

Key Stage 3 History Curriculum Plan

Main Aims:

Our Key Stage 3 History curriculum will demonstrate the concepts of continuity and change; cause and consequence; similarity, difference and change. It will teach pupils the history of Great Britain, exploring how it has influenced the wider world and been influenced by it. It will also teach significant aspects of international history, exploring the past achievements and follies of mankind. Pupils will learn how the world has been shaped, how perceptions may vary and how future mistakes can be avoided but are often repeated.

Our History curriculum aims to develop critical thinkers who understand that history is not just in the past but has an impact today. We want our students to develop a depth of understanding, who are able to be independent in thought and questioning in their studies. We want them to use sources and interpretations to develop both their historical understanding and their literacy. History makes our students understand the world around them and makes them culturally aware. Throughout this curriculum we develop student's numeracy skills to ensure that the history curriculum widens their position in the school and the wider world as a whole.

| Year 7 | |
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| Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 |
| England Pre-1066 invaders and settlers How do we make sense of history using sources as evidence? Chronology of British history pre-1066 and beyond - The 'big picture' What was Anglo-Saxon life like in England? | The contenders for the Crown and The Battle of Hastings Why was everyone fighting over the kingship of England? Who had a claim to the throne? Analysis of contenders Who was William? Chronology of events leading up to the Battle of Hastings Significance of the Battle of Hastings: good luck, bad luck and tactics |



| Spring 1 | Spring 2 |
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| How did William establish control? How did William win the Battle of Hastings? What tactics and government did William use to control his people? How effective were William's castles and how were they designed to establish control? How rebellious were the English? What did William do to stem rebellion? | Religion in the Middle Ages Who, what and when were the Crusades? What are the long term consequences of the Crusades and how did England benefit? |
| Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
| Everyday life in the Middle Ages What was life like in Medieval Britain? Who was Thomas Becket and why was he killed? What is the Magna Carta and what is its significance? | Health and Hygiene in the Middle Ages The Black Death and its impact The Peasants' Revolt - why did it happen? What did it change? |
| Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 |
| The Reformation- Henry VIII The War of the Roses and the start of the Tudor reign What was Henry's motivation to break away from the Roman Catholic church? What impact did this have on England? Why did Henry dissolve the monasteries? | The Reformation - Henry's children How did Henry's children continue the reformation? What was life like in Elizabethan England? The Spanish Armada Portraits as sources of evidence |



| Spring 1 | Spring 2 |
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| The Civil War - Causes and Consequences Why did England go to war with itself? Was the war about power, religion or economics? Who was to blame for the war? | The Industrial Revolution Why was Britain considered the 'Workshop of the World'? What inventions allowed Britain to lead the way in industrialisation? What is industrialisation and how did it change Britain? |
| Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
| The British Empire How did Britain establish its empire? What benefits did the British Empire bring to Britain and the colonies? Was the British Empire a positive or negative 'force'? | Slavery How did Britain get rich on the spoils of Africa? How did Britain lead the way in outlawing slavery? |