



## History KS3 Curriculum 2022 – 2023

	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY
YEAR 7											
	<u>Historical Skills</u>	<u>Migration to Britain Through Time</u>	<u>Romans</u>	<u>1066 Norman Conquest</u>	<u>Power in Medieval England</u>	<u>Wars of the Roses and Early Tudors</u>					
	What skills do we need as historians?  Chronology, sources, bias, neutrality, anachronisms	How far do you agree with these statements? 'Since the late Middle Ages, Britain has welcomed immigrants.' 'Migration has had little lasting impact on Britain.'  Anglo-Saxons, Jews, European,African, Asian, Commonwealth immigrants	Was the army the most effective method of control in the Roman Empire?  Roman origins, Barbarians, methods of control, collapse of Rome	Historian Tessa Cole believes it was Hardrada's invasion that led to William defeating Harold and conquering England.How far do you agree?  How far were castles the main method of control used by William the Conqueror  Death of Edward the Confessor and Succession Crisis, Battle of Hastings, William's Consolidation of Power	Who really had the power in Medieval England: King, Barons and the Church?  Murder of Thomas Beckett, King John and Magna Carta, Black Death and Peasant's Revolt	How important is the legacy of the Wars of the Roses on Henry VIII's reign?  How far did Henry VII and Henry VIII use propaganda to consolidate their power over England? Wars of the Roses, reign of Henry VII and early years of Henry VIII, Reformation					
YEAR 8											
	<u>Tudors</u>		<u>Industrial Revolution</u>	<u>Slavery</u>	<u>Empire</u>						
	The swinging pendulum of religion: To what extent did religion change over the course of the Tudor period?  Context of Early Modern period - printing press;		Why did Britain never have a revolution?  Context of the	Who was responsible for the abolition of slavery?  African culture; Slave Trade Triangle; life on plantations;	Decolonisation: Why did it happen?  Britain in America and American Independence; India and Indian Independence; Ireland and partition.						



	Luther; Reformation; Henry VIII's break with Rome; Reigns of Edward VI and Mary I; Elizabeth's religious settlement	Industrial Revolution: population, railways, working conditions; Protest and Reform inc. Peterloo; Local Study: Gladstone Pottery; Peterloo, Chartists in Burslem; The Potteries	slave rebellion, abolition in UK; legacy		
YEAR 9					
	<u>Causes of World War 1</u>	<u>World War 1</u>	<u>Life in Nazi Germany</u>	<u>Holocaust</u>	<u>World War 2</u>
	<p>In a 2014 BBC article, a military historian Sir Max Hastings stated that "No one nation deserves all responsibility for the outbreak of war, but Germany seems to me to deserve most." How far do you agree with this view?</p> <p>Causes of WW1;Assassination,, nationalism, scramble for Africa, naval arms race, alliances</p>	<p>Challenging the traditional interpretation: Was it really 'lions led by donkeys'?</p> <p>Trench warfare; Battle of the Somme, interpretations of the Generals</p>	<p>How far was terror was more important in controlling the people in Nazi Germany than propaganda?</p> <p>Political spectrum (Communism/National Socialism); Methods of terror, methods of propaganda, women, youth &amp; education</p>	<p>'From discrimination to extermination.' Why did the Holocaust happen?</p> <p>The beginnings of Jewish persecution, , Nuremberg Laws, Night of Broken Glass, The final Solution</p>	<p>The turning points of World War 2: 'The Battle of Britain was the most significant turning point of World War 2.' How far do you agree with this statement?</p> <p>Causes of WW2; Blitzkrieg, Evacuation of Dunkirk, Battle of Britain, Pearl Harbour, Stalingrad, D-Day; the atomic bombs</p>