History Department KS3 Curriculum Overview

	Term One	Term Two	Term Three
Year 7	<ul> <li>Why do we still remember the Romans?</li> <li>What is history? Skills, chronology, artefact handling. Using and evaluating sources.</li> <li>The legend Romulus and Remus</li> <li>From Monarchy to Republic</li> <li>Career and Death of Caesar</li> <li>Development of Empire</li> <li>Roman Public Health</li> <li>The Roman Army</li> <li>Roman Britain – and the Romans in Northern England. Impact of the Romans on Lancaster.</li> <li>What was Britain like before 1066?</li> <li>Reasons for and Impact of the collapse of the Roman Empire.</li> <li>Anglo-Saxon and Viking migrations and their impact.</li> </ul>	Why is 1066 the most remembered date in our history?  The Death of Edward Confessor Contenders to the Throne Events January – September Battle of Stamford Bridge – why were the Vikings defeated? Battle of Hastings – why was William successful?  Norman Conquest Rebellions, Harrying of the North How did William get control? Feudal System Domesday Survey Motte and Bailey Castles  Castles – development study and project How and why did Castles change between the 11 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> Centuries? Focus on the development of Lancaster Castle as a local history case study.	<ul> <li>Who was the most successful Monarch of the Middle Ages?</li> <li>What were the features of a successful reign?</li> <li>Comparison of the reigns of William I, Stephen, Henry II, John, Edward I and Edward II. Key debates: Why was there a Civil War with Queen Matilda? Why was there a clash between Church and State? Does John deserve his 'bad' nickname – and why were the cells of Lancaster Castle full in his reign? Why is the Magna Carta so important? How did the reigns of Edward I and II affect relations between England, Wales and Scotland?</li> <li>Why was the Medieval Church so influential?</li> <li>Role of the Church</li> <li>Beliefs in Heaven and Hell</li> <li>Impact and importance of the death of Thomas Becket.</li> <li>Why was the Black Death so devastating?</li> <li>Why were living conditions in Medieval towns so bad?</li> <li>How did people in the Middle Ages explain disease, and try to treat and prevent it?</li> <li>What were the positive and negative effects of the Black Death?</li> </ul>
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Year 8	<ul> <li>Why is the Tudor era so important?</li> <li>What was the legacy' inherited by Henry VIII as a result of the reign of Henry VIII and the Wars of the Roses?</li> <li>Why did Henry VIII 'break from Rome' and set up the Church of England?</li> <li>What was the impact of the Dissolution of the Monasteries and other religious changes in the reigns of Henry and Edward VI?</li> <li>To what extent did the reign of Mary I threaten religious and political stability in England?</li> <li>What problems did Elizabeth face when she became Queen, and how did she deal with them?</li> <li>What can we learn from portraits of Elizabeth, and what was their purpose?</li> <li>Why was Mary Queen of Scots such a threat to Elizabeth's reign?</li> <li>Why did England's relationship with Spain worsen in the 1570s and 80s?</li> <li>How did England manage to defeat the mighty Spanish Armada?</li> <li>What really happened during the Gunpowder Plot?</li> <li>Anti-Catholic persecution in the reign of Elizabeth I and James I. Local links to Lancashire and the Lancaster Martyrs.</li> <li>Who were the plotters and what were they trying to achieve?</li> <li>Were the Plotters framed?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Why did the Pendle Witch Trial happen?</li> <li>Reasons and explanations for the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> Century Witch Craze. Local Study - The Lancashire Witches and Lancaster Castle.</li> <li>What were the causes and consequences of the English Civil War?</li> <li>Worsening relations between King and Parliament 1625 – 1642.</li> <li>How did the Roundheads defeat the Cavaliers?</li> <li>What was the role of Propaganda during the Civil War?</li> <li>Why was the trial and execution of the King in 1649 so controversial?</li> <li>Does Cromwell deserve his reputation as a 'brave, bad man'?</li> <li>How did Cromwell's actions affect relations between England and Ireland?</li> <li>What can the 'Great Plague' of 1665 tell us about life in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century?</li> <li>How had London changed since the Middle Ages?</li> <li>How did people in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century explain disease, and try to treat and prevent it?</li> <li>What were the reasons for the high death toll in 1665?</li> <li>Was the Great Fire of London of 1666 a 'blessing in disguise'?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Why were living conditions in the 19th Century so bad?</li> <li>Local Study – public health and cholera in Lancashire and Lancaster.</li> <li>How did living conditions begin to improve – the work of John Snow and others.</li> <li>How did the Industrial Revolution affect the lives of ordinary people?</li> <li>Impact of the change from a 'Domestic' system to factories, particularly looking at Child Labour and the lives of pauper apprentices.</li> <li>How did working people improve their conditions? The Luddites and other opposition to Industrialisation, Chartism and other popular protests.</li> <li>Why was the Slave Trade so profitable?</li> <li>The Triangular Trade and links to Lancaster's development, businesses and transport links</li> <li>Life on the Plantations and Slave Rebellions.</li> <li>How and why was the Slave Trade, and eventually Slavery in the Colonies, abolished by the British Government?</li> <li>What was the impact of slavery, and its end, on the USA in the 19th Century? – Abolitionism, Civil War and Segregation.</li> <li>Does Britain deserve to be called 'Great' in the era of Empire?</li> <li>Impact of the 'Pax Britannica' on Ireland, India and Australia.</li> <li>Rule Britannia or Cruel Britannia? Was the 'Great Exhibition' a cause for celebration?</li> </ul>

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Year 9	What can we learn from studying the Titanic disaster about British Society in the early 20th Century?  Who was on board the Titanic and why? Who was responsible for the sinking?  Did the Suffragettes do more harm than good?  What was the role and expectations of women in Edwardian Britain? Why were the Suffragettes successful in getting their message across?  What was the role of women on the 'fighting' and 'Home' Fronts of WW1? Local Study — What happened at the 'White Lund' explosion of 1917?  Why were some women granted the vote in 1918?  What were the causes of the First World War?  How did Empires, Alliances and Assassinations cause the catastrophe of August 1914? Which countries were most responsible? Could the war have been prevented? How did people react to the outbreak of war?  How did the First World War affect the people who lived through it?  Life on the Western Front – trench warfare, development of technology and tactics? What health issues and injuries did soldiers face, and how were they treated? Does Douglas Haig deserve his reputation as 'The Butcher of the Somme'?	<ul> <li>What were the political, social and economic consequences of WW1 for the counties involved?</li> <li>How and why did the war end with victory for the Allies?</li> <li>What were the causes and effects of the Russian Revolution? Why was Russia so difficult to rule?</li> <li>What was the Economic, Political, Military and Territorial impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany and Europe?</li> <li>How far did the war lead to greater freedoms, equality and new forms of expression and culture in the USA during the 'Roaring Twenties?</li> <li>Why did Hitler and other Dictators rise to power in Europe in the 1920s and 30s? And why didn't the extremes of Fascism and Communism take hold in Britain?</li> <li>Development of the early Nazi Party.</li> <li>Hyperinflation and the crises of 1923.</li> <li>Impact of the Wall Street Crash and Depression.</li> <li>Why was Hitler appointed as Chancellor in January 1933?</li> <li>Why was Hitler appointed as Chancellor in January 1933?</li> <li>Why didn't Oswald Mosley achieve the same success with his 'British Union of Fascists'?</li> <li>What was life like in Nazi Germany?</li> <li>Popular policies, propaganda, censorship and terror.</li> <li>Impact on women and the family.</li> <li>Life for children</li> <li>How could the Holocaust happen?</li> <li>Anti-Semitism and its origins</li> <li>Anti-Jewish actions, laws and activities in Nazi occupied Europe.</li> <li>Nuremburg Laws, Kristallnacht and the Final Solution.</li> <li>How did Jews and other targeted groups try to survive, resist and record what happened during the Holocaust?</li> <li>Who is responsible?</li> </ul>	Should Britain be blamed for the outbreak of the Second World War?  Hitler's Foreign Policy and Actions in the 1930s.  Neville Chamberlain and the Policy of Appeasement.  Why did war break out in September 1939?  What was life like on the Home Front?  Evacuation, Rationing, the role of Civilians during the Battle of Britain and Blitz.  Why are the bombing raids on cities like Coventry and Dresden so controversial?  Why were civilians targeted in 'Total War'?  Should the raid on Dresden in February 1945 be seen as a war crime?  Was the use of Atom Bombs on Japan in 1945 justified?  Why did President Truman take the decision to use Atomic weapons?  What were the short term and long-term effects of the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?  How did the end of WW2 lead to the start of the 'Cold War'?  Why were the Civil Rights of African-Americans still an issue in the USA, 100 years after the end of slavery?  What was life like under 'Jim Crow' for African-Americans in the 1940s and 50s?  How did the experiences of Emmett Till, Rosa Parks and the 'Little Rock 9' lead to improving civil rights for African Americans?  Why were the campaigns and methods of Martin Luther King so successful?