

5-year curriculum overview

History

Year 7

How did England develop before 1066? (Change and continuity)	How did the Normans change their environment?	How much did power evolve in Medieval England?	How powerful were African Kingdoms?	How did religion change in the Tudor period?	Why did the world 'open up' for the Tudors and Stuarts?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Students study various people's migration into the British Isles from Pre-History to Modern times. -2nd Order; Change and Continuity, Cause and Consequence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normans as a migratory group in France and then England and elsewhere in the world. within depth study of Stamford Bridge and Hastings - Why did William win at Hastings? How did Normans change England with study of Durham Castle and Cathedral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life in medieval England for different people The role of religion in people's lives and the lives of monks The Black death, symptoms, causes and treatments. The short term and long-term impacts of the Black Death including peasants' revolt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study of medieval West and Central African Kingdoms through the use of primary sources and historical interpretations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study of the causes, events and consequences of the English Reformation and it's immediate aftershocks in the rest of the Tudor period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were Spain and Portugal superpowers? What do sources tell us about Migration into England? Why did Elizabeth trade with the Islamic world?

Year 8

Why were the Three Kingdoms turned upside down in the 17th century?	How revolutionary was the age of revolution?	How much did the Transatlantic Trade in Enslaved Africans fuel the British Empire?	How much did the Transatlantic Trade in Enslaved Africans fuel the British Empire?	How was Britain revolutionised from 1750 to 1900?	How did people fight for freedom during Industrial Britain?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -What role did religion play in the coming conflict? 3 lessons What role did our region play in this conflict? 2 lessons What was the significance of the Bill of Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How significant was the American Revolution? Was the Haitian Revolution more significant? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What caused the birth of TTEA? How did people fight against TTEA? NE role in TTEA and its abolition. Case study on William Johnson and Ashley's Sack 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Case study – India 4 lessons Case Study – Ireland 3 lessons Case study – Benin – 1 lesson Empire Day in Newcastle 1 lesson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agrarian to industrial economy. Role of NE in the industrial revolution and Felling Pit Disaster studied. Role of Children in the industrial revolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform Acts, Chartists and case study on Women's suffrage

Year 9

Why are there different interpretations if WWI?	How was the world transformed in the 1920s/30s through America?	Why did peace not last in Europe?	What was the Holocaust?	How 'hot' was the Cold War?	How much progress was made in society post WWII?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidents of tension in Europe (competition for Empire, the naval race, the alliance system and the Balkans crisis) -The spark: The assassination of Ferdinand and the Schlieffen Plan - Context of geography, the role of the BEF, the trenches and major battles. -The experiences of soldiers including Tommies and soldiers of the Empire (India, Algeria, First Nations, Chinese labourers) -Development of tactics and medicine in the trenches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in USA told through diverse histories for example, birth of Jazz through Black reconstruction and realisation. Hollywood through Jewish perspective. New Deal through disability history. Birth of use of oil through indigenous perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A study on international situation between WW1 and WW2 including League of Nations and appeasement, leading into a study of the main Western European events in WW2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A study of the Holocaust made through the sources and interpretations of those affected by it as much as possible. Including Pre-war Jewish life. The build-up of persecution. The rise of Naziism in Germany with a focus on antisemitism. Resistance to the holocaust, and post holocaust Jewish life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study of the main events of the Cold War through the interpretations of 4 leading historians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A study of the American and British Civil Rights movements in the 1950's and 1960's. to include MLK and his visit to Newcastle. Rosa Parks, Black Power. In Britain Mangrove 9, Bristol Bus Boycott, Immigration post WW2

Year 10

Medieval medicine	Renaissance medicine	Industrial medicine	Modern medicine	England and the Norman conquest	William I in power: securing the kingdom 1066-87
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Idea about the causes of disease and illness: rational and supernatural -The role and importance of the church. - Approaches to treatment and prevention. - Hospitals and healers - Dealing with the Black Death 1348, symptoms, causes and treatments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ideas about the cause of disease and illness: change and continuity from the medieval period. - Approaches to treatments and prevention: change and continuity - Caring for the sick: change and continuity - Harvey and Vesalius -Dealing with the Great Plague in London 1665 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ideas about the cause of disease and illness: spontaneous generation and germ theory (Pasteur and Koch) -Hospitals- The role of Florence Nightingale - Approaches to prevention and treatment: change and continuity -improvements in surgery: anaesthetic and antiseptic surgery - John Snow and the fight against Cholera in London 1664 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ideas about the causes of disease and illness: hereditary disease and DNA - Approaches to treatment and prevention: magic bullets and the role of the NHS - Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin - The fight against lung Cancer in the 21st century. Assessment- Full mock British sector of the Western Front 1914-18 -Context of medicine in 20th century -Context of the Western Front - including key battles. -The work of the RAMCE and FANY -The significance of experiments in medicine and surgery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anglo-Saxo society social structure and power of the king. -The role of the Earls and the Goodwins - The last years of Edward the Confessor and the succession crisis - The rival claimants to the throne and the battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge. - The Norman invasion, Hastings and William's win 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing control, submission, reward, marcher Earldoms and castles - The causes an outcome of Anglo-Saxon resistance 1068-71, Edwin and Morcar, Edgar Atheling and Hereward the Wake - The legacy of the resistance to 1087 (Harrying and Land) - Revolt of the Earls, 1075

Year 11

American West	American West	Weimar Germany	Hitler's rise to power	- Creation of a dictatorship	Revision and Exams
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Early settlement of the West 1835-1862 -Plains life -Early migration -Conflict and Tension • Development of the Plains 1862-1876 -settlement in the West -Ranching and cattle industry -Changes in the way of life of the Plains peoples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflicts and conquest 1876-95. Battle of the Little Big Horn, Wounded, Knee Massacre and Ghost Dance. Destruction of the Buffalo, closing of the West. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weimar Germany • - Origins of the Republic, including the legacy of WWI the formation of the constitution and the role of government. - Challenges facing the republic such as the Treaty of Versailles and its impact, the challenges from the left and right, The Ruhr and hyperinflation • - The recovery of the republic, Stresemann's policies: - Economic recovery: The Dawes and Young plan - Recovery in foreign relations: Locarno Pact, League of Nations, Kellogg-Briand pact - Changes in society including living standards, the role of women and culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early development of the Nazi party, Hiter joining and change - The Munich Putsch events and consequences and Lean years - Growth in Nazi support, impact of the Wall Street crash and why did people support the Nazi Party. - How did Hitler become chancellor? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Reichstag fire and Enabling Act - The night of the long knives and death of Hindenburg. - The police state: policing the state by force, concentration camps, controlling the legal system and control of the church - Controlling attitudes: propaganda in culture, art and sport -opposition to the Nazi party - Policies towards women, marriage family and employment - Nazi policies towards the young: Nazi Youth, League of German maidens and in education - Nazi policies for Employment and living standards - The persecution of minorities, Nazi beliefs and persecution. -Kristallnacht 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •