

| Year 7 (Local, national) FOCUS – The struggle for power | Year 8 (National, international) | Year 9 (International) |
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| <p><u>Who was here before me?</u> (Overview of themes and concepts) The big picture</p> <p>(Roman case study: using evidence) Introduction to analysis of sources</p> | <p><u>When and why did Kings lose and re-gain power?</u></p> <p>(Link to NC – Development of church, state and society 1509-1745) Causes and events of the English Civil Wars</p> <p>What were the causes and effects of the world being upside down? (Oliver Cromwell hero or villain)? Cause and continuity, interpretation.</p> <p>The Restoration and return of monarchy – to include a study of society during the Scientific Revolution</p> | <p><u>How did the age of conflict impact upon society in the 20th century?</u></p> <p>(Link to NC - Challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day)</p> <p>The Home Front during WW1 and the link to women’s changing lives and the call for suffrage</p> <p><u>What challenges faced Britain and the World at the end of World War One?</u></p> <p><u>Democracy or Dictatorship? (A study of two twentieth century societies)</u></p> <p>The demands for rights – democracy, women,</p> |
| <p><u>A study before 1066</u> – What impact did the Romans have on Britain and the north east of England?</p> <p>Change and continuity (How far questions)</p> | <p><u>How did Britain become the workshop of the World?</u></p> <p>(Link to NC - Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901)</p> <p>Britain as the first industrial nation – the impact on society – factory life, public health, a study of coal mining</p> <p>(How far)</p> | <p><u>What challenges faced Britain and the World at the end of World War One?</u></p> <p><u>Democracy or Dictatorship? (A study of two twentieth century societies)</u></p> <p>(Link to NC - Challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day)</p> <p>Over mighty men – the rise of dictatorship</p> |
| <p><u>1066 and all that – Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?/</u> (Link to NC – Development of church, state and society in Medieval Britain 1066-1509, The Norman Conquest) Significance, interpretation (Write an account, similarity)</p> | <p><u>How far were the British to blame for slavery?</u></p> <p>(Link to NC - Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901)</p> <p>Britain’s transatlantic slave trade: its effects and its eventual abolition</p> <p>(Source utility in general)</p> <p><u>Should we feel guilty or proud of the British Empire?</u></p> <p>Link to NC - Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901)</p> | <p><u>The challenge of Tyranny</u></p> <p><u>How and why did the holocaust happen? Had the Nazis always planned the Final Solution?</u></p> <p>(Link to NC - Challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day)</p> |
| <p><u>How far was life a struggle in the Middle Ages? / Was the Norman Conquest so</u></p> | <p><u>Was the 20th century the age of conflict? 1900 onwards overview and depth (Why</u></p> | <p><u>GCSE: Modern World Paper 1B</u></p> |

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| <p><u>significant? /What was William the Conqueror like?</u></p> <p>(Link to NC – Development of church, state and society in Medieval Britain 1066-1509, Society, economy and culture</p> <p>Cause and consequence</p> <p>Change and continuity</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>(Describe, Explain, How far)</p> <p>Message</p> | <p><u>are historians arguing about the causes of World War One?</u></p> <p>(Link to NC - Challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day) The First World War and the peace settlement</p> | <p>Conflict 1918-39 (see KS4 SOW)</p> |
| <p><u>Who won in the struggle for power: Church or Crown?</u></p> <p>(Link to NC – Development of church, state and society in Medieval Britain 1066-1509 – to include a depth study of King John and the Magna Carta, interpretation, similarity and difference (comparing monarchs)</p> <p>(Source comparisons)</p> <p>(Reach a judgement using sources and own knowledge)</p> | | |

Key Stage Four GCSE History AQA 8145

The new GCSE will assess with grades 1-9. A grade 9 is the equivalent to an A*, a grade 4 is equivalent to a C and a grade 1 is equivalent to a G. All exams are linear, with 100% external assessment. (There is no controlled assessment or coursework). There will be two exams; Paper 1: Understanding the modern world and Paper 2: Shaping the nation.

Paper 1: Understanding the Modern World

Section A: Period study

1B: Germany 1890-1945 (Democracy and Dictatorship)

Will include 6 compulsory questions (40 marks)

The study has a focus of around 50 years, studying domestic issues in Germany and its people during a period of change. The focus will be the impact of the people and pupils will understand developments through the perspectives of political, social and cultural, economic, the role of ideas and the contribution of individuals and groups. In this study pupils will be assessed on their knowledge and understanding, but will also apply this knowledge and understanding in terms of causation, change and consequence, as well as evaluating interpretations. (See specimen paper)

Section B: Wider world depth study

Conflict and tension between East and West 1945 -72

Will include 4 compulsory questions (40 marks)

This study investigates international conflict and will enable pupils to develop their understanding of the modern world. They will focus on the complex situation between east and west from different aspects. Pupils will understand how and why conflict occurred and why it proved so difficult to resolve issues which resulted from it. The role of key individuals and groups will be considered, as well as how they were affected by and influenced international relations. Pupils will be assessed on their ability to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in relation to causation and consequence. They will create a structured analytical narrative account of key events. They will also be required to understand, analyse and evaluate a range of sources. (See specimen paper)

Paper will be assessed in written exam of 1 hour 45 minutes. It will have a possible 84 (4 SPAG) marks and be worth 50% of the overall grade.

Paper 2: Shaping the nation

Section A: Thematic study

2A: Britain and the health of the people c.1000 – present day

Will include 4 compulsory questions (40 marks)

The focus of this study is social, political and economic change and part played by various factors in shaping the health of Britain. Pupils will be assessed on their ability to apply similarity, difference, change, continuity and significance to their knowledge and understanding of the period. They will be required to analyse and evaluate contemporary source material. (See specimen paper)

Section B: British depth study including the historic environment

Norman England c.1066 - 1100

Will include 4 compulsory questions (40 marks)

The depth study will focus on the Medieval era, focusing upon a short period of time and people who shaped the nation. They will build coherent understanding of the complexity of society and different aspects within it. The historic environment is embedded into this study. It will ensure that pupils understand the nature of the historic environment and the events contained within the study. Pupils will make connections and evaluate how specific sites have shaped or been shaped by events and developments of the time. The historic environment to be studied is identified by AQA. (See specification p.36 and optional packs will be available by AQA three years prior). Pupils will be assessed on their application of causation, change and consequence to their knowledge and understanding. They will also analyse and evaluate two interpretations to make their own historical claims.

Paper will be assessed in written exam of 1 hour 45 minutes. It will have a possible 84 (4 SPAG) marks and be worth 50% of the overall grade.

Each section (of which there are four) will be weighted at 25% of the course grade overall. These will each equate to approximately 30 guided teaching hours per unit.

Paper 1A

Conflict 1918-39

Treaty of Versailles – peace-making 1919, the aims of the leaders, the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and the reaction so it

League of Nations – structure and membership, events of 1920s and 1930s and the failure of the League

The origins and outbreak of World War Two – Hitler's foreign policy aims, Hitler's road to war 1933-35, Hitler's occupation of the Rhineland, Hitler's allies, Anschluss, Appeasement and the Munich Conference, Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia and Poland, Nazi Soviet Pact

Paper 1B

Germany 1918-45

Part One: Germany and the growth of democracy – Kaiser Wilhelm and his policies, impact of World War One, Weimar Republic and its constitution, Treaty of Versailles and impact on the German people (Hyperinflation, invasion of the Ruhr, Revolts), The Golden Age of the Weimar and Stresemann.

Part Two: Germany and the Depression – The rise of the Nazis, Hitler becomes Chancellor and the failure of the Weimar democracy, the establishment of Hitler's dictatorship

Part Three: the experiences of the Germans under the Nazis – Economic policies, Christianity, Women and the family, Youth and education, Terror and Propaganda, Discrimination and Persecution, Resistance and Opposition

Paper 2A

Medicine and Health of the People in Britain c.1000-present day

Part one: Medicine stands still

- Medieval medicine: approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness.
- Medical progress: the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment; hospitals; the nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery; surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques.
- Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries; the Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention.

Part two: The beginnings of change

- The impact of the Renaissance on Britain: challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery; the work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey; opposition to change.
- Dealing with disease: traditional and new methods of treatments; quackery; methods of treating disease; plague; the growth of hospitals; changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians; the work of John Hunter.
- Prevention of disease: inoculation; Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change.

Part three: A revolution in medicine

- The development of Germ Theory and its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain: the importance of Pasteur, Robert Koch and microbe hunting; Pasteur and vaccination; Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets; everyday medical treatments and remedies.
- A revolution in surgery: anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform; antiseptics, including Lister and carbolic acid; surgical procedures; aseptic surgery.
- Improvements in public health: public health problems in industrial Britain; cholera epidemics; the role of public health reformers; local and national government involvement in public health improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts.

Part four: Modern medicine

- Modern treatment of disease: the development of the pharmaceutical industry; penicillin, its discovery by Fleming, its development; new diseases and treatments, antibiotic resistance; alternative treatments.
- The impact of war and technology on surgery: plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays; transplant surgery; modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery.
- Modern public health: the importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War; the Liberal social reforms; the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing; the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State; creation and development of the National Health Service; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.

Paper 2B – Norman England 1066-1100

Part one: The Normans: conquest and control

- Causes of Norman Conquest, including the death of Edward the Confessor, the claimants and claims.
- Military aspects: Battle of Stamford Bridge; Battle of Hastings; Anglo-Saxon and Norman tactics; military innovations, including cavalry and castles.
- Establishing and maintaining control: the Harrying of the North; revolts, 1067–1075; King William's leadership and government; William II and his inheritance.

Part two: Life under the Normans

- Feudalism and government: roles, rights, and responsibilities; landholding and lordship; land distribution; patronage; Anglo-Saxon and Norman government systems; the Anglo-Saxon and Norman aristocracies and societies; military service; justice and the legal system such as ordeals, 'murdrum'; inheritance; the Domesday Book.
- Economic and social changes and their consequences: Anglo-Saxon and Norman life, including towns, villages, buildings, work, food, roles and seasonal life; Forest law.

Part three: The Norman Church and monasticism

- The Church: the Anglo-Saxon Church before 1066; Archbishop Lanfranc and reform of the English Church, including the building of churches and cathedrals; Church organisation and courts; Church-state relations; William II and the Church; the wealth of the Church; relations with the Papacy; the Investiture Controversy.
- Monasticism: the Norman reforms, including the building of abbeys and monasteries; monastic life; learning; schools and education; Latin usage and the vernacular.

Part four: The historic environment of Norman England

Battle of Hastings 2018

Pevensey Castle 2019