The History Curriculum at Broughton.

KS3 Curriculum journey: *What do students learn in History lessons at Broughton High School*?

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?	How did the Silk Roads connect the Medieval world?	What can we learn about medieval Mali from the life of Mansa Musa?	What was life like for ordinary Medieval people?	Why did Henry VIII create a new Church in England?	Was Elizabeth I's reign really a Golden Age?

Year 8	**Overarching enquiry question: How did the Age of Revolutions affect peoples' lives before 1900?**					
	Why did the English Civil War turn England "upside down"?	Did the French Revolution stick to its principles?	How did British imperialism affect India?	What was Britain's role in the Transatlantic trade?	What can the Benin Bronzes tell us about West African kingdoms?	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?	What impact did the First World war have?	What impact did dictators have on people's lives?	Why did European peace crumble in 1939?	How and why did the Holocaust happen?	How was Germany affected by Cold War tensions?

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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? Life in Anglo Saxon England. The Viking threat facing Saxon Kings. How Anglo-Saxon England was governed.	**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.	**How did the Silk Roads shape the medieval world?** The establishment of the Silk Roads. The goods, ideas and faith that travelled along the trade routes. The importance of China and Baghdad.	**What can we learn about Medieval Mali from the life of Mansa Musa?** Geographic location of Mali and other notable African empires. Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca. Mansa Musa's legacy in Mali.	**What was life like for ordinary Medieval people?** The importance of the Medieval church. Life in medieval villages/towns. The impact of the Black Death. Challenges to the authority of the monarchy – Magna Carta/Peasants revolt	**To what extent did Henry VIII change to role of monarchy?** Martin Luther and the Reformation in Europe. Henry VIII's reasons for reforming the English church. The impact of the Dissolution of the monasteries. Changes to government.	**Was Elizabeth's reign really a Golden Age?** Elizabeth and religion: the "middle way". Life in Elizabethan England for rich and poor. Origins of the British empire and slave trade.

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The Year 8 History Curriculum.

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?					
Why did the English Civil war turn The importance of the Divine Right of Kings. Reasons for deteriorating relationship between monarch and Parliament. The impact of the conflict in the North West.	**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 the British East India Company. The Sepoy Uprising. Experience of different groups in Indian society. Gandhi and Indian Independence.	**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 in the Caribbean. Revolts and the campaign for abolition.	**How did the Industrial Revolution shape life in Britain?** Development and impact of the cotton industry in Lancashire. Life in Industrial towns. The experience of children.

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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?	**What was the impact of the First World War?**	**How did WW1 give rise to dictators?**	**Why did European peace crumble in 1939?**	**What was the Holocaust?**	**How was Germany affected by Cold War tensions after 1945?**
The rising strength of Germany. The formation of alliances and the arms race. The July Crisis. German enactment of the Schlieffen Plan.	The development of trench warfare including a study of the Somme. Weaponry and technology. Medicine on the Western Front. The impact of the 1918 peace settlements.	Comparative study of 20th Century authoritarian regimes including: Hitler's Germany. Mussolini's Italy. Stalin's Russia. Mao's China. The "Cult of Dictator". Life in authoritarian regimes.	Hitler's foreign policy and steps to war. Britain's policy of appeasement. The failure of the League of Nations.	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.	Origins of the Cold War. The division of Germany. Cold War crises including the Berlin blockade and building of the wall. Life in East Germany and the role of the Stasi. Wider context for Cold War: threat of MAD and the Cuban Missile Crisis.

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)