

Year 7

	HT1 Topic/Unit: The Romans	HT2 Topic/Unit: Anglo-Saxons and Vikings	HT3 Topic/Unit: Norman Conquest	HT4 Topic/Unit: Medieval Britain	HT4 Topic/Unit: The Tudors and Stuarts	HT6 Topic/Unit: Industrial Revolution and the historic environment of Bermondsey (local study)
Key Content:	<p>Introduction to the key aspects of a study of history:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Enquiry • Evidence • Causation • Change • Diversity • Significance • Interpretations 	<p>Anglo-Saxon settlements and daily life</p> <p>The first Viking raids and subsequent invasions</p> <p>The assimilation of Anglo-Saxon and Viking England</p> <p>King Arthur and the creation of Britain.</p> <p>Enquiry Question: How did the Vikings change England?</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxon England</p> <p>Battle of Hasting and William the Conqueror</p> <p>Control including: law, order, churches and castles</p> <p>Society;</p> <p>Religion: persecution</p> <p>Resistance and rebellion</p> <p>Enquiry Question: Did the Norman Conquest 'bring a truckload of trouble?'</p>	<p>Medieval Villages and Towns including: growth, hygiene and trade.</p> <p>Crime and punishment</p> <p>Public Health including a case study of The Black Death</p> <p>Peasants Revolt: causes and consequences.</p> <p>Enquiry Question: Was Medieval Britain a place of 'fear and decay'?</p>	<p>Tudor Family</p> <p>Reformation</p> <p>Henry VIII and the Break from Rome</p> <p>Mary I and executions</p> <p>Elizabethan England</p> <p>Causes of the English Civil War</p> <p>Oliver Cromwell and warfare</p> <p>The Restoration</p> <p>Enquiry Question: What was the impact of the different ruling monarchs?</p>	<p>Factories</p> <p>Trade</p> <p>Living conditions</p> <p>Jobs</p> <p>Leisure and entertainment</p> <p>Eating and Drinking</p> <p>Disease and Cholera</p> <p>Enquiry Question: How did the Industrial Revolution cause Britain to be a leading World power?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Year 8

	HT1 Topic/Unit: Discovery and Revolution	HT2 Topic/Unit: The Slave Trade	HT3 Topic/Unit: Black Civil Rights	HT4 Topic/Unit: The British Empire	HT5 Topic/Unit: Decolonisation and Black Britons	HT6 Topic/Unit: The Russian Revolution
Key Content	<p>1492 as a turning point; Columbus, trade, empire and colony</p> <p>People of the Americas; Pocahontas, masters, sugar barons and slaves</p> <p>The Enlightenment</p> <p>Colonies and conflict</p> <p>The American Revolution and Independence</p> <p>Enquiry Question: Why have historians called the events of 1492 and Columbus' voyage to the 'West Indies' be a turning point in world history?</p>	<p>Colonialism and Empire</p> <p>Trade Triangle</p> <p>Middle Passage</p> <p>Life on plantations</p> <p>Abolition and anti-abolition movements</p> <p>Impacts and affects</p> <p>Enquiry Question: Why was the Slave Trade abolished in 1807?</p>	<p>civil war</p> <p>Jim Crow</p> <p>KKK</p> <p>Emmet Till</p> <p>Protest movements</p> <p>Martin, Malcolm, Black Power</p> <p>Presidential help or hindrance.</p> <p>Enquiry Question: What was the driving factor of the improvement of BCR?</p>	<p>Colonialism and Empire</p> <p>Australia and transportation</p> <p>Scramble for Africa</p> <p>Zulu Wars</p> <p>Boer Wars</p> <p>India</p> <p>Gandhi and Independence</p> <p>Irish occupation</p> <p>Partition</p> <p>Irish Independence</p> <p>Enquiry Question: Was the British Empire a force for good</p>	<p>Black British History from Ancient Rome to modern Britain</p> <p>'Black British History' by D.Olusoga</p> <p>History of black migration</p> <p>WW2 impacts</p> <p>Windrush</p> <p>Prejudice and opportunity</p> <p>Asian migration (India/Pakistan)</p> <p>African migration (Nigeria/Ghana)</p> <p>Multicultural UK</p> <p>Enquiry Questions: How does Black British History help us 'make sense of the country we are today'?</p>	<p>Russia under the Romanovs (1800s)</p> <p>Long term causes of the revolution</p> <p>Short term causes of the revolution</p> <p>Communist ideology</p> <p>Impact of WW1 on Russia</p> <p>Outcomes and consequences of the Russian Revolution</p> <p>Tsar Nicholas' death</p> <p>Enquiry Question: Why was Russia so divide in 1917?</p>

Year 9

	HT1 Topic/Unit: World War One	HT2 Topic/Unit: World War Two	HT3 Topic/Unit: The rise of Nazism and the Holocaust	HT4 Topic/Unit: Paper 1 Medieval Medicine	HT5 Topic/Unit: Paper 1 Renaissance Medicine	HT6 Topic/Unit: Paper 1 Medicine in the 17th and 18th century.
Key Content	<p>The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand</p> <p>Empire, imperialism and alliances</p> <p>Battles and weapons</p> <p>Living the Western Front</p> <p>Women before, during and after war.</p> <p>Trench conditions</p> <p>The Armistice</p> <p>The Treaty of Versailles</p> <p>Enquiry Question: Why was WWI not the 'war to end all wars?'</p>	<p>Causes of WW2 – rise of Hitler and Nazi foreign policy</p> <p>Could WW2 have been avoided? – Appeasement</p> <p>WW2 in Asia – Japan's expansion</p> <p>Why was WW2 won and lost?</p> <p>Key battles/events – Pearl Harbour, Battle of Britain, Stalingrad, D Day</p> <p>Enquiry Question: What were the most significant causes and events of WW2??</p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>Anti-Semitism</p> <p>Persecution of Jews and other ethnic minorities</p> <p>Ghettos</p> <p>Testimonies</p> <p>The Final Solution</p> <p>British responses</p> <p>Resistance</p> <p>Enquiry Question: How did the Holocaust happen?</p>	<p>Medieval medicine: approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness.</p> <p>Medical progress: the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment; hospitals; the nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery; surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques.</p> <p>Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries; the Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention</p>	<p>The impact of the Renaissance on Britain: challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery; the work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey; opposition to change.</p> <p>Dealing with disease: traditional and new methods of treatments; quackery; methods of treating disease; plague; the growth of hospitals; changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians; the work of John Hunter.</p> <p>Prevention of disease: inoculation; Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change.</p>	<p>The development of Germ Theory and its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain: the importance of Pasteur, Robert Koch and microbe hunting; Pasteur and vaccination; Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets; everyday medical treatments and remedies.</p> <p>A revolution in surgery: anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform; antiseptics, including Lister and carbolic acid; surgical procedures; aseptic surgery.</p> <p>Improvements in public health: public health problems in industrial Britain; cholera epidemics; the role of public health reformers; local and national government involvement in public health improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts.</p>

Year 10						
	HT1 Topic/Unit: Paper 2: Cold War	HT2 Topic/Unit: Paper 2 Cold War	HT3 Topic/Unit: Paper 2 Cold War	HT4 Topic/Unit: Paper 2: Elizabeth	HT5 Topic/Unit: Paper 2: Elizabeth	HT6 Topic/Unit: Paper 1 Modern Medicine
Key Content:	<p>The end of the Second World War: Yalta and Potsdam Conferences; the division of Germany; contrasting attitudes and ideologies of the USA and the USSR, including the aims of Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt, Attlee and Truman; effect of the dropping of the atom bomb on post-war superpower relations. The Iron Curtain and the evolution of East-West rivalry: Soviet expansion in East Europe; US policies; the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, their purpose and Stalin's reaction; Cominform; Comecon; Yugoslavia; the Berlin Blockade and Airlift.</p>	<p>Berlin Wall: reasons for its construction and Kennedy's response. Tensions over Cuba: Castro's revolution, the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis: the roles of Castro, Khrushchev, Kennedy; fears of the USA and reaction to missiles on Cuba; dangers and results of crisis. Czechoslovakia: Dubeck and the Prague Spring movement; USSR's response to the reforms; the effects the Prague Spring had on East-West relations, including the Warsaw Pact; the Brezhnev Doctrine. Easing of tension: sources of tension, including the Soviets' record on human rights; the reasons for Détente and for SALT 1; the part played by key individuals Brezhnev and Nixon.</p>	<p>The significance of events in Asia for superpower relations: USSR's support for Mao Tse-tung and Communist revolution in China, and the military campaigns waged by North Korea against the UN and by the Vietcong against France and the USA. Military rivalries: the arms race; membership and purposes of NATO and the Warsaw Pact; the space race, including Sputnik, ICBMs, Polaris, Gagarin, Apollo. The 'Thaw': Hungary, the protest movement and the reforms of Nagy; Soviet fears, how they reacted and the effects on the Cold War; the U2 Crisis and its effects on the Paris Peace Summit and the peace process.</p>	<p>Elizabeth I and her court: background and character of Elizabeth I; court life, including patronage; key ministers. The difficulties of a female ruler: relations with Parliament; the problem of marriage and the succession; the strength of Elizabeth's authority at the end of her reign, including Essex's rebellion in 1601.</p> <p>Part two: Life in Elizabethan times A 'Golden Age': living standards and fashions; growing prosperity and the rise of the gentry; the Elizabethan theatre and its achievements; attitudes to the theatre. The poor: reasons for the increase in poverty; attitudes and responses to poverty; the reasons for government action and the seriousness of the problem. English sailors: Hawkins and Drake; circumnavigation 1577–1580, voyages and trade; the role of Raleigh.</p>	<p>Religious matters: the question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism; the Northern Rebellion; Elizabeth's excommunication; the missionaries; Catholic plots and the threat to the Elizabethan settlement; the nature and ideas of the Puritans and Puritanism; Elizabeth and her government's responses and policies towards religious matters. Mary Queen of Scots: background; Elizabeth and Parliament's treatment of Mary; the challenge posed by Mary; plots; execution and its impact. Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare, including tactics and technology; the defeat of the Spanish Armada.</p>	<p>Modern treatment of disease: the development of the pharmaceutical industry; penicillin, its discovery by Fleming, its development; new diseases and treatments, antibiotic resistance; alternative treatments. The impact of war and technology on surgery: plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays; transplant surgery; modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery. Modern public health: the importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War; the Liberal social reforms; the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing; the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State; creation and development of the National Health Service; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.</p>

Year 11						
	HT2 Topic/Unit: Paper 3 Weimar Germany	HT2 Topic/Unit: Paper 3 The rise of Hitler	HT3 Topic/Unit: Paper 3 Nazi control and dictatorship	HT4 Topic/Unit: Revision	HT5 Topic/Unit: Revision	
Key content	Impact of the First World War: war weariness, economic problems; defeat; the end of the monarchy; post-war problems including reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation. Weimar democracy: political change and unrest, 1919–1923, including Spartacists, Kapp Putsch and the Munich Putsch; the extent of recovery during the Stresemann era (1924–1929): economic developments including the new currency, Dawes Plan and the Young Plan; the impact of international agreements on recovery; Weimar culture.	Hitler's early career: joining the German Workers' Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20. The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA. The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch. Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and Mein Kampf. The Bamberg Conference of 1926. Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.	The impact of the Depression: growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties (1928–1932), including the role of the SA; Hitler's appeal. The failure of Weimar democracy: election results; the role of Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler's appointment as Chancellor. The establishment of Hitler's dictatorship: the Reichstag Fire; the Enabling Act; elimination of political opposition; trade unions; Rohm and the Night of the Long Knives; Hitler becomes Führer.	Revision Interleaving revision of all four topics/modules	Revision Interleaving revision of all four topics/modules	