

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CULTURAL CAPITAL IN HISTORY

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Year 7	<p>Bayeux tapestry and medieval manuscripts including the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.</p> <p>Local historic sites e.g. Cuerdale Viking hoard, Penwortham castle (remaining motte) etc. explored through photographs.</p> <p>Silk Roads unit introduces pupils to history of globalisation, the pivotal position of Persia/Mesopotamia in Medieval era before emergence of the 'West', sharing of technology and ideas/faith as well as material goods.</p>	<p>Medieval manuscripts including Luttrell psalter depicting medieval life.</p>	<p>Impact of English Reformation on architecture (Dissolution of the Monasteries).</p> <p>Tudor portraits (Elizabeth I portrait comparisons).</p> <p>Challenging misconceptions about cultural diversity in Tudor England through use of extracts from Black Tudors.</p> <p>Establishment of empire: exploration in the Americas, importance of sea routes for trade and decline of Silk Road, new goods, origins of Transatlantic slave trade.</p>
Year 8	<p>English Civil War/French Revolution introduces idea of absolutism, the Divine Right which justified existence of monarchies, the role of government and the importance of political representation in modern democracies.</p>	<p>Imperialism and British empire: importance of oral traditions versus written traditions (western), sculpture/artwork as form of recording histories (e.g. Benin bronzes).</p> <p>This is important for understanding debate on restitution of imperial cultural artefacts.</p>	<p>Industrial Revolution in Lancashire:</p> <p>Trip to Quarry Bank Mill and apprentice house.</p> <p>Statues debate: discussion of Peel statue in Winkley Sq. and links to recent discussion of controversial historic figures.</p>
Year 9	<p>Imperial War Museum <i>voices from WW1</i> podcasts including recruitment, role of women, life in the trenches.</p>	<p>Political spectrum and understanding of left/right wing and different political parties (historic and contemporary).</p> <p>Holocaust education develops understanding of prejudice, persecution and genocide.</p> <p>Origins of anti-Semitism.</p>	<p>Key figures in US Civil Rights movement including MLK, Malcolm X, significance of boycotts and protest.</p>
Year 10	<p>Britain health and the people: plenty of opportunities to look at origins of modern medicine. Importance of Ancient texts of Greek/Roman philosophers (Hippocrates/Galen) and the authority of the Catholic Church in shaping European thought and approaches to medicine throughout Middle Ages.</p> <p>Importance of Renaissance thought in challenging authority of these ancient texts/the Church, origins of scientific enquiry.</p>	<p>Germany 1890-1945: Examples of Weimar culture e.g. Bauhaus, cinema etc, political cartoons and posters.</p>	<p>Germany 1890-1945: Nazi propaganda posters, paintings, Berlin Olympics, Disney anti-Nazi wartime propaganda. Links to recognisable brands e.g. BMW, VW, Hugo Boss.</p> <p>Holocaust education develops understanding of prejudice, persecution and genocide.</p>

Year 11	Contextual understanding of the Cold War/iron curtain and political ideologies. Study of Pol Pot and the Cambodian genocide (beyond curr. but broadens understanding of impact of Communism/Cold War relations in Asia). Vietnam protest music: Crosby Stills and Nash, John Lennon, CCR etc.	Norman England: Bayeux tapestry, impact and evidence of Norman architecture (specified site study e.g. Durham cathedral, Pevensey castle etc.). Saxon and Norman manuscripts including the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and the Lindisfarne Gospels.	
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