

## History Curriculum Overview

	Aut 1	Aut 2	Spr 1	Spr 2	Sum 1	Sum 2	
7	England before 1066	Anglo- Saxon England and the Norman Conquest	Norman England and its legacy	The Plague and Peasants' Revolt	The Silk Road and the Medieval Islamic World	The Crusades	<b>The Medieval World- 1250-1500</b> Y7 begin their study of history with the story of England pre-1066 which they look at until the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. The study of the Silk Road provides an opportunity to teach about the infamous trade route from the depths of Asia to Europe. Primary sources are the focus of our depth study of the medieval Islamic World, where we look at the influence of the Islamic World on art, architecture, literature, mathematics and science on the world. The Crusades mark the end of our study of the Medieval World, where students look at the reasons for the Crusades, the leadership of the Christian and Muslim forces, and the significance of the outcomes of the crusades on the modern world.
8	Immigration to England 1330-1550 Power of the British monarchy 1509-1649	Empire of Mail and city of Timbuktu West African Kingdoms of Oyo and Dahomey, comparative study with Europe.	British Empire	Transatlantic Slave Trade  Significance of the Caribbean in understanding our island story	Power to the People: American Civil Rights  Power to the People: British Civil Rights	Power to the People: Women's Suffrage	<b>The Early Modern and Modern World, 1500-present</b> Y8 history begins with the study of migrants in England at the beginning of the period, and their contributions to society. This is followed by a study on the power of the monarchy, from the religious rollercoaster of the Tudor period to the regicide of Charles I following the English Civil War of 1649. The study of the Empire of Mail, and the glorious city of Timbuktu, provides students with an insight into the rich learning environment built by world-renowned African scholars. Whereas the comparative depth study of the Empire of Oyo and Kingdom of Dahomey, looks at the role of religion, political systems, the military and the economy in building two strong West African entities one of which lasted well into the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. A comparison is also made here with their study of Europe in the Medieval and Early Modern period. A study of the British Empire follows this, looking first at what an empire is, the motives behind empire building and case studies of countries colonised by Britain. This is followed by a study into the Transatlantic Slave Trade, its legacy and the significance of the Caribbean in understanding our island story. The summer term focuses on a study of social history, with a look at how the people fought for power through the Civil Rights campaigns in the USA and Britain, and the women's suffrage campaign.
<b>9- The Modern World</b>	World War One- the involvement of the Empire and the different fronts.	Germany after World War One Weimar Republic and the rise of Hitler	The Inter War Years and reasons for World War Two  The Holocaust Genocide before and after the Holocaust (Rwanda)	Britain after WW2  Our Island Story: Windrush	Our Island Story: Windrush and beyond	Decolonisation after WW2  Depth study: Somalia after decolonisation.	<b>The Modern World, 1900- present</b> Y9 history begins by looking at the reasons for the outbreak of World War One broke, and then looks at the war itself, with a focus on the contribution of the British Empire, women on the home front and fighting on all fronts. This is followed by a study of the impact of World War One on Germany, the doom of the Weimar Republic, the rise of Hitler, and the link to Britain with the inter-war years and the eventual reasons for the outbreak of World War Two. A global perspective of the inter-war years is also given through the study of the League of Nations, and its failure to fulfil its aims as an organisation of promoting world peace. The failure of the international community is also examined through the depth study of the Holocaust and subsequent world genocides. Following this we look at Britain post-WW2, the impact of the Empire Windrush and how/why this has contributed to our island story. Finally, we take a look at decolonisation after WW2 through a set of case studies and end on a depth study of Somalia after decolonisation.
<b>10- GCSE</b>	Edexcel GCSE Paper 2: Anglo-Saxon and Norman England	Edexcel GCSE Paper 2: Anglo-Saxon and Norman England	Edexcel GCSE Paper 2: Conflict in the Middle East	Edexcel GCSE Paper 2: Conflict in the Middle East	Edexcel GCSE Paper 1: Warfare through time	Edexcel GCSE Paper 1: Warfare through time	<b>Edexcel GCSE History</b> Anglo Saxon and Norman England focuses on 11 <sup>th</sup> century history. Conflict in the Middle East addresses the creation of the state of Israel, the conflict between the Arabs and the Israelis and the attempts to find a solution for the two communities. Warfare through time focuses on how the nature and experience of warfare has changed from 1250- present. The case studies focus on British history.
<b>11-GCSE</b>	Edexcel GCSE Paper 3: Weimar and Nazi Germany	Edexcel GCSE Paper 3: Weimar and Nazi Germany	Revision	Revision	Revision	Revision/Exams	<b>Edexcel GCSE History</b> The final paper focuses on sources and interpretations to tell the story of Germany from the end of World War One to the eve of World War Two.