



Humanities Department – Curriculum Map **History**

Curriculum Intent

At Broadwater School, the curriculum is more than just the lessons. Our aim is to provide a broad, balanced and rigorous curriculum that enables students to develop knowledge and skills that prepare them for the future. Most importantly, the curriculum hopes to cultivate a life-long enthusiasm for all humanities subjects.

In **history**, we seek to understand the past. Our curriculum intends...

- To encourage students to analyse narratives of power, society and conflict by introducing them to the diverse experiences of different periods, places and people.
- To allow students to engage in historical evaluation and formulate their own interpretations of historical events.

Big Ideas

Power	6	Monarchy, government, parliament, republic, revolution, reform, autocracy, dictatorship, democracy, feudalism, disenfranchisement, totalitarian, suffrage, empire, civil rights
Conflict	ŔŔ	Revolution, rebellion, warfare, protest, ideas (religion), imperialism, nationalism, militarism, civil war, total war, cold war, suffrage, resistance
Society		Class, caste, feudal, hierarchy, slavery, economics, industrialisation, liberty, reform, radical, socialism, capitalism, communism, peasant, colony, empire, race, civil rights

National Curriculum

National Curriculum - History key stages 3 and 4

GCSE Pearson Edexcel:

Pearson Edexcel GCSE History 1HI0 11-2Q-31

- Medicine through time
- Superpower relations and the Cold War (P4)
- Henry VIII and his ministers (B3)
- Weimar and Nazi Germany

Disciplinary knowledge



The work of the historian

Chronology	National Curriculum 2013 - know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day
Second-order concepts	National Curriculum 2013 - understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses
Contexts	National Curriculum 2013 - gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales
Methods of enquiry	National Curriculum 2013 - understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed

Careers

Careers with History / Historical Association

- Academic researcher / librarian
- Archeologist
- Archivist
- Civil Service
- Conservation officer (historic buildings)
- Education
- Heritage manager
- Historian
- Journalist
- Media researcher
- Military
- Museum curator
- Political analyst
- Policy officer
- Politician
- Solicitor

- BBC
- British Museum
- English Heritage
- University of Oxford
- University of Cambridge
- National Archives

Key Stage Three

Year 7

Term	Big Idea	Disciplinary focus	Substantive knowledge
Autumn	Power	Cause and consequence Significance Source analysis	7.1 - Norman Conquest Why did the Normans gain power over England? - Battle of Hastings - Feudal system - Domesday Book - Harrying of the North 7.2 - Medieval monarchs Why was the power of medieval monarchs challenged? - Anarchy - Becket - Magna Carta - Peasants' Revolt
Spring	Society	Similarity and difference Change and continuity Source analysis	7.3 - Medieval societies (Abbasid and Surrey) What was important to the medieval societies of Abbasid and Surrey? - Religion - Science - Trade - Land 7.4 - Tudor society How did society change during the Tudor era? - Hierarchy - Migration - Exploration - Culture
Summer	Conflict	Cause and consequence Similarity and difference Interpretations	7.5 - The Reformation Why was there conflict over religion in Tudor England? - Protestantism - Break with Rome - Religious change - Opposition 7.6 - Stuart Britain How did conflict in the 17th century create Britain? - Religious toleration - Monarchy and parliament - Act of Union

Year 8

Term	Big Idea	Disciplinary focus	Substantive knowledge
Autumn	Society	Consequence Change Interpretations Source analysis	8.1 - Industrial Revolution What were the consequences of the Industrial Revolution on British society? - 1750 - Economy - Living and working conditions 8.2 - Transatlantic Slave Trade How was society impacted by the Transatlantic Slave Trade? - West Africa - Caribbean - Britain
Spring	Power	Consequence Similarity and difference Change and continuity Interpretations	8.3 - The British Empire How did experiences of British power differ across the empire? - Lenape (North America) - Maori (New Zealand) - Hausa (Nigeria) - Ireland 8.4 - India in the British Empire How did British power over India change? - Mughal Empire - East India Company - 1857 Rebellion - British Raj
Summer	Conflict	Change and continuity Cause and consequence Significance Source analysis	8.5 - Development of democracy How did people fight for democracy in Britain? - Levellers and Diggers - Age of Revolution - Age of Reform - Women's suffrage 8.6 - British civil rights How did people fight for civil rights in Britain? - Women - Race - LBGTQ+ - Disabled

Year 9

Term	Big Idea	Disciplinary focus	Substantive knowledge
Autumn	Conflict	Cause and consequence Significance Source analysis Interpretations	9.1 - Causes of WWI Why did global conflict break out in 1914? - European empires - Scramble for Africa - Militarism - Alliances - July Crisis 9.2 - Significance of WWI How significant was the conflict of WWI? - Trench warfare - Battle of the Somme - Developments - Home Front - Global war
Spring	Power	Cause and consequence Similarity and difference Source analysis Interpretations	9.3 - Communist Russia Why did Russia become a communist superpower? - Tsarist Russia - 1905 and 1917 Revolutions - Lenin - Stalin - USSR 9.4 - Nazi dictatorship Did the Nazis have total power over Germany? - Weimar Germany - Rise in support - Police state, incentives - Collaboration, conformity and opposition
Summer	Society	Significance Source analysis	9.5 - The Holocaust How were the Nazis able to commit genocide within German society? - Experiences - Nuremberg - Kristallnacht - Ghettos - Final Solution

Key Stage 4

Year 10

Term	Big Idea	Disciplinary focus	Substantive knowledge
Autumn	Society	Similarity and difference Change and continuity Significance Source analysis	Medicine through time Ideas about medicine Medieval medicine Renaissance medicine Industrial medicine Modern medicine WWI medicine
Spring	Power Society	Cause and consequence Change and continuity Significance	Henry VIII - Henry's accession - Wolsey as chief minister - Cromwell as chief minister - The Reformation
Summer	Power Conflict	Cause and consequence Significance	Cold War - Grand Alliance - Key crises - Detente - Second Cold War - End of the Cold War

Year 11

Term	Big Idea	Disciplinary focus	Substantive knowledge
Autumn	Power Conflict Society	Cause and Consequence Significance Source analysis Interpretations	Weimar and Nazi Germany - Challenges of Weimar - Nazi Party's early years - Rise to power - Dictatorship - Life in Nazi Germany
Spring			Revision of: - Medicine
Summer			- Germany - Henry VIII - Cold War

Year 11 (3-year GCSE)

Term	Big Idea	Disciplinary focus	Substantive knowledge
Autumn	Power Conflict	Cause and consequence Significance	Cold War - Grand Alliance - Key crises - Detente - Second Cold War - End of the Cold War
Spring			Revision of:
Summer			MedicineGermanyHenry VIIICold War