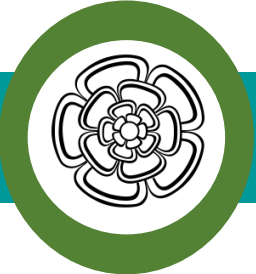
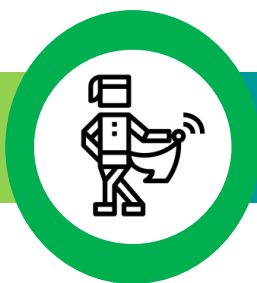


YEAR 7

Norman Conquest



Medieval England



Tudors: Elizabeth I



Norman Conquest

Tudors

YEAR 8

World War 1



Industrial Revolution



Empire and Slaves



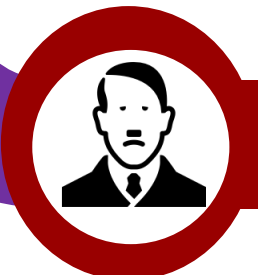
Stuarts

YEAR 9

Early 1900s

Civil Rights

The Rise of Hitler



Life in Nazi Germany



The Cold War



World War Two

The Holocaust

Tensions between East and West

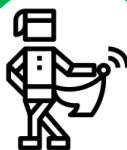
Bridging the gap

Medieval England

Tudors: Elizabeth I

YEAR

7



Norman Conquest

Tudors

Assessed pieces are formative and cumulative across Key Stage 3; building on skills and concepts already taught in previous units.

- What is History?
- Why Can History be dangerous?
- What were the Silk Roads?
- Why was Baghdad the important in the spread of wisdom

KEY WORDS

Bias
Scholarship
Source
Interpretation
Chronology

- Causes of the Norman Invasion
- The Battle of Stamford Bridge and Hastings
- How did the Normans control England?
- Feudal System
- Thomas Beckett
- The Crusades
- King John and the Magna Carta

KEY VOCABULARY

Contenders
Harald Hardrada
Harold Godwinson
William of Normandy
Battle

- Religion and Power
- Thomas Beckett
- The Crusades
- King John and the Magna Carta
- The Black Death
- Peasants Revolt
- Medieval Warfare: Life of a knight

KEY VOCABULARY

Peasants
Lords
Feudal System
Monasteries
Religion

- Richard III: Princes in the Tower
- Henry VIII: Rome and Divorce
- Dissolution of the monasteries
- Does Mary I deserve to be called Bloody Mary?
- Elizabeth I problems
- Who should marry Queen Elizabeth?
- The Spanish Armada

KEY VOCABULARY

Catholic
Protestant
Reformation
Exploration
Heretic

Key Assessments

Baseline Test

'Neither Silk nor Roads; How far do you agree with this statement about the Silk Roads?'

Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

King John was the main reason for the Magna Carta: do you agree?

Were economic reasons the biggest cause of the Peasants Revolt?

Why did Henry VIII change the church?

Was religion the biggest threat Elizabeth faced during her reign?

YEAR 7

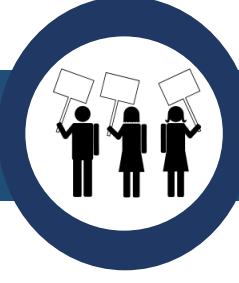
Assessed pieces are formative and cumulative across Key Stage 3; building on skills and concepts already taught in previous units.

World War 1: The Somme



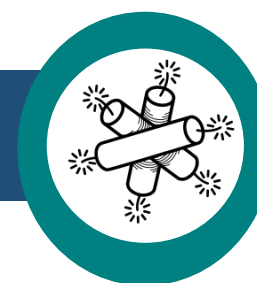
World War 1

Industrial Revolution



Civil Rights

Empire and Slaves



Stuarts

YEAR
8

- Europe in the 20th century
- Causes of World War I
- Trench Life
- The Somme
- The Russian Revolution
- American Involvement
- Final months of World War I
- Remembrance and memorials

KEY VOCABULARY

Kaiser
Technology
Trenches
Tommies
Armistice

- Britain in the 18th century
- Population and the birth of factories
- Life in towns
- Medicine and public health
- Leisure and sports in the 19th century

KEY VOCABULARY

Revolution
Factories
Pollution
Public Health
Cholera

- Key figures in the Civil Rights Movement – Martin Luther King Jr, Malcolm X, Rosa Parks
- The Death of Emmet Till
- The right to protest
- Jim Crow Laws and Segregation
- The American Civil War

KEY VOCABULARY

Martin Luther King Jr
Malcom X
Pacifist
Protest
Reform

- French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars
- Abolition of slavery
- Political reform in the 19th Century
- The British Empire

KEY VOCABULARY

Empire
British
Trade Triangle
Plantation
Abolition

- James I: the coronation and the gunpowder plot
- Causes of the Civil War: Charles I
- Rule of Parliament: Oliver Cromwell
- Charles II/James II: Restoration
- Fire and Plague

KEY VOCABULARY

Civil War
Parliamentarians
Royalists
Regicide
Puritans

Key Assessments

Was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand the main cause of WW1?
Does Haig deserve his reputation as the “Butcher of the Somme?”

Was the increasing birth rate the main reason for the population explosion between 1750 and 1900?

Martin Luther King was the most influential figure in the Civil Rights movement. Do you agree?

William Wilberforce was the most influential person in the abolition of the slave trade?

Religion was the main reason Charles lost the English Civil War. Do you agree?

YEAR 8

- Depression and the Nazi's
- Democracy to dictatorship
- Control: fear and propaganda: How did the Nazis change lives?
- Start of World War 2: Dunkirk
- Battle of Britain and the Blitz
- Invasion of Soviet Union
- Einsatzgruppen
- Pearl Harbour/American Entry
- Stalingrad
- Air War in Europe
- D-Day
- Fall of Berlin/Division of Germany
- Final Solution
- The Holocaust

KEY VOCABULARY

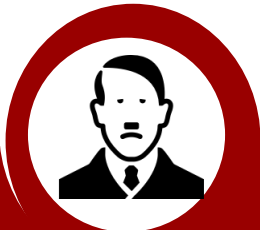
Treaty of Versailles	Reparations
Appeasement	Battle of Britain
D-Day	Hitler
Holocaust	Persecution
Youth	Women

- The Nuremberg Laws
- Ghettos – The Tale of Two boys
- Factories of Death
- Liberation
- Genocides post 1945 – Rwanda, Armenia, Bosnia
- Hiroshima & Nagasaki
- Tensions between East and West
- The Berlin Wall
- Space Race
- Arms Race
- Proxy wars – Korea and Vietnam
- Afghanistan
- Reagan and Gorbachev
- SALT
- The fall of the Berlin wall
- End of the Cold War

KEY VOCABULARY

Protection	Atomic	Envy
Discrimination	Capitalist	Government
Ghetto	Communist	Proxy
Auschwitz	Tension	Glasnost
Genocide	Ideology	Murder
Competiton		

The Rise of Hitler



Life in Nazi Germany



The Cold War



Key Stage
4

YEAR
9

World War Two

The Holocaust

Tensions between East and West