

History Curriculum Map Overview

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

Key Stage 3

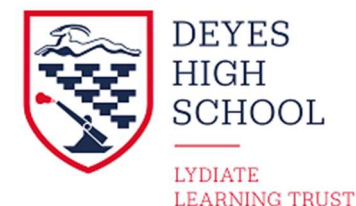
KS3 Year 7	Half term 1 Autumn 1	Half term 2 Autumn 2	Half term 3 Spring 1	Half term 4 Spring 2	Half term 5 Summer 1	Half term 6 Summer 2
Enquiry Questions	<p><i>What does History at Deyes High School look like?</i></p> <p><i>How were the great civilisations ruled?</i></p>	<p><i>How did the Normans succeed were the Vikings failed?</i></p>	<p><i>How did royal power change between the 12th and 15th century?</i></p> <p><i>Case study: why did Liverpool want to become a city?</i></p>	<p><i>How did royal power change between the 12th and 15th century? (continued)</i></p>	<p><i>What is the legacy of the Crusades?</i></p>	<p><i>Was Henry VIII a more successful king than his father?</i></p>

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
Enquiry Questions	<p><i>Why should Tudor England be described as religious rollercoaster?</i></p>	<p><i>Was Elizabethan England truly a Golden Age?</i></p>	<p><i>Why was Stuart England so turbulent?</i></p>	<p><i>What was the main reason for the abolition of slavery?</i></p> <p><i>How did the British Empire shape the world?</i></p>	<p><i>Did the French Revolution make the Napoleonic Wars inevitable?</i></p>	<p><i>What was the most significant change in Britain by the early 20th century?</i></p>

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
Enquiry Questions	<i>Why was The Great War so significant?</i>	<i>To what extent did democracy fail during the interwar years?</i>	<i>Hitler or Chamberlain: Who was to blame for the outbreak of war in 1939?</i>	<i>What was the turning point in The Second World War?</i>	<i>Did the Nazis commit the greatest crime in History?</i>	<i>Has American power helped or harmed the world since 1945?</i> <i>People vs. power in modern Britain.</i>

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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	<i>The origins of the Cold War, 1941–58</i>	<i>Cold War crises, 1958–70</i>	<i>The end of the Cold War, 1970–91</i>	<i>Crime and punishment in medieval England (1000-1500)</i> <i>Crime and punishment in early modern England (1500-1700)</i>	<i>Crime and punishment in 18th & 19th century Britain (1700-1900)</i> <i>Crime and punishment in modern Britain (1900-present)</i>	<i>The historical environment: Whitechapel, c1870–c1900 - crime, policing and the inner city</i>

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	<i>The Weimar Republic 1918–29</i>	<i>Hitler's rise to power, 1919–33</i> <i>Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933–39</i>	<i>Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39</i>	<i>Henry VIII & Wolsey, 1509–29</i> <i>Henry VIII & Cromwell, 1529–40</i>	<i>The Reformation and its impact, 1529–40</i>	Examination Season

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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>1L The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991</p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>	<p>1L The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991</p> <p><i>Government and opposition: Kaiser Wilhelm 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</i></p> <p><i>Economic developments: industrial expansion; old and new industries; trade and wealth</i></p>	<p>1L The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991</p> <p><i>Social developments: the class hierarchy; elitism and the culture of militarism; the condition of the working people</i></p> <p><i>The political, economic and social condition of Germany by 1914</i></p> <p><i>Political authority: the political impact of the First World War on Germany; political change and breakdown by 1918; the 1918 revolution; the establishment of democratic government in the Weimar constitution</i></p>	<p>1L The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991</p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>Government and opposition 1924–1929: the impact of the Ruhr invasion and the leadership of Stresemann; degree of governmental change; degree of opposition</i></p>	<p>1L The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991</p> <p><i>Economic developments: the impact of war; post-war economic problems and policies; reparations; hyperinflation; Dawes and Young Plans and foreign loans; industrial growth; agriculture</i></p> <p><i>Social developments: the effect of war on German society; social and cultural changes in Weimar Germany</i></p> <p><i>The political, economic and social condition of Germany by 1929</i></p>	<p>1L The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991</p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>Government and opposition to 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</i></p>

	<p>2S The Making of Modern Britain, 1951–2007</p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>Economic developments: post-war boom; balance of payments issues and 'stop-go' policies</i></p> <p><i>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 'teenager' and youth culture</i></p>	<p>2S The Making of Modern Britain, 1951–2007</p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>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 the 'troubles' in Northern Ireland; the end of post-war consensus; loss of 1970 election</i></p>	<p>2S The Making of Modern Britain, 1951–2007</p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>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 'permissive society'; anti-Vietnam war riots; issues of immigration and race</i></p>	<p>2S The Making of Modern Britain, 1951–2007</p> <p><i>Relations with and policies towards USA, particularly issue of Vietnam; response to world affairs and relations with Europe; decolonisation including 'withdrawal East of Suez' and Rhodesia.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>Labour governments of Wilson and Callaghan: political, economic and industrial problems and policies; problems of Northern Ireland</i></p> <p><i>Society in the 1970s: progress of feminism; the Sex Discrimination Act; race and immigration; youth; environmentalism</i></p>	<p>2S The Making of Modern Britain, 1951–2007</p> <p><i>Britain's entry into and relations with Europe; the state of the 'special relationship' with USA; attitudes to USSR and China</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>Thatcher's economic policies and their impact: monetarism; privatisation; deregulation; issues of inflation, unemployment and economic realignment</i></p>	<p>2S The Making of Modern Britain, 1951–2007</p> <p><i>Impact of Thatcherism on society: sale of council houses; miners' strike and other industrial disputes; poll tax; extra-parliamentary opposition</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>Fall of Thatcher and her legacy; Major as leader; economic developments, including 'Black Wednesday' and its impact; political sleaze, scandals and satire; political policies; approach to Northern Ireland; Conservative divisions</i></p>
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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	<p>Controlled Assessment Causes of the Witch Craze</p> <p>1L The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991</p> <p><i>Political authority and government 1945–1949: post-war occupation and division; the issue of Berlin and the blockade; the division of Germany</i></p> <p><i>Economic developments: the impact of the Depression; recovery and development under Nazis in peace and war; the post-war economy</i></p>	<p>1L The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991</p> <p><i>Social developments and tensions; Nazi social policies including volksgemeinschaft and the racial state; Nazi culture; postwar German society and the legacy of Nazism</i></p> <p><i>The political, economic and social condition of Germany by 1949</i></p>	<p>1L The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991</p> <p><i>Political authority: Adenauer as Chancellor and establishment of democracy in Western Germany; the constitution, checks and balances; the state of German democracy</i></p> <p><i>Government and opposition: governments; parties and policies; chancellors after Adenauer and coalition governments under the three-party system; the search for consensus</i></p> <p><i>Extra-parliamentary opposition and pressure: student protest; urban terrorism and the Baader-Meinhof gang; environmentalism</i></p>	<p>1L The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991</p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>Social developments: the effect of the Nazi legacy; standards of living; changes to the position of women, youth, unemployment; social tensions; modern culture</i></p> <p><i>The political, economic and social condition of reunified Germany by 1991: Kohl and the drive to reunification; strengths and problems of reunification</i></p>	<p>1L The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991</p> <p><i>Revision</i></p>	Examination Season

	2S The Making of Modern Britain, 1951–2007 <i>Realignment of the Labour Party under Kinnock, Smith and Blair; reasons for Labour victory in 1997</i> <i>Social issues: the extent of 'social liberalism'; anti-establishment culture; the position of women and race-relations</i>	2S The Making of Modern Britain, 1951–2007 <i>Foreign affairs: relations with Europe, including the impact of the Single European Act and Maastricht Treaty; interventions in the Balkans; contribution and attitude to the end of the Cold War</i> <i>The Labour governments: Blair as leader, character and ideology; constitutional change; domestic policies; Brown and economic policy; Northern Ireland and the Good Friday Agreement</i>	2S The Making of Modern Britain, 1951–2007 <i>The Conservative Party: leaders and reason for divisions; reason for electoral failures in 2001 and 2005</i> <i>Social issues: workers, women and youth; the extent to which Britain had become a multicultural society</i>	2S The Making of Modern Britain, 1951–2007 <i>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</i>	2S The Making of Modern Britain, 1951–2007 <i>Revision</i>	
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