders; domestic policies; internal Labour divisions; reasons for Conservatives' fall from power Economic developments: post-war boom; balance of payments issues 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain 1951-1964 – Social and Foreign Policy Social developments: rising living standards; the impact of affluence and consumerism; changing social attitudes and tensions; class and 'the Establishment'; the position of women; attitudes to immigration; racial violence; the emergence of the 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain 1964-1970 – Political, Economic and Foreign Policy Wilson and the Labour governments: Wilson's ideology and leadership; economic policies and problems; devaluation; industrial relations; the trade unions; other domestic policies; Labour divisions; the beginning of 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain 1970-79 Social and Foreign Policy Society in the 1970s: progress of feminism; the Sex Discrimination Act; race and immigration; youth; environmentalism Britain's entry into and relations with Europe; the state of the 'special relationship' with USA; attitudes to USSR and China Government and opposition 1924- 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GB Revision Germany Revision 	<p>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain 1979-1990 Economic and Political Thatcher's economic policies and their impact: monetarism; privatisation; deregulation; issues of inflation, unemployment and economic realignment Social developments: the effect of war on German society; social and cultural changes in Weimar Germany The political, economic and social condition of Germany by 1929

	<p>and 'stop-go' policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political authority: the extent and make-up of the German Empire in 1871; the 1871 constitution; the role of Emperor and Chancellor; political groupings and parties and their ideologies Government and opposition: Kaiser Wilhelm I and government under Bismarck; their personalities and policies; the role of the Reichstag; the struggle between autocracy and democracy; the development of parties and political opposition Government and opposition: Kaiser Wilhelm 	<p>'teenager' and youth culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign relations: EFTA and attempts to join the EEC; relations with and policies towards USA and USSR; debates over the nuclear deterrent; Korean War; Suez; the 'Winds of Change' and decolonisation Britain 1964-70 -Social and cultural change: the expansion of the mass media; growth in leisure activities; the impact of scientific developments; the reduction in censorship; progress towards female equality; changes in moral attitudes; youth culture and the 	<p>the 'troubles' in Northern Ireland; the end of post-war consensus; loss of 1970 election</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberal reforming legislation: private members' bills and the end of capital punishment; divorce reform; the legalisation of abortion; the legalisation of homosexual relations; educational reform Relations with and policies towards USA, particularly issue of Vietnam; response to world affairs and relations with Europe; decolonization including 'withdrawal East of Suez' and Rhodesia. 	<p>1929: the impact of the Ruhr invasion and the leadership of Stresemann; degree of governmental change; degree of opposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic developments: the impact of war; post-war economic problems and policies; reparations; hyperinflation; Dawes and Young Plans and foreign loans; industrial growth; agriculture 		
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	<p>II and his chancellors; personalities and policies; the place of the Reichstag; the struggle between autocracy and democracy; the development of parties and political opposition</p>	<p>'permissive society'; anti-Vietnam war riots; issues of immigration and race</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic developments: industrial expansion; old and new industries; trade and wealth • Social developments: the class hierarchy; elitism and the culture of militarism; the condition of the working people • The political, economic and social condition of Germany by 1914 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain 1970–1979 Political and Economic • Heath’s government: Heath as leader; political and economic policies; industrial relations and the miners’ strikes; the ‘troubles’ in Northern Ireland, including the Sunningdale Agreement • Labour governments of Wilson and Callaghan: political, economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland • Political authority: the political impact of the First World War on Germany; political 			
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			<p>change and breakdown by 1918; the 1918 revolution; the establishment of democratic government in the Weimar constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and opposition to 1924: post-war political problems; attempted coups and the opposition of left and right; the occupation of the Ruhr; the working of Weimar government; its strengths and weaknesses 			
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KS5 Year 13	Half term 1 Autumn 1	Half term 2 Autumn 2	Half term 3 Spring 1	Half term 4 Spring 2	Half term 5 Summer 1	Half term 6 Summer 2
History	Students study a unit of work focusing on:	Students study a unit of work focusing on:	Students study a unit of work focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain 1990-1997 	Students study a unit of work focusing on:	Students study a unit of work focusing on:	Students study a unit of work focusing on:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of the Witch Craze 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain 1979-1997 • Political, social and foreign policy. • The Thatcher governments: Thatcher as leader, character and ideology; ministers; support and opposition; electoral success; internal Labour divisions and the formation of the SDP; Northern Ireland and the troubles • Impact of Thatcherism on society: sale of council houses; miners' strike and other industrial disputes; poll tax; extra-parliamentary opposition • Foreign Affairs: the Falklands; the 'special 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political, social, economic and foreign policy. • Major as leader; economic developments, including 'Black Wednesday' and its impact; political sleaze, scandals and satire; political policies; approach to Northern Ireland; Conservative divisions • Realignment of the Labour Party under Kinnock, Smith and Blair; reasons for Labour victory in 1997 • Social issues: the extent of 'social liberalism'; anti-establishment culture; the position of women and race-relations • Foreign affairs: relations with Europe, including the impact of the Single European Act and Maastricht Treaty; interventions in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain 1997-2007 • Foreign Policy and Social. • Social issues: workers, women and youth; the extent to which Britain had become a multicultural society • Foreign affairs: attitudes to Europe; the 'special relationship' with USA; military interventions and the 'war on terror'; Britain's position in the world by 2007 • Political authority: Adenauer as Chancellor and establishment of democracy in Western Germany; the constitution, checks and balances; the state of German democracy • Government and opposition: governments; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision
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		<p>relationship' with USA; moves to end the Cold War; Thatcher as an international figure; attitudes to Europe, including Thatcher's policies; divisions within the Conservative Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall of Thatcher and her legacy; • Political authority 1929–1945: the collapse of Weimar democracy and the establishment of the one-party authoritarian Nazi State; the roles of Hindenburg and Hitler • Government and opposition to 	<p>the Balkans; contribution and attitude to the end of the Cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain 1997-2007 • Political, economic. • The Labour governments: Blair as leader, character and ideology; constitutional change; domestic policies; Brown and economic policy; Northern Ireland and the Good Friday Agreement • The Conservative Party: leaders and reason for divisions; reason for electoral failures in 2001 and 2005 • Britain 1997-2007 • Political, economic. • The Labour governments: Blair as leader, character and ideology; constitutional change; domestic policies; Brown 	<p>parties and policies; chancellors after Adenauer and coalition governments under the three party system; the search for consensus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra-parliamentary opposition and pressure: student protest; urban terrorism and the Baader-Meinhof gang; environmentalism • Economic developments: the growth of the West German economy; the economic miracle and its aftermath; participation in the EEC/EU; impact of the oil crisis • Social developments: the effect of the Nazi legacy; standards of living; changes to the position of women, youth, unemployment; 		
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		<p>1945: Nazism as an ideology and in practice; Hitler's style of government; the Terror State; opposition and resistance; key Nazi leaders; the effect of war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political authority and government 1945–1949: post-war occupation and division; the issue of Berlin and the blockade; the division of Germany 	<p>and economic policy; Northern Ireland and the Good Friday Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conservative Party: leaders and reason for divisions; reason for electoral failures in 2001 and 2005 • Economic developments: the impact of the Depression; recovery and development under Nazis in peace and war; the post-war economy • Social developments and tensions; Nazi social policies including <i>volks gemeinschaft</i> and the racial state; Nazi culture; postwar German society and the legacy of Nazism • The political, economic and social condition of Germany by 1949 	<p>social tensions; modern culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The political, economic and social condition of reunified Germany by 1991: Kohl and the drive to reunification; strengths and problems of reunification 		
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