

Autumn Term	Topic	Key knowledge and skills
<p>Knowledge - NC link</p> <p>The Development of Church, State and Society in Medieval Britain 1066 – 1509</p> <p><i>Feudal Society in the Middle Ages</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion • Homes • Society • Villages • Towns 	<p>Focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle of Hasting /Norman Invasion (4 lessons) • Domesday Book (2 lessons) • The Black Death 1348 (3 lessons) • Magna Carta / Parliament (3 lessons) <p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p><u>Battle of Hastings/Normans</u></p> <p>Chronicle -These were records of events kept by monks. They wrote about a range of topics including religion, politics, history, towns, kings, gossip, and even the weather.</p> <p>Witan -A group of advisers who helped the King run the country. Many members would have been earls from rich, powerful, landowning families.</p> <p>Housecarls - The best soldiers in the Saxon army. They were well paid, trained and armed with good weapons. They often fought with battleaxes.</p> <p>Fyrd - Saxon foot soldiers. They were not as well trained or equipped as the housecarls, and many were armed with farming tools. However, there were a huge number of them.</p> <p><u>Domesday Book</u></p> <p>Motte - William built castles as part of his conquest of England. The first ones were made of wood, and were built on a motte. A motte is a mound of earth.</p> <p>Bailey - This was the area around a castle, which was enclosed by a wooden fence and a ditch to protect it.</p> <p>Domesday Book - William ordered a survey of England which became known as the Domesday Book. It was full of information about how many people there were in each area, and how much property they owned. This was so William knew how many people he could call up to his army if he needed them, and how much he could tax people.</p> <p>Feudal system - A system developed by King William where each group of people owed loyalty to the group above, starting with villeins, knights, barons and ending with the king.</p> <p><u>The Black Death 1348</u></p> <p>Black Death - Killer disease that hit Europe in the 1340s.</p> <p>Epidemic - A widespread outbreak of disease.</p> <p>Blood-letting - The practice of making someone bleed to help cure an illness.</p> <p>Purging - Making someone sick or go to the toilet in the belief that this would cure their illness.</p> <p><u>Magna Carta / Parliament</u></p>	<p>Chronological Knowledge</p> <p><u>Battle of Hastings/Norman invasion</u></p> <p>1042 - Anglo Saxon England becomes united under one monarch, Edward the Confessor.</p> <p>January 1066 - Harold Godwinson is crowned King by the Witan.</p> <p>25th September 1066 - Battle of Stamford Bridge</p> <p>14th October 1066 - Battle of Hastings</p> <p><u>Domesday Book</u></p> <p>1069 - The most famous rebellion against William was led by Earls Edwin and Morcar, who wanted to put Edward the Confessor's 18-year-old nephew – Edgar Aetheling - on the throne. Their army was supported by the Scots and Vikings, but was brutally put down by William.</p> <p>Harrying of the North - As a punishment for supporting Edgar Aetheling's rebellion, William ordered villages and crops in the north of England to be burnt, people and animals killed and the land poisoned so people could not farm there afterwards. It is estimated that 75% of the population of the north was wiped out.</p> <p>1085 - William ordered a huge survey of England. The Domesday book was begun. However, William did not live to see it completed.</p> <p><u>The Black Death 1348</u></p> <p>1123 - Britain's first hospital (St. Bartholomew's in London) opened.</p> <p>1348–1349 - The Black Death arrives in Britain – and kills around one third of the population.</p> <p>1388 - Britain's first ever public health law. It required people to clean up rubbish or sewage in the street, or they would have to pay the King £20! That was a lot of money in the Medieval period.</p> <p>1400 - The number of hospitals in Britain reaches 500.</p> <p>1123 - Britain's first hospital (St. Bartholomew's in London) opened.</p> <p><u>Magna Carta / Parliament</u></p> <p>1154 - Henry II became King of England.</p> <p>1162 - Henry II made his best friend, Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1170 - Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral by four knights.</p> <p>1215 - King John is forced to sign Magna Carta.</p> <p>1258 - Henry III was forced to sign the Provisions of Oxford; this was like an extension of Magna Carta.</p> <p>1263 - Barons rebel under Simon de Montfort.</p> <p>1265 - Meeting of the Great Council. The 'Commons' are invited.</p> <p>1381 - The Peasants' Revolt. This is the first time those at the bottom of society challenge royal authority.</p> <p>Key Themes</p> <p><u>Battle of Hastings/Norman Invasion</u></p>

Magna Carta - The Great Charter. A list of 65 restrictions placed on the English monarch by the barons. It gave the barons more power, but didn't do anything for the peasants of England. It was the first time that the power of Medieval monarchs had been restricted.

Archbishop of Canterbury - The most important bishop in England, and a very important position, especially in the Middle Ages.

Great Council - A group of barons chosen to advise the King. After Magna Carta, the King had to call the Great Council if he wanted to raise taxes or make any other big decisions. This was the beginning of Parliament as we know it today.

Lords - The barons and bishops who made up part of parliament.

Remembrance Day - November

Black History Month – October

Immigrants - People who come to live permanently in another country. People have settled in the British Isles from other countries for thousands of years, like the Beaker people, Celts and Saxons.

Invasion - Taking over a country or region with an armed force. This happened to Britain many times.

Monarchy - A type of government, where a king or queen rules the country.

Domesday Book.

Conquest - Taking control of an area by military force. William's invasion and takeover of England in 1066 is known as the Norman Conquest.

Rebellion - An act of resistance against an established government or leader. There were many rebellions against William in the early years of his rule of England.

Tax - A compulsory fee charged by a government. Taxes contribute to the running of the country. In the Medieval period, a tax could be paid in the form of money or goods.

The Black Death 1348

Public health - The health and well-being of the whole community.

Theory of the four humours - First developed by doctors in Ancient Greece. The theory is that the body was made up of four substances (or 'humours') called black bile, yellow bile, blood and phlegm. They believed that if you were ill then your body was out of balance in some way and needed to be put back 'in balance'. This led to a variety of treatments. This theory was still widely believed in the Middle Ages.

Law - A system of rules that a society or government develops to deal with crime, business and health issues, for example.

Magna Carta / Parliament

Parliament - Controls the country and is made up of the monarch, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Democracy - A system of government where the people have a say in how the country is run through a group of elected representatives.

Rebellion - An act of resistance against the government or leader, usually involving violence or weapons.

Disciplinary Knowledge/Key Skills

Battle Of Hastings/Norman Invasion

- Chronological ordering.
- Evaluating invasion.

Domesday Book.

- Analyse the impact of power and control.

The Black Death 1348

- Evaluate the effectiveness of treatments in 1348 to present day.

Magna Carta / Parliament

- Analyse how democracy has changed from the Norman invasion to the murder of Thomas Beckett. (Royal Rule to Peasant Revolt)

<p>Spring Term</p> <p>Knowledge - NC link</p> <p>The Development of Church, State and Society in Medieval Britain 1066 – 1509</p> <p><i>Feudal Society in the Middle Ages</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion • Homes • Society • Villages • Towns 	<p>Focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion in the Middle Ages. (4 Lessons) • Life In the Middle Ages. (4 Lessons) • Power in the Middle Ages. (4 Lessons) <p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Religion in the Middle Ages</p> <p>Tithe - This was a tax placed on ordinary people by the Church. They had to give the Church 10% of everything they grew on their land.</p> <p>Pope - This is the leader of the Roman Catholic Church. Therefore, in the Middle Ages when most Europeans were Catholic, the Pope was hugely powerful. The Pope is based in Rome.</p> <p>Monk - A man who dedicated his life to religion and prayer, giving up all possessions and taking a vow to never marry.</p> <p>Nun - A woman who dedicated her life to religion and prayer, giving up all possessions and taking a vow to never marry.</p> <p>Life In the Middle Ages.</p> <p>Coat of Arms - A unique design representing a noble family. These would make sure that people knew who was on their side in a battle.</p> <p>Concentric Castle - A type of castle design bought back from the Crusades. They had circular towers, many defensive features and had water defences wherever possible.</p> <p>Wattle and Daub - Medieval method of building houses. A wooden frame of interwoven sticks would be plastered over with mud.</p> <p>Siege - A method of Medieval warfare whereby a town or castle would be surrounded by the enemy army, to try and starve their opponents out.</p> <p>Power in the Middle Ages</p> <p>Lords - The barons and bishops who made up part of parliament.</p> <p>Commons - The knights and burgesses who were called to parliament for the first time by Simon De Montfort.</p> <p>Hue and Cry - A cry for help that would raise the alarm in the event of a crime taking place. It would alert everyone to try and capture the criminal.</p> <p>Tithings - Groups of people in Medieval towns or villages who were held responsible for each other's behaviour.</p> <p>Constable - A person who would be responsible for law and order in a town or village. This was a voluntary role, and would be held for a year.</p> <p>Holocaust Remembrance - January</p>	<p>Chronological Knowledge</p> <p>Religion in the Middle Ages</p> <p>1096 – 1099 -1st Crusade The First Crusade. Jerusalem stays in Christian hands for 88 years afterwards.</p> <p>1145 – 1149 - 2nd Crusade In 1144, the Muslim armies began to unite and started to take some of the Holy Lands back from the Christians.</p> <p>1189 – 1192 - 3rd Crusade The Third Crusade. Saladin's forces recapture land held by the Christians.</p> <p>1202 – 1204 - 4th Crusade The Fourth Crusade. Pope Innocent III asks Christians to capture Jerusalem again. They fail.</p> <p>1217 – 1250 - 5th, 6th and 7th Crusades There were a series of other Crusades throughout the 1200s, which failed to recapture Jerusalem.</p> <p>1396 - Crusade of Nicopolis Sometimes called 'the Last Crusade', this is a key turning point in the Crusades.</p> <p>Life In the Middle Ages.</p> <p>1215 - The barons make King John sign Magna Carta. John goes back on his word, which leads to the siege of Rochester.</p> <p>1295 – 1330 - Beaumaris Castle is constructed in Wales, as commanded by Edward I.</p> <p>1314 - Edward II banned football in London as merchants said it was bad for business.</p> <p>1349 - Edward III became the first king to officially ban football throughout the whole of England.</p> <p>1400 - By this time, 300 towns in England had been granted charters.</p> <p>Power in the Middle Ages</p> <p>1154 - Henry II became King of England.</p> <p>1162 - Henry II made his best friend, Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1170 - Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral by four knights.</p> <p>1215 - King John is forced to sign Magna Carta.</p> <p>1258 - Henry III was forced to sign the Provisions of Oxford; this was like an extension of Magna Carta.</p> <p>1263 - Barons rebel under Simon de Montfort.</p> <p>1265 - Meeting of the Great Council. The 'Commons' are invited.</p> <p>1381 - The Peasants' Revolt. This is the first time those at the bottom of society challenge royal authority.</p> <p>Key Themes</p> <p>Religion in the Middle Ages</p> <p>Religion -A belief in a supernatural power, usually a god. Religion is a system of faith and worship.</p> <p>Pilgrimage - A journey taken for religious reasons or a journey to a holy place.</p> <p>Crusade -A series of wars in the Middle Ages fought by the Christians who wanted to take control of the Holy Land from the Muslim rulers.</p> <p>Life In the Middle Ages.</p> <p>Council -A group of people elected to manage a town or city.</p> <p>Guild - A group of a certain type of craftspeople, with their own rules.</p> <p>Charter - A statement of a group of people's rights and freedoms, written by the king or a lord.</p> <p>Power in the Middle Ages</p>
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<p>Summer Term</p> <p>Knowledge - NC link</p> <p>NC link</p> <p>The Development of Church, State and Society in Medieval Britain 1066 – 1509</p> <p>Feudal Society in the Middle Ages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religion Homes Society Villages Towns 	<p>Focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> England at War (4 Lessons) Here come the Tudors (4 Lessons) Medieval Britain: What Changed? (4 Lessons) <p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>England at War</p> <p>Marcher Lord - A baron given land along the Welsh border by William the Conqueror.</p> <p>Longbow - A wooden weapon that was 2m long and could fire arrows from 200m away. They were originally used by the Welsh and copied by the English.</p> <p>Crossbow - Mini catapults that were used to fire arrows through armour from a range of over 100m.</p> <p>Mace - A commonly used weapon from 1300 onwards. It was a heavy metal club with thick blades. It could be used on foot or on horseback.</p> <p>Here come the Tudors</p> <p>Dissolution - The act of officially breaking up an organisation; used to describe the time when Henry VIII closed all the monasteries in England and Wales.</p> <p>Indulgences - People could buy one of these from a bishop; they helped a person pass through Purgatory more quickly.</p> <p>Protestant - Christians who protested against the Catholic Church and wanted reforms made to the religion; they still believed in the teachings of the Bible but didn't recognise the Pope as their religious leader on Earth.</p> <p>Purgatory - The place between heaven and hell; a person is believed to be punished in purgatory for any sins they have committed while alive.</p> <p>Medieval Britain: What Changed?</p> <p>Astronomer - A scientist who studies the sky. At this time, astronomers focused on stars in particular.</p> <p>Navigation - The process of working out where you are and where you need to go.</p>	<p>Chronological Knowledge</p> <p>England at War</p> <p>1171 - Henry II becomes the 'overlord' of Ireland.</p> <p>1267 - Llywelyn ap Gruffyd becomes 'Prince of Wales'.</p> <p>1277-1284 - English armies, under Edward I, march into Wales. By 1284 the whole of Wales is under English rule.</p> <p>1297 - In the Battle of Stirling Bridge the Scots – led by William Wallace – push the English back over the border.</p> <p>1306 - Robert the Bruce becomes King of Scotland.</p> <p>1314 - Robert the Bruce defeats Edward II's English army at Bannockburn.</p> <p>1337 - The Hundred Years War starts between England and France.</p> <p>1394 - Richard II tries to take full control of Ireland.</p> <p>1415 - The Battle of Agincourt. The victorious English army is led by Henry V.</p> <p>1429 - Joan of Arc leads an attack on the English in Orléans.</p> <p>1455-1485 - The Wars of the Roses. Eventually, a Lancastrian called Henry Tudor was victorious and became Henry VII. He married the Yorkist princess, Elizabeth, to unite the two houses and end the war.</p> <p>Here come the Tudors</p> <p>1486 - The Houses of York and Lancaster are united when Henry VII marries Elizabeth of York.</p> <p>1509 - Henry VIII becomes King of England.</p> <p>1517 - Martin Luther writes his 95 Theses and nails it to a church door. Followers of Luther would become known as Protestants.</p> <p>1521 - The Pope makes Henry VIII Fidei Defensor, 'Defender of the Faith'.</p> <p>1531 - Henry VIII makes himself Head of the Church of England.</p> <p>1533 - Henry VIII divorces Catherine of Aragon, is excommunicated from the Catholic Church, and marries Anne Boleyn.</p> <p>1538 - Henry VIII orders that every church must have an English-language copy of the Bible.</p> <p>1547 - Henry VIII dies and his son become Edward VI.</p>

Sphere - Ball-shaped.

Voyage - A journey, usually by sea.

Renaissance - A rebirth in learning that began around 1400.

1553 - Edward VI dies, making his sister, Mary, queen. She returns the country to Catholicism.

Medieval Britain: What Changed?

1182 - Simple compasses first used in Europe, making it easier for sailors to travel in the right direction.

1231 - University of Cambridge founded.

1265 - First Parliament meets in England.

1279 - Crusaders brought back glass mirrors from the Holy Lands.

1280 - Spinning wheel invented, which improved cloth making.

1300 - Gunpowder from China first used in English cannons.

1400 - The Renaissance begins, marking a renewed interest in learning.

1450 - Johannes Gutenberg invents the printing press.

1477 - William Caxton begins printing books in Britain.

August 1492 - Christopher Columbus sets sail to find eastern lands by sailing west.

12 October 1492 - Columbus makes landfall in the Caribbean and names the land San Salvador.

1500 - London's population reaches 50,000.

1543 - Italian doctor Andreas Vesalius publishes accurate drawings of the human body, questioning medieval theories.

Key Themes

England at War

Edward I King of England 1272 – 1307 - Became known as the Hammer of the Scots, and conquered Wales.

William Wallace, the leader of the Scots 1297 – 1305 - He was captured by the English and executed in 1305.

Robert the Bruce - A Scottish earl who led the Scots after the death of Wallace. He defeated Edward II in 1314 at Bannockburn and became King of Scotland.

Joan of Arc - A French peasant girl who led the French army against the English during the Hundred Years War.

Edward V - Son of Edward IV. Became King when he was a young boy, and was kept in the Tower of London by his uncle, Richard III. Edward and his brother Richard disappeared from the Tower mysteriously. They became known as the 'Princes in the Tower'.

Henry Tudor (Henry VII) - A member of the Lancaster family who had a very distant claim to the throne. He defeated the Yorkist King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485.

Here come the Tudors

Reformation - This means changing or improving something. Henry reformed the Roman Catholic Church in England, and made a Protestant Church of England.

Protestant - Someone who follows the Christian ideas of Martin Luther, and does not follow the Catholic religion.

Medieval Britain: What Changed?

Voyages of discovery - During the 1400s and 1500s, naval technology and navigational tools improved a lot. This meant that it was quicker and easier for sailors to travel around the world. Europeans like Christopher Columbus travelled to "undiscovered" lands and brought back exotic products. Some European countries claimed land in new found territories and ruled over it. This is called an empire. Spain built a huge empire in South America during this period.

		<p>Renaissance - This was a period of around 250 years, starting in 1400. The Renaissance began in Italy and spread around Europe. It was a renewed interest in learning. People became fascinated with science, new discoveries and technology and works of art.</p> <p><u>Disciplinary Knowledge/Key Skills</u></p> <p><u>England at War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare two leaders and evaluate them. <p><u>Here come the Tudors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did Henry the VIII challenge the Catholic Church? (Change in Religion in England) <p><u>Medieval Britain: What Changed?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify two ways in which Britain changed in the medieval period
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Subject: History

Key Stage:3

Year:8

<p>Curriculum Intent. Our History curriculum allows students to gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world. It inspires learners' curiosity to know more about the past. Teaching equips learners to ask questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments, and develop perspective and judgement. History helps learners to understand the complexity of people's lives, the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time</p>		
Autumn Term	Topic	Key knowledge and skill
<p>Knowledge - NC link Revolution, Industry and Empire 1558-1901</p>	<p><u>Focus</u> <u>Queen Elizabeth (4 Lessons)</u> <u>Life In Tudors (4 Lessons)</u> <u>Exit the Tudors, Enter the Stuarts (4 lessons)</u></p> <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u> <u>Queen Elizabeth</u> <u>Puritan</u> - Someone with extreme Protestant views. Religious Settlement or Middle way - When Elizabeth came to the throne, she wanted to settle the religious conflict in England. She hoped her 'middle way' would please both Protestants and Catholics. <u>Colonies</u> - A colony is an area of land in a country that is controlled by another country and maybe occupied by settlers from that country, <u>Fireship</u> - This is a ship filled with explosives that was used as a weapon in naval battles. Galleons Large ships that were first used as cargo ships, then used as battle ships by European powers in the 16th century.</p>	<p><u>Chronological Knowledge</u> <u>Queen Elizabeth</u> 1558 - Elizabeth Tudor became Queen of England, aged 25 1580s - Elizabeth I increased punishments for Roman Catholics. Some of these included an increase in the fines that recusants had to pay, and Catholic priests could be tried and executed. 1584 - Queen Elizabeth sent Walter Raleigh to North America to set up a settlement. He arrived in the New World, but his colony failed. 1587 - Mary Queen of Scots was executed after evidence was found of her involvement in the Babington Plot – a plot to overthrow Queen Elizabeth. 1588 -King Philip of Spain sent his Armada to England to try and invade and depose Elizabeth. They were defeated by the English Navy. <u>Life In Tudors</u> 1567 - Thomas Harman wrote a book on sturdy beggars. At the end of the Tudor period, poverty was on the rise, and so was crime. Some of these criminals were 'sturdy beggars' who tricked people into giving them money. There were 23 types of sturdy beggar! 1576 - An actor called James Burbage built the first successful, purpose-built theatre in Shoreditch, north-east London. He made a fortune and other theatres followed, such as the Globe and the Swan. 1588 - It is in this year that Shakespeare started writing plays.</p>

Catholic - A person who believes in the Roman Catholic religion, a branch of Christianity led by the Pope, who lives in Rome.

Protestant - A Christian who does not believe in the teachings of the Roman Catholic church.

Life In Tudors

Gentleman - A wealthy person, of a high-ranking social position.

Labourer - An ordinary unskilled worker.

Merchant - Someone who made their money from selling goods or trade.

Yeoman - Farmers who owned or rented their land, and employed workers.

Pauper - The poorest people in society, who relied on charity.

Grammar school - A school that taught Latin and Greek grammar to the sons of wealthy people. Some free places were offered to poor boys.

Exit the Tudors, Enter the Stuarts

Parliament - Parliament in the 1600s was large a group of men who advised the monarch on how to run the country, passed laws and organised taxation. The King or Queen at this time, could ignore Parliament.

Plot - This is a plan, made in secret, to do something bad. The Gunpowder Plot was a plot to blow up King James and the government.

Familiar - An animal (such as a cat or a toad) that belonged to a witch. They could do whatever the witch commanded, and sucked blood from the witches' 'mark'. The familiar was thought to be the Devil in disguise.

Swim - This was a method of testing whether someone was a witch. The person on trial was tied up and thrown into a pond that had been blessed. If they sank, they were innocent. However, if they floated, they were thought to be guilty.

1601 - Elizabeth I introduced the first ever law that was designed to help the poor. It was called the Poor Law, and it didn't change until the 1800s. Relief was provided for those who needed it, but sturdy beggars were punished.

Exit the Tudors, Enter the Stuarts

1603 - James Stuart ascends to the throne of England as James I.

1607 - A group of settlers from Britain set up a successful colony in Virginia. They named it Jamestown, in honour of the King.

1608 - A group of Catholics planned to blow up Parliament when the King officially opened it - this became known as the Gunpowder Plot. The plot was discovered, and Guy Fawkes was arrested.

1620 - A group of 102 men, women and children left England in search of a new life in America. They set up a successful settlement. As many of them were Puritans escaping religious persecution, they were given the nickname "Pilgrim Fathers".

1645-6 - This period was the height of the witch craze in East Anglia. A man called Matthew Hopkins said that he had a list of witches from the devil. Hundreds of 'witches' were rounded up and executed during Hopkins' witch hunt.

Key Themes

Queen Elizabeth

Renaissance - This means 'rebirth', and this was a time of learning, culture and interest in science in Europe. This era was between the 14th and 17th centuries, and marked the end of the Medieval period and the beginning of the modern age.

Excommunicate - If someone is excommunicated, this means that they are officially excluded from the Catholic Church.

Empire - An empire is a group of countries that is ruled over by one ruler or monarch.

Life In Tudors

Class - Society was very structured in the Tudor period and there were different classes of people. Your class largely depended on wealth. The nobility was at the top of the social scale, whilst paupers were at the bottom.

Whitsun - This was a religious holiday in May, when there were lots of entertainments and feasting.

Justice of the Peace - An official who was selected to keep law and order in the local area. This role was created in the Medieval period.

Exit the Tudors, Enter the Stuarts

Divine Right of Kings - The belief that the monarch was chosen by God as his representative on earth. Therefore, their authority should not be questioned. The Stuart Kings believed in this idea.

Disciplinary Knowledge

Queen Elizabeth

- Compare over time how Queen Elizabeth and Henry VIII dealt with the Catholic Church.

Life In Tudors

- Analyse the class structure and compare to present day.

Exit the Tudors, Enter the Stuarts

- Challenge the concept of Divine Right of Kings and how this has changed in present day society.

<p style="text-align: center;">Spring Term</p> <p>Knowledge - NC link Revolution, Industry and Empire 1558-1901</p>	<p>Focus Civil War (4 Lessons) The Restoration/Great Plague (4 Lessons) Georgians (4 Lessons)</p> <p>Key Vocabulary Civil War Royalist - This was the name given to Charles' forces and supporters. Parliamentarian - This was the name given to Parliament's forces and supporters. Cavalier - This was a soldier who fought for Charles I. Roundhead - This was a soldier who fought for Parliament. Pikeman - This is a soldier in the Civil War who fought with a weapon called a pike. Pikes were 5m long poles tipped with steel. New Model Army - Parliament reformed their army and made it an effective, professional and highly disciplined fighting force. It was then referred to as the New Model Army. Cavalry - A soldier that is mounted on a horse. Infantry - A foot soldier. Musketeers - A soldier that fought</p> <p>The Restoration/Great Plague Charles II - The king from 1660 known as the Merry Monarch Bubonic Plague - This was the form of Plague where those infected would get big boils under their armpits. Normally within days of getting the 'buboes' they would be dead Plague Doctor - A doctor who went around seeing Plague patients. They would carry a stick to beat people, herbs in their beak and would wear gloves to prevent infection Fire break - When the Great Fire was spreading through London, Charles II ordered for houses to be tore down to stop the fire spreading Church of England - The Protestant Church of England Christopher Wren - An architect employed by Charles II after the Great Fire to redesign London. He designed many buildings including hospitals and colleges St Pauls - Designed by Christopher Wren. It is an iconic symbol of the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire Catholic plot - There was such a fear of Catholicism that many people thought the Great Fire was started by Catholics Insurance - This is the system that provides money when property is damaged. Insurance companies became popular after the Great fire.</p> <p>Georgians Empire - A collection of countries controlled by one 'superior' country</p>	<p>Chronological Knowledge Civil War 1625 - Charles I became King after his father, James I, died. 1642 - The Civil War began between King Charles and Parliament. 1645 - The New Model Army was used for the first time at the Battle of Naseby 1647 - Charles I was defeated. After escaping imprisonment and fighting Parliament once more in 1648, he was defeated again at Preston. 1649 - Charles I was put on trial and found guilty. He was executed. 1653 - Oliver Cromwell, an MP, became Lord Protector of England. 1658 - Oliver Cromwell died, and his son, Richard, took over the Lord Protectorate. The Restoration/Great Plague 1660 - King Charles II becomes king. 1664 - Parliament banned all religious services except those by the Church of England 1665 - The Great Plague arrives in London killing an estimated half a million people across Britain 1666 - The Great Fire of London destroys the city 1680 - The first insurance company is set up after the Great Fire Georgians 1685 - James II becomes King 1688 - William and Mary arrive in England 1689 - The Bill of Rights 1707 - The Act of Union passed 1715 & 1745 - Jacobite rebellions to bring back the Catholic Stuart monarchs</p> <p>Key Themes Civil War Civil War - This is a war between two armies from the same country. In the English Civil War, the King's forces were fighting Parliament's army. Republic - A country that is ruled without a King or Queen. Regicide - This means to kill a monarch. The people who signed Charles' death warrant committed regicide. The Restoration/Great Plague Monarchy and parliament -The relationship between the monarchy and parliament has constantly changed from the Medieval age. Parliament has made sure that the monarch has less power after the Civil War. However, Charles II still likes to make decisions. Parliament is quick to act to stop him changing laws. Germ theory - During the Great Plague many people thought that it was spread through bad air, by cats and dogs, or by the position of the planets. However, the Plague was spread through germs. It is widely accepted that the Plague was spread from fleas that had jumped from black rats onto humans. They had been sucking the infected rat blood and now spread that to humans. Georgians Revolution - A change of who is in charge, normally brought about by force Rebellion - When a group of people go against who is in charge to try and change laws and challenge power. In the Middle Ages there was the Peasants' Revolt which was a rebellion against King Richard II and the poll tax. Elizabeth I dealt with rebellions from Catholics who wanted her off of the throne. Under William and Mary, the rebellions taking place were from those who wanted a return of the Catholic James II. Monarchs usually use force to put down rebellions. Constitutional monarchy - The system where parliament has more power than the monarch, who is a figure-head. This is the system that emerges after the Glorious Revolution and the one we still have today.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge Civil War</p>
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	<p>Glorious Revolution - The revolution in 1688/89 to remove James II from the throne and bring the Protestant, William and Mary. It resulted in the Bill of Rights</p> <p>Protestant - The religion of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. Most Protestant support William and Mary's invasion to remove James II</p> <p>Catholic - The religion of James II. The last Catholic monarch was Bloody Mary</p> <p>Bill of Rights - Increased the power of Parliament leading to constitutional monarchy</p> <p>Constitution - The rules of a country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the reasons why the Public overthrew the Monarchy <p>The Restoration/Great Plague</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare the Great Plague to the Black Death are there any similarities or differences. <p>Georgians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the beliefs of The Catholic church and Protestant church.
<p>Summer Term</p> <p>Knowledge - NC link</p> <p>Revolution, Industry and Empire 1558-1901</p>	<p>Focus</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution: from farming to factories. (4 Lessons)</p> <p>Terrible Towns (4 Lessons)</p> <p>Slave Trade (4 Lessons)</p> <p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution: from farming to factories.</p> <p>Domestic system - When skilled workers worked from home making products</p> <p>Factory - A building where the new machines had to go. At first powered by water-wheel and later by steam. They had children, women and men working in them where they had to endure terrible conditions</p> <p>Richard Arkwright - An inventor who is known as the 'father of the factory system' as his invention the water-frame was the first that had to be put in a factory</p> <p>Population - The number of people in an area. The population changed lots during the Industrial Revolution with people leaving the countryside to go to towns and cities</p> <p>Turnpike - A toll road owned by a business. They improved transport links</p> <p>Canals - Built to move goods from factories to other towns and cities</p> <p>Railway - Spread across the country to move goods and people. They added to the increase of factories and the changing population</p> <p>Terrible Towns</p> <p>Cholera - A disease spread through contaminated water that spread through industrial towns and cities</p> <p>John Snow - A doctor who discovered that cholera was passed through germs showing that it was contagious. Previously people had blamed bad air: miasma</p>	<p>Chronological Knowledge</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution: from farming to factories.</p> <p>1771 - Richard Arkwright opens his first factory</p> <p>1804 - Richard Trevithick builds an engine that pulls 10 tons of iron and 70 passengers</p> <p>1833 - Factory Act stopped children under 9 working in factories</p> <p>1842 - Mines Act stopped women and children working down a mine</p> <p>Terrible Towns</p> <p>1823 prison reforms - Changes were made to how prisons were run in England to help improve conditions. For example, prison doctors, priests and teachers were employed</p> <p>1829 - Metropolitan Police set up</p> <p>1848 - 62,000 people die from cholera and the Public Health Act is passed</p> <p>1870 - Bazalgette's sewer system finished</p> <p>1888 - Jack the Ripper murders</p> <p>Slave Trade</p> <p>1562 - John Hawkins becomes the first British man to trade in slaves</p> <p>1619 - First slave from Africa to work on British owned plantation</p> <p>1771 - The price of sugar falls</p> <p>1787 - The Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade is established</p> <p>1789 - Olaudah Equiano has his autobiography published</p> <p>1791 - Toussant L' Ouverture leads a slave rebellion in Saint-Domingue</p> <p>1807 - Slavery is illegal in the British Empire</p> <p>1833 - Slavery Abolition Act passed which gave all slaves in the British Empire their freedom</p> <p>Key Themes</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution: from farming to factories.</p> <p>Science and technology - The development of understanding to reason and explain events. This was important for the Industrial Revolution as it was a time of invention and new ways of thinking</p> <p>Revolution - A revolution is a time of rapid change. Normally associated with who runs the country. This was a revolution in technology, where people lived, how they lived and production. Transport changes dramatically as does the lives of both rich and poor.</p> <p>Reform - Changes to the law and society to improve people lives. The factories and mines that children, women and men worked in were so dangerous that the government had to change the law to protect people. This was one of the first times the government had gone against business owners and the interests of the rich.</p>

	<p>Elizabeth Fry - A prison reformer who taught women and children how to read and write. She also had women, children and men separated in prisons</p> <p>Epidemic - Rapid spread of a disease</p> <p>Back-to-back - The terrace houses built in industrial towns and cities. They were built very close together to save space</p> <p>Peelers - The first policemen created by Robert Peel. They were disciplined and fair</p> <p>Capital crimes - Crimes that were punishable by execution. At the beginning of the 1800s this included a lot of crimes. It was meant to serve as a warning to others</p> <p>Transportation - The punishment of being sent away by ship to a British controlled land such as Australia</p> <p>Jack the Ripper - The infamous murderer of 1888 who killed women in Whitechapel. He was never caught and remains one of history's greatest mysteries.</p> <p><u>Slave Trade</u></p> <p>Slave trade - The movement of people from Africa as slaves sometimes referred to as the Triangle Trade</p> <p>Plantation - A large farm in North and South America, and the Caribbean where slaves would pick cotton, sugar or tobacco</p> <p>Slave ship - A ship that would take captured men, women and children from the West Coast of Africa</p> <p>Auction - Where slaves would be placed on a block and sold to the highest bidder</p> <p>Scramble - Slave traders would allow buyers to grab slaves that they had bought</p> <p>Branded - A slave owner would burn their initials onto a slave</p> <p>Rebellion - A group rising up against those who control them</p> <p>Empire - A collection of countries owned by one, more powerful country</p>	<p><u>Terrible Towns</u></p> <p>Public health - Used to understand why the working class in industrial towns and cities were so unwell and at risk from disease. It considered housing, diet, work and the environment. Many people concerned with public health wanted to reform society.</p> <p>Class - The group which people belong to depending on the money they have, their education, the house they live in and the area that they reside. In the industrial age this was made up of; working class, middle class and upper class. In the Medieval Age it was the Feudal System.</p> <p>Reform - Changes to the law and society to improve people lives. Linked with public health.</p> <p><u>Slave Trade</u></p> <p>Abolition - This was the movement to end slavery and was supported mostly by those who were motivated by their Christian faith. They believed that slavery was against the teachings of the bible and that black people were human and equal to white people. The movement worked by gaining support and from the speeches made by William Wilberforce in Parliament. Many former slaves helped win support for abolition, especially Olaudah Equiano who had his autobiography published which showed the terrible conditions slaves lived and worked in.</p> <p><u>Disciplinary Knowledge</u></p> <p>The Industrial Revolution: from farming to factories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define Revolution in the context of this period of time, Consider the term "revolution" and how it is applied <p><u>Terrible Towns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How has the class structure changed? Has the gap between rich and poor widened? And what reforms were made to combat this? <p><u>Slave Trade</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debate the relevance of Slave Trade and how its legacy is still with us today - Edward Colston - Bristol - BLM movement in 2020
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Subject: History

Key Stage: 3

Year: 9

<p>Curriculum Intent. Our high-quality history education helps learners to gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world. It inspires learners' curiosity to know more about the past. Teaching equips learners to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments, and develop perspective and judgement. History helps learners to understand the complexity of people's lives, the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time</p>		
<p>Autumn Term</p>	<p>Topic</p>	<p>Key knowledge and skill</p>

<p>Knowledge - NC link</p> <p>Challenges for Britain, Europe and the Wider World 1901 – present day</p>	<p>Focus Women's Suffrage (2 Lessons) First World War (6 Lessons) Peace Settlement (4 Lessons)</p> <p>Key Vocabulary Women's Suffrage Suffrage - The right to vote. Electorate - The people who can vote in an election. Democracy - A system of government where those in power are voted for by the people. The word 'democracy' comes from two Greek words which mean 'rule by the people' Campaign - Where a group of people carry out actions to try and influence decisions made by the government and make a change. Petition - A formal written request, usually signed by lots of people, asking the government or another important group to do something. Anti-suffragism - People who believed that women should not be allowed to vote. Hunger Strike - When people refuse to eat as a form of protest. Suffragist - A member of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) who campaigned peacefully for women's suffrage. Suffragette - A member of the Women's Social and Political Union. A more radical group which sometimes used violence and broke the law First World War Militarism - People took great pride in their armies and navies. To make sure that theirs were the best, countries spent more and more money on bigger and bigger armies. Nobody wanted the smallest army, so countries got caught up in an arms race. To many, there was no point in having a big, expensive army if you weren't going to use it, and whenever countries fell out the temptation to use those weapons was always there. Alliances - As each country began to feel threatened, they looked for friends to back them up in a war – known as allies. Europe split into two alliances. Britain, France and Russia formed the Triple Entente, and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy formed the Triple Alliance. The idea was to put people off starting a war as it would mean fighting against three nations instead of one. Although this made them feel more secure, it meant it would only take one small disagreement between any two nations involved and all of Europe would be dragged into a war. Imperialism - Britain had conquered lots of land all over the world by 1914 and had a huge empire. But other nations wanted big empires too – a desire known as imperialism. The race to gain control of other nations, particularly in Africa, led to tension and fierce rivalries among European countries. They began to see each other as a threat to their overseas possessions and thought war was the only way to remove this threat permanently.</p>	<p>Chronological Knowledge Women's Suffrage 1832 – Only 3% of the population could vote. 1832 - The Great Reform Act 1897 - The NUWSS established. 1903 – The WSPU established 1908 – The National Women's Anti-Suffrage League established. 1914 – Outbreak of WW1 1918 - The representation of the People Act. 1928 – The Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act.</p> <p>First World War 28 June 1914 - Tensions rise across Europe. Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, is shot dead in Sarajevo, capital of the Austrian province Bosnia. Franz Ferdinand's killer, Gavrilo Princip, is backed by Serbian terrorist group 'the Black Hand'. 28 July 1914 - Backed up by Germany, Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia on 28 July. Russia quickly steps in to protect the small nation and mobilises its army. Germany responds by declaring war on Russia. France is Russia's ally and begins mobilising its forces. As the armies mobilise war becomes almost inevitable. 4 August 1914 - Britain and the other great powers of Europe guarantee to protect Belgium's borders. Belgium appeals to Britain and Britain declares war. After Britain's entry to the war, the German army lays waste to the country. The British Empire is also dragged into the conflict and the war in Europe starts to expand across the globe 23 August 1914 - The German Kaiser orders the destruction of Britain's 'contemptible little army' and 70,000 British soldiers are attacked by 160,000 German troops. Outgunned and outnumbered Britain's tiny Expeditionary Force suffers heavy casualties and is forced to retreat. 10 October 1914 - Britain calls on its Empire and 1.5 million Indian soldiers and 1.3 million Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans fight on the allied side. France also draws on its colonies in Africa. 3 January 1915 - Both sides experiment with tear gas in the first winter of the war. Its effect is devastating, terrifying soldiers and causing uproar at home. 25 April 1915 - The Gallipoli campaign: Bugged down in a stalemate on the Western Front, the Allies attack Germany's allies in the Middle East, the Ottoman Turks. Almost a third of the New Zealand troops are killed and there are 28,000 Australian casualties. The Turks suffer 200,000 casualties 27 January 1916 - By 1916 heavy losses on the Western Front mean Britain's volunteer army needs reinforcements. On 27 January the government introduces conscription. All single men aged 18 to 41 can now be sent to war, although thousands are exempted because they have vital jobs in industry which are important to the war effort. 1 July 1916 - The Battle of the Somme is one of the largest and bloodiest conflicts of World War One. Nearly 20,000 British soldiers die on the first day. It is part of a massive joint offensive by the Allies on their fronts in France, Italy and Russia. British Commander-in-Chief General Haig hopes to end the deadlock on the Western Front at the Somme. By November the Allies have advanced five miles. There are over half a million casualties on each side. 6 April 1917 - In February the Germans restart their U-boat campaign against commercial ships headed from America to Britain and many American civilians lose their lives. In April, President Woodrow Wilson persuades Congress that America should declare war on Germany. 11 November 1918 - Before the Allied armies can invade Germany, an armistice is signed, bringing the war on the Western Front to an end. In a train carriage at Compiègne in northern France, the Germans surrender and agree to withdraw their forces from France and Belgium. Many German soldiers feel betrayed. The fighting ceases at 11am on 11 November 1918, which for Britain, France and America becomes the time when the war dead are honoured. In</p>
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	<p>Nationalism - At the beginning of the 20th century, people started to take great pride in their countries. This is called nationalism – thinking that your nation is better than others. Unfortunately, for many leaders of Europe, the best way to prove they were the best was to have a war with their rivals.</p> <p>Pals Battalions - men often went to the recruiting office with their friends and ended up in the same group (or 'battalion') of the army.</p> <p>Propaganda - information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.</p> <p>Peace Settlement</p> <p>Diktat – A harsh, punitive settlement or decree imposed unilaterally on a defeated nation, political party,</p> <p>Demilitarise – To forbid military use of (a border zone).</p> <p>Anschluss – Political union of Austria with Germany in 1938.</p> <p>Conscription – Compulsory enrolment of persons for military or naval service; draft.</p> <p>Mandates – (in the League of Nations) a commission given to a nation to administer the government and affairs of a former Turkish territory or German colony.</p> <p>League of Nations - An international organization to promote world peace and cooperation that was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919): dissolved April 1946.</p>	<p>1919 - The Treaty of Versailles imposes harsh terms on Germany forcing them to accept the blame for the war and pay huge reparations.</p> <p>Peace Settlement</p> <p>1914 - The Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip shot Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Austria then declared war on Serbia. Soon most European countries have entered</p> <p>March 1918 - Russia surrendered to Germany. Germany forced a VERY harsh treaty ... Brest Litovsk.</p> <p>November 1918 - Germany was exhausted. It no longer had the men or materials needed to continue the fight. The Kaiser would not sign the surrender and fled to Holland. A new Weimar Government</p> <p>1919 – Treaty Of Versailles Signed</p> <p>Key Themes</p> <p>Women's Suffrage</p> <p>John Stuart Mill - Argued that some women should be given the vote as part of the Great Reform Act 1867.</p> <p>Millicent Fawcett - Leader of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies.</p> <p>Emmeline Pankhurst - Leader of the Women's Social and Political Union.</p> <p>Frederick Pethick Lawrence - Male suffragette, who was arrested and went on hunger strike in prison.</p> <p>David Lloyd George - Prime Minister when the Representation of the People Act was passed</p> <p>First World War</p> <p>Alliance System – System thought brought European Nations into conflict through a series of treaties</p> <p>Western Front - the war was fought by soldiers in trenches. Trenches were long, narrow ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived. They were very muddy, uncomfortable and the toilets overflowed. These conditions caused some soldiers to develop many medical problems such as trench foot.</p> <p>Peace Settlement</p> <p>Diktat – Dictated peace, Big Three Imposing sanctions on losing countries.</p> <p>Empire – Britain's Empire expanded to its biggest after WW1 and the peace settlements</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p> <p>Women's Suffrage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debate - Has the Rights of Woman improved compared to present day? <p>First World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the Alliance System and was this the only reason that WW1 started? <p>Peace Settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make judgements on the success of the Treaty of Versailles, will it work? What problems could it face?
<p>Spring Term Knowledge</p>	<p>Focus</p> <p>Rise of dictators (2 Lessons)</p> <p>World War 2 (6 Lessons)</p> <p>Holocaust (2 Lessons)</p> <p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Rise of dictators</p> <p>Censorship - Involves banning information or ideas. It sometimes involves banning the vehicles for delivering ideas, such as newspapers, pictures, radio or film. Therefore, it controls attitudes by forbidding certain information or opinions.</p> <p>Chancellor - The Head of the German Government.</p> <p>Concentration Camps - New prisons set up to house those that spoke out against Hitler. They were run by the SA and the SS</p> <p>World War 2</p> <p>Air-raid - An attack by enemy planes dropping bombs. Anderson shelter - A small shelter made from corrugated steel to protect people in air-raids.</p> <p>Allies Countries - (including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA) who fought the Axis Powers.</p>	<p>Chronological Knowledge</p> <p>Rise of dictators</p> <p>1919 – Hitler joins German Workers Party</p> <p>1920 – Hitler Sets up the Nazi Party</p> <p>1921 – Hitler introduces the SA</p> <p>1923 – The Munich Putsch</p> <p>1925 – Mein Kampf Published</p> <p>1929 – Wall Street Crash</p> <p>1930 – Nazis win 107 seats in the Reichstag</p> <p>1932 July – Nazis win 230 seats in the Reichstag</p> <p>1932 November – Nazis win 196 seats in the Reichstag</p> <p>1933 – Hitler becomes Chancellor</p> <p>World War 2</p> <p>September 1, 1939 - Germany invades Poland</p> <p>September 3, 1939 - Britain and France declare war on Germany (start of WW2)</p> <p>January, 1940 - Rationing introduced across the UK 4 May to June,</p> <p>1940 - Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe</p>

Atomic bomb - A powerful weapon that uses nuclear reactions as its source of explosive energy. First used in 1945.

Axis Powers - Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries that fought against the Allies.

Blackout - A wartime ban on streetlights and other lights at night, to reduce the risk of bombing by enemy planes.

Blitz - A prolonged period of German air raids on Britain. From the German 'blitzkrieg' which means 'lightning war'.

Concentration camps - Prisons where Jewish people and other prisoners were held by the Nazis.

Evacuation - Moving people from dangerous areas to safer places e.g. from big cities to the countryside to avoid bombing.

Fascism - A political system where the strength of the country is more important than the well-being of the people. Often ruled by dictators with unlimited power through suppression of any opposition and strict control of society.

Führer - German word meaning 'leader' or 'guide'. The title Hitler gave himself in 1934 when he gained absolute authority in Germany.

Gas masks - Face masks to protect people from poisonous gas attacks.

Genocide - Deliberate action to destroy a people (usually defined as an ethnic, national, racial, or religious group).

Holocaust - The mass murder of around six million Jewish people by the Nazis, as well as other persecuted groups.

Invasion - When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country or area.

Liberated - Freed from enemy control.

Luftwaffe - The German air force during the war.

Occupied - Taken over by enemy forces.

Holocaust

Anti-Semitism - hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people.

Final Solution - The Nazi policy of exterminating European Jews. Introduced by Heinrich Himmler and administered by Adolf Eichmann, the policy resulted in the murder of 6 million Jewish people in concentration camps between 1941 and 1945.

Concentration Camp - A place in which large numbers of people, especially political prisoners or members of persecuted minorities, are deliberately imprisoned in a relatively small area

Jews - member of the people and cultural community whose traditional religion is Judaism

Nazi - Member of the National Socialist German Workers' Party.

July, 1940 - Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins)

Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact creating the axis alliance

December 7, 1941 - The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbour. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with the allies

June 6, 1944 - D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans

April 30, 1945 - Adolf Hitler commits suicide

May 7, 1945 - Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next day

August 1945 - Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people

September 2, 1945 - Japan surrenders signalling the end of WW2

July, 1954 - Rationing ends in the UK

Holocaust

1935 - In September, Nazi policy escalated. The Nuremberg Laws reduced Jews to second-class citizens because of their 'impure' blood. Defined by the religion of their grandparents rather than by their own beliefs. Jews were viewed as having impure blood lines. The new laws were taught in schools, cementing anti-Semitism in German culture.

1937 - Concentration camps began to incarcerate 'habitual criminals' in addition to political prisoners. Goebbels stepped up anti-Semitic propaganda with a traveling exhibition which cast Jews as the enemy.

1938 - In March, Germany invaded Austria and by September parts of Czechoslovakia too, drawing new territories under the regime of Nazi persecution. In November, attacks erupted against Jewish businesses. At least 91 Jews died and 267 synagogues were destroyed in a centrally coordinated plot passed off as spontaneous violence across Germany. Thousands of Jews were sent to concentration camps and were only released if they agreed to leave the Nazi territory. Many Jews decided to flee, though options were limited. Britain agreed to house Jewish children, eventually taking in 10,000 minors, but refused to change its policy for Jewish adults.

1940 - For the first time, camps were created specifically for Jews. Their conditions were far worse than other camps. The implicit intention was that the inmates would die there. Increasing numbers of Jews in Poland were relocated in ghettos. Non-Jewish Poles were also deported from their farms and villages to make room for 'pure' ethnic Germans to populate the new territory.

1941 - The Nazi policy on Jews moved from expulsion to containment to commanders being ordered to systematically murder the Jews of Europe. Methods of mass murder evolved at local levels as well as being decreed from Nazi high command. Killing squads rounded up and shot entire Jewish communities. Over two days in Kiev, 33,771 Jews were shot. The murder of Jews rapidly escalated, in part because local Nazi leaders didn't have enough room to place them in the ghettos. By the end of the year, plans to implement the systematic slaughter of Jews by using gas in mobile trucks and gas chambers were well underway.

1942 - More Jews were murdered in 1942 than in any other year of the Holocaust, the majority in the newly created extermination camps. Of the 430,000 sent to the first death camp at Belzec in Poland, there were only two survivors. 700,000 were killed at Treblinka in just five months. In July, Himmler ordered that all Jews in key areas of Poland, except for those needed for essential labour, were to be killed by the end of the year. Most were. Despite Allied intelligence receiving detailed reports of the mass murders in Europe, the public reaction in Britain was largely a mixture of apathy and disbelief.

Key Themes

Rise of dictators

Dictatorship - A country or government in which absolute power is exercised by an individual.

Nationalism - A political outlook in which all policies are organised to make the nation stronger and more independent.

World War 2

Invasion - How have different countries used invasion

		<p>Defence – how has the defence of a country changed over time. <u>Holocaust</u> Prejudice – being discriminated against because of what you represent. Nationalism - A political outlook in which all policies are organised to make the nation stronger and more independent.</p> <p><u>Disciplinary Knowledge</u> <u>Rise of dictators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is dictatorship such a bad thing? debate the differences of democracy and Dictatorship? <p><u>World War 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare the invasion attempts by Nazi Germany to those of WW1 <p><u>Holocaust</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prejudice has been a theme throughout History, is there another period of time that this has happened?
<p>Summer Term Knowledge</p>	<p>Focus Thematic Study – Migration (6 Lessons) Local Study – Wigan (6 Lessons)</p> <p>Key Vocabulary <u>Thematic Study – Migration</u> Migration – The movement of people from one place to another Migrant - A person who moves from one place to another Source country - The country a migrant comes from Host country - The country a migrant goes to <u>Local Study – Wigan</u> City - A large town. Town - A built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city. Village - A group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area. Hamlet - A small settlement, generally one smaller than a village. County - A territorial division of some countries. Example: Are you going to the Berkshire county fair? Physical features - Something which is natural – it occurs naturally in nature. E.g. land, water within a land, soil, trees. Human features - Something man-made / made by a human being. E.g. Buildings, roads and houses.</p>	<p><u>Chronological Knowledge</u> <u>Thematic Study – Migration</u> AD 43 - The Romans arrive in Britain, adding it to their empire. AD 800 - Viking raids on Britain begin, leading to the establishment of the Danelaw 1066 - The Normans takeover England, inviting the Jews to live with them 1845-52 - The Irish potato famine leads to widespread migration of Irish families into the UK. 1949 - The SS Empire Windrush arrives from the West Indies, marking the start of modern mass migration to Britain. 1948 - The SS Empire Windrush arrives from the West Indies, marking the start of modern mass migration to Britain. 2016 - Brexit referendum. The UK votes to leave the European Union. Many state that immigration was a major reason <u>Local Study – Wigan</u> Roman Wigan – Coccium and the significance of Wigan as a settlement for the Romans Norman Invasion – What role did Wigan have in the Harrying of the North English Civil War – What role did Wigan have in the English Civil War. Industrial Revolution Cotton Mills – What role did Wigan play in the Industrial Revolution Industrial Revolution Canals – What role did Wigan play in the Industrial Revolution Miners Strikes - What role did Wigan have in the Miners Strikes</p> <p><u>Key Themes</u> <u>Thematic Study – Migration</u> Migration – The movement of people into and out of Britain. <u>Local Study – Wigan</u> Chronology – Understanding the changing role within a local context</p> <p><u>Disciplinary Knowledge</u> <u>Thematic Study – Migration</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the study of migration through times and understand the “Push/Pull” Factors surrounding this. <p><u>Local Study – Wigan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse different sources to show the changes in a local setting.

