

Learning Journey

for

Arts, Humanities and RE

History



Year 7	Autumn	Spring	Summer
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Which group had the biggest impact on the making of England: The Romans, Saxons, Vikings or Normans?Why did William win in 1066, and how far did it really change England?Key Events: Why was the Magna Carta significant?Key Events: Why was the Black Death so significant?Key Events: How far did the Crusades change Europe?What can different societies (England, Al-Andalus, Japan, Benin) teach us about power and everyday life in the Middle Ages and how do they compare?Why was Charles I executed — and was it justified? What does this show us about monarchical power in Europe?	<p>The Early Medieval Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The RomansThe SaxonsThe VikingsBritain Pre 1066 <p>The High Middle Ages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Claimants to the throne 1066Stamford BridgeThe Battle of HastingsNorman CastlesInterpretations of the Norman invasionKing John and the Magna Carta 1215 <p>The Low Middle Ages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Black DeathThe Peasants RevoltThe Crusades: Christian and Islamic viewpoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Medieval Power and Control and Living Conditions<ul style="list-style-type: none">Medieval EnglandAl-AndalusFeudal JapanThe Kingdom of BeninInterpretations on Medieval LifeThe Ottoman Empire <p>The Early Modern Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Qing Dynasty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Tudors: Henry VIII, Mary I, Elizabeth IThe Black TudorsJames IThe Gunpowder PlotInterpretations on the StuartsCharles IThe Civil WarThe role of women and ordinary people in the Civil WarInterpretations on the execution of Charles I

Year 8	Autumn	Spring	Summer
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Why did new ideas in the Enlightenment matter so much? How far did they change politics in Europe?Did the French Revolution deliver liberty, equality, and fraternity?Who benefited most from the transatlantic slave trade and what ended slavery; rebellion, morality, or economics?How “great” was the British Empire? Was it built on trade, war or exploitation? What can it teach us about power and identity today?Did the Industrial Revolution improve lives for everyone? Was life in Saltaire any better?Why did the female suffrage movement face such severe opposition?Why was WW1 called ‘the war to end all wars?’How did dissatisfaction among the people lead the Russian Revolution and did Communism improve their lives?	<p>Classics: The Romans Classics: The Greeks</p> <p>The Early Modern Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The EnlightenmentLouis XVI and the French RevolutionInterpretations on the French Revolution <p>The Industrial Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Slave Trade and the Middle PassageThe role of Europeans in the Slave TradeSlave RevolutionsThe ending of Slavery in the British EmpireAbolition in AmericaJim Crow Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Empire: Britain and AmericaEmpire: Britain and Africa, AustraliaEmpire: Britain and IndiaEmpire: Indian independenceIndia and Pakistan after 1947Britain’s Empire after 1947The British Empire and the Middle EastDisraeli and GladstoneInterpretations on the British EmpireThe Industrial RevolutionWorking and Living conditionsReformersTitus Salt and Saltaire	<p>The Modern Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The SuffragistsThe SuffragettesThe Government response to the Suffrage movementThe causes of WW1Life on the Western FrontThe role of women in WW1Interpretations on WW1The significance of WW1British rule in IrelandThe Russian RevolutionCommunist rule in RussiaHitler’s rise to powerNazi domestic policy

Year 9	Autumn	Spring	Summer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why did WW2 break out in 1939? What was life really like for ordinary people in WW2? What was the most significant consequence of WW2? How and why did Mao transform China – was it for better or worse? Who or what was most responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union? Was Thatcher’s Britain a success or a failure? How did 9/11 change the world? Why must we still study the Holocaust today? What can the history of LGBTQ+ communities teach us about change and continuity? 	<p>Classics: The Romans Classics: The Greeks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The causes of WW2 The impact of WW2 on ordinary Europeans The consequences of WW2 Mao Zedong and the CCP <p>Contemporary History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems of the Soviet Union in the 1980s Gorbachev’s Glasnost and Perestroika Former Soviet Countries after the fall of the USSR: Slovakia. Romania and Poland Interpretations on the fall of the Soviet Union Thatcher’s Britain Blair’s New Labour Tension in the Gulf The impact of 9/11 The Iraq War 2003 The impact of the Iraq War Holocaust study LGBTQ+ Persecution throughout History in Britain 	<p>GCSE Content: AD America, 1920–1973: Opportunity and inequality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ‘Boom’ Social and cultural developments Divided society American society during the Depression The effectiveness of the New Deal on different groups in society The impact of the Second World War 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-war American society and economy Racial tension and developments in the Civil Rights campaigns in the 1950s and 1960s America and the ‘Great Society’ Roe v Wade (1973)

Year 10	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	<p><u>GCSE History: Conflict and tension: the inter-war years, 1918–1939</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The armistice The Versailles Settlement Impact of the treaty and wider settlement The League of Nations Diplomacy outside the League The collapse of the League 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of tension Escalation of tension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The outbreak of war <p><u>GCSE History: Power and the people: c1170 to the present day</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constraints on kingship The origins of parliament Medieval revolt and royal authority Popular uprisings against the Crown Divine Right and parliamentary authority Royal authority and the right to representation

Year 11	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	<p><u>GCSE History: Conflict and tension: the inter-war years, 1918–1939</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of tension Escalation of tension <p><u>GCSE History: Power and the people: c1170 to the present day</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constraints on kingship The origins of parliament Medieval revolt and royal authority Popular uprisings against the Crown Divine Right and parliamentary authority The extension of the franchise Protest and change Workers movements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women’s rights Workers’ rights Minority rights <p><u>GCSE History: Norman England, c1066–c1100</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of Norman Conquest Military aspects Establishing and maintaining control Feudalism and government Economic and social changes The Church Monasticism The historic environment of Norman England 	

CONCEPTS

Continuity and Change – Students will be able to explain how and why aspects of life, society, or power have changed over time, while also recognising factors that have remained the same.

Cause and Consequence – Students will be able to explain the different causes behind key events, and analyse the short- and long-term consequences that followed.

Similarity and Difference – Students will be able to compare aspects of daily life, power and government between different times and cultures.

Significance – Students will be able to evaluate why certain people, events, or developments were important, and how their importance might differ depending on Historical perspective.

Chronological Understanding – Students will develop a secure sense of chronology, sequencing events and placing them in context to understand how different periods connect.

Interpretations – Students will be able to analyse how and why the past has been interpreted in different ways by different people and use evidence to form and justify their own judgements.