|  | **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** |  |