#### History Curriculum Map Overview

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

# Key Stage 3

KS3	Half term 1	Half term 2	Half term 3	Half term 4	Half term 5	Half term 6
Year 7	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
History	<ul> <li>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</li> <li>Who Killed Tollund Man?</li> <li>Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</li> <li>Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?</li> <li>How did William secure his throne?</li> </ul>	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • Was life miserable in the Middle Ages?	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • What made a successful Medieval Monarch? • How won the Crusades?	Students study a unit of work focusing on • Why was the English reformation significant?	Students study a unit of work focusing on • Was Mary, Bloody?

KS3	Half term 1	Half term 2	Half term 3	Half term 4	Half term 5	Half term 6
Year 8	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
History	Students study a	Students study a	Students study a	Students study a	Students study a	Students study a
	unit of work	unit of work	unit of work	unit of work	unit of work	unit of work
	focusing on:	focusing on:	focusing on:	focusing on:	focusing on:	focusing on:
	<ul> <li>Why was Elizabeth I such a</li> </ul>	• The Gunpowder Plot – was	• Oliver Cromwell	• Was Britain, Great?	<ul> <li>Dying for the vote – who were</li> </ul>	• Suffragettes: "Female Terrorists?"



successful	Guy	– Hero or	Britain	the	
monarch?	Fawkes	Villain?	and the	Chartists	
	and his		Empire.	and why	
	Catholic			were they	
	plotters			important?	
	Framed?				
	What was				
	life like in				
	England				
	between				
	1500-1700				
	– Social				
	History.				

KS3	Half term 1	Half term 2	Half term 3	Half term 4	Half term 5	Half term 6
Year 9	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
History	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • Should WW1 be taught in schools today?	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • Should WW1 be taught in schools today?	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • Why did the Holocaust happen? • Is the Holocaust different to other genocides of the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century?	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • "America on Trial" – a study of US Foreign Policy 1945 to 2008	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • "America on Trial" – a study of US Foreign Policy 1945 to 2008	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • Causes of the Toxteth Uprising.

### History Curriculum Map Overview

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#### Key Stage 4



KS4	Half term 1	Half term 2	Half term 3	Half term 4	Half term 5	Half term 6
Year 10	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
History	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: • Crime and Punishment 1900-2000 • Whitechapel.	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • Cold War 1941- 1956	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • Cold War 1956- 1979	

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:					
	<ul> <li>Elizabeth 1558- 1588</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Elizabeth 1558- 1588</li> </ul>	• Germany 1919- 1939	• Germany 1919- 1939	• Germany 1919- 1939	

### History Curriculum Map Overview

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

## 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	Students study a unit of work focusing on: 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	Students study a unit of work focusing on: 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	Students study a unit of work focusing on: 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	<ul> <li>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</li> <li>Britain 1970-79</li> <li>Social and Foreign Policy</li> <li>Society in the 1970s: progress of feminism; the Sex Discrimination Act; race and immigration; youth; environmentalism</li> <li>Britain's entry into and relations with Europe; the state of the 'special relationship' with USA; attitudes to USSR and China</li> <li>Russia - The Collapse of</li> </ul>	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • GB Revision • Russia Revision	<ul> <li>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</li> <li>Britain 1979-1990</li> <li>Economic and Political</li> <li>Thatcher's economic policies and their impact: monetarism; privatisation; deregulation; issues of inflation, unemployment and economic realignment</li> <li>The Emergence of the Communist Dictatorship 1917-1941</li> <li>Political authority and government: new leaders and ideologies; Lenin's Russia, ideology and change</li> <li>Political authority and government: the consolidation of</li> </ul>

Economic	'teenager' and	the 'troubles'	Autocracy – 1894-	Bolshevik authority
developments:	youth culture	in Northern	1917	and development of
post-war	<ul> <li>Foreign</li> </ul>	Ireland; the	Opposition: ideas	the Stalinist
boom; balance	relations: EFTA	end of post-	and ideologies,	dictatorship
of payments	and attempts	war	liberalism,	uleutoromp
issues and	to join the EEC;	consensus;	socialism;	
	relations with	loss of 1970	Marxism;	
'stop-go'		election	individuals and	
policies	and policies			
	towards USA	Liberal	radical groups	
	and USSR;	reforming	Political	
• Russia -	debates over	legislation:	authority,	
Trying to	the nuclear	private	opposition and	
preserve	deterrent;	members'	the state of Russia	
autocracy,	Korean War;	bills and the	in wartime: the	
1855–1894	Suez; the	end of capital	political,	
Political	'Winds of	punishment;	economic and	
authority and	Change' and	divorce	social problems of	
the state of	decolonisation	reform; the	wartime;	
Russia:	• Britain 1964-	legalisation of	opposition and	
autocracy; the	70 –Social and	abortion; the	the collapse of	
political,	cultural	legalisation of	autocracy; the	
social and	change: the	homosexual	political	
economic	expansion of	relations;	developments of	
condition of	the mass	educational	1917	
Russia in 1855	media; growth	reform	Political	
and the	in leisure	Relations with	authority,	
impact of the	activities; the	and policies	opposition and	
Crimean War	impact of	towards USA,	government: the	
Political	scientific	particularly	Bolshevik	
authority and	developments;	issue of	takeover and the	
attempts at	the reduction	Vietnam;	establishment of	
reform:	in censorship;	response to	Bolshevik	
Alexander II;	progress	world affairs	government by	
emancipation	towards female	and relations	December 1917;	
of the serfs	equality;	with Europe;	opposition	
and attempts	changes in	decolonisation	FFF	
at domestic	moral	including		
	attitudes;	'withdrawal		
and military	youth culture	East of Suez'		
reform	and the	and Rhodesia.		

<ul> <li>Government and Tasse: Alexander II as rulers; attitudes to and autocracy key developments</li> <li>Political autocracy key and the Tsarist reaction</li> <li>Political autocracy key autocracy key au</li></ul>					
and Tsars:       Society': anti- Vietnam war riots; issues of immigration and race and       1979 Political and Economic         and Alexander and Alexander imposition of autocracy; key developments.       • preserve 1855- 1894       • Heath's government: Ileath as leader; industrial Russification; relations and troubles' in industrial governments         • Political autocracy; key developments.       • Political economic       economic         • Opposition: industrial governments       • Political economic       economic         • Opposition: index and radical groups and the Tsarist reaction       • Ielath as industrial governments       • Heath's government: industrial realader;         • Diffical autocracy; key developments.       • Opposition: indical and governments       • Ieland, including the Labour governments of Wilson and callaghan: political, economic and industrial problems of Northern	Government	'permissive	<ul> <li>Britain 1970–</li> </ul>		
Alexander II       Vietnäm war indt; isues of immigration and race       and Economic isumigration and race       Heath's government; Heath as         and       preserve 1855- imposition of autocracy; key developments.       Political autority in action:       economic political and economic         autocracy; key developments.       Political autority in action:       economic politicals autority in action:       industrial industrial reatment of ethnic         0       Opposition: ideas and ideologies; and the Tsarist reaction       Ireland, including the softwiscal political, economic and including the softwiscal political, economic and including the softwiscal political, economic and including the softwiscal political, economic and including the softwiscal political, economic and including the softwiscan and polities; problems and polities; problems of Northern Ireland	and Tsars:	society': anti-	1979 Political		
and Alexander III as rulers; attitudes to and race and and race and and race preserve 1855- leader; political and economic authority in action: Russification; treatment of ethnic dews and ideologies; individuals; liberals and reaction relations and treatment of the miners' strikes; the minorities and jews and deologies; individuals; liberals and reaction and he Tsarist reaction reaction and he Tsarist reaction authority in deologies; individuals; liberals and reaction and he Tsarist reaction and he Tsarist reaction and he Tsarist reaction and the Tsarist and the Tsarist reaction and the Tsarist reaction and the Tsarist reaction and the Tsarist reaction and the Tsarist reaction and the Tsarist and the Tsarist reaction and the Tsarist and the Tsaris					
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attitudes to       and race       Teath as         and       preserve 1855-       leader;         leader;       leader;       leader;         autocracy; key       Political       economic         autocracy; key       Political       economic         autocracy; key       Political       economic         autocracy; key       Political       reatment of         autoin;       relations and       relations and         treatment of       the miners'         ethnic       strikes; the         minorities and       including the         jews       Northern         of Opposition:       Ireland,         ideas and       including the         idologies;       Sunningdale         individuals;       Agreement         reaction       Galaghan:         political,       economic and         industrial       problems of         Northern       Ireland         reaction       Russia - The         Collapse of       Autocracy					
and imposition of autocracy; key developments.					
imposition of autocracy; key developments.       1894       political and economic authority in action: Industrial Russification; treatment of ethnic Jews       political and economic industrial Russification; treatment of ethnic         0 Opposition: ideas and ideologies; individuals; liberals and radical groups and the Tsarist reaction       relations treatment of ethnic         0 Opposition: ideas and ideologies; and the Tsarist reaction       Ireland, including the Sunningdale of Wilson and Callaphan: political, economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland					
autocracy; key developments.       • Political authority in autority in Russification; treatment of ethnic minorities and jews       • conomic policies; relations and 'troubles' in jews         • Opposition: ideas and ideologies; individuals; nadical groups and the Tsarist reaction       • Treland, including the including the including the ideologies; minorities, and the Tsarist reaction       • Labour Callaghan: political, economic authorital         • Dipposition: ideas and ideologies; individuals; Northern       • Labour Governments governments of Wilson and Callaghan: political, economic and industrial problems and political, economic and industrial problems and political, economic and industrial problems of Northern Ireland		-			
developments.     authority in action: Russification; treatment of ethnic     policies; industrial       Northern     strikes; the minorities and Jews     vroubles' in Ireland, ideas and       • Opposition: ideas and ideologies;     Ireland, sunningdale       individuals; liberals and radical groups and the Tsarist reaction     Agreement Labour       • Labour     governments of Wilson and radical groups and the Tsarist reaction       • Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy     Policies; problems of Northern					
action:industrialRussification;relations andtreatment ofthe miners'ethnicstrikes; theminorities and'troubles' inJewsNorthernOpposition:Ireland,ideas andincluding theideologies;Sunningdaleindividuals;Agreementliberals andcallaghan:political,economic andpolitical,governmentsof Wilson andpolicies;problems andpolicies;political,economic andpolitical,problems andpolitical,Problems andpolitical,Problems andpolitical,Problems andpolicies;problems ofNorthernIrelandRussia - TheCollagase ofAutocracyAutocracy					
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treatment of ethnic       the miners' strikes; the minorities and jews       troubles' in vorthern         Opposition: ideas and ideologies;       Ireland, including the ideologies;       Ireland, including the deologies;         Iberals and radical groups and the Tsarist reaction       Labour         of Wilson and radical groups and the Tsarist reaction       of Wilson and callaghan: political, economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland         Northern Ireland       Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy			industrial		
ethnicstrikes; theminorities and'troubles' inJewsNorthern• Opposition:Ireland,ideas andincluding theideologies;Sunningdaleindividuals;Agreementliberals and• Labourradical groupsgovernmentsand the Tsaristof Wilson andreactionCallaghan:political,economic andindustrialproblems andpolicies;problems ofNorthernIrelandIreland• Russia - TheCollapse ofAutocracy		Russification;	relations and		
minorities and Jews'troubles' in Northern•Opposition: ideas and ideologies; individuals; natical groups and the Tsarist reactionIreland, including the source governments of Wilson and Callaghan: political, economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland•Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy		treatment of	the miners'		
minorities and Jews'troubles' in Northern• Opposition: ideas and ideologies; individuals;Ireland, including the SunningdaleIberals and radical groups and the Tsarist reaction• Labour governments of Wilson and Callaghan: political, economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland• Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy• Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy		ethnic	strikes; the		
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<ul> <li>Opposition: ideas and ideologies; individuals; liberals and radical groups and the Tsarist reaction</li> <li>Labour governments of Wilson and Callaghan: political, economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland</li> <li>Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy</li> </ul>		Iews	Northern		
ideas and ideologies; individuals; liberals and radical groups and the Tsarist reaction		-	Ireland.		
ideologies; individuals;Sunningdale Agreementliberals and radical groups and the Tsarist reactionLabour governments of Wilson and Callaghan: political, economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern IrelandImage: Comparison of the comparison of the comparison of the comparison of the comparison of Northern IrelandImage: Comparison of the comparison of the comparison of AutocracyImage: Comparison of the comparison of the comparison of Autocracy					
individuals; liberals and radical groups and the Tsarist reaction Callaghan: political, economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland • Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy					
liberals and radical groups and the Tsarist reaction• Labour governments of Wilson and Callaghan: political, economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland• Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy• Calsen and the Tsarist of Wilson and Callaghan: political, economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland		_			
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and the Tsarist reaction Callaghan: political, economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland • Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy					
reactionCallaghan: political, economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern IrelandImage: Callaghan: policies; problems of Northern Ireland•• <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					
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economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland • Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy		reaction			
industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland • Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy					
problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland • Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy					
policies; problems of Northern Ireland • Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy					
problems of Northern Ireland • Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy					
<ul> <li>Northern Ireland</li> <li>Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy</li> </ul>			policies;		
<ul> <li>Ireland</li> <li>Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy</li> </ul>			problems of		
Russia - The Collapse of Autocracy			Northern		
Collapse of Autocracy			Ireland		
Collapse of Autocracy					
Autocracy					
Political					
authority,					
government					
and Tsar;			and Isar;		

Nicholas II as	
ruler: political	
developments	
to 1914; 1905	
Revolution;	
Duma	
government	

KS5	Half term 1	Half term 2	Half term 3	Half term 4	Half term 5	Half term 6
Year 13	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
History	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • Causes of the Witch Craze	<ul> <li>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</li> <li>Britain 1979-1997</li> <li>Political, social and foreign policy.</li> <li>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</li> <li>Impact of Thatcherism on society: sale of council houses; miners' strike</li> </ul>	Students study a unit of work focusing on: Britain 1990- 1997 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;	<ul> <li>Students study a unit of work focusing on:</li> <li>Britain 1997- 2007</li> <li>Foreign Policy and Social.</li> <li>Social issues: workers, women and youth; the extent to which Britain had become a multicultural society</li> <li>Foreign affairs: attitudes to Europe; the 'special relationship' with USA; military interventions and the'war on terror'; Britain's</li> </ul>	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • Revision.	Students study a unit of work focusing on: • Revision

and other	Concompatives	nosition in the	
		-	
		world by 2007	
	0		
-		The Stalinist	
parliamentary	Party under	dictatorship	
opposition	Kinnock,	-	
Foreign Affairs:	Smith and		
	Blair: reasons		
	-	<ul> <li>Economic and</li> </ul>	
-	-		
-			
0	-		
5		agriculture	
	-	and the Virgin	
-		Lands scheme;	
	women and	social and	
the Conservative	race-relations	cultural	
Party	<ul> <li>Foreign</li> </ul>	change from	
Fall of Thatcher	affairs:	0	
and her legacy;	relations with		
The Emergence	0		
	-	-	
	_		
	_		
<u> </u>			
developments:		Khrushchev	
Lenin's decrees;		and his fall	
the Stalinist		from power	
economy;		-	
collectivisation	and attitude		
	to the end of		
Plans	the Cold War	condition of	
	<ul> <li>Foreign Affairs: the Falklands; the 'special 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</li> <li>Fall of Thatcher and her legacy;</li> <li>The Emergence of the Communist Dictatorship 1917-1941</li> <li>Economic developments: Lenin's decrees; the Stalinist economy; collectivisation and the Five Year</li> </ul>	industrial disputes; poll tax; extra- parliamentary opposition Foreign Affairs: the Falklands; the Falklands; the Falklands; the special relationship' with USA; moves to end the Cold War; Thatcher as an international figure; attitudes to Europe, including Thatcher's policies; Party Fall of Thatcher and her legacy; Fall of Thatcher and her legacy; The Emergence of the Communist Dictatorship and 1917-1941 Economic developments: Lenin's decrees; the Stalinist economy; collectivisation and the Five Year	industrial disputes; poll tax, extra- popositiondivisionsworld by 2007Alter and tax, extra- poposition•Realignment of the Labour Party under Nith and the Falklands; the Stationship' witcory in with USA; moves to end the Cold War; Thatcher as an international figure; attitudes to Europe, aniternational figure; attitudes to Europe, divisions within the Conservative Party•The Stalinist dictatorship and reaction, 1997 developments: changes in doral station organisation figure; attitudes to Europe, anti- to Europe, divisions within women and the Conservative Party•The Stalinisto divisions within women and social race-relations of the culture; the and the Virgin atticutes the Conservative policies; policies; relations within Europe, including the including the 

<ul> <li>Social developments: effect of Leninist/Stalinist rule on class, women, young people, religion and national minorities; propaganda and cultural change</li> <li>Opposition: faction; the Red Terror and the purges</li> <li>The political, economic and social condition of the Soviet Union by 1941</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Britain 1997-2007</li> <li>Political, economic.</li> <li>The Labour governments: Blair as leader, character and ideology; constitutional change; domestic policies; Brown and economic policy; Northern Ireland and the Good Friday Agreement</li> <li>The Conservative Party: leaders and reason for divisions; reason for electoral failures in 2001 and 2005</li> </ul>	the Soviet Union by 1964	
	electoral failures in 2001 and		

Blair as	
leader,	
character and	
ideology;	
constitutional	
change;	
domestic	
policies;	
Brown and	
economic	
policy;	
Northern	
Ireland and	
the Good	
Friday	
Agreement	
• The	
Conservative Dertry leaders	
Party: leaders	
and reason for	
divisions;	
reason for	
electoral	
failures in	
2001 and	
2005Political	
authority and	
government	
to 1953: High	
Stalinism; the	
revival of	
terror;	
destruction of	
'supposed'	
opposition	
and cult of	
personality;	
the power	
vacuum on	
Stalin's death	

Political
authority and
government:
Khrushchev's
rise to power;
policies and
ideology; de-
Stalinisation;
political and
party change