

	Term 1A	Term 1B	Term 2A	Term 2B	Term 3A	Term 3b
Year 7	<p>Immigration to Britain (pre-1066)</p> <p>What is history?</p> <p>Who were the earliest settlers to Britain?</p> <p>What did the Romans do for us?</p> <p>Were the Anglo-Saxons the founders of England?</p> <p>Were the Vikings just bloodthirsty invaders?</p> <p>Who should be king of England in 1066?</p> <p>Did Harold Godwinson show good leadership at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?</p>	<p>Power and the People – Norman Conquest</p> <p>Which side was better equipped for the battle?</p> <p>Was Harold at a disadvantage at the start of the battle?</p> <p>Did William outwit Harold at the Battle of Hastings?</p> <p>Why did William win the Battle of Hastings? Causation assessment</p> <p>How did William the Conqueror reward his followers?</p> <p>Why did William the Conqueror build castles?</p> <p>Were Medieval people afraid of the Church?</p> <p>How did people show devotion to God in the Middle Ages?</p> <p>Why was there blood on the cathedral floor?</p> <p>Why did Becket and Henry argue?</p>	<p>Power and the People – Medieval Monarchs</p> <p>Why was Becket murdered? Evidence assessment</p> <p>How powerful were English Medieval Monarchs?</p> <p>How terrible was King John?</p> <p>Did the Magna Carta reduce the power of the King?</p> <p>What was the Black Death?</p> <p>How did the Black Death impact Britain?</p> <p>Why did the Peasants get out of control?</p> <p>How did the Peasants get out of control?</p> <p>What happened to Wat Tyler?</p>	<p>The World Turned Upside Down – Renaissance and Reformation</p> <p>What was the Renaissance?</p> <p>Which Renaissance individual was most important?</p> <p>What did the Protestants protest about?</p> <p>Why did Henry VIII break with Rome?</p> <p>Why were the monasteries important to people?</p> <p>How did Henry VIII close down the monasteries?</p> <p>How much did Edward VI change the churches?</p> <p>Did Bloody Mary deserve her nickname?</p> <p>Was Mary really bloody? Interpretations assessment</p>	<p>The World Turned Upside Down – Tudors and Stuarts</p> <p>How did Elizabeth I solve the religious problems?</p> <p>Was James I a good king?</p> <p>Were the Gunpowder plotters terrorists?</p> <p>Were the Gunpowder plotters framed?</p> <p>How did Charles I lose control?</p> <p>Charles I Causation assessment</p>	<p>The World Turned Upside Down – Tudors and Stuarts</p> <p>Cont.</p> <p>Who fought who in the Civil War?</p> <p>Why did the English kill their king?</p> <p>What made Britain seem so out of control between 1642 and 1660?</p> <p>Was England better off without a king?</p>
Year 8	<p>Age of Revolution – industry and agriculture</p> <p>Was there an age of revolution between 1750 and 1900?</p> <p>How did transport lead to an industrial revolution?</p> <p>Who were the children of the revolution?</p> <p>What were working conditions like in industrial Britain?</p> <p>Conditions in the factories -Evidence Assessment</p> <p>Why were living conditions in industrial towns so bad?</p> <p>How did Laissez-Faire attitudes lead to poor public health in industrial Britain?</p> <p>How did the industrial revolution impact on crime?</p>	<p>Age of Revolution – living and working</p> <p>What was the experience of women during the industrial revolution?</p> <p>Did people look down on the poor?</p> <p>What was life like in the workhouse?</p> <p>Interpretations Assessment - workhouses</p> <p>Age of Revolution- Protest and democracy</p> <p>Why were the English protesting for more rights?</p> <p>What was wrong with democracy before 1832?</p> <p>How great was the Great Reform Act?</p> <p>How revolutionary were the Chartists?</p>	<p>Age of Revolution- Protest and democracy</p> <p>Was the industrial revolution a revolution for women? The role of Queen Victoria</p> <p>Was the industrial revolution a revolution for women? The Match Girls' Strike</p> <p>How were the Suffragettes different from the Suffragists?</p> <p>Did Suffragette actions help or hinder their cause?</p> <p>Was Emily Davison a martyr or a troublemaker?</p> <p>Did WWI help women's rights?</p> <p>Suffragettes Assessment – Source analysis and Interpretation</p>	<p>Britain and the Wider World- Transatlantic Slavery</p> <p>Why should we learn about slavery and empire?</p> <p>What was Africa like before the Slave Trade?</p> <p>What is a slave?</p> <p>What was Britain's role in the Triangular Slave Trade?</p> <p>How were enslaved Africans treated on the Middle Passage?</p> <p>Did the slave traders get away with murder on the Zong?</p> <p>What was life like for slaves on the plantations?</p> <p>How did enslaved people resist slavery?</p> <p>What was the most significant factor leading to the abolition of the Transatlantic slave trade?</p> <p>William Wilberforce vs Other factors – Causation assessment</p> <p>What is the legacy of the Transatlantic slave trade in Britain?</p>	<p>Britain and the Wider World- Tra</p> <p>What is the British Empire?</p> <p>Experiences of the British Empire – India</p> <p>How did Indians resist colonisation?</p> <p>Experiences of the British Empire – Africa</p> <p>Experiences of the British Empire – How did Africans resist colonisation?</p> <p>Experiences of the British Empire – Australia</p> <p>How did Australians resist colonisation?</p> <p>Can the actions of the British Empire be justified?– Interpretations study</p> <p>Assessment – Empathy – experiences in a penal colony</p>	<p>Britain and the Wider World- Legacy of the British empire</p> <p>How did the Second World War change the British Empire to the British Isles Britain a nation of immigrants?</p> <p>Who were the Windrush generation?</p> <p>What was life like for the Windrush generation?</p> <p>How have Windrush migrants changed Britain? (Media focus)</p> <p>What were the experiences of migrants in the 1960s?</p>
Year 9	<p>World War One – causes and impacts</p> <p>Why was there tension in the House of Cards?</p> <p>What were the MAIN causes of the First World War?</p> <p>How did a murder descend into war?</p> <p>Reasons for the First World War – Causation assessment</p> <p>How was propaganda used in WWI? (Recruitment and Conscription)</p> <p>Why was WWI fought in the trenches?</p> <p>What was life like in the trenches?</p> <p>Why was Harry Farr shot at dawn?</p> <p>How did the Empire help in the First World War?</p>	<p>Democracies and Dictatorships</p> <p>How did the Empire help in the First World War?</p> <p>What happened at the Somme?</p> <p>Were the Lions Really led by Donkeys? Interpretations assessment</p> <p>Why did Germany lose WWI?</p> <p>What were the effects of the Treaty of Versailles?</p> <p>What kind of society would you want to live in after WWI?</p> <p>Why was "Peace, bread and land" a powerful slogan for the Russian Communists?</p> <p>How did Stalin try to transform Russia?</p> <p>How did Stalin consolidate his power?</p> <p>How were women and children treated in Stalin's Russia?</p>	<p>Boom and Bust in the USA/ Weimar Germany</p> <p>What kind of society would you want to live in after WWI?</p> <p>Are all dictatorships the same?</p> <p>Why was there a boom in the US in the 1920s</p> <p>Why was Prohibition introduced?</p> <p>Why did Prohibition end?</p> <p>What was life like for black people in the 1920s?</p> <p>What caused the Wall Street Crash?</p> <p>How did the Great Depression affect the USA?</p> <p>USA/USSR Comparison Assessment</p>	<p>How was Germany transformed from a democracy to a dictatorship?</p> <p>What was the impact of WWI on Germany?</p> <p>Why was 1923 a difficult year in Germany?</p> <p>What makes Adolf into "Hitler"?</p> <p>Green Pen and Consolidation lesson</p> <p>How did the Nazi party develop?</p> <p>What were the causes and consequences of the Munich Putsch?</p> <p>Why did people vote for the Nazis?</p> <p>How did Hitler establish a dictatorship?</p> <p>How did the Nazis control people?</p> <p>Nazi Control/Police state - Causation assessment</p> <p>What were Nazi policies towards women and the family?</p> <p>Why were youth so important to the Nazis?</p>	<p>Why do we need to study the Holocaust?</p> <p>What was life like for Jewish people and other minorities in Europe before the Holocaust?</p> <p>Introduction to the concept of the Holocaust – How much do we know about the Holocaust?</p> <p>How did the Nazis persecute minorities?</p> <p>What happened on Kristallnacht? Case study</p> <p>Was the Final Solution planned from the start?</p> <p>How familiar were ordinary Germans with the events of the Holocaust?</p>	<p>World War Two and the Holocaust</p> <p>What was Hitler's foreign policy?</p> <p>Why did the League of Nations fail to stop Hitler?</p> <p>Was appeasement really a big mistake?</p> <p>End of Year Knowledge Test</p> <p>Why was Blitzkrieg so effective?</p> <p>Was Dunkirk a triumph or a failure?</p> <p>Was the Battle of Britain a turning point in the war?</p> <p>What was it like to live through the war?</p> <p>Was there really a Blitz spirit?</p> <p>Was Hitler's invasion of the USSR a big mistake?</p> <p>Can the dropping of the atomic bombs be justified?</p>
Year 10	<p>Medicine – Medieval and Renaissance</p> <p>What is the Big Story of Medicine?</p> <p>Why did medicine change over time?</p> <p>How did ancient ideas affect medical beliefs? (Hippocrates and the 4 Humours/ Galen)</p> <p>How did religion and superstition affect Medieval medical beliefs?</p> <p>How did they prevent and treat illness in the Middle Ages?</p> <p>Who was responsible for treating illness in the Middle Ages?</p> <p>How effective were medieval hospitals?</p> <p>How did the Black Death affect the people of Medieval Britain?</p> <p>Medicine – Renaissance</p> <p>What was the Renaissance?</p> <p>How much did ideas about the cause of illness change in the Renaissance?</p> <p>How did improved communications impact medicine?</p> <p>What impact did Thomas Sydenham have on medicine?</p> <p>How much did treatment and prevention of disease change in the Renaissance?</p> <p>How much did medical care change in the Renaissance?</p> <p>Why was William Harvey so important?</p> <p>How did the Great Plague affect the people of Britain?</p>	<p>Medicine – Industrial and Modern Medicine</p> <p>What factors affected medicine in the industrial Revolution?</p> <p>Why was Edward Jenner so important?</p> <p>What was Pasteur's breakthrough?</p> <p>How did Robert Koch build on Pasteur's germ theory?</p> <p>What factors impacted the work of Pasteur and Koch?</p> <p>Who was more important – Pasteur or Koch?</p> <p>What were conditions like in nineteenth century cities?</p> <p>What was the importance of Edwin Chadwick's report?</p> <p>Why was the work of John Snow important?</p> <p>What factors led to the clean-up of the towns?</p> <p>Medicine - Modern</p> <p>How much did hospital care improve between 1700 and 1900?</p> <p>How did surgeons tackle the problem of pain?</p> <p>How did surgeons tackle the problem of infection?</p> <p>What factors affected modern medicine?</p> <p>How did genetics improve our understanding of the cause of illness?</p> <p>How has diagnosis developed?</p> <p>How did magic bullets improve our health?</p> <p>How was the first antibiotic discovered?</p> <p>What was the impact of the NHS on the UK?</p> <p>Why has there been rapid progress in the prevention of disease?</p> <p>How has lung cancer been diagnosed and treated in the 21st century?</p> <p>How has lung cancer been treated and prevented?</p>	<p>The British Sector of the Western Front</p> <p>What were the key medical developments of the early 20th century?</p> <p>What was it like to be in the trenches on the Western Front?</p> <p>What problems did soldiers experience in the British trenches?</p> <p>What work did the RAMC and FANY do?</p> <p>How did WWI lead to new medical techniques?</p> <p>Elizabethan England – Society and Exploration</p> <p>Why did Elizabethans explore?</p> <p>Why was Drake's circumnavigation of the globe so important?</p> <p>Why was the colonisation of Virginia attempted?</p> <p>Why did the colonisation of Virginia fail?</p>	<p>Elizabethan England – Society and Exploration and Government and Religion</p> <p>Cont,</p> <p>How big a problem was poverty in Elizabethan England?</p> <p>What was the Virgin Queen like as a ruler?</p> <p>What financial challenges did Elizabeth face?</p> <p>What challenges did Elizabeth face from abroad?</p> <p>What religious divisions did Elizabeth face?</p> <p>What was Elizabeth's religious settlement?</p> <p>What challenges did the religious settlement face from the Puritans?</p>	<p>Elizabethan England – Challenges at Home and Abroad</p> <p>What was the nature of the Catholic challenge from abroad?</p> <p>Why was Mary Queen of Scots a threat to Elizabeth?</p> <p>What was the Revolt of the Northern Earls?</p> <p>What other plots against Elizabeth were there?</p> <p>How did Walsingham protect the queen?</p> <p>Why was Mary Queen of Scots executed?</p> <p>Why was there tension between England and Spain?</p> <p>What did Elizabeth do about the Netherlands?</p> <p>What events led to war between England and Spain in 1588?</p> <p>Why did Phillip II launch the Armada?</p> <p>What happened to the Armada?</p>	<p>Weimar Germany</p> <p>The origins of the republic 1918-1919</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The legacy of the First World War: the German revolution; setting the Weimar Constitution, its strengths and weaknesses Early challenges to the Republic: The Treaty of Versailles, challenge from the left (Spartacists) and right (Freikorps) The challenges of 1923: French occupation, hyperinflation, and the Ruhr <p>Recovery 1924-1929</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stresemann's achievements, the Rentenmark and the Dawes Plan Achievements in Foreign Policy eg Locarno and the League of Nations Changes in Society – standard of living and other improvements Changes for women in the Weimar Republic Cultural changes: art, architecture, music, film.

Year 11	<p>Weimar and Nazi Germany continued: The Growth of the Nazi Party Development of the Nazi party 1920-22 1. Hitler's early career in the DAP, party organisation and leadership. 2. Hitler gaining control of the Nazi party. Munich Putsch and the lean years 1923-1929 1. Reasons for the Munich Putsch, its features and failure. Consequences of the Putsch 2. Lean Years of the Nazi party: Mein Kampf, beliefs of the Nazis, Party reorganisation, SS; the Bamberg Conference 3. Reasons for limited support for the Nazi party before 1929</p> <p>Growth in support for the Nazis 1. The Wall Street Crash and the Great Depression Unemployment and failed policies Growth in support for the Communists and the Nazis 2. Appeal of the Nazis amongst different groups after 1929: workers, business, farmers, the young, middle class, women</p>	<p>Hitler Establishing a Dictatorship and Life in Nazi Germany Hitler become chancellor, 1932-1933 1. Elections in 1932-1933 and the intrigue which resulted in Hitler's appointment: the role of von Schleicher and von Papen, Hindenburg The creation of a dictatorship 1933-4 1. The Reichstag Fire and the Enabling Act Removal of opposition in 1933: Trade unions, political parties, local government. 2. The Night of the Long Knives: reasons, events, consequences 3. The Death of Hindenburg The Nazi</p> <p>Police State 1. The roles of the SS, SD and the Gestapo, Himmler, Heydrich 2. Concentration camps, controlling judges and the law courts 3. Controlling religion: Protestant and Catholic churches Controlling attitudes 1. Goebbels and propaganda, Nazi use of the media, rallies and radio. 2. Nazi use of sport, culture and the arts, architecture and literature Opposition, resistance and conformity 1. Support for the Nazi regime. 2. Resistance from: Churches, young people</p> <p>Life in Nazi Germany 1. Policies towards women and the family, including marriage and employment. Effectiveness of these policies. 2. Nazi policies towards the young: Hitler Youth, League of German maidens, education. 3. Employment reduction, Labour Service, Autobahns, rearmament, invisible employment. 4. Changes and standards of living. Nazi workers' organisations: Strength through Joy, Labour Front, Beauty of Labour. Judgement on Living Standards.</p>	<p>Superpower relations and the Cold War: The origins of the Cold War, 1941-58 Early tension between East and West • The Grand Alliance. The outcomes of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. • The ideological differences between the superpowers and the attitudes of Stalin, Truman and Churchill. • The impact on US-Soviet relations of the development of the atomic Bomb • The Long and Novikov telegrams and the creation of Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe. The development of the Cold War • The impact on US-Soviet relations of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947. • The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949). • Berlin: its division into zones. The Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift) and its impact. The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic. The Cold War intensifies • The significance of the arms race and the formation of the Warsaw Pact. • Events in 1956 leading to the Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev's response. • The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary. Key Topic 2. Three Cold War crises, BERLIN 1961 • The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959-61. • The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961. • Impact of the construction of the Berlin Wall on US-Soviet relations. Kennedy's visit to Berlin in 1963.</p>	<p>Key Topic 2. Three Cold War crises, CUBA 1961-62 • Soviet relations with Cuba, the Cuban Revolution and the refusal of the USA to recognise Castro's government. The significance of the Bay of Pigs incident. • The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis. • The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis: the 'hotline', the Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963 Key Topic 2, Three Cold War Crises, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1968 • Opposition in Czechoslovakia to Soviet control: the Prague Spring. • The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia. • Outer Space Treaty 1967; and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968. International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia. Key Topic 3.1: Attempts to reduce tension between East and West • Détente in the 1970s, SALT 1, Helsinki, and SALT 2. • The significance of Reagan and Gorbachev's changing attitudes. • Gorbachev's 'new thinking' and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty 1987. Key Topic 3.2 Flashpoints • The significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter Doctrine and the Olympic boycotts. • Reagan and the 'Second Cold War' • The Strategic Defense Initiative.</p>	<p>Key Topic 3.3 The collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe • The impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' on Eastern Europe: the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe. • The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall. • The collapse of the Soviet Union and its significance in bringing about the end of the Warsaw Pact.</p> <p>Revision</p>	
Year 12	<p>Unit 1 How did the political landscape change between 1918 and 1979? How did British Governments respond to economic challenges 1918-79? What challenges were faced in changes in the workforce and industrial relations 1918-79? Unit 2 What created the "boom" of the 1920s in the USA? What were the causes of the crash of 1929? How did USA culture and society change during the period 1920-1933?</p>	<p>Unit 1 How effective was welfare provision 1918-39? How was a welfare state created in Post-war Britain? How were opportunities extended via changes in education, 1918-79? Unit 2 What was the impact of the spread of the Depression? How did Hoover deal with the Depression? Was Roosevelt's first New deal a success?</p>	<p>Unit 1 How far did social class and values change, 1918-79? How far did the role and status of women change 1918-79? How effectively were changes in race relations and immigration handled, 1918-79? Jan assessment</p> <p>Unit 2 What was the 2nd New Deal? What was the impact of the War and the New Deal on America's economy What was the impact of the War and New Deal on ethnic minorities? Jan assessment</p>	<p>Unit 1 How did living standards change and Britain become a consumer society? How did popular culture and entertainment change 1918-79? What were the major changes in leisure and travel, 1918-79? Unit 2 What social and cultural changes did the New Deal bring about? What were the key features of economic transformation? To what extent was the US economy transformed by 1955?</p>	<p>Unit 1 What were the effects of Thatcher's economic policies? What was the extent to which state intervention and the public sector were 'rolled-back'?</p> <p>Unit 2 What was the impact of the Cold War? How far did McCarthyism damage America? How did the power of Hollywood affect America?</p>	<p>Unit 1 What was the extent of political and social division within Britain? What was the effect of Thatcherism on politics and party development? Revision End of Year Exam Unit 2 What transformations took place via television and other forms of media? What were the origins of teenage youth culture? What was the status of minorities by 1955?</p>
Year 13	<p>Unit 3 Breadth Study –What was "old Corruption"? Depth Study 1- Radical reformers, c1790–1819 Breadth Study –What were causes and effects of the First reform Act 1832? Coursework How do you write an A Level History coursework? What were the long and short term causes of the First World War? How can the causes of the First World war be explored through historiography?</p>	<p>Unit 3 Depth study 2- Chartism, c1838–c1850 Breadth study- What were causes and effects of the second reform Act 1867? Coursework Research and write up assessments of 3 main historians and their views on the start of the war</p>	<p>Unit 3 Depth Study 3 Contagious Diseases Acts and the campaign for their repeal, 1862–86 Breadth study –The Ballot Act, 1872, the reforms of the 1880s, The Parliament Act 1911, Coursework Complete assessment of other historians views</p>	<p>Unit 3 The Women's Social and Political Union, Depth Study 4- 1903–14 Depth Study 5- Trades union militancy, 1917–27 Breadth study - Representation of the People Act, 1918, Equal Franchise Act, 1928 Coursework Ensure introduction and conclusion are complete and double check against assessment criteria Complete coursework documentation</p>	<p>Unit 3 Writing the breadth study essay Units 1, 2 and 3 Revision</p>	