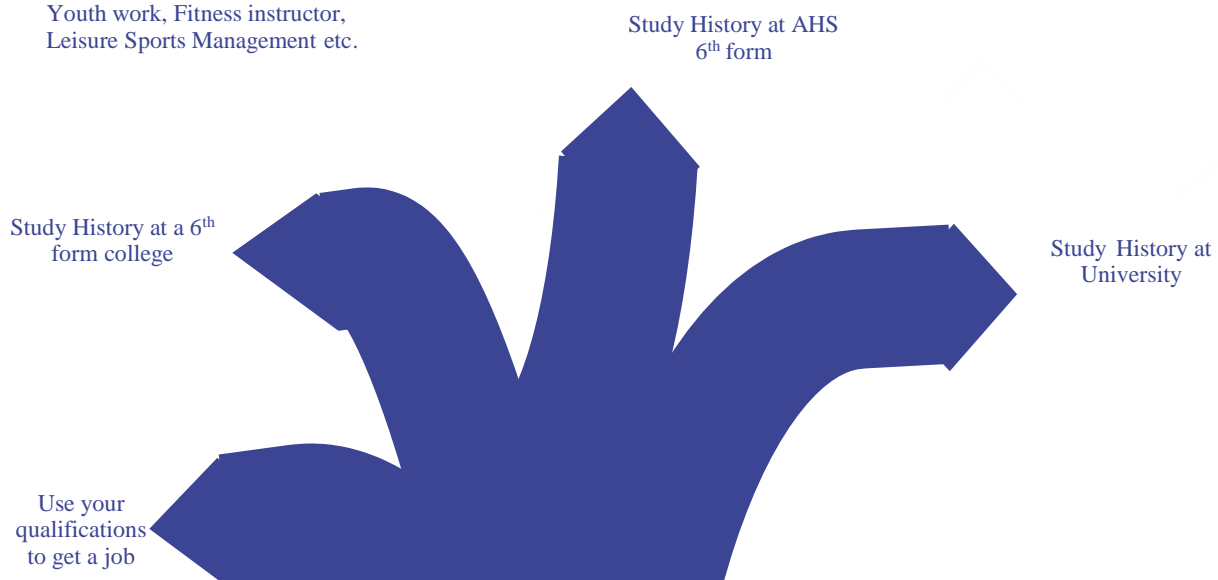


Use Sport in many potential jobs: Sports coaching, Physiotherapy, Emergency Services, Teaching, Psychologist, Youth work, Fitness instructor, Leisure Sports Management etc.

ROAD MAP TO

THE HISTORY CURRICULUM



Revision and exam preparation

Topic 3: Norman England, 1066–88

Students will evaluate the changing nature of society under Norman rule including methods such as the Feudal system and the power of the church.

Topic 2: William I in power: Securing the kingdom 1066–87

Pupils will explore the methods William used to maintain control of England and the reaction of the English Earls to his rule.

Topic 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 106–66

Students explore the key characteristics of Anglo Saxon England, who the claimants for the throne were in 1066 and the causes and consequences of the Battle of Hastings.

Paper 2: Anglo-Saxon and Norman England c.1060–88

Key Topic 4: Reactions to, and the end or, US involvement in Vietnam, 1964–75:

Pupils will examine reactions to the war in the USA and within Vietnam, they will analyse the role of both supporters and opponents. Students will know how the war ended, its impact on the USA and why it was a failure.

Key Topic 3: US involvement in the Vietnam war, 1954–1975:

Students will concentrate on the reasons for the US involvement in the Vietnam war and it's escalation under different Presidents. They will then explore the different tactics used by both sides in the war and the impact of those focussing on events such as the May Lai Massacre.

YEAR 11

Key Topic 2: Protest, progress and radicalism, 1960–75

The unit moves on to explore the changing nature of the CRM with the development of more radical leaders such as Malcolm X and Stokely Carmichael. Students will analyse the influence of MLK in the North especially Chicago and evaluate what had been achieved by 1975.

Key Topic 1: The development of the civil rights movement, 1954–1960:

This unit looks at the position of black Americans in the 1950s and begins to investigate the challenges made by the Civil Rights Movement to improve Civil Rights in all aspects of society including education, voting, housing and employment. The unit will also explore the opposition to the Movement.

YEAR 10

Modern medicine: Why was there such rapid progress in medicine since 1900?

Students will find out about the developments in the 20th century: introduction of the NHS, improvements in technology and the increased role of the government in health campaigns.

Historic Environment: How were soldiers treated in WWI?

Students will explore how injured soldiers were treated and the role of the RAMC. They will know how WWI was a catalyst for medical improvements in surgery and antibiotic.

WWI an overview: What were the causes of WWI?

An overview of the main causes of WWI including the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, militarism, imperialism, nationalism and the alliance system.

C18th and C19th: Why were there so many medical breakthroughs?

Assess the impact the germ theory had on the developments in medicine alongside improvements in public health and surgery.

Renaissance: Was there really so little progress in medicine c.1500–c.1700?

Analysing change and continuity, focussing on the work of Harvey and Vesalius. Pupils will evaluate the factors which caused and prevented

Medieval: Why was there so little change in Medieval medicine c.1250–c.1500?

Students will consider the influence of Hippocrates and Galen on medicine and explore how influential the church was in education and medicine.

How has Britain changed over time?

Pupils to explore an overview of the changing nature of British society in order to contextualise the Breadth study of Medicine Through Time.

Paper 2: Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941–91

Topic 1: The origins of the Cold War, 1941–91

Students will explore the relationship between East and West which emerged from WW2 and the events which put this relationship under strain such as the dropping of the atomic bomb and the formation of NATO.

Topic 2: The cold war crises 1958–70

Cold war tensions increase with disagreements over Berlin, the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Prague Spring uprisings in Czechoslovakia.

Topic 3: The end of the cold war 1970–91

Pupils will learn about the period of Détente and how it came to an abrupt end with the invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. The second cold war heightened tensions between the super powers. Pupils will then evaluate the causes and consequences of the fall of the USSR by 1991.

Paper 3: The USA Home and Abroad 1954–1975

YEAR 9

World War Two: What caused WW2?

Pupils will explore the reasons why just twenty years after the First World War the world found itself plunged in to another war.

Hitler's Germany: How far did life improve?

Students will explore the reasons why people voted Adolf Hitler in to power, analysing the impact of Hitler's rule within Germany and how different sectors of society were effected.

Europe between the wars: Why did dictatorships emerge?

Students will explore concepts such as Capitalism, Fascism, Communism and Socialism, exploring what the causes and consequences of the emergence of dictatorships were and the impact they had on global relations.

YEAR 8

The British Empire: An Empire to be proud of?

Assess the implications of the British Empire for the of British governments, the people around the globe and for those people part of the British Empire. Students will carry out a case study of the British subjugation of India, leading into a consideration of whether or not we should be proud of the British Empire.

The English Civil War: Why did England behead their king?

Students will continue to analyse the political development of Britain through learning about the causes and consequences of the English Revolution, over time. This unit allows students to explore the role of parliament and the crown and the means by which it has evolved

Battle of Hastings: How did the Normans conquer and control England?

Students will learn the key consequences of the Battle of Hastings, and its impact on England, with a key focus on the methods used by William I to maintain control of England, analysing the consequence of these on society. Students will also learn about the construction of castles with a local focus on Codnor Castle.

Transition: What is history?

Pupils will gain an understand of key historical concepts and terminology such as chronology, interpretation and primary sources. The knowledge of this unit focusses on Britain pre 1066 and sets the context for unit 1.

YEAR 7

Recurring themes throughout each unit:

- Power and control
- Protest
- Changing nature of Society
- Technology and warfare

1: WHO AM I? A local historical investigation.

HOMEWORK PROJECT: Students will receive three formal projects which they will work on for several weeks.

A formal assessment will be carried out during this unit.