Curriculum Area: History

Long-Term Plan

Academic Year 2023 - 2024

| | Autumn Term | Spring Term | Summer Term |
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| | <u>Autumn 1</u> | <u>Spring 1</u> | Summer 1 |
| | The Norman Conquest | Tudor and Stuart England | The Women's Suffrage Movement in Britain |
| | -Anglo-Saxon England -Contenders for the throne in 1066 -The Battle of Stamford Bridge -The Battle of Hastings (and why William won) -The Harrying of the North -The Domesday Book -Motte and Bailey Castles -Feudal System | -Henry VIII and his six wives -The Reformation and break from Rome -The Mary Rose -The legacy of the Tudors on England -Charles I and causes of the English Civil War -Civil War battles and why the Roundheads won -What happened to Charles I after the Civil War | -Women's roles in early 20 th -century Britain -Why women felt they deserved the vote -The Suffragists -The Suffragettes -Emily Wilding Davison -The Government's response -Women during WW1 -Women gain the vote -Second-wave Feminism |
| Years 7/8 | <u>Autumn 2</u> | Spring 2 | Summer 2 |
| | Life in Medieval Times | The Slave Trade and how it was abolished | The First World War |
| | -Matilda: England's first Queen? -The Magna Carta -The Richest Man in History -Genghis Khan and the Mongolian Empire -The Black Death -The Ottoman Empire -The Wars of the Roses | -What was Africa like before the 1700s? -How and why people were captured -The Middle Passage -Auctions -Life on a plantation -The Abolition Movement -Rebellions by enslaved people: Jamaica and Haiti -The 1807 and 1833 Abolition Acts -Harriet Tubman -The Jim Crow Laws | -Long-term causes -Short-term causes -Germany's attack plan -Trench life -New weapons, medicine and technology -Empire Troops -Battle of the Somme -Battle of the Somme -Battle of Passchendaele -Naval Blockade and Spring Offensive -Germany's surrender and the end of war |

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| | <u>Autumn 1</u> | Spring 1 | Summer 1 |
| | Europe between the World Wars | The Second World War | Migrant Experiences in Britain |
| | The impact of WW1 The Paris Peace Conference The Treaty of Versailles and reactions Germany's allies and other treaties The League of Nations Rise of dictatorships: Germany, Italy and Japan The Wall Street Crash Manchuria and Abyssinia Crises Why the League of Nations failed | -Blitzkrieg -Dunkirk -The Battle of Britain -Pearl Harbour -Barbarossa and Stalingrad -The North African campaigns -D-Day -Alan Turing and the Enigma machine -The Battle of Okinawa -The atomic bombs | -Early examples of migration -The role of the British Empire -Attitudes towards black Britons before WW2 -Windrush -Migrant experiences -Resistance -Influence on pop culture -Race relations -Reflections on the British Empire |
| | Autumn 2 | -The end of WW2 and the aftermath Spring 2 | Summer 2 |
| | Causes of WW2 | The Holocaust | The Russian Revolution |
| Year 9 | -Hitler's aims and foreign policy -The Dollfuss Affair -Rearmament -Remilitarisation of the Rhineland -Spanish Civil War -Hitler's alliances -Anschluss with Austria -Appeasement and the Sudeten Crisis -The invasion of Poland and declaration of War | -Anti-Semitism before the Nazis -Hitler's policies and anti-Semitic laws -Concentration camps -1936 Berlin Olympics -Kristallnacht -Ghettos -Wannsee Conference -Final Solution -The role of bystanders | -The Tsars of Russia -The end of serfdom -The impact of industrialisation -New ideas: Marxism and Communism -1905 Revolution -Russia's first parliament (Duma) -Nicholas II's problems -Russia in WW1 -Rasputin -The death of the Tsar -Russia after 1917 |

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| | <u>Autumn 1</u> | <u>Spring 1</u> | Summer 1 |
| | Health and the People c.1000-Present | Health and the People c.1000-Present Part 4- Modern Medicine 1900-Present | Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany: 1890-1945 |
| Year 10 | Part 1- Medieval c1000-1450 -Introduction to medicine and chronology -Hippocrates and Galen -Medieval approaches to medicine -How doctors were trained -Surgery in the Middle Ages -Public health in towns and cities -The Black Death Part 2- Renaissance 1450-1750 -Andreas Vesalius -William Harvey -Ambroise Paré -New treatments and cures -Opposition to change -Growth of hospitals -Quackery -John Hunter and the Royal College of Surgeons -Edward Jenner and vaccination | -Magic bullets -Alexander Fleming and penicillin -Pharmaceutical industry -The impact of WW1 on surgery -Modern surgical methods -Liberal reforms 1906-1914 -The Beveridge Report -Creation of the NHS and problems -Discovery of DNA -Modern diseases and treatments | Part 2-Germany in the Great Depression 1929-1934 - The Wall Street Crash - Effect of the Great Depression in Germany - The Nazi Party and their appeal - Election results and why Hitler was appointed chancellor - Reichstag Fire - Enabling Act - Hitler becomes Fuhrer (leader) |
| | <u>Autumn 2</u> | Spring 2 | Summer 2 |
| | Health and the People c.1000-Present Part 3- Industrial Medicine 1750-1900 | Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany: 1890-1945 Part 1-The Growth of Democracy 1890-1929 | Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany: 1890-1945 |
| | | | Part 3-Germany under the Nazis 1933-1945 |
| | -Louis Pasteur and Germ Theory -Robert Koch | -Germany under Kaiser Wilhelm II -Rise of socialism | -Nazi propaganda |
| | -New treatments and cures | -Naval laws | -Nazi propaganda -Nazi art and culture |
| | -Problems with surgery | -WW1 and its impact | -Creation of a police state |
| | -Anaesthetics, James Simpson and chloroform | -The Weimar Republic | -Women in Nazi Germany |
| | -Antiseptics, Joseph Lister and carbolic acid | -Attempts to overthrow the Weimar Republic | -Education in Nazi Germany |
| | -Towns and cities in the industrial age | -Hyperinflation | -Control of the Church |
| | -John Snow and cholera | -Gustav Stresemann and recovery 1924-29 | -Economic changes |

| -Public Health Acts -Role of women in medicine | -Art and culture in the 1920s | -The impact of WW2 -Opposition and resistance -Persecution -Final solution |
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| | <u>Autumn 1</u> | <u>Spring 1</u> | Summer 1 |
| Year 11 | Autumn 1 Elizabethan England: 1558-1603 Part 1- Elizabeth's Court and Parliament -Who was Elizabeth? -Problems of being a female ruler -Europe in the 16 th century -Power in Elizabethan England -Court life and patronage -Privy council -Marriage Part 2- Life in Elizabethan Times -Hierarchy and the Great Chain of Being -Role of the gentry -The "golden age" of Elizabethan England -Theatre -Poverty -Exploration | Spring 1 Conflict and Tension in Europe: 1919-1939 -Aftermath of WW1 -Paris Peace Conference -Treaty of Versailles and reactions -The League of Nations -Cooperation in the 1920s -Wall Street Crash -Great Depression -Manchuria and Abyssinia Crisis -Hitler's foreign policy -Breaking the Treaty of Versailles -Appeasement -Steps to WW2 | <u>Summer 1</u> <u>Revision</u> |

| Autumn 2 | <u>Spring 2</u> | Summer 2 |
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| Elizabethan England: 1558-1603 | <u></u> | |
| Part 3- Troubles at Home and Abroad | Revision | |
| -Religious problems | | |
| -The Religious Settlement and the "middle way" | | |
| -Puritan threat | | |
| -Catholic plots against Elizabeth | | |
| -Mary, Queen of Scots | | |
| -Conflict with Spain | | |
| Part 4- Historic Environment: The Americas and Drake's Circumnavigation, 1577-1580 | | |
| -Background and context | | |
| -People involved | | |
| -Early expeditions | | |
| -Reasons for Drake's circumnavigation | | |
| -Locations and events | | |
| -Impact of Drake's circumnavigation | | |
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