

KS3 Curriculum journey: <i>What do students learn in History lessons at Broughton High School?</i>						
Each year has one overarching enquiry question which individual units feed into. These are outlined below.						
Year 7	Overarching enquiry question: What do we know about power, knowledge and society in the Medieval world?					
	How did the Anglo Saxons shape England?	Did the Normans bring a “truckload of trouble” to England in 1066?	What mattered to medieval people?	What was the impact of the Black Death?	Why did Henry reform the English church?	Was Elizabeth’s reign really a Golden Age? Why was monarchy no longer “medieval” by 1500? (Thematic)
Year 8	Overarching enquiry question: How did the Age of Revolutions affect peoples’ lives before 1900?					
	How did the English Civil War change parliamentary power?	Did the French Revolution stick to it’s principles?	How did British imperialism affect India?	What can the Benin Bronzes tell us about West African kingdoms?	What was Britain’s role in the Transatlantic trade?	How did the Industrial Revolution shape life in Britain?
Year 9	Overarching enquiry question: How have politics, conflict and ideologies affected the Twentieth Century world?					
	Why did Europe go to war in 1914?	How was the war fought?	What ‘long shadows’ were cast by the terms of peace in 1918?	Why did European peace crumble by 1939?	What was the Holocaust?	20 th Century United States, the land of the free?

The History Curriculum at Broughton.

The Year 7 History curriculum.

Pupils come to Broughton from a variety of different feeder primary schools and although we expect them to have studied the National Curriculum, there will inevitably be some variation in terms of topics covered. Therefore it is important that we introduce students to core substantive concepts they will need to access History throughout KS3 and 4, as well as developing pupils' disciplinary knowledge.

Although substantive concepts such as monarchy, parliament and peasantry will have been covered in KS2, pupils will have the opportunity to revisit these and other key concepts in different contexts throughout the year to deepen their understanding.

Overarching enquiry question: What do we know about power, knowledge and society in the Medieval world?						
How did the Anglo Saxons shape England? What is History? Life in Anglo Saxon England. How England was governed. The Viking threat facing Saxon Kings.	Did the Normans bring a "truckload of trouble" to England in 1066? The succession crisis of 1066. Key battles: Stamford bridge and Hastings. William's consolidation of power. Evidence of change/continuity after 1066.	What mattered to medieval people? The importance of the Medieval church. Life in medieval villages/towns. Knowledge of the world through trade.	What was the impact of the Black Death? How the pandemic spread. Explanations for the Black Death. The impact of the Black Death on society including the Peasant's Revolt.	Why did Henry reform the English church? Martin Lither and the Reformation in Europe. Henry VIII's reasons for reforming the English church. The impact of the Dissolution of the monasteries.	Was Elizabeth's reign really a Golden Age? Life in Elizabethan England. Elizabeth and religion: the "middle way". Origins of the British empire and slave trade.	Why was monarchy no longer "medieval" by 1600? (Thematic) The role of medieval monacrsh. Development of parliament after Magna Carta. Changes to the curt under Henry VIII.

The Year 8 History curriculum.

The History Curriculum at Broughton.

In year 8 pupils study a series of revolutions during the early modern period, both political, economic and social. There are many links between these units and pupils will explore these links to deepen their understanding of how Europe rose to prominence and how connected the world was becoming during this period. For example, the relationship between Benin's resistance to slavery, trade in sugar and cotton and the impact on Lancashire's industrialisation.

Whilst we do not revisit this content explicitly in KS4, it helps prepare pupils for the Health and the People thematic study by introducing them to how society and knowledge was changing after the Medieval period.

Overarching enquiry question: How did the Age of Revolutions affect peoples' lives before 1900?					
How did the English Civil War change parliamentary power? Growth of parliamentary power since 1066. The Divine Right of Kings. Reasons for deteriorating relationship between monarch and Parliament. The Commonwealth under Cromwell.	Did the French Revolution stick to it's principles? Causes of the Revolution. Key events including Tennis Court Oath, Storming of the Bastille and the Declaration of the Rights of Man. The Revolution under Robespierre and Napoleon. Impact on French society.	How did British imperialism affect India? Expansion of British East India Company. The Sepoy Uprising. Experience of different groups in Indian society.	What can the Benin Bronzes tell us about West African kingdoms? Life in Benin. The power of the Oba. Trade with Europe. Colonisation of Benin in 1897.	What was Britain's role in the Transatlantic trade? What was the triangular trade and how did Britain benefit from it? Experience of enslaved people on British plantations. Campaign for abolition. Impact of the trade on Lancashire.	How did the Industrial Revolution shape life in Britain? Development of Industry in Lancashire. Cotton mills. Life in Industrial towns. The experience of children.

The History Curriculum at Broughton.

The Year 9 History curriculum.

Year 9 focusses on Twentieth Century history and introduces pupils to key political ideologies that will prepare them for continued study at GCSE. These include an understanding of the political spectrum and extreme politics (fascism and Communism). Pupils also study the Holocaust, a mandatory element of the National Curriculum.

Overarching enquiry question: How have politics, conflict and ideologies affected the Twentieth Century world?					
Why did Europe go to war in 1914? The growing strength of Germany. European militarism and the naval race. The development of alliances. Crises in Morocco and the Balkans. The June Crisis and steps to war in 1914.	How was the war fought? The development of trench warfare including a study of the Somme. Weaponry and technology. Medicine on the Western Front.	What 'long shadows' were cast by the terms of peace in 1918? Armistice and attitudes to Germany in 1918. The Treaty of Versailles and it's impact on Germany.	Why did European peace crumble by 1939? The rise of extreme politics in Germany. Why German people supported Nazism. Hitler's foreign policy and steps to war. Significant events in the Second World War: Dunkirk and the Battle of Britain.	What was the Holocaust? History of anti-Semitism in Europe. The experience of Jewish populations in Europe before the war. The development of the Holocaust in Germany and the Reich after 1933 and the impact on Jewish communities. Jewish resistance.	20th Century United States, the land of the free? Segregation and Jim Crow laws in the Southern states. Key events in the Civil Rights movement including Montgomery Bus Boycott, challenges to segregation in schools, the Civil Rights Act. Key differences in approach between Martin Luther King and Malcolm X.

The History Curriculum at Broughton.

KS4 History.

At GCSE, pupils follow the AQA specification. We cover the units detailed below. None of these units are explicitly covered at KS3, but the KS3 curriculum has been designed to ensure pupils have the contextual knowledge required to access the GCSE course. The exception to this is Norman England where pupils have been given an overview in Year 7 of key events, however they explore these in greater detail in Year 11 with the inclusion of new knowledge of Norman monasticism and changes to the church.

A more detailed overview of the specification and content can be found here: [AQA | GCSE | History | Specification at a glance](#)

Year 10	Paper 2: Britain health and the people c.1000 to the present day.				Paper 1: Germany 1890-1945 Democracy and dictatorship.			
	1. Medicine stands still.	2. The beginnings of change.	3. A revolution in medicine.	4. Modern medicine.	1. Germany and the growth of democracy.	2. Germany and the Depression.	3. The experience of Germans under the Nazis.	
Year 11	Paper 1: Conflict and tension in Asia 1950-1975.				Paper 2: Norman England c. 1066-1100.			
	1. Conflict in Korea.	2. Escalation of conflict in Vietnam.	3. The ending of conflict in Vietnam.	1. The Normans: conquest and control.	2. Life under the Normans.	3. Norman monasticism.	4. Historic environment of Norman England (site specified by AQA)	