

1	Term	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 s t F o r m	Title	Roman Britain	The Norman Conquest	Religion in Medieval England	The Problems of Medieval Monarchs	The Black Death	Migration
	Prior Knowledge	-some knowledge of who the Romans were -some knowledge of chronology	Knowledge of why the Romans left Britain. Knowledge of British History prior to 450 AD	Some knowledge of what life was like in the Middle Ages	Some knowledge of names of Kings within the Medieval Period. Ideas about what qualities make a good/bad king.	Some knowledge of what caused the Black Death. Some knowledge of symptoms of the Black Death.	Knowledge that the Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings came to the British Isles and the reason why.
	Core Knowledge	The reasons behind the Romans invading Britain – resources, slaves, empire expansion. What the Romans brought to Britain – architecture, roads, medicine, trade, organised army	That the Anglo-Saxons took over Britain after the Romans and the way in which they lived their life. The power struggle after the succession crisis resulting in the Battle of Hastings and how William consolidated his power as King of England.	Why the Church was so important in people's lives and who made up the Church. How religion affected beliefs and ideas in Medieval England. Why the Archbishop of Canterbury was murdered. The limits to the church's power.	That some medieval monarchs had long and successful reigns and others had disastrous reigns. The important of England's medieval queens.	The cause of the Black Death, the symptoms of it, and how it would have affected different people in British society differently.	The different groups that came to Britain before 1066 and some of the reasons that drove them to migrate. That migrants have changed Britain and short/long term impacts of migration on Britain.
	Key takeaways for future learning	The Romans left behind more than ruins in Britain, and many things they brought are still used to this day and made Britain progress	The changes William made to control England have long term consequences on the history of England.	That the Church had a significant impact on people's lives and influenced their ideas and what they believed, but it had limits and not everyone in history led Christian lives.	That whether a monarch was successful or unsuccessful depends on the way they manage events. That women were important monarchs as well as men.	That events in history don't affect everyone in the exact same way – it could depend on your position within society and the class system	History can be studied in themes as well as in events and how/when people came to the British Isles.
	Term	1	2	3	4	5	6

2 n d F o r m	Title	Challenges to the Catholic Church	English Civil War	Changing ideas: 1660 to 1789	The Slave Trade	The British Empire	The Industrial Revolution
	Prior Knowledge	Some knowledge of Henry VIII and his role in creating the Church of England. Some knowledge of the two forms of Christianity – Catholicism and Protestantism Knowledge of the extent of influence the Church had on people.	Knowledge of the extent religion divides Britain. Knowledge of previous Kings/Queen’s and the way they handled the issue of religion.	Knowledge of who Cromwell was and what a republic was. Some knowledge of the Black Death and Great Fire of London.	Some knowledge of the following: What it meant to be enslaved. That African people were enslaved. What life was like for slaves.	Some knowledge of some of the countries within the British Empire. Some ideas about what goods were brought to England from the Empire.	Some knowledge of what life was like in Victorian England and the emergence of factories
	Core Knowledge	Martin Luther criticised the Catholic Church and promoted Protestant ideas which were undertaken by Henry VIII. The conflict between the two religions and the various King’s and Queen’s attitude to religion.	The reasons behind the English Civil War. The differences between the Roundheads and Cavaliers and why the decision was made to kill Charles I	Key features of the Commonwealth and events leading up to the restoration. What pupils can learn about the Great Fire of London and Plague through sources like Samuel Pepys. Enlightenment ideas and the Royal Society. Knowledge of who controlled the succession in this period. What parliament was like in the reigns of George I and George	Britain’s role in the transatlantic slave trade. What West African Kingdoms were like before the slave trade. How the trade triangle worked and what life was like for slaves. The causes of the abolition of the slave trade.	The origins of the British Empire and colonies in North America and the Caribbean. How the British Empire expanded during the 18th century and the American War of Independence. Understanding who gained and lost out due to	The importance of agriculture for the Industrial Revolution as well as transport, industry and the growth of towns. What life was like during the Industrial Revolution. The extent of progress and improvement the Industrial Revolution brought.

				II – who were the MPs and who elected them? The power of parliament vs. power of the monarch		British rule in India.	
	Key takeaways for future learning	Religion played a significant part in British History and was a major reason for conflict.	That the power of the monarchy is limited and regicide was committed in British history due to the tyranny of rulers.	That there was a shift of power from the Crown to Parliament. That sound government needed both a monarch and a parliament with power shared between them.	That Britain had a role to play in the transatlantic slave trade and there are different interpretations of the reasons why the slave trade was abolished.	That the British Empire might have benefitted some people but also made lives worse. Many people in British society say they are proud of the empire, should that be the case?	That the Industrial Revolution brought change to England and shaped the world we live in
3 r d F o r m	Term	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Title	Democracy in Britain	First World War	Conflict in the 20 th century	The Holocaust	The Middle East	Change in history
	Prior Knowledge	The role of Parliament in Britain. How people vote today, Some knowledge that women were unable to vote until after WW1.	The nature of fighting during WW1 The countries involved during WW1	Why some ideas of within countries can cause conflict.	That Jews were targeted during the Holocaust, and how they were murdered. That the main perpetrator was Adolf Hitler.	Possible contextual from news, e.g. 9/11. Knowledge of the Cold War.	That violent and peaceful methods have been used throughout history to spark change.
	Core Knowledge	The ways in which Britain became more democratic from 1832 which emphasis on 1832, 1867 reform acts and 1918 and	The short and long term causes of WW1 and what was the First World War like for the soldiers fighting. The end of	What communists and fascists believed in and how their ideas caused conflict.	The background to why Jews have been persecuted	The long term causes of conflict in the Middle East. How the Cold War cause	The different ways in which change has been brought about. The significance of individuals, groups, and governments in

	1928 acts which enfranchised more people in Britain. Focus on women and beliefs about women at the time hindering their enfranchisement.	the war: losses and gains.	What the Cold War was and why it started. What happened during the Vietnam War.	throughout history. The events of how the Holocaust developed and whether they fit into intentionalist or structuralist interpretations	conflict in the Middle East. Reasons why the Middle East is in the news so much. That foreign intervention continues to be part of the story of conflict in the Middle East.	bringing about change.
Key takeaways for future learning	The reforms made between 1800-1928 are a significant part of British democracy but also fit into previous history on the road to democracy.	The reasons behind a world war, the extent of people who died fighting during the war and the attitude of people post war of wanting peace.	That warfare has changed over the course of the 20th century, there are common factors that helped to cause conflict but reasons have changed over time.	That the Holocaust is a wide-ranging subject and that there is debate about whether Hitler planned the Holocaust or whether it developed through events	Western media portrays the Middle East as a region gripped by conflict. However, the stories often ignore the role of the West in the causes of conflict there. That the Middle East is a very important region for the West, a reason why it is in our news so much	Understanding that legal and violent actions can bring about change. That individual's actions can be interpreted in very different ways
By the end of Key Stage 3, pupils are able to:	See how history has changed over time, and have a knowledge of chronology of key events. Have knowledge of key religious changes in history, knowledge of how the political structure of England has changed and be able to explain how and why conflict between countries has happened. Pupils are able to form judgements on historical events based on interpretations and make inferences from contemporary sources.					

4	Term	1	2	3	4	5	6
F o r m	Title	Elizabeth England	Elizabethan England	Elizabethan England	Weimar and Nazi Germany	Weimar and Nazi Germany	The Development of the USA
	Prior Knowledge	Knowledge of who Elizabeth was in the tudor family tree	Knowledge of the Religious Settlement and the problems of religion.	Knowledge of who Puritans were and their beliefs.	Knowledge of Germany's involvement in WW1 Some knowledge of who Adolf Hitler was	Knowledge of the Holocaust and how Jewish persecution changed over time. Knowledge of the Treaty of Versailles and its terms.	Knowledge of the Great Depression and how it affected a country. Some knowledge of the people involved in the Civil Rights movement, e.g. Martin Luther King and the racial inequality of the USA.
	Core Knowledge	Examining the events that resulted in Elizabeth's coronation; exploring her popularity; the power of the Privy Council and Royal Court and the role of local and national government. How life differed for the rich and poor in Elizabethan times including	The most popular forms of entertainment in Elizabethan times. How successfully Elizabeth dealt with the problem of religion. The impact of the religious settlement upon Catholics including the problem of Mary, Queen of Scots and the Catholic plots.	Reasons for the launch of the Spanish Armada; the impact of the war in the Netherlands between Protestants and Catholics; the increasing rivalry between England and Spain in the New World. Puritan opposition to the religious settlement, parliament and privy council and measures taken	The founding of the Weimar Government and its weaknesses from the onset. How Weimar Germany recovered from economic downturn and developed into a 'Golden Age' The early rise of the Nazi Party from 1919-1923 Reasons for the growing support for the Nazis and how	Knowledge of Hitler's chancellorship and how he consolidated his power to become the Fuhrer. Knowledge of Nazi economic, social and racial policy: workers, women and Jews. Nazi use of terror and persuasion: Propaganda & use of SS and gestapo. Hitler's foreign policy aims and the events that led to the outbreak of WW2.	That the USA was badly affected by the Wall Street Crash 1929, which led to the Great Depression. How Presidents tried to aid and relieve the Depression. WW2 brought about important economic changes for the USA, which were positive. There was considerable progress in the search for improved

		poverty and vagrancy		by the Queen to control the Puritan challenge.	they increase seats in the Reichstag.		civil rights during the 1950s and 1960s, e.g. in education and transport. The importance of figures in the civil rights movement. How the civil rights movement changed from peaceful to one which was populated by radical gun-carrying socialists.
Key takeaways for future learning	<p>Knowledge that Elizabeth was a strong monarch who was served by an able body of loyal advisers.</p> <p>The noble and gentry experienced improvements in their lifestyle whereas the poor changed little during this period, with an increase of wandering beggars.</p>	<p>Entertainment had an important place in the lives of people but such developments aroused opposition.</p> <p>Elizabeth came to the throne at a time of religious uncertainty and while the settlement was not ideal it did bring about the end of religious persecution and</p>	<p>As a protestant power England was somewhat isolated and the Armada posed a serious threat however several factors played into Elizabeth's hands.</p> <p>Puritans became an increasing threat during Elizabeth's reign.</p>	<p>WW1 caused a lot of problems for the newly democratic Germany and the Weimar Republic was 'doomed' from the start.</p> <p>However the roles of individuals like Stresemann led to the recovery of Weimar Germany and confidence in the government.</p> <p>How Hitler started his political career and rose to Chancellor, and devices used by</p>	<p>Knowledge that Hitler successfully got rid of his enemies to ensure he had total control politically of Germany.</p> <p>What Hitler and the Nazi Party did to ensure they controlled all sections of society in Germany. That some people benefitted in Nazi Germany, whereas others suffered.</p> <p>The reasons behind Hitler's aggressive</p>	<p>The extent an economic crisis like the Great Depression, can have a negative impact on a country.</p> <p>How wars could help countries economically, like in the case of USA in WW2.</p> <p>That the civil rights movement changed over time in methods of protesting and how Black Americans gained achievements</p>	

			<p>discrimination seen previously.</p> <p>Devout Catholics did not welcome the Religious Settlement and during the 1570s and 1580s there were plots to replace Elizabeth with Mary, Queen of Scots.</p>		<p>the Nazi party to gain support in Germany and how the party changed to win seats legally.</p>	<p>foreign policy actions and how he presented a challenge to the peace settlement of 1919.</p>	<p>in struggle for civil rights from 1941-70.</p>
5 t h F o r m	Term	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Title	Development of the USA	Changes in health and medicine in Britain	Changes in health and medicine in Britain	Changes in health and medicine in Britain		
	Prior Knowledge	<p>Some knowledge of popular musicians in 1950-2000 and how society changed.</p> <p>Some knowledge of what capitalism and communism ideology means.</p>	<p>Some knowledge of the Black Death and the Plague and ideas surrounding the cause of the disease.</p>	<p>Knowledge of what the Four Humours were</p> <p>Knowledge of what patient care is like today.</p>	<p>Knowledge of who fought in WW1 and what condition were like trenches.</p>		

	<p>Core Knowledge</p>	<p>That there was much political change within the USA from 1960-2000 and how the Presidents dealt with issues in society.</p> <p>That there were fundamental changes in US society in the second half of the 20th century including changes in music, entertainment, media and literature. The role of students and women in society.</p> <p>The Cold War rivalry between the USA and USSR which led to a series of crises between the two superpowers.</p> <p>How the superpowers searched for world peace since 1970 until the last 20 years of the 20th century and how the Cold War ended.</p>	<p>That in the medieval period people did not really understand the causes of most diseases. That causes of disease has changed throughout history but a surprising extent has remained the same.</p> <p>Understanding that it is difficult to effectively prevent illness and disease when you do not really know the causes. Knowing the importance of prevention and understanding how attempts to prevent illness has changed over time.</p> <p>Understanding how attempts to treat illness and disease has changed over time.</p>	<p>That there is plenty of evidence of successful medical treatment, if you had access to a doctor, even from the Stone Age. So medical knowledge was not limited.</p> <p>That it was the Renaissance that really changed our understanding of illness and made advances in medical knowledge.</p> <p>That the development of care facilities has been a very long process and has improved over time.</p> <p>That there have always been attempts to be clean and healthy but not always successfully. That public health and welfare has developed and</p>	<p>That WW1 was intense fighting over a small contained piece of land. The generals were forced to adopt new tactics, new weapons and new technology which caused death and injury on a scale not seen in any previous wars. Causality rates were high and the types of wounds and injuries sustained by the soldiers forced medical services to develop new methods of caring and treating the wounded.</p> <p>Revision</p>		
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				improved over the last 1000 years.			
Key takeaways for future learning	<p>That leaders of a country are judged upon their actions and how far they improve their country.</p> <p>That events in the world influence the development of a society and that society has changed fundamentally in the last 70 years.</p> <p>The development of nuclear weapons is significant when countries are opposed to each other.</p> <p>That the USA and USSR have improved their relationship from</p>	<p>That causes of disease, prevention of disease and treatment of disease from the medieval period to present day has continuities and changes over time. A lot of the drawbacks in treating and preventing disease were because people did not understand the cause of illness and disease and would only treat the symptoms rather than the actual disease.</p>	<p>That in the medieval period there was some medial knowledge, which greatly advanced during the renaissance period. That today some people think we have too much medical knowledge.</p> <p>That the church once played a principle role in providing patient care, which changed to voluntary organisations and then to government responsibility.</p>	<p>The war on the Western Front was very different to previous wars – it was static, attritional war.</p> <p>Large battles resulted in a high death rate and equally high causality rate.</p> <p>New systems were developed to cope with having to treat the high numbers of men wounded at the front.</p> <p>The war pushed forward the peace of medical improvement.</p>			

		<p>1970 in effort to avoid nuclear war.</p>		<p>The government's part in maintain good public health and welfare has changed over time, from a laissez-faire approach to a lot more direct and responsible.</p>			
<p>By the end of Key Stage 4, pupils are able to:</p>		<p>Understand the history of substantial and coherent events, including the short time span of a depth and period study whilst also understanding the long time span of a thematic study. They will be able to understand the complexity of a society or historical situation and the interplay of different aspects within it including: social, economic, political, religious and military aspects. Pupils will be able to explain content within second order concepts such as: causation, change, continuity, consequences, military, different and significance. Pupils will be able to analyse sources in terms of accuracy and reliability, analyse interpretations written by historians and come to a well-supported judgement.</p>					