|  | **Half term 1** **Learning Overview** | **Half term 2****Learning Overview** | **Half term 3** **Learning Overview** | **Half term 4** **Learning Overview** | **Half term 5** **Learning Overview** | **Half term 6** **Learning Overview** |
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| **Year 7** | **Anglo Saxon England, succession crisis and Norman Conquest to Hastings.***Who were the Anglo-Saxons?**Where do they fit in the chronology of British history?**What were the key features of Anglo-Saxon society? To include; social hierarchy, economy, town and village life, crime and punishment.**Why was there a succession crisis in 1066?* *Who were the contenders to the throne?* *How strong were their claims?**Why did William invade?* *What were the causes, events and consequences of William’s victory at Hastings?*  | **Life in the Middle Ages to include how William took control. Castles.** *How did the Normans change England and how quickly did these changes take place?* *How did the people of England respond to the Norman Conquest?* *What was the purpose of castles and how did they affect the lives of the local people?* *What was the Domesday Survey/Book?**What were the changes and continuities between Norman and Anglo-Saxon England?*  | **Medieval Monarchs and changes in power – depth study of King John.** *What does it mean to be a monarch? Does it always mean the same thing throughout history?* *How did the power of Monarchs change through the Middle Ages?* *What is a parliament?* *Why are some medieval monarchs remembered better than others?* *Why is King John significant?**Can we trust the contemporary sources about King John?* *Are the most common interpretations of King John accurate?*  | **The Black Death (link to life in Middle Ages)****Peasants revolt***What was society and public health like in 14th Century Britain?* *What caused the Black Death in 1348?* *What did they believe caused the Black Death at the time?* *What does the way they treated people with the Black Death tell us about the people in the Middle Ages?* *What were the short-term and long-term consequences of the Black Death?**What caused the Peasants Revolt and did it really fail?*  | **Tudors, Henry VIII and reformation.***Why were the consequences of the wars of the roses?* *Why was Henry VIII so significant?* *Who was Martin Luther and why did he challenge The Church?**What were the causes and consequences of the reformation?* *Why was Mary I called ‘Bloody Mary’ and was this justified?*  | **Elizabeth and end of Tudors***What were the similarities and differences between the reigns of the Tudor Monarchs?* *What were the key features of Elizabeth’s reign?* *What were the causes, events and consequences of the defeat of the Spanish Armada?* *Why did Elizabeth start the British Empire?*  |
| **Year 8** | Succession of the Stuarts and the Gunpowder plot. The English Civil War. Great Plague and Fire of London. *Who was James I and how can we use sources to understand what he was like?* *What were the causes and consequences of the Gunpowder Plot?* *What were the causes and consequences of the English Civil War?* *What is a republic and what were the similarities and differences between England under Charles I and Oliver Cromwell?**Did London deal better with the Great Plague than the Black Death?* *Why was the Great Fire of London significant?*  | The British Empire with a focus on the British Empire in India. *What is an Empire?* *Why caused Britain to develop an Empire?* *How did the British Empire spread?* *Explain how the East India Trading Company changed India.*  | The slave trade and its implications. *What was the Triangular Slave Trade?* *What were the causes and consequences of the trade in slaves?* *What was the Middle Passage and what were conditions like on it?* *How were slaves treated on arrival at colonies?* *What was the Underground Railway and why was it significant?* *How did the transatlantic slave trade change life in Britain?* *How and why was slavery abolished?*  | The Enlightenment and age of revolutions. *What was the enlightenment and what caused it?**Why was Derby and Joseph Wright so important to the development of the enlightenment?* *What is an absolute monarch and what are the positives and negatives of living in an absolute monarchy?* *Why was Catherine the Great considered to be an “Enlightened Despot?”**What are natural rights?* *What caused the American Revolution (war of independence) and how much of this was caused by the enlightenment?* *Was the French Revolution truly enlightened?*   | What can we learn about life in Victorian Britain from the crimes of Jack the Ripper? *What was life like for the poor/rich in Victorian England?* *How did the conditions in the East End of London help criminals?* *What can sources tell us about the crimes of Jack the Ripper?* *Why did the police find it so difficult to catch Jack the Ripper?*  | The Industrial Revolution*What was the Agricultural Revolution and how did It change Britain?* *What caused the development of factories and why was Richard Arkwright’s mill at Cromford so significant?**How did the development of the steam engine change Britain?**How and why did networks of transport develop?**How did this period of rapid change affect different groups of people in England?* *What was the impact of the Industrial Revolution on Derby?*  |
| **Year 9** | **WW1** *What were the long-term and short-term causes of WW1?* *What was the significance of Franz Ferdinand?**Why did fighting on the Western Front become based in trenches?* *Why did men sign up to fight? What happened to those that didn’t want to?* *Were soldiers always on the Front Line?* *Why is the Battle of the Somme so significant?* *Was the Battle of the Somme really a disaster?* *What roles did women have in the war?* *What caused the war to end in 1918?* *Did Britain and allies win or did Germany lose?**How and why do we remember the dead?*  | **WW1 continued/ Suffragettes/ Inter-war period***Who had the right to vote in England in 1914?* *Who were the suffragists and suffragettes? What were the similarities and differences between them?* *To what extent did WW1 help women to get the vote?* *Who was Alice Wheeldon and why could she be said to be a courageous advocate?* *Why did Lord Curzon and Alice Wheeldon have different views about women’s suffrage?*  *What was communism?* *What were the causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution?*  | **Inter-war period to include, Communism, fascism, rise of Nazis, appeasement***What happened at the Paris Peace conference in 1918?* *What was the Treaty of Versailles and how did it change Europe?**What was Fascism and why did it grow in Europe in the 1920s and 30s?**Who was Adolf Hitler and how did he develop the Nazi Party?**What was the impact of the Wall Street Crash and depression on life for people in Europe?* *What were Hitler’s foreign policy aims?**What was the policy of appeasement and to what extent was it a success?* *What were the causes of WW2?*  | **War crimes** *How can we define a war crime?* *To what extent were the following events war crimes;** *The destruction of Lidice*
* *The siege of Leningrad*
* *The blitz of Coventry*
* *The bombing of Dresden*
* *The dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima?*

*How was Derby affected by bombing during WW2?*  | **Cold War - focus on the Vietnam War.** *What was the Cold War?* *What were the causes of the Cold War?* *How did the development of Nuclear weapons increase tensions?* *Why was Berlin significant to the development of the Cold War?* *How did the Cold War cause the Space Race?* *What was détente? To what extent did relations improve?**What was the Cold War in Asia?* *What caused America to intervene in Vietnam?* *How effective were the tactics used by the Viet Cong?* *What were the consequences of the Vietnam War?*  | **Ancient medicine (Bridging unit to Year 10).***What did they believe made people ill in the ancient world?* *What was trephining and what does it tell us about pre-historic medicine?* *How did the Theory of the Channels change medicine in Ancient Egypt?**What do Asclepions and Hippocrates tell us about medicine at the time of the Ancient Greeks?**Why was the Theory of the 4 Humours so important?* *Why was the work of Galen so important and how did he change medicine.**What was Roman Public Health like and what does this tell us about their medical knowledge?*  |

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| **Year 10** | **Medicine through Time*****Medieval medicine****: including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments.**The medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness.**Medical progress: the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment; hospitals; the nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery; surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques.**Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries; the Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention.****The beginnings of change****The impact of the Renaissance on Britain: challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery; the work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey; opposition to change.**Dealing with disease: traditional and new methods of treatments; quackery; methods of treating disease; plague; the growth of hospitals; changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians; the work of John Hunter.**Prevention of disease: inoculation; Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change.* | *Medicine Through Time****A revolution in medicine****The development of Germ Theory and its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain: the importance of Pasteur, Robert Koch and microbe hunting; Pasteur and vaccination; Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets; everyday medical treatments and remedies.**A revolution in surgery: anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform; antiseptics, including Lister and carbolic acid; surgical procedures; aseptic surgery.**Improvements in public health: public health problems in industrial Britain; cholera epidemics; the role of public health reformers; local and national government involvement in public health improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts.****Modern medicine****Modern treatment of disease: the development of the pharmaceutical industry; penicillin, its discovery by Fleming, its development; new diseases and treatments, antibiotic resistance; alternative treatments* | **Medicine/ Norman England*****The impact of war and technology on surgery****: plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays; transplant surgery; modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery.****Modern public health:*** *the importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War; the Liberal social reforms; the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing; the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State; creation and development of the National Health Service; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.***The Normans: conquest and control**Causes of Norman Conquest, including the death of Edward the Confessor, the claimants and claims.Military aspects: Battle of Stamford Bridge; Battle of Hastings; Anglo-Saxon and Norman tactics; military innovations, including cavalry and castles. | **Norman England*****Establishing and maintaining control****: the Harrying of the North; revolts, 1067–1075; King William’s leadership and government; William II and his inheritance.****Life under the Normans****Feudalism and government: roles, rights, and responsibilities; landholding and lordship; land distribution; patronage; Anglo-Saxon and Norman government systems; the Anglo-Saxon and Norman aristocracies and societies; military service; justice and the legal system such as ordeals, ‘murdrum’; inheritance; the Domesday Book.****Economic and social changes and their consequences****: Anglo-Saxon and Norman life, including towns, villages, buildings, work, food, roles and seasonal life; Forest law.* | **Norman England*****The Norman Church and monasticism****The Church: the Anglo-Saxon Church before 1066; Archbishop Lanfranc and reform of the English Church, including the building of churches and cathedrals; Church organisation and courts; Church-state relations; William II and the Church; the wealth of the Church; relations with the Papacy; the Investiture Controversy.**Monasticism: the Norman reforms, including the building of abbeys and monasteries; monastic life; learning; schools and education; Latin usage and the vernacular.****The Historic Environment of Norman England*** | **Germany 1890-1945*****Germany and the growth of democracy****Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties of ruling Germany: the growth of parliamentary government; the influence of Prussian militarism; industrialisation; social reform and the growth of socialism; the domestic importance of the Navy Laws.**Impact of the First World War: war weariness, economic problems; defeat; the end of the monarchy; post-war problems including reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation.****Weimar democracy: political change and unrest, 1919–1923****, including Spartacists, Kapp Putsch and the Munich Putsch; the extent of recovery during the Stresemann era (1924–1929): economic developments including the new currency, Dawes Plan and the Young Plan; the impact of international agreements on recovery; Weimar culture.* |
| **Year 11** | **Germany 1890-1945*****Germany and the Depression****The impact of the Depression: growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties (1928–1932), including the role of the SA; Hitler’s appeal.**The failure of Weimar democracy: election results; the role of Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler’s appointment as Chancellor.**The establishment of Hitler’s dictatorship: the Reichstag Fire; the Enabling Act; elimination of political opposition; trade unions; Rohm and the Night of the Long Knives; Hitler becomes Führer.****The experiences of Germans under the Nazis****Economic changes: benefits and drawbacks; employment; public works programmes; rearmament; self-sufficiency; the impact of war on the economy and the German people, including bombing, rationing, labour shortages, refugees.**Social policy and practice: reasons for policies, practices and their impact on women, young people and youth groups; education; control of churches and religion; Aryan ideas, racial policy and persecution; the Final Solution.* | ***Germany/ Conflict and tension 1918-39******Control****: Goebbels, the use of propaganda and censorship; Nazi culture; repression and the police state and the roles of Himmler, the SS and Gestapo; opposition and resistance, including White Rose group, Swing Youth, Edelweiss Pirates and July 1944 bomb plot.****Peacemaking****The armistice: aims of the peacemakers; Wilson and the Fourteen Points; Clemenceau and Lloyd George; the extent to which they achieved their aims.**The Versailles Settlement: Diktat; territorial changes; military restrictions; war guilt and reparations.**Impact of the treaty and wider settlement: reactions of the Allies; German objections; strengths and weaknesses of the settlement, including the problems faced by new states.* | **Conflict and tension 1918-39*****The League of Nations and international peace****The League of Nations: its formation and covenant; organisation; membership and how it changed; the powers of the League; the work of the League's agencies; the contribution of the League to peace in the 1920s, including the successes and failures of the League, such as the Aaland Islands, Upper Silesia, Vilna, Corfu and Bulgaria.**Diplomacy outside the League: Locarno treaties and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.**The collapse of the League: the effects of the Depression; the Manchurian and Abyssinian crises and their consequences; the failure of the League to avert war in 1939.* | **Conflict and tension/ revision*****The origins and outbreak of the Second World War****The development of tension: Hitler's aims and Allied reactions; the Dollfuss Affair; the Saar; German rearmament, including conscription; the Stresa Front; Anglo-German Naval Agreement.**Escalation of tension: remilitarisation of the Rhineland; Mussolini, the Axis and the Anti-Comintern Pact; Anschluss; reasons for and against the policy of appeasement; the Sudeten Crisis and Munich; the ending of appeasement.**The outbreak of war: the occupation of Czechoslovakia; the role of the USSR and the Nazi-Soviet Pact; the invasion of Poland and outbreak of war, September 1939; responsibility for the outbreak of war, including that of key individuals: Hitler, Stalin and Chamberlain.* | **Revision** |  |