|  | **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.* | ***The Norman Conquest****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?*  | **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** | **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.* *To what extent British involvement in India has been positive? – railways vs famine.*  | **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?* *What are natural rights?* Do we all have natural rights?  | **Did the Enlightenment lead to the American and French Revolutions?** *Why was Catherine the Great considered to be an “Enlightened Despot?”**What caused the American Revolution (war of independence) and how much of this was caused by the enlightenment?* *Was the French Revolution truly enlightened?*   | **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? | **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? |
| **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 and The Holocaust\****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?* *What was Jewish life in Europe like before the Holocaust?**What was life like for Jews before World War 2 and how did it change?**What was Kristallnacht & how did it affect Jewish individuals and communities?**How do we define the Holocaust? Who was Schindler & what did he do?**How did Nazi laws target Jews?**What was life like for Jews in the ghettos?**What were the Nazi concentration camps? Case study of Auschwitz-Birkenau.* *Resistance, liberation, the concept of rescuers.* *\*please note that Holocaust lessons are taught in conjunction with the RE department.*  | **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.* |
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| **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** |  |