

History Department Curriculum Overview



Curriculum Overview

The History curriculum at Bentley Wood ensures student-centred learning that inspires them to discover, question and evaluate the past.

We have a joint vision to plan and deliver an ambitious, demanding curriculum that challenges and enables all groups of students to make progress and achieve their best.

Learning opportunities beyond the classroom are available to all students through enrichment passports, further suggested reading for students based on individual lessons and the History Ambassadors programme. Teachers and students often explore these broader aspects of the curriculum through sharing knowledge in class and student led discussion.

We deliver breadth, Local, British, European and Non- European history, medieval and early modern history focused on the following areas:

Ancient History (Romans in Harrow)

British and European History 1066-1945

AQA GCSE History, Migration Empires and the People, Elizabethan England, America Opportunity and Inequality 1920-1975, Conflict and tension between East and West 1945-1972

AQA A Level History. Tudor England, Democracy and Nazism, NEA

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 7	<p>Pre 1066 <i>What did the Romans do for Harrow?</i></p> <p><i>Why was a Princess branded a witch?</i></p> <p>Norman England <i>Did the Normans Bring a 'Truckload of trouble'?</i> -1066 Norman invasion -Harrying of the North - Feudal system - Domesday Book - Castles</p>	<p>Medieval England <i>How important was religion to medieval society?</i> Role of the church in Medieval England Lives of Monks and Nuns The Crusades Saladin/Richard</p> <p><i>What impact did other cultures have on Medieval Britain?</i> Arab Culture Chinese culture</p>	<p>Jewish Culture African Tudors <i>Who held the power in Medieval England?</i> Matilda & Stephen King Henry II King John</p>	<p>Provisions of Oxford Black Death Peasants Revolt Early Modern England <i>How far was the English monarchy on a downward spiral from 1510 – 1688?</i> Protestant reformation Relationship between parliament and monarchy.</p>	<p>Henry VIII Elizabeth I Charles I Glorious Revolution</p> <p><i>To what extent did the Age of Revolutions lead to significant change?</i></p> <p>American Revolution</p>	<p>French Revolution Haitian Revolution</p>
Year 8	<p>Modern British and European History <i>What legacy did the British Empire leave?</i> Why did Britain want an Empire? The British Raj Transatlantic Slave Trade Abolition of slavery Scramble for Africa, Legacy of Empire Legacy of Empire</p>	<p><i>Why do we remember the 11th of November?</i> Long-Term causes of WW1 Short-term Causes of WW1 Recruitment Life on the Front Line Life on the Home Front Suffragettes</p>	<p><i>How far did the Great War lead to World War II?</i> End of WW1 Treaty of Versailles/League of Nations Rise of Hitler Ideologies, Appeasement</p>	<p><i>How successful were Britain in the war until 1941?</i> Introduction to WW2 Blitzkreig Dunkirk Battle of Britain The Blitz Battle of Atlantic & Alan Turing</p>	<p>Did the Germans lose the war or the allies win it? Operation Barbarossa Pearl Harbour D Day/VE Day Atomic bomb Impact of WW2 on Britain</p>	<p><i>How has the world responded to Genocide?</i> What is Genocide? Why remember the Holocaust Resistance to the Holocaust Rwanda Bosnia Were the native American killings genocide?</p>

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 9	Significance and British women in History Boudicca Anne Boleyn Sofia Duleep Singh Sislin Fay Allen Group presentations <u>Elizabethan England</u> Introduction to Elizabethan England	Court Life Marriage Succession Feedback and relations with Parliament Essex Rebellion	Elizabethan religious settlement Threat of Puritanism Mary Queen of Scots Exploration Conflict with Spain	Golden Age Elizabethan Theatre Poverty Poor Law	Migration Empires and the People Introduction to thematic study Viking invasion and Alfred the Great King Cnut, Emma of Normandy and the North Sea Empire England & France (Normans and Henry II) King John and the Magna Carta The Hundred Years War	Why did Explorers look west The slave trade, Abolition Colonisation in America

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 10	Migration, Empires and the People The slave trade, Abolition Colonisation in America Rebellion in America Huguenots, Highland clearances, Ulster Industrial revolution and migration Britain and India The Indian Rebellion causes and consequences	Migration, Empires and the People Suez Canal Boer War End of Empire Windrush Legacy of Empire Commonwealth, Falklands EU Britain by the end of the 20 th century, identity	America opportunity and Inequality 1920-1972 Background to America and 1920s boom Henry Ford and Mass production Wealth inequality and the American stock market The Jazz Age The Role of Women	America opportunity and Inequality 1920-1972 Causes and consequences of prohibition Immigration, racism African Americans, KKK in the 1920s The Red Scare How the depression affected ordinary Americans How Hoover dealt with depression	America opportunity and Inequality 1920-1972 Roosevelt election, New Deal Aims and opposition Impact of war on economy & society American dream consumer boom and impact Popular culture and Rock n Roll McCarthyism The CRM, Segregation and MLK	America opportunity and Inequality 1920-1972 The BPM, NF & GS The Feminist Movement
Year 11	Elizabethan England Elizabeth site study Conflict and Tension between East and West 1945-1972 Introduction to Cold War End of War in Europe Yalta & Potsdam Atomic bomb Stalin's takeover of EE	Conflict and Tension between East and West 1945-1972 America's Response Truman Doctrine, Marshall Aid & Plan. Cominform, Comecon Yugoslavia Berlin blockade & Airlift NATO China and Korea	Conflict and Tension between East and West 1945-1972 Vietnam NATO and the Warsaw Pact The Space Race The Arms Race The Hungarian uprising	Conflict and Tension between East and West 1945-1972 The U2 Crisis Berlin Wall Cuban Revolution	Conflict and Tension between East and West 1945-1972 Cuban Missile Crisis Prague Spring Ideological sources of tension Motives for détente	External Exams

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 12	<p>Tudor England Henry VII's character and aims Establishing the Tudor dynasty Councils, parliament, justice and domestic policies Royal finance Foreign policy; securing the succession</p> <p>Democracy and Nazism 1918-1945 The political crises of October to November 1918 The context for the establishment of the Weimar Constitution; terms, strengths and weaknesses. The Treaty of Versailles: Expectations and reality Terms and problems; attitudes within Germany and abroad.</p>	<p>Tudor England Foreign policy; Securing the succession and marriage alliances Society; churchmen, nobles and commoners Social discontent and rebellions Trade and exploration Prosperity and depression Religion: Humanism, arts and learning</p> <p>Democracy and Nazism Social welfare and the social impact of hyperinflation. Risings on the left and right, including the Kapp Putsch. The political impact of the invasion of the Ruhr; the Munich Putsch.</p>	<p>Tudor England Synoptic/breadth interpretation of part 1 Henry VIII: Addressing the legacy of Henry VII Henry VIII character and aims Domestic policies</p> <p>Democracy and Nazism Social welfare reforms; living standards and lifestyles. The development of Weimar culture; art, architecture, music, theatre, literature and film. President Hindenburg; parties; attitudes to the Republic from the elites and other social groups.</p>	<p>Tudor England Establishment of royal supremacy Ministers and government Foreign policy; securing the succession Foreign policy; securing the succession continued</p> <p>Democracy and Nazism Elections and the extent of political stability. Germany's international position and agreements The economic, social and political impact of the Depression The appeal of Nazism and Communism.</p>	<p>Tudor England Society: Elites and commoners, regional division, religious upheaval Society: rebellion Trade, exploration, prosperity and depression Religion: renaissance ideas and reform of the church Reform of the church; continuity and change by 1547</p> <p>Democracy and Nazism Hitler's appointment as Chancellor., Hindenburg, Papen, Schleicher and the 'backstairs intrigue'. The Reichstag Fire. Parties and elections; the Enabling Act and the end of democracy.</p>	<p>Tudor England Edward VI: problems of succession Somerset and Northumberland; royal authority Foreign policy Religious and economic change; rebellion Religious and economic change; intellectual developments; humanist and religious thoughts Overview and revision</p> <p>Democracy and Nazism Hitler's consolidation of power, March 1933–1934. The terror state</p>

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Post-war legacy and the state of the German economy and society Reparations, inflation and hyperinflation; the invasion of the Ruhr and its economic impact.	Problems of coalition government and the state of the Republic by 1924. Stresemann; the Dawes Plan. Industry, agriculture and the extent of recovery. The reparations issue and the Young Plan.	The position of the extremists, including the Nazis and Communists.		The state of Germany by March 1933. Overview and revision.	
Year 13	Tudor England Mary I Problems of the Succession Authority Relations with Foreign Powers The Social impact of Religious and Economic changes under Mary The broader impact of the church and of religious life on society. The Social impact of economic change under Mary Intellectual developments; humanist and religious thought; rebellion Elizabeth I character and aims; consolidation of power, including the Elizabethan Settlement and relations with foreign powers	Tudor England Elizabeth I The impact of economic, social and religious developments in the early years of Elizabeth's reign Elizabethan Government Court, ministers and Parliament /Factional Rivalries Foreign Affairs: Issues of succession Democracy and Nazism Antisemitic policy; Boycott of shops; Loss of jobs in civil service etc; Nuremberg Laws, Kristallnacht Anschluss: How taking Austria increased the Jewish	Tudor England Foreign Affairs: Relations with Spain. Mary Queen of Scots. Society: Continuity and change; problems in the regions Society: Social discontent and rebellion Economic Development: Trade; exploration and colonisation; prosperity and depression. Democracy and Nazism Morale during the war; Rationing, Propaganda and indoctrination. Impact of war on	Tudor England Religious Development Change and continuity: Religious Development Change and continuity : The English Renaissance The Golden Age of art, literature and music The Last Years of Elizabeth Political, economic, social and religious developments in the last years of Elizabeth's reign; the condition of England by 1603 Democracy and Nazism Responsibility for the Holocaust	External Exams	N/A

Autumn 1		Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Democracy and Nazism Limitations of Opposition and non-conformity Propaganda Aims and Methods and impact Volksgemeinschaft Social policy: women, youth workers Economy: Schact and Goering and Industrial elites Life in Nazi Germany benefits and drawbacks Nazi racial ideology an overview - To what extent was the eventual policy of extermination inevitable? Policies towards the mentally ill; Homosexuals; Physically disabled; Asocials; Members of religious sects (Gypsies)		problem, Emigration policy – until 1939 and why it was discontinued at the start of the war. Poland invasion – challenge of 1.5million Jews Ghettoisation and Invasion of Soviet Union – Einsatzgruppen	different areas of society: Women, Youth, Elites, Workers Foreign policy during the war: annexation of Czechoslovakia · invasion and success in Poland · the Battle of Britain · declaration of war on the USA. Economic benefits and drawbacks of these policies Impact of bombing on the economy Albert Speer and the ‘production miracle’ production of armaments The Final Solution: The Wannsee Conference. The building of death camps and the escalation of the killing process. The camp system: Arrival, Surviving in the camps, Sporadic revolts, Liberation, Death Marches	Wartime opposition and resistance: Jewish resistance, Youth resistance, Church resistance, Political resistance, Army resistance (including July bomb plot) Overview of 1933 – 1945 to what extent were Hitler and the Nazis aims of Volksgemeinschaft and Gleichschaltung achieved in Germany between 1933 and 1945?		

