| Subject: History  | Subject Leader: Gary ward   | Year Group: 7  | AUTUMN TERM   |
|---|---|--|---|
| Topic   | Key Learning Points   | Key Vocabulary   | Assessments   |
| Why Study History?  | Curriculum goal – Students can explain reasons for the importance of studying History and understand the skills required.  Students will:  Know why the study of History is important.  Understand the basic skills needed to make sense of sources.  | History, Evidence,<br>Interpretation, Cause,<br>Consequence, Source,<br>Analyse, Nature, Origin,<br>Purpose, fact, opinion | End of lesson review on<br>key terminology +<br>source analysis     |
| What can we learn<br>from Medieval<br>History? #1 What<br>was society like? | Curriculum goal – Students will understand the nature and dominant values of medieval England.  Students will:  Understand how inferences about medieval life can be made from artefacts.   | Artefact, Inference,<br>Medieval,  | Lesson starters and reviews will test grasp of key terminology      |
| Medieval History? #2<br>How was Medieval<br>England governed?               | Curriculum goal — Students will understand how medieval England was governed.  Students will:  ➤ Know why the monarchy could change hands  ➤ Know why William of Normandy won the Battle of Hastings to become King.  ➤ Understand how the feudal system helped William control England  ➤ Know how the Domesday Book helped William control his subjects  ➤ Know why motte and bailey castles helped control the Saxons  ➤ Understand how the Magna Carta began to change the balance of power in England. | Monarch, Government,<br>Peasant, Anglo-Saxon,<br>Norman Conquest,<br>Domesday Book, Survey,<br>Tax, Magna Carta            | End of module test:  *Key words  *Multiple choice  *Source analysis |
| Medieval History #3 What was the impact of plague, revolt and the Church?   | Curriculum goal – Students will understand what led to the Peasants' Revolt and the outcomes of it.  Students will:  Know the causes, responses to, and impact of the Black Death.  Know the causes, key features, and impact of the Peasants' Revolt  Understand reasons for the importance of the medieval Church  Know the causes and consequences of the Crusades   | plague, symptom, impact,<br>contagious, clergy, alms,<br>tithe, revolt, Church vs<br>church, crusade                       | End of module test:  *Key words  *Multiple choice  *Source analysis |

| Subject: History                                     | Subject Leader: Gary Ward  | Year Group: 7   | SPRING TERM  |
|--|--|---|--|
| Topic  | Key Learning Points  | Key Vocabulary  | Assessments  |
| How did the Tudors change England?                   | Curriculum goal – Students will be able to explain religious and political controversies involving the Tudor dynasty  Students will:  Know ways in which Early Modern society was different and similar  Understand how the Tudors came to the throne through warfare  Know why Henry VIII married so many times  Know why England's religion fluctuated between Protestantism and Catholicism  Know why Henry VIII broke with Rome and created the Church of England  Understand how Elizabeth I brought stability and made England a Protestant power  Know how the Tudors used propaganda to maintain control | monarchy; Crown; Catholic; Protestant; Reformation; tension; excommunicated; stability, Armada; Inference; Propaganda   | End of unit test on A) Key vocabulary B) Knowledge – multiple choice C) Analytical writing |
| What is the reality of<br>Black Peoples'<br>history? | Curriculum goal – Students will understand the exploitative nature of Europe's relationship with African people, and how the life of African Americans was dominated by prejudice and discrimination.  Students will:  Now that ancient Africa had advanced civilisations such as Kush Know why Britain created a global empire Know how Britain benefited from the slave trade Know how slaves in the Americas were mistreated Know how anti-slavery campaigners eventually led to abolition  | Empire, civilisation, government, discrimination, colony, trade, human rights; discrimination, slavery, colony, plantation, abolition, activist, campaign, Parliament | End of unit test on A) Key vocabulary B) Knowledge – multiple choice C) Source analysis    |

| <b>Subject: History</b>                               | Subject Leader: Gary Ward  | Year Group: 7  | SUMMER TERM   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Topic   | Key Learning Points  | Key Vocabulary   | Assessments   |
| How have women fought for equality?                   | Curriculum goal – Students will know how the social and political status of women changed from the Victorian period to the 1920s  Students will:  Know how women were treated in Victorian Britain Understand why women began to campaign peacefully for suffrage Know how the suffragettes adopted more militant tactics Know how the Liberal government responded brutally to the suffragettes Know how women's suffrage groups responded to the First World War Understand how the First World War contributed towards women getting the vote in 1918 Know how poverty affected the poor in Edwardian Britain Know how the Liberal government introduced welfare reforms  | Parliament, Suffrage, Sexism, Franchise, Election / vote, Equality, moderate, militant, martyr, Reform, Poverty, Unemployment, Liberal, Pension, Welfare state | Formative assessment on key knowledge content for each lesson  Analysis of primary sources for comprehension and utility.  End of module test on key terminology, factual knowledge and source evaluation |
| Where did we come from? Migrants to Britain c1250-C21 | Curriculum goal – Students will understand why migration to the British Isles has occurred and the contributions migrants have made to British culture and society.  Students will:  Know how our Iron-Age ancestors lived  Know how the Romans changed life in England  Know how some Britons resisted the Romans  Know how the Anglo-Saxons affected life in England  Know ways in which the Vikings left a lasting legacy in Britain  Understand the long-term impact of the Norman Conquest  Understand how the Huguenots contributed to British culture  Know how early black migrants were treated  Know how Irish immigrants contributed to building modern Britain  Know how the end of empire affected migration to Britain  Understand how migration is important to Britain in the Twenty First Century | migration, migrant, impact, culture, contribution, prejudice, political, social, economic, legacy  | Formative assessment on key knowledge content for each lesson  End of Year assessment on all modules covered in Yr7   |

#### How parents can support learning in the subject this academic year

- \*As long-term preparation for the demands their children will experience as they approach their GCSEs, we ask that parents encourage students to develop their organisation skills, such as meeting homework deadlines.
- \*We know that some students will be tempted to spend longer on homework than necessary. Please emphasise that we only expect to see work that reflects a maximum of one hour's work.
- \*Encourage students to expand their knowledge and understanding through watching TV history series and documentaries, as well as historical dramas and films.

### **Recommended Reading**

- \*BBC Bitesize and Spartacus Educational are trustworthy websites for students who want to explore any of the topics we cover in more depth.
- \*BBC Teach has a wide range of short documentaries relating to many of the topics we teach. These can often be accessed via YouTube.
- \*Horrible Histories are also a great way to engage with many of the topics we cover.

#### Points to note

\*Most of our new Year r7 students have never studied History discreetly or with specialist teachers. Some will initially find the demands challenging and feel a bit frustrated about the subjective nature of History as an academic subject. Many prefer a black and white / right or wrong approach, but will benefit from the chance to develop their analytical and interpretation skills.