

CoDA Curriculum

HISTORY



Improving the life chances of all students

Students in Year 10 and 11 may study the following specification(s): **Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in History.**

Why study History?

A high-quality history education will help students gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world. It should inspire students' curiosity to know more about the past. Teaching should equip students to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments, and develop perspective and judgement. History helps students to understand the complexity of people's lives, the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time.

History Curriculum INTENT Y7-9 (based upon the National Curriculum, 2013)

The History Curriculum aims to ensure that all students:

- Know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world
- Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind
- Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'
- 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
- 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
- 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.

The curriculum will include:						
A study of an aspect or theme in British history pre- 1066	The development of Church, state and society in Medieval Britain 1066-1509	The development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509-1745	Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901	Challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day (including the Holocaust)	A local history study	At least one study of a significant society or issue in world history and its interconnections with other world developments.

History Curriculum INTENT Y10-11 (EDEXCEL)

Students will be taught and assessed on their ability to...

AO1	• Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.
AO2	• Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second order historical concepts (causation, consequence, similarity, difference, change, continuity and significance).
AO3	• Analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements, in the context of historical events studied.
AO4	• Analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations (including how and why interpretations may differ) in the context of historical events studied.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Y9	World War Two and the Cold War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the causes of the Second World War Why did America Join the War? Pearl Harbour How did the Grand Alliance plan to defeat Germany? D-Day- Why is this considered to be the turning point of the Second World War? Were America right to drop the Atomic Bomb Division of Germany- The Blockade and formation of East and West Germany. The Significance of the arms race: Soviet Union vs USA.. The Berlin refuge problem Construction of the Berlin Wall 	The Holocaust <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What was the Holocaust? How were German's indoctrinated? What were the Nuremburg laws? What was Kristallnacht? What were conditions like in the ghettos? What were conditions like in the death camps? Who was to blame? Liberation 	Medicine in Medieval Britain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease. • Rational explanations: The Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Hippocrates and Galen. Approaches to prevention and treatment; religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air, and the use of remedies. New and traditional approaches to hospital care in the thirteenth century. The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care. Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread. 	The Medical Renaissance <p>A scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham in improving diagnosis.</p> <p>The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals. improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius. Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood. Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665: approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread 	Medicine in 18th and 19th Centuries <p>The influence in Britain of Pasteur's Germ Theory and Koch's work on microbes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery. the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act 1875. Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination. Fighting Cholera in London, 1854; attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump. 	Medicine in Modern Britain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health. Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors. The impact of the NHS and science and technology: improved access to care; advances in medicines, including magic bullets and antibiotics; high-tech medical and surgical treatment in hospitals. mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns. Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin. The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century.
Y8	Slavery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is a slave? What were the conditions like during the Middle Passage? Who benefited the most from the Atlantic slave trade? What was life like on a plantation for a slave? Was William Wilberforce the most important individual in the ending of slavery? Does slavery still exist today? 	The Industrial Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What was life like in Britain in 1750? What was the main cause of the population boom? Why is Derbyshire's silk mill factory one of the most important buildings in British history? A Transport Revolution? How did the poor live? How did Public health change? 	The British Empire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonisation of Roanoke Colony How successful was the colonisation of America? Why was it important for Britain to have an empire? Why did Britain invade certain nations? Did Britain have an empire to be proud of? 	World War One <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to WW1 – what sparked the war to end all wars? What was life like for British Soldiers in the Trenches? <p>Enquiry based project using contemporary sources.</p>	The end of World <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main Medical problems on the Western Front- Why did the war come to an end in 1918? Four years of fighting and now what? The Big Three! How did Germany feel about the Treaty of Versailles? 	Germany and the Interwar years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why was Germany affected by hyperinflation? What were the beliefs of Hitler and the Nazi? Was the Munich Putsch a success or a failure for Hitler? How did Hitler come to power? How did the Nazis deal with opposition (police state?) What was life like for women in Nazi Germany? What was education like in Nazi Germany?
Y7	The Saxons – Was this the Dark Ages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to History What did the Romans do for us? Who were the Anglo-Saxons? The Saxon Hierarchy Crime and Punishment Anglo-Saxon Architecture How did Anglo Saxon religion change? Were the Vikings raiders or traders? Does Alfred deserve to be called 'The Great'? 	The Battle of Hastings 1066 & William's control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who were the contenders to the throne? What happened at the Battle Of Stamford Bridge Who won the Battle of Hastings and why? How did Harold die? Introduction to the Feudal System Motte and Bailey Castles The Domesday Book 	The Black Death <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Black Death: Ideas, Treatment, Prevention 1665 plague What had changed and what continued from the 14th century? How did life change for peasants after the Black Death <p>Source Skills- Introduce the follow up question and the source question.</p>	The Peasant's Revolt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of the Peasants Revolt (long-term and short-term) Events from Fobbing to Miles End What happened at Smithfield? Why were the Peasants defeated? 	The Tudors & the Religious Rollercoaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry VIII's six wives Differences and similarities of Catholics and Protestants. The Reformation: problems with the Catholic Church and why did Henry want to change it? Edward VI- How does he change the Church and the problems this creates? Mary I- How does she change the Church and the problems this creates? Elizabeth- I- How does she change the Church and the problems this creates- What was life like in Tudor England? 	Life in Elizabethan England <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabethan Society- Hierarchy and the government- What changed in Elizabethan England that made exploration possible? What was the significance of Drake's circumnavigation of the globe? What was School like in Elizabethan England? What did people do for fun in Elizabethan England? The problem of the poor in Elizabethan England How did Agriculture Change in Elizabethan England?

Skills taught: Chronology; Questioning; Cause; Change and continuity; Consequences; Significance; Inference; Reliability of sources

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Y0	<p>Paper 1 – Medicine Through Time 1250-1500</p> <p>Key Topic 1 – Medicine in Medieval England 1250-1500</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ideas of Galen and Hippocrates - Why was there continuity in ideas during the Medieval Period? - Treatments of illness and disease. - Preventions of illness and disease. - Care during the medieval period - The Black Death <p>Key topic 2 – The Medical Renaissance 1500-1700</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Causes of disease - How influential was Thomas Sydenham? - Treatment and Prevention of illness and disease - How influential was Vesalius? - Did hospitals improve during this period? - How influential was William Harvey? - The Great Plague 	<p>Key topic 3 – Medicine in the 18th and 19th century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Causes of disease – Pasteur & Koch - Change & Continuity in treatments, prevention and care. - Simpson and Lister – improvements in surgery. - Edward Jenner and vaccinations. - Public health and the impact of John Snow. <p>Key topic 4 – Modern Medicine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genetics and the cause of disease - The origins of antibiotics - The impact of the NHS - Approaches to treatment and prevention - The development of penicillin. - The fight against lung cancer. 	<p>Medicine in the Trenches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terrain and battlegrounds of the Western Front - Illnesses and Injury in the trenches - The medical evacuation route - Developments in new techniques for treating injured soldiers 	<p>Paper 2 - Early Elizabethan England 1558-1588</p> <p>Key Topic 1 – Queen, Government & Religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elizabeth’s early problems - Elizabethan society and government. - Challenges at home and abroad - Religious difficulties and the Religious Settlement - Challenges to the Religious Settlement - Why was Mary Queen of Scots a problem for Elizabeth? 	<p>Key topic 2 – Plots and Revolts at Home and Abroad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Revolt of the Northern Earls - The 3 Catholic plots and Mary Queen of Scot’s execution. - The Anglo-Spanish rivalry - The Dutch Revolt - The Spanish Armada 	<p>Key Topic 3 – Elizabethan Society and the Age of Exploration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education in Elizabethan England - Leisure in Elizabethan England - How were the poor dealt with? - Exploration and voyages of discovery. - Raleigh and the colonisation of Virginia.

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Y11	<p><u>Paper 3 - Weimar and Nazi Germany – 1918-39</u></p> <p><u>Key Topic 1 – The Weimar Republic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The origins of the Weimar Republic - The impact of the Treaty of Versailles - Strengths and Weaknesses of the Weimar Republic - Political threats from the left and right. - Hyperinflation - Gustav Stresemann’s reforms. <p><u>Key Topic 2 – Hitler’s Rise to Power</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The early years of the Nazi Party - Was the Munich Putsch a success or disaster for Hitler? - The development of the Nazi Party - The Wall Street Crash and Great Depression. - Hitler’s appeal - Nazi Propaganda - Hitler becomes Chancellor 	<p><u>Key topic 3 – Nazi Control & Dictatorship</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Reichstag Fire - The Enabling Act - Night of the Long Knives - The Nazi police state - Nazi control of the Church - Opposition towards the regime <p><u>Key topic 4 – Life in Germany</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women in Nazi Germany - The Hitler Youth and Nazi education - Nazi policies to reduce employment - Did standards of living improve under the Nazi Party? - The Nazi persecution of minorities. 	<p>Revision & Recap Medicine Through Time Focus</p>	<p>Revision & Recap Elizabethan England focus</p>		