

Key Stage 3 Curriculum Overview- History

Progression from Key Stage 2 and Progression through Key Stage 3:

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term	
Year 6	 Students at the end of Key Stage 2 will be able to: Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods studied. Should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. Address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. 			
Year 7	 Key skills Baseline assessment Medieval England Why was England a battlefield in 1066? Who will be the next king? What happened in the Battle of Stamford Bridge? What happened in the Battle of Hastings? How can we use sources to construct a narrative account of the Battle of Hastings? How did William take control of England? How did William keep control? Part 1 (Castle and feudal system) How did William keep control? Part 2 (Domesday Book) What impact did William the Conqueror have on England? How did William deal with rebellions to 	 Medieval England What was it like living in the shadow of the Black Death? Why did the peasants revolt? Did the Peasants' Revolt achieve anything? What impact did the Black Death have on people's lives? Part 2 Tudors Was the Reformation a 'good thing'? Was the Reformation 'a good thing'? What was the King's 'Great Matter'? What was the impact of the Reformation on England? How far did the Reformation change England? Who won: Catholics or Protestants? How 'Bloody' was Mary Tudor? Does Mary I deserve the title 'Bloody Mary'? 	 British America How did America become 'British?' How accurate is our modern understanding of Pocahontas? What work did people do in 'British' America? How did the British make money from Barbados? What was life like for enslaved people in Barbados? Independent Project Research and compile an independent project to present All key skills practiced Main assessment: Narrative: Write an accurate narrative account of Pocahontas' life. Group work: What work did people do in 'British America'? 	

• How did Elizabeth I stabilise England?

Was 1348 the end of the world?

- How bad was the Black Death?
- What impact did the Black Death have on people's lives?
- What do sources say about the impact of the Black Death?

All key skills practiced Main assessment:

- Baseline
- Narrative: Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?
- Consequence: Explain one consequence of William conquering England
- Evidence: How well do the sources explain the impact of the Black Death?
- Change/Continuity: How far did England change after the Black Death?
- End of Unit test

Literacy: Key words

- Conquer
- Crusade
- Feudalism
- Martyr
- Plague

Homework:

- The importance of the Church
- Death of Archbishop of Canterbury

Who should Elizabeth I marry?

• Why did the Spanish Armada fail?

All key skills practiced Main assessment:

- Consequence: Explain one consequence of Henry VIII's religious reformation.
- Evidence: Does Mary I deserve the title 'Bloody Mary'?
- Narrative: How did the religion of England changed during the Tudor period
- Interpretation: Why did the Spanish Armada fail?
- End of Unit test

Literacy: Key words

- Catholicism
- Illegitimate
- Protestantism
- Monarch
- Reformation

Homework:

- The Crusades
- English Monarchs

English Civil War

Who ran the country: Crown or Parliament?

- Who controlled the succession?
- How did the power of parliament change?
- How did Sir Robert Walpole become Prime Minister?
- What was the biggest change in Britain

Literacy: Key words

- Colony
- Native

Homework:

• English Monarchs (continued)

Year 8

English Civil War

- What happened in the English Civil War?
- Why did Charles I's come into conflict with Scotland?
- Why couldn't Charles I get on with parliament?

Slavery

Who benefitted from the British Empire?

 What impact did British rule have on India?

Victorian England What was the Industrial Revolution?

 What were the effects of the Agricultural Revolution?

What was the difference between Roundheads and Cavaliers?

- Roundhead or Cavalier?
- Who had the better army in the English Civil War?
- Why was Charles I put on trial and executed?
- How has Charles I been viewed?

Why were kings back in fashion by 1660?

- Was the world turned upside down?
- Why was the monarchy restored?
- How did London cope with the Great Fire of London?
- What was the Enlightenment?

All key skills practiced Main assessment:

- Cause: 'Charles I's religious blunders were the main reason for the outbreak of the English Civil War' How far do you agree with this statement?
- Evidence: How useful is Source A for an enquiry into whether Charles I deserved to be executed for treason?
- Narrative: Write a narrative account analysing the events leading to the restoration of the Charles II
- End of Unit test

Literacy: Key words

- Civil War
- Divine Right
- Parliament
- Treason

Homework:

- Gunpowder Plot
- Migration

between 1660 and 1789?

Slavery

What was it like to be involved in the slave trade?

- What part did Britain play in the transatlantic slave trade?
- How were people taken to be slaves?
- Did slaves try to resist?
- Why was the slave trade abolished?
- Why was the slave trade abolished?
 Part 2
- Lesson 6: What was slavery like after 1807?

How did the British Empire develop?

- What were the origins of the British Empire?
- How was the Empire extended and controlled?
- Losses and Gains

Who benefitted from the British Empire?

- How did Britain expand in India?
- What impact did British rule have on India?

All key skills practiced Main assessment:

- Change/Continuity: 'The most important change to take place in Britain between 1660 and 1789 was that parliament had more control over choosing the monarchs'. Do you agree?
- Evidence: Do Sources A, B and C give a similar impression of conditions on the Middle Passage?
- Interpretations: Why do we have different explanations of why slavery was abolished?
- Consequence: Explain one

• Why was efficient transportation important?

Would you survive the Industrial Revolution?

- How hard was children's work?
- What was it like to live in a town if you were poor?
- Why was there so much crime in cities?

Did the Industrial Revolution bring only progress and improvement?

- How much progress and improvement was there?
- Did the Industrial Revolution create progress and improvement?
- Did the Industrial Revolution create progress and improvement?

All key skills practiced Main assessment:

- Cause: Explain why some Indians rose up against British rule in 1857 58
- End of Unit test
- Evidence: Do the sources prove that children's work was hard?
- Interpretation/Evidence: How far does Interpretation 1 prove that the Industrial Revolution created progress and improvement – Presentations

Literacy: Key words

- Industrialisation
- Improvement
- Progress

Homework:

Jack the Ripper

		consequence of extending and controlling the British Empire on pirates	
		Literacy: Key Words	
Year 9	 World War One What were the long term causes of World War One? Franco-Prussian War 1870 – 71, French resentment and German nationalism, Empire What were the long term causes of World War One? Navy, alliances, Nationalism What sparked the First World War? Who caused the First World War? What was the First World War like? What was life like in the trenches? What happened in the Battle of the Somme? Part 1 What happened in the Battle of the Somme? Part 2 Does General Haig deserve the title 'Butcher of the Somme'? Part 1 : Does General Haig deserve the title 'Butcher of the Somme'? Part 2 Does General Haig deserve the title 'Butcher of the Somme'? Part 3 Why did the war end? Did anything change after World War One? 	World War Two How did new ideas cause conflict? • How did communist ideas cause conflict? • How did fascist ideas cause conflict? What were the main events of the Second World War? • Did appeasement work? • What was evacuation like for children? • Was the evacuation of children justified? • Evacuation of Dunkirk: Miracle or disaster? • Was Dunkirk a national triumph? • Dunkirk Assessment How were the Nazis able to persecute the Jews in the 1930s? • How did the Nazis persecute the Jews in the 1930s? • Building the story of the Holocaust • How did Jews resist the Nazis? All key skills practiced Main assessment: • Evidence: How the sources prove the evacuation of children during the Blitz was justified? • Interpretation: How far do you agree	Cold War How did you fight a 'Cold War'? • Why did the USA drop nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki? • Why did Korea become a Cold War battlefield? What is the best way to bring about change? • How close did the world come to destruction over Cuba? • How was USA drawn into the Vietnam War? • Can change come by stirring up moral outrage? • Is war the best way to bring about change? • Can people bring about change by peaceful protest? • How has media been used to change how people think? • Are sources useful to historians? • How can we change the law? • Is terrorism ever justified? • Why was the African National Congress able to come to power?

All key skills practiced Main assessment:

- Causation: 'The Schlieffen Plan was the main reason why the First World War started in 1914'. How far do you agree?
- Narrative: Why did the Battle of the Somme fail?
- Interpretation/Evidence: How far do you agree with Interpretation 1 about whether Haig deserves the title 'Butcher of the Somme'?

Literacy: Key Words

- Alliance
- Assassination
- Imperialism
- Nationalism
- Stalemate

Homework:

- Why was the war not over by Christmas?
- Forgotten armies

with Interpretation 1 about the evacuation of Dunkirk?

 Change/Continuity: Explain one way lives changed for Jews under Nazi rule

Literacy: Key words

- Appeasement
- Evacuation
- Justified
- Persecution
- Suffrage

Homework:

- Female suffrage
- Women's war work
- Fight for the right to vote

Independent Project

 Research and compile an independent project to present

All key skills practiced Main assessment:

- Consequence: Explain two consequences of the increasing US involvement in Vietnam from 1965 onwards
- Evidence: Is Source A useful to an historian studying the Blitz?
- Interpretations: Which interpretation about the African National Congress (ANC) do you agree with and why?

Literacy: Key words

- Cold War
- Nuclear weapons
- Protest
- Superpower

Homework:

• Who killed Kennedy?

By the end of Key Stage 3 a student should be able to:

- Appreciate how history has shaped our present and future to determine where they fit in
- Communicate ideas, thoughts and judgements independently and collaboratively
- Confidently research events in the past and present using a variety of evidence
- Examine sources of evidence to make judgements on applicability, validity and usefulness
- Select relevant evidence for a particular enquiry
- Analyse historical interpretations to form judgements about an event or person
- Develop perspectives and form judgements on specific historical events
- Appreciate British and Non-British history
- Question current affairs by examining the evidence and interpretations provided to make independent judgements