

Barbaric Vikings Raiders Monarchy Danelaw Pagan Monastery Claimant Harrying Conquer Tax	Anglo-Saxon trade pillage government male heir Christianity Medieval Domesday Feudal Rebellion Consolidate	Power Hierarchy Church Peasants Black Death Anti-Semitism Crusade Emperor Holy Land Massacre	Nobility Revolt Magna Carta Barons Parliament Byzantine Empire Pope Chivalry Anti-Semitism	Crusade Christianity Knights Pilgrims Holy land	Islam massacre peasants Jihad Byzantine	Protestantism Martin Luther Annulment Succession Heir Rebellion	Reformation Break with Rome Supremacy Pope Parliament	Dynasty Execution Protestant Armada supremacy Heretic	Protestant Middle-way	Turmoil Civil war Treason Warfare New Model Army Cromwell Parliament Lord Protector Puritan Enlightenment Revolution Restoration
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1st order Concepts [highlighted ones play dominant role]

<p>Power/authority: power of a monarch; power of the Vikings (KS2 link) power of the monarch in medieval history Religion: Paganism and establishment of Christianity in England Economy: introduction to trade and global links to England Diversity: Viking trade in the Middle East. Links to powerful Queens (Aethelflaed).</p>	<p>Religion: Christianity and the process of conversion/expansion Power/authority: Power of the monarch in medieval history Conflict: Comparison of warfare from early to Middle Ages Diversity: women of the Middle Ages</p>	<p>Religion: Religious conflict- Pagans VS Christians; Medieval Church Diversity: Middle East during Middle Ages Influence of women/Queenship. Conflict: Comparison of warfare between Europe and Middle East Power: Monarch VS Church and Society: Feudal System linked to why people went on Crusade Economy: Golden Islamic Age comparison to Medieval England</p>	<p>Religion: Papacy and pilgrimages. Features of the Catholic Church. Power / authority: shift of power in England transferred from Rome to England [monarchy] Conflict: Rebellion</p>	<p>Religion: Reformation and what religion had been like before Society: Tudor society Diversity: Women in power – Mary and Elizabeth / Black Tudors/links to the wider world. Power/authority: Power of the monarch Conflict: Rebellion / Mary Queen of Scots / Spanish Armada</p>	<p>Religion: Protestant Reformation; Gunpowder Plot / questioning religious teachings / method of control Society: Tudor Society Conflict: English Civil War / types of warfare Science / Technology: How a lack of it led to witchcraft accusations but the development of it led to its decline Diversity: role of women/witchcraft</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Introduction to role of archaeology and historians ✓ Project management – Blue Coat History project ✓ Critical thinking ✓ Written communication ✓ Research skills ✓ Oracy and debating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Critical thinking ✓ Written communication ✓ Research skills ✓ Oracy and debating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Critical thinking ✓ Written communication ✓ Research skills ✓ Project management – medieval life project Oracy and debating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Critical thinking ✓ Written communication ✓ Research skills ✓ Oracy and debating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Critical thinking ✓ Written communication ✓ Research skills ✓ Oracy and debating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Critical thinking ✓ Written communication ✓ Research skills ✓ Oracy and debating
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Homework	Homework	Homework	Homework	Homework	Homework
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<p>The History of Blue Coat project – local history project.</p> <p>Knowledge recall / revision activities</p>	<p>Meanwhile They: Case study looking at Mathilda; Eleanor of Aquitaine (partly), Margaret of Anjou and Jadwiga of Poland.</p> <p>Knowledge recall / revision activities</p>	<p>Medieval life project (interpretations and research – can be England or Middle East)</p> <p>Knowledge recall / revision activities</p>	<p>Knowledge recall / revision activities</p>	<p>Meanwhile Elsewhere: African kingdoms in the 16th century</p> <p>Knowledge recall / revision activities</p>	<p>Knowledge recall / revision activities</p>
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Key Stage 3: Year 8

Overall Curriculum Goals											
Half Term 1		Half Term 2		Half Term 3		Half Term 4		Half Term 5		Half Term 6	
What was the impact of the Industrial Revolution on Britain? 8 lessons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What was Britain like in 1750? - Why did Britain's population grow? - What was the importance of the agricultural revolution? - Why was there an Industrial Revolution? - What was it like to live in towns like Oldham in the 19th century? Did life change at all for the poorest in British society? 2 lessons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty and public health: Workhouses (Oldham) - Child labour / education 		What was the impact of the Industrial Revolution on Britain and the wider world? 6 lessons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What was the British Empire? - How and why did slavery exist? - Who was responsible for the abolition of slavery in the British Empire in 1833? - What was India like before the British? - Was British rule in India positive or negative? 		How and why did war break out in 1914? 6 lessons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World in 1900 - Who was Kaiser Wilhelm and what impact did his 'world policy' have on Europe? Naval race, arms race, alliances, Moroccan Crisis - Why did the First World War start in the Balkans? - How did a "scrap of paper" lead to Britain joining the First World War? Schlieffen Plan 		What were the key turning points of World War One? 7 lessons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why did men join the armed forces? Includes local case study and focus on women's role in recruitment - Why and how did soldiers fight in trenches? - What happened at Ypres? [linked to Belgium trip] - What role did the British empire play in the war? [Black Poppies] - Why was the first day of the Somme a disaster for the British? 		How did the Great War end? 3 lessons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why did Russia pull out of the war in 1917? - Did a telegram really lead to the USA joining the war? - Consequences of WW1 – international relations, USA, Treaty of Versailles, reparations, impact on Germany 		How did America become a superpower and did everyone in the America prosper in the 1920s? 8 lessons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An introduction to the History of the USA - What caused the boom? - What was the Roaring Twenties like? Including the loans to Europe - Who suffered in the 1920s (African Americans, Farmers, Women) - Was Prohibition doomed to fail? - Great Depression - New Deal – How did America recover from the Great Depression? 	
Key Vocabulary Agriculture Enclosures Revolution Industry Infrastructure Urbanisation Cotton Ventilation Economy Public Health Cholera Vaccination		Key Vocabulary Empire Triangle of trade Plantation Enslaved Resistance Exploitation Independence Racism Abolition Colony Imperialism Oppression Legacy		Key Vocabulary Alliances Nationalism Militarism Imperialism Schlieffen Plan Assassination Balkans Kaiser Weltpolitik Naval race Treaty		Key Vocabulary Patriotism Recruitment Conscription Propaganda Pals Battalion Western Front Trench warfare Artillery Conscientious Objector Armistice Treaty of Versailles League of Nations Reparations Diktat War guilt		Key Vocabulary Bolshevism Communism Revolution Egalitarian Socialism Nationalisation Capitalism Blockade Neutral Isolationism Congress Telegram International relations War guilt Treaty of Versailles Reparations		Key Vocabulary Prosperity economic boom mass production Assembly line Prohibition Model T Laissez Faire Jim Crow Laws Discrimination Segregation Inequality Economic depression Stock market Dust Bowl Unemployment New Deal Alphabet Agencies	
1st order Concepts [highlighted ones play dominant role]											
Power/authority: Britain's place in the world, emerging as the dominant power, role of the government changing towards the end of the 19 th century with public health, education etc. Science and Technology: Formation of the Royal society and declining influence of the church - development and impact of technology leading to revolutions in agriculture and industry as well as railway impact. Diversity: role of women and children, migrating population of Britain		Power/authority: Power of the monarch/government when looking at India/South Africa / Ireland during the British Empire Science and Technology – role in technology in dominating other countries – conflict / trade Diversity: culture of key groups linked to Empire – Indians, Africans, Irish, role of Queen Victoria Religion: Links to the how British dominated over other groups / religion - missionaries		Conflict: Importance of alliances, causes of conflict and comparisons to previous causes of conflict Science and technology: Changing nature of weaponry and warfare Power/authority: Role of the monarchy [across Britain/Europe/Balkans] Role of empires in Europe.		Local History: role of Pals Battalions, local war history Religion: Religious symbolism; importance within a community linked to war graves / conscientious objectors Conflict: events surrounding the conflict, particularly on the Western Front Science and technology: Changing nature of warfare/weaponry Diversity: Links to migration/Indian troops and other Empire troops during WW1		Society/Economy: Features of a strong economy in the British Empire (similarities e.g. trade, lots of goods), prohibition and crime that followed Diversity: Impact of US policies on different groups e.g. Role of women, African Americans Power/authority: America's place in the world following WW1, role of the Federal government and their laissez-faire policies Technology: impact on technology on the development of mass production and the consumer industry		Society: Impact of the Depression and the New Deal on all groups in society Conflict: the impact of the war leading to the Depression outside the USA Power/authority – the increasing role of the Federal Government through Roosevelt and the New Deal	

<p>Society: living and working conditions and the shifts in the way society worked, improvements to public health and education</p> <p>Local History: links to Oldham and Manchester – working and living conditions and its role in Britain’s industrial development</p>					
CIAG	CIAG	CIAG	CIAG	CIAG	CIAG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Critical thinking ✓ Written communication ✓ Research skills ✓ Oracy and debating ✓ Project management – local history project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Critical thinking ✓ Written communication ✓ Research skills ✓ Oracy and debating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Critical thinking ✓ Written communication ✓ Research skills ✓ Oracy and debating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Army recruitment ✓ British Legion ✓ Critical thinking ✓ Written communication ✓ Research skills ✓ Oracy and debating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Critical thinking ✓ Written communication ✓ Research skills ✓ Oracy and debating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Critical thinking ✓ Written communication ✓ Research skills ✓ Oracy and debating
Homework	Homework	Homework	Homework	Homework	Homework
<p>Meanwhile They: Women/minorities in the Industrial Revolution – inventors</p> <p>Industrial Revolution interpretations project – local history research</p>	<p>Knowledge recall / revision activities</p>	<p>Knowledge recall / revision activities</p>	<p>Trench interpretations project</p> <p>Meanwhile Elsewhere: Middle East (Britain/Ottoman Empire)</p>	<p>Knowledge recall / revision activities</p>	<p>Meanwhile Elsewhere: birth of the Nazi Party (NSDAP). Pre-learning for year 9 topic 1.</p>

Key Stage 3: Year 9

Overall Curriculum Goals					
Half Term 1	Half Term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half Term 5	Half Term 6
<p>Was Hitler entirely responsible for the outbreak of World War Two? 7 lessons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terms of the Treaty, German reaction to the Treaty - The League of Nations – set up, strengths and weaknesses - Rise of fascism (Italy and Germany) 	<p>How and why did the Holocaust happen? 9 lessons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An overview of antisemitism across time - Increasing persecution in Nazi Germany across the 1930s - Ghettos incl. Warsaw uprising 	<p>How did the Second World War shape the modern world? 8 lessons</p> <p><u>What caused tension in the Middle East before 1956?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why was the Middle East important to European powers at the start of the 20th century? 	<p>How did the Second World War shape the modern world? 8 lessons</p> <p><u>How has migration shaped modern Britain?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Windrush Generation and their impact 	<p>How did the Second World War shape the modern world? 10 lessons</p> <p><u>What led to progress in the civil rights of African Americans by 1968?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact of the 13th amendment 	<p>Why did America lose in Vietnam? [links to civil rights, post WW2 world]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did the USA get involved in Vietnam? 2. Gulf of Tonkin and American escalation 3. Who were the Viet Cong?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hitler's foreign policy (incl. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland) - Were the Allies justified in their policy of Appeasement? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Camps - Final Solution - Responsibility and consequences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why did the Arab Israeli war break out? - Why did Nasser nationalise the Suez Canal? - How did the Suez crisis impact Britain's reputation in the world? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tensions and Challenges faced by migrants 1950s and 1960s (Kelso Cochrane murder, Notting Hill Riot, Bristol Bus Boycott) - Enoch Powell and Rivers of Blood 1968 - Government impact on immigration 1970-present - Contributions by migrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who was Jim Crow? - why was there a 'black awakening' during World War Two? - The actions of African American individuals and groups though peaceful and militant protest – - MLK, - Malcolm X - NAACP and groups - The role of the Federal government in bringing about change. - Supreme court help and hinder, Presidents - To what extent had progress been achieved? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. American tactics 5. Turning points (Tet, My Lai, Kent State. media) 6. Vietnamisation and end of war 7. Why did America lose in Vietnam?
<p align="center">Key Vocabulary</p>	<p align="center">Key Vocabulary</p>	<p align="center">Key Vocabulary</p>	<p align="center">Key Vocabulary</p>	<p align="center">Key Vocabulary</p>	<p align="center">Key Vocabulary</p>
Treaty of Versailles Diktat Appeasement Armistice Fascism Appeasement Occupation Nationalism Rearmament Extremism Lebensraum	Antisemitism Aryan Boycott Gestapo Ghetto Kristallnacht Lebensraum Nuremberg Laws Wannsee Conference Concentration Camp	Arab-Israeli Conflict Palestine Holocaust Israelis Arabs Partition Balfour Ottoman Empire United Nations	Immigration migration Windrush Legacy Equality Democracy Citizen Commonwealth Discrimination multi-culturalism Legacy	Segregation Minorities 'Separate but equal' civil rights Integration Separatism Civil Rights Movement protest Black Power Militant	
1st order Concepts [highlighted ones play dominant role]					
<p>Society: Treaty of Versailles and the end of WW1. Role of Empires in the 19th and 20th centuries, impact of dictatorships on society</p> <p>Power and authority: Role of the Big Three in 1918/19, rise and impact of fascism and dictatorships in Italy and Germany, role and impact of the League of Nations, policy of appeasement 1930s</p> <p>Conflict: role of the Treaty of Versailles in causing conflict, impact of conflict in Manchuria and Abyssinia, role of Hitler in causing conflict, role of European leaders and the League of Nations in causing conflict</p>	<p>Religion: Religious persecution across minority groups as a method of control</p> <p>Power/authority: Role of those in power within the Nazi Party</p> <p>Society: role of eugenics / Aryan race across the Nazi regime, impact of persecution on key groups in society, roles of different groups in society</p> <p>Diversity: persecution of minority groups across time as well as in the 1930s/40s, impact of the Holocaust on groups across Europe, ways in which groups resisted the Nazi regime during the 1930s/40s. impact of the Holocaust on minorities</p>	<p>Religion: Religious conflict between Arabs and Jews/Israelis</p> <p>Diversity: impact of conflict on key groups</p> <p>Society: Empires within Europe; Ottoman Empire (WW1), British Empire, impact of actions on society in the Middle East, Role of trade and resources</p> <p>Conflict: role of alliances, causes of conflict, role of resources, role of key leaders in causing conflict in the Middle East</p> <p>Power/authority: Role of leaders (e.g. Presidents, monarchs etc) / changing position of countries like the Ottomans, the British, the USA in the wider world</p> <p>Technology: Development of weaponry and modern warfare</p>	<p>Society: impact of immigration on key groups in society, changing attitudes across society</p> <p>Diversity: Immigration (push/pull factors). Impact of migration.</p> <p>Power/authority: role of the government in driving policy, inactions and actions linked to immigration and racial hatred in Britain, increasing role of the government in light of changing attitudes</p> <p>Local History: Migration to Oldham/Manchester and the developments as a result</p>	<p>Society: Economy/society in the USA. Impact of individuals for change (e.g. suffrage movement-Citizenship); slavery in the European Empires, role of grassroots in bringing about change through protest</p> <p>Power/authority: Power of presidents/ process of American law-making / power of key groups in America and their role/impact</p> <p>Diversity: impact on federal and state policies on African Americans in both the N and S, including the struggle for Civil Rights. Role of individuals for change</p>	
CIAG	CIAG	CIAG	CIAG	CIAG	CIAG
✓ Critical thinking	✓ Critical thinking	✓ Critical thinking	✓ Critical thinking	✓ Critical thinking	✓ Critical thinking

