HISTORY CURRICULUM JOURNEY

Together we belong, develop character and achieve excellence.

Curriculum overview

The History Tier 3 curriculum develops pupils' chronological knowledge, historical enquiry and understanding of empire, power, religion, diversity, migration and society from Year 7 to Year 13. Each year is organised into two semesters, with all original schemes, enquiry questions, end points and disciplinary vocabulary retained within the relevant semester.

BUILDING ON KEY STAGE 2 HISTORY

- Chronological knowledge of British, local and world history, including connections, contrasts and trends over time.
- Understanding of change, cause, similarity, difference and significance across different periods and societies.
- Historical enquiry using sources and evidence, alongside awareness that accounts and interpretations may differ.
- Accurate use of historical terms and increasingly secure organisation and communication of historical knowledge.

Tier 3 curriculum structure

Powerful knowledge	Components and end points	Historical vocabulary
Empire, power, religion, diversity, migration and society provide recurring conceptual threads across periods and places.	Enquiry questions and second-order concepts build towards increasingly demanding source, interpretation and extended-writing outcomes.	Precise disciplinary and period-specific language is taught explicitly and revisited across the curriculum.

HISTORY TIER 3 CURRICULUM JOURNEY | YEAR 7 TO YEAR 13

Year	Semester	Scheme of Learning	Powerful Knowledge / Threshold Concept links	Composites and their components	End Points	Word Revolution
7	1	Historical Skills	Empire: What is an empire and what empires have existed? The desire for Empire How has empire shaped Britain and the World (Assessment: Source work) Power: The ever-changing power struggle between monarchs and the pope The different methods used to control the population How did Britain begin its journey to democracy? (Assessment: Essay) Religion: The impact of religion on monarchy and the people Conflict and the split in the church Religions around the world (Assessment: Essay)	What does an outstanding Historian look like?	What skills do we need to use to become top class Historians?	Historian Chronology Decade Century Millennium Period/era Roman Viking Saxon Sources Primary Secondary Contemporary Evidence Interpretation Perspective Significance Change Cause Consequence
		Dark Ages	Diversity: The impact of different social groups on society in England and abroad. How diverse was England? (Assessment: Source work) Migration: The impact of migration on England and around the World (Assessment: Essay)	Should it be called the Dark Ages?	Do the Vikings deserve their destructive reputation?	Barbaric Uncivilised Vikings Saxons Monastery Contender Heir Succession
		Norman Conquest	Society: The changing nature of life through the Medieval Period How does life in England compare with countries around the World (Assessment: Essay)	Why did William win the Battle of Hastings? How different was life in England after?	Explain why William won the Battle of Hastings.	‘The Throne’ Norman Invasion Armour Archer Fyrd Housecarl Feudal Baron Knight Peasant/Serf Taxation Rebellion Harrying Siege Survey Domesday
7	2	Medieval period	Empire: What is an empire and what empires have existed? The desire for Empire How has empire shaped Britain and the World Power: The ever-changing power struggle between monarchs and the pope The different methods used to control the population How did Britain begin its journey to democracy?	Was the Medieval World all doom and gloom?	Progress Checks Explain what you can infer from the source about Mansa Musa.	Christianity ‘The Church’ Pope Archbishop Excommunication Doom Painting Purgatory Crusade Holy Land Islamic Villain Plague Buboes Miasma Astrology Revolt
		Tudors	Religion: The impact of religion on monarchy and the people Conflict and the split in the church Religions around the world Diversity: The impact of different social groups on society in England and abroad. How diverse was England? Migration: The impact of migration on England and around the World Society: The changing nature of life through the Medieval Period How does life in England compare with countries around the World	Why do some people regard the Tudor period as a Religious Rollercoaster?	Whole School Assessment	Renaissance Astronomy Humanism Catholic Protestant Reform/Reformation Church of England Divorce/Annulment Dissolution Monasteries Alliance Heir Succession Disposal/disposable Monstrous Heresy Paranoid Espionage Armada

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		English Civil War Native Americans		Why were kings back in fashion by 1660 What was life like for the Native Americans?		Scold Culture Literature Shakespeare Remarkable Resonant/resonate Division Parliament Roundheads Cavaliers Divine Right of the Kings The New World Assimilation Culture Religion Totem Poles Divine Belief Manifest Destiny Westward Expansion Tribal Rivalries Tribe Diversity North America Buffalo Indians Native Americans Tipi Nomadic Apache Medicine Man Sioux Great Spirit
8	**1**	Empire Industrial Revolution	Empire: What is an empire and what empires have existed? The desire for Empire How has empire shaped Britain and the World Society: How society is impacted by the industrial Revolution How slavery shaped societies around the world Diversity: African Societies before slavery The impact of different social groups in England and abroad Migration: The impact of migration as a result of slavery Migration: The impact of migration during the Industrial Revolution The impact of migration as a result of slavery	Why does Michael Fisher call the Mughal Empire the most ‘powerful but flawed Empire in History’? How did resistance and rebellion bring about the end of the transatlantic slave trade? (Change and continuity) (Significance) To what extent was Britain changed during the Industrial Revolution? (Cause and Consequence) (Significance) How did Titus Salt improve the living and working conditions of his workers?	Progress Check: Why does Michael Fisher call the Mughal Empire the most ‘powerful but flawed Empire in History’? Progress Check: How did slave resistance and rebellions contribute to the abolitionist movement and the eventual end of slavery? Progress Check: How did Titus Salt improve the living and working conditions of his workers, and what impact did this have on the 19th-century industrial community?	Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Triangle of trade Slavery Slave / Enslaved person Middle Passage Dehumanised Cargo Auction Plantation Resistance Rebellion Underground Railroad Conductor Abolition Abolitionist Campaign Petition Parliament/MP Legacy Decolonisation Raj Empire Munity Revolt Partition Independence Trade Manufacturing Industry/Industrial Revolution Inventions Factories Rural/urban Urbanisation Philanthropist Autonomy Prohibition Cholera Public Health Change Continuity
8	**2**	Civil Rights In USA Civil Rights in Britain	Society: How slavery shaped societies around the world	How did society change in the USA after slavery was abolished? How have British Civil rights movements	End of year assessment Progress Check: Write an account analysing the key events of	Constitution Amendments Sharecropping Discrimination Segregation

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			Empire: The impact of empire around the world	shaped British Identity?	the Bristol Boycott.	Desegregation Supreme Court Boycott Sit-in Protest Civil Rights Movement Mobilisation Racial injustice Apartheid Racism Amendments Discrimination Segregation Desegregation Parliament Boycott Sit-in Protest Civil Rights Movement Mobilisation Racial injustice Racism
9	1	Suffrage Movement Causes of World War One World War One	Empire: How has the diminishing power of empire shaped societies? What purpose does a Commonwealth serve? Power: Should we have a Commonwealth? What do we learn from the Holocaust and other examples of Genocide? Religion: How important was religion in the political persecution of Jews in the Holocaust? Diversity: The impact of Women in the 20th century on life in this country and abroad Migration: The impact of Migration on Britain and the World after 1945 Society: How did women get the vote? How far did Black People make progress with equality in Britain after World War Two?	Enquiry Questions: How did women's suffrage movements fight for women to have the right to vote? What was the most important cause of WW1? What was the life of a WW1 soldier like?	Progress Checks: How did women's suffrage groups fight for women to have the right to vote? What was the most important cause of WW1? How did tension between the USA and USSR almost lead to WW3?	Suffrage Suffragette Suffragist Empire Colonialism Naval Cause Munition Assassination Bombardment Munitions Medicine Conscription Trench Significance
9	2	The Holocaust World War Two		Enquiry Questions How were people affected by the Holocaust? What was the most important turning point in World War Two? Why was there so much tension between the USA and USSR?	Newspaper article: how were people affected by the Holocaust? Was Dunkirk a Disaster?	Genocide Holocaust Bystander Democracy Ghetto Concentration camp Extermination camp Persecution Anti-Semitism Racism Discrimination Battle of Britain Evacuation Homophobia Nuclear weapons Disaster Nuclear weapons

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		The Cold War				Cold War Communism Capitalism Conspiracy Doomsday Clock Ideology DDR
10	**1**	Democracy and Dictatorships: 1890-1945	Empire: Why did Germany want an empire? Power: Who should we blame for the Holocaust? How did Germany turn from a Democracy into a dictatorship? Religion: How did Hitler attempt to control Religion in Germany? Diversity: What was life like for different social groups in Germany? Migration: How did migration impact the creation of a dictatorship? Society: How did Society change under Hitler's dictatorship?	Enquiry Questions: 1.How did Germany become a Democracy? 2. How did Hitler turn Germany into a Dictatorship? 3. How did the Nazis control the lives of people in Germany? Second Order Concepts: Chronology Change and Continuity Diversity Significance Cause and Consequence Interpretations	Progress Checks: Interpretations qu- How do they differ (4 marks) In what ways were Germans affected by hyperinflation ? (8 marks) Which interpretation is most convincing" – Stresemann (8 marks) In what ways were German lives affected by the Great Depression ? (8 marks) Which of these was the most important reason Hitler was appointed chancellor of Germany in 1933; Economic weaknesses of the Weimar Republic Political weaknesses of the Weimar Republic Explain your answer with reference to both reasons. (12 marks) In what ways were the lives of German women affected by Nazi social policies? [8 marks] "Which interpretation is most convincing" Hitler Youth (8 Marks) In what ways did Anti-Semitism increase in Nazi Germany over time? (8 marks)	Democracy Dictatorship Kaiser Empire Imperialism Economic Social Political Dolchstoss Armistice Diktat Treaty of Versailles Reparations Demilitarise Hyperinflation Putsch Culture Depression Depression Propaganda Nationalism Reichstag Proportional Representation SA SS Chancellor Communism Socialism Dictatorship Autarky Self-sufficiency Ideology Anti-Semitism Aryan Master Race Persecution Concentration camp Nuremberg Laws Kristallnacht Ghetto Trade Unions Concordat Kinde, Kuche, Kirche Opposition Resistance
10	**2**	Conflict and Tension: The Inter war period 1918-1939	Empire: How did Empire shape conflict in Europe? Power: What caused World War Two? Religion: How important was religion/ethnicity/culture in causing World War Two? Diversity:	Enquiry Questions: 1.How was peace designed in the aftermath of World War One?	Progress Checks: Vampire source (COP) How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying opinions about the Treaty of Versailles? (12 Marks) How satisfied were the Big Three with the Treaty of Versailles? (16marks)	Armistice Aftermath Peace World power Alliances Naval supremacy Self-determination Compromise Treaty Versailles Territory

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Year	Semester	Scheme of Learning	Powerful Knowledge / Threshold Concept links	Composites and their components	End Points	Word Revolution
			How Diverse was the League of Nations? Who was included and who was not? Migration: How did migration impact World War Two? Society: Did the League of Nations help people around the World?	2. How successful was the league of nations at maintaining peace? 3. How and why did tensions escalate on the road to war by 1939? Second Order Concepts: Chronology Change and Continuity Diversity Significance Cause and Consequence Interpretations	Bridge Source: Study source A. The British did not approve of the fact the that US did not join the League of Nations? How do you know? (4 Marks) Explain how the LON contributed to world peace in the 1920s (8marks) Write an account of the Manchurian Crisis (8 marks) Write an account of how the Abyssinian Crisis led to the failure of the League of Nations (8 marks) "The League of Nations failed more often than it succeeded" How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (16 marks) 'Write an account of how Hitler broke the terms of the Treaty of Versailles between 1933 and 1936.' [8 marks] Write an account of how Britain went about appeasing Hitler in the 1930s (8 Marks) How useful are B and C" Sudeten Crisis (12 marks) Source A is critical of the Nazi-Soviet Pact. How do you know? (4) 'The Nazi-Soviet Pact was the main reason for the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939.' How far do you agree? [16 marks]	Saar Polish Corridor Reparations Arms/military War guilt Diktat Fontainebleau Memorandum Co-operation Covenant Assembly Council Secretariat Collective Security Mitigation Diplomacy Committee/Agency Humanitarianism/Aid Refugee Congress (US government) Dispute Plebiscite Fascism Dictatorship Colonialism Manchuria Abyssinia Remilitarisation Anschluss Appeasement Soviet Union Occupation Foreign Policy Lebensraum Sudetenland Locarno Treaties Peace for our Time
11	1	Depth Study: Normans, 1066-1100	Empire: How did William manage to control his growing Empire? Power: What caused the invasion of England, 1066? Religion: How important was religion as a means of control in Norman England? Diversity: Why was life harder for Northern Englanders? Migration: How did migration of Normans create conflict in England? Society: Did the Normans really change English society?	Enquiry Questions: 1. Why was Harold in such a terrible position by October 1066? 2. Why did William win the battle of Hastings? 3. Why did William build castles? 4. How did religion change under the Normans? Second Order Concepts: Chronology Change and Continuity Diversity Significance Cause and Consequence Interpretations	Progress Checks: How convincing interpretation of Stamford Bridge (8marks) Write an account of The Battle of Hastings (8marks) Explain what was important about Norman Castles (8marks) Domesday explain question (8 marks) Explain what was important about the organisation of a Norman Village? (8marks) Write an account of the ways in which life in England changed under the Normans. (8 marks) Write an account of the ways in which Lanfranc's reforms changed the church under the Normans. [8 marks] Write an account of the ways in which education changed under the Normans? (8 Mark question) 16 mark site study practice.	Viking Saxon Norman Fyrd Housecarls Claimant Causation Succession Harrying Motte Bailey Rebellion Conqueror Feudal Baron Knight Peasant/Serf Domesday Earls Thegns Ceorls Cottars Patronage Inheritance Ordeal system Oath system Apothecaries Blacksmiths

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						Christianity 'The Church' Pope Archbishop Excommunication Purgatory Monastery Benedict Almonry Obedience Chastity Liturgy
11	**2**	British Society: Health and the People c.1000 to the modern day.	Empire: Did the Franco-Prussian War impact medical advances in disease prevention? Power: How powerful were past ideas about health? Religion: How was religion both a help and hindrance to medical progress? Diversity: What was life like for different social groups ? Migration: How did migration impact the health of the nation? Society: How did the health of the nation change over 1000 years?	Enquiry questions: 1.What controlled ideas about health in Medieval Times? 2. What progress was made in treatment of disease by experimentation? 3. Why did responsibility for the nation's public health shift from the individual to government? Second Order Concepts: Chronology Change and Continuity Diversity Significance Cause and Consequence Interpretations	How useful is Source A (Black Death) to the study of ideas about The Black Death? (8 marks) How useful is Source A (Jenner) to the study of vaccination (8 marks) Compare the Black Death with The Great Plague (8 marks) How useful is Source A (James Simpson source) to the study of medicine? (8 marks) Explain the significance of the germ theory in the development of medicine (8 marks) Explain 2 ways in which Edwin Chadwick and Seebohm Rowntree were similar. (8 marks) Has communication been the main factor in the development of understanding treatment of disease in Britain? (16 marks)	Provenance Hippocratic oath Apothecary Infirmary Emetic Flagellation Pestilence Septicaemic Humours Diagnosis Poultice Physician Barber-surgeon Manuscript. Renaissance Ligatures Cauterisation Bills of mortality Miasma Quack Purge Physiology Inoculation Vaccination Cesspit Privy Laisser-faire Sulphonamide Evangelical Empirical Act of Parliament Board of Health Spontaneous generation Aseptic Anaesthetics Cholera Tuberculosis Cholera Tuberculosis Dipheria Anthrax Scrofula Syphilis Boer Penicillin Philanthropy Nationalise National Insurance Welfare State
12	**1**	Civil Rights in America 1865-1992: African Americans and Native Americans	Empire: Civil Rights: The impact of empires on African Americans and Native Americans Power: Civil Rights: The power struggle between federal rights and states rights linked to the civil rights of African Americans and Native Americans Religion: Civil Rights: The relationship between the church and African Americans and Native Americans. Considers the principle of separate spheres and the religious role of women within the family Diversity: Civil Rights: To explore the differences	Enquiry Questions To what extent did African Americans achieve Civil Rights in America 1865-1992?	Progress Checks: Gilded Age Interpretation question African American Leadership Essay 1865-1945 Federal Government Essay question 1865-1992	Key words and terminology that underpin this unit Third Tier: Interpretations historiography; Schools of History; orthodox; revisionist. Civil Rights: African Americans glossary Black Consciousness Bifurcation Boll Weevil Carpetbaggers Bourbons Crop-lien system De facto De jure Emancipation Proclamation Federal system Freedmen Harlem Renaissance

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			between African Americans and Native Americans in relation to their Civil Rights. How diversity impacted the workplace for Natives and African Americans and how they struggled to overcome problems linked to cultural differences Migration: Civil Rights: The role migration played in development of states and how this impacted Native Americans as white settlers expanded Westward. The role that Migration played in affecting the economy of the Southern States and reliance on slavery. Society: Civil Rights: How Society changed/did not change as a result of Civil Rights progress for African Americans and Native Americans. How Natives moved towards a more Western way for life as they were assimilated firstly onto reservations and then into cities. How African Americans moved from being slaves and their struggle to be accepted and dealing with White Supremacy	To what extent did Native Americans achieve Civil Rights in America 1865-1992?	Progress Checks: Interpretation question. The Dawes Act Interpretation question. The New Deal 1933-1941 Federal Government Essay 1865-1945 Dawes Act Turning Point Essay	Jim Crow Ku Klux Klan Negro Scalawags Sharecropping Reconstruction Enfranchised Social Darwinism Affirmative action Evaluative toolkit= contemporary; convincing; corroborate. Key words and terminology that underpin this unit. Third Tier: Interpretations historiography; Schools of History; orthodox; revisionist. Civil Rights: Native Americans glossary: The Five Civilised tribes Ghetto Manifest Destiny The Melting pot Native Capitalism Naturalisation Reservations Nomadic Polygamy Federal Territories Tribal Laws Missionaries Philanthropic Burial Rights Evaluative toolkit= contemporary; convincing;
12	2	Democracy and Dictatorships in Germany 1919-1963	Empire: Germany: The impact of the desire of Empire on Germany Power: Germany: How Germany turned form a Democracy into a Dictatorship Religion: Germany: The changing relationship of the church with Dictators like Hitler Diversity: Germany: How different social groups were impacted by Dictatorship Migration: Germany: The impact of migration on anti-semitism. The impact of migration on tensions between European countries Society: Germany: How Society changed with the onset of Dictatorship	Enquiry Questions Was democracy a failed experiment in Germany, 1919-33? In what ways did Nazi Germany achieve its goals?	Progress Check: 10 mark essay: political vs economy In class 20 mark essay: Deceptive Stability 1924-1929 20 mark essay: Rise of Hitler 10 mark- terror or propaganda essay 20 marker Opposition to Third Reich essay 20 marker Volksgemeinschaft	Key words and terminology that underpin this unit Third Tier: Interpretations Historiography; Schools of History; Intentionalist, Structuralist; orthodox; revisionist. Democracy and Dictatorship glossary: Chancellor; Coalition; fulfilment; Passive resistance; plebiscite; putsch; reparations; Weltpolitik. Key words and terminology that underpin this unit Third Tier: Interpretations historiography; Schools of History; Intentionalist, Structuralist; orthodox; revisionist. Democracy and Dictatorship glossary: Anti-semitism; Block Wardens; Chancellor; Coalition; Concordat; deficit financing; Dualism; euthanasia; Final Solution; Holocaust; New Order Key words and terminology that underpin this unit

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				How far was post war Germany a legacy of defeat, 1945-49? Second Order Concepts: Significance Causes and Consequences Interpretations Change and Continuity Diversity Chronology	10 marker- Total war or allied bombing Coursework: 4000 word essay based on the Germany unit	Third Tier: Interpretations historiography; Schools of History; Intentionalist, Structuralist; orthodox; revisionist. Democracy and Dictatorship glossary: Anti-semitism; Bizone; Denazification; economic mobilisation; Final Solution; Occupying Powers; Total War.
13	**1**	Civil Rights in America 1865-1992: Women and Workers	Empire: Civil Rights: The impact of the British empire on Civil Rights in America linked to workers and women Power: Civil Rights: The power struggle women encountered to push for the vote especially the Suffragette movement in the 19th century and the start of the 20th century Religion: Civil Rights: The relationship between the church and the Civil Rights of Women, exploring the link between the separate spheres religion Diversity: Civil Rights: To explore the differences between Women and Workers in relation to their Civil Rights and how particularly Native women, African American women and Immigrants found this particularly difficult. Migration: Civil Rights: The impact on Workers and Women as a consequence of migration to America 1865-1992 Society: Civil Rights: How Society changed for different social groups 1865-1992	Enquiry Questions: To what extent did Woman achieve Civil Rights in America 1865-1992? Top what extent did Workers achieve Civil Rights in America 1865-1992?	Gilded Age: Interpretation question New Deal Interpretation Question Roe V Wade Turning Point Essay Question Gilded Age: Interpretation question New Deal Interpretation Question World War Two Turning Point Essay Question	Key words and terminology that underpin this unit Third Tier: Interpretations historiography; Schools of History; orthodox; revisionist. Civil Rights: Women glossary Enfranchised Feminists Lobbying tactics Prohibition Racketeering Service economy Speakeasies Veto Temperance Separate Spheres Immigration Contraceptives Naturalisation Non-partisan Evaluative toolkit= contemporary; convincing; corroborate. Key words and terminology that underpin this unit. Third Tier: Interpretations historiography; Schools of History; orthodox; revisionist. Civil Rights: Workers glossary: Blue collar workers Contract System Laissez-faire Migrant farm workers Municipal Native Capitalism Nativism Naturalisation Service economy Wild Cat Strike Yellow dog contracts Open Shop Closed Shop Peonage Mediation Conciliation Collective Bargaining Arbitration White collar workers Inflation Evaluative toolkit= contemporary;

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						convincing; corroborate.
13	2	The Early Tudors, 1485-1547 The Mid Tudor Crisis, 1547-1558	Empire: The impact of war and land abroad on Tudor monarchs Religion: The changing relationship between monarchs and the Pope Religion: The changing relationship between monarchs and the Pope Empire: The impact of succession crises on the Tudor Empire Religion: The changing relationship between monarchs and the Pope. Migration: Civil Rights: The impact on Workers and Women as a consequence of migration to America 1865-1992 Society: The Tudors: The impact of Rebellion and Unrest	Enquiry questions: 1.Did Henry VII have the right to be King? 2. How serious to the Tudor throne were Yorkist and Pretender rebellions? 3. Did Henry VII try to limit the power of the nobility? 4.How successfully did Henry strengthen central and local government? 5.Was Henry VII a “New Monarch” ? 6.Was avoiding war Henry’s key aim? 7.Was Henry VIII a chip of the ‘ol block? 8.Fall of Wolsey- was the Great Matter the only reason for The English Reformation? 9.Did Cromwell revolutionise government? 10.Fall of Cromwell – was Cromwell a rubbish matchmaker? 11.Was Henry more successful abroad in the 1540’s than his early reign? 12.1540’s –How divided did Henry leave England? Secondary order concepts: Chronology Change and Continuity Diversity Significance Cause and Consequence Interpretations 1.Minor or female- what is the least worst? 2. Edward- the ill king? 3.Why was Mary’s marriage controversial? 6. How divided was England under Edward? 7. Was the return to Catholicism under Mary that unpopular? 8. Do the rebellions under Edward and Mary suggest that there was a Mid Tudor crisis? Secondary order concepts: Chronology Change and Continuity Diversity Significance Cause and Consequence Interpretations	How successfully had Henry VII achieved monarchical authority in his domestic policies by 1509? (20 mark) October assessment essay on threats to Tudor monarchy (20 marks) Henry’s main aim for foreign policy was to avoid war. How far do you agree? (20 mark) Assess reasons for Cromwell’s fall from power. (20 mark) Timed essay on 1540’s (20 marker) Sample paper on Tudor succession (30 marks) Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that England was a protestant country by the death of Edward VI in 1553. (30 marks) Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Mary Tudor’s restoration of Catholicism was popular. (30 marks) Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that enclosure was the main cause of unrest in 1549. (30 marks)	Pretender; primogeniture; Realm; dynastic security; feudal; bonds and recognisances; acts of attainder; Justice of the Peace; Counsel Learned ;prorogue; dowry; diplomacy; heresy; Renaissance; Papal dispensation; annulment; Papal Legate; dissolution; visitation; praemunire; dry stamp; rough wooing; epitaph; legacy. heresy; Statute of Law; enclosure; Regency Council; letters patent; devises; rood; regnant; iconoclasm; Ordinance; doctrine; homilies; litany.