



History Curriculum Long Term Plan

		Term 1		Term 2		Term 3	
Year 7	Big Idea	“Hard, violent and short”: Is this what life was like before 1500?		Who had more power: Church or Monarch?		Who had more power: Monarch or Parliament?	
	Key Knowledge and skills	Britain was part of the Roman Empire until the Romans left in 410AD to defend Rome. The Angles and Saxons then invaded and settled, followed by Vikings who, after years of conflict, lived alongside the Anglo-Saxons and influenced language, place names and society. When Edward the Confessor died without an heir in 1066, rival claims from England, Normandy and Norway led to invasion and war. At Stamford Bridge, Harold Godwinson defeated Harald Hardrada, ending the Viking threat but exhausting his army. Weeks later, William of Normandy defeated Harold at the Battle of Hastings, becoming king and beginning Norman rule in England.	After the Norman Conquest, William I built motte-and-bailey castles with wooden forts on earth mounds, later replacing them with stronger stone castles. He used the Feudal System to reward loyal followers and control England, and in 1085 ordered the Domesday survey to assess land, people, and resources for taxation to fund his army and castles. Most peasants lived in villages, farming for their families and lords, while the Church guided daily life and religious beliefs. Despite their hard lives, peasants enjoyed fairs, festivals, and games. Law and order relied on communities raising the "hue and cry" to catch criminals.	In the early 13th century, King John angered his barons through military failures, heavy spending, and unfair treatment, leading them to force him to accept the Magna Carta in 1215, which limited royal power. His son, Henry III, initially supported Magna Carta but later upset the barons through costly policies, reliance on foreign advisers, and poor consultation, leading to demands for regular parliaments. Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic Church dominated medieval life. However, the Black Death of 1348 killed around a third of the population, including many priests, causing some people to question the Church's authority and its ability to protect them.	The Protestant movement spread across Europe under the leadership of Martin Luther, who criticised practices within the Catholic Church and was accused of heresy. In England, Henry VIII created the Church of England, leading to the conversion of many churches from Catholicism, although Henry himself remained largely Catholic in belief. After Henry's death, his Protestant son Edward VI tried to make England fully Protestant. However, when Edward died, his Catholic sister Mary I became queen and attempted to restore Catholicism through a period known as the Counter-Reformation. Mary's marriage to the future King of Spain strengthened England's links with the Catholic world.	Elizabeth I ruled England from 1558 to 1603 and strengthened Protestantism through the Religious Settlement. Her reign saw the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, growth in trade and exploration, and a flourishing of culture and national pride. Later, Charles I became unpopular because he ruled without Parliament, raised unpopular taxes, and caused religious tensions. These disputes led to the English Civil War in 1642 between the King and Parliament. The war was fought using cavalry, infantry, and gunpowder weapons. Parliament's New Model Army defeated the Royalists, leading to Charles I's execution in 1649 and the temporary abolition of the monarchy.	Oliver Cromwell became leader of England after the execution of Charles I in 1649. Although he helped defeat the king, many people saw him as a problematic leader because he ruled as Lord Protector with strong powers, used the army to maintain control, and closed Parliament when it disagreed with him. Some people also disliked his strict rules on entertainment and religion. After Cromwell died in 1658, his son Richard proved unable to lead the country effectively. Political instability followed, and many people wanted a return to traditional monarchy. In 1660, Charles II, the son of Charles I, was invited back to England as king in an event known as the Restoration. This restored the monarchy, Parliament, and greater political stability.
	End Point	Pupils know what life was like in medieval England. They can explain why William won the Battle of Hastings. Pupils know how to make inferences about the Battle of Stamford Bridge from a source.			Pupils know who had power, the Church, the Monarch or Parliament. They can explain the significance of the Black Death on England. Pupils know how to make inferences about the reformation from a source.		



Year 8	Big Idea	How did Church, state and society change in Stuart and industrial England?	What was the shared experience of the Atlantic Slave Trade?	Should we be proud of the British Empire?	What were the causes and consequences of WWI?	How did women gain the right to vote?	What were the causes and consequences of WWII?
	Key Knowledge and skills	Stuarts and Civil War: The Stuart period saw growing conflict over religion, power and Parliament, leading to the English Civil War, execution of Charles I, Cromwell's rule, the Restoration and the Glorious Revolution. Industrial Revolution: Britain was transformed between 1750–1900 through industrialisation, urbanisation and technological change, bringing major social changes and difficult living and working conditions. Key skills: Describe features, analyse sources, explain causes and consequences and make evidence-based judgements.	Africa before slavery: West Africa contained diverse and sophisticated kingdoms. Atlantic Slave Trade: The triangular trade transported millions of enslaved Africans through the Middle Passage to plantations in the Americas. Life in slavery: Enslaved people experienced auctions, harsh plantation labour, punishments and various forms of resistance. Britain and abolition: Britain benefited from slavery but also became a centre of abolition campaigns led by key activists and reformers. American Civil War: Slavery was a major cause of the American Civil War and played a key role in its outcomes. Key skills: Infer from sources, write narratives, compare experiences, analyse evidence and evaluate significance and historical arguments.	Growth of Empire: Britain built a global empire through trade, military power, colonisation and economic influence. Life in the Empire: People experienced both benefits and disadvantages across the Empire, with many resisting British rule. Migration: Movement of people across the Empire helped shape cultures, societies and identities throughout the world. Decline of Empire: Nationalism, changing ideas and global conflicts contributed to the collapse of the British Empire, particularly in India. Key skills: Analyse interpretations, debate viewpoints and reach balanced, evidence-based conclusions.	Alliance systems: The key players in WWI (Triple Alliance and Triple Entente). The MAIN causes of WWI: Militarism / Alliances / Imperialism / Nationalism WWI recruitment: How propaganda, Pals Battalions and empire were used to recruit soldiers. Trench warfare: The structure and purpose of trench systems. The realities of trench life, such as disease, trench foot, rats and poor conditions. Technological developments and changing warfare during WWI. Key battles: Ypres, Cambrai, The Somme Local soldiers: a case study of their experiences how they are commemorated.	Women's suffrage: Women's roles before 1914 Arguments for and against votes for women Suffragists vs Suffragettes Militant and non-militant campaigning Emily Davison and her significance Women's war work Reasons women gained the vote in 1918.	Causes of WWII: The impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany. The effects of the Wall Street Crash and Great Depression. How democracies can become dictatorships. Hitler's rise to power and the creation of Nazi Germany. The policy of appeasement and debates over its effectiveness. WWII events and battles: The Dunkirk evacuation and Operation Dynamo. Reasons why Dunkirk can be viewed as both a triumph and a disaster. The leadership and legacy of Winston Churchill. The Battle of Britain and the role of the RAF. The contribution of Commonwealth soldiers. Life on the Home Front: The Blitz, evacuation, rationing and home guard. Consequences of WWII: The significance of D-Day. VE Day and the end of the war in Europe. Reasons for the end of WWII and debates surrounding the use of atomic bombs.
	End Point	Pupils know how to describe life in Stuart England. They know how to explain what changed in the industrial revolution. Pupils know how to make inferences about the execution of Charles I from a source. They know what life was like in the British Empire. Pupils know how to make judgements about the slave trade triangle.			Pupils know how to explain causes and consequences of WWI and WWII and how to make inferences about the roles of women in 1900 from a source. Pupils know how to make judgements about life in the trenches.		



Year 9	Big Idea	Why was the Holocaust significant?	How did state and society in Britain change post WWII-present?	How far did fear of communism shape world events?	How did life change in the Middle East during the Islamic Golden Age? How important was the Church for People's Lives in Medieval England?	Medicine in Britain: How far have ideas about causes, treatments and prevention of diseases changed, 1250-1500?	Medicine in Britain: How far have ideas about causes, treatments and prevention of diseases changed, 1500-1700?
	Key Knowledge and skills	Judaism and Jewish Life: Jewish beliefs and practices. Origins of the Holocaust: History of anti-Semitism. Meaning of Holocaust and genocide. Nazi Persecution 1933–1938: Anti-Semitic policies. Nuremberg Laws. Gradual loss of rights for Jewish people. Kristallnacht: Impact on Jewish communities. Why it marked a turning point in Nazi persecution Jewish Life. Holocaust: Ghettos, The "Jewish Question", Escalating persecution across Europe, The Final Solution, Wannsee Conference, camps, Experiences of survivors, responses to the Holocaust, liberation and legacy. Genocide after 1945.	Impact of WWII on Britain: Blitz, rationing, housing shortages, rebuilding society, The NHS and Welfare State. Britain in the 1950-60s: Rising living standards and consumerism, youth identity. Immigration and discrimination: Experiences of migrants, Contributions of immigrants to Britain. Changing Role of Women: Impact of education and employment opportunities, laws and Feminist movements. Liberalisation and Civil Rights: Capital punishment, divorce, <i>homosexuality</i>, <i>Black civil rights activism in Britain</i>. Thatcher's Britain: Trade unions and miner's strike, Education reforms, economy International Britain: Falklands War, Cold War, Terrorism in Britain. Modern Britain: Devolution, Equality Act, Progress and continuing challenges.	The Cold War (1947–1991) was a period of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. Both superpowers competed for global influence without fighting each other directly. In 1961, the Berlin Wall was built to divide East and West Berlin, symbolising the conflict between communism and capitalism. The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 brought the world close to nuclear war when the USSR placed missiles in Cuba, but a compromise avoided disaster. The Vietnam War became a major Cold War conflict as the USA tried to stop the spread of communism in Vietnam. The Cold War ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union.	Islam began in 7th century when Muhammad taught the message of one God and established the Muslim community. After his death, Muslim rulers expanded their territories, creating a vast empire across Asia, Africa, and parts of Europe. Trade and travel flourished through connected land and sea routes that linked diverse regions. Scholars advanced mathematics, medicine, astronomy, and geography. Art, architecture, literature, and learning thrived, making cultural centres like Baghdad famous. England became a Christian country after St Augustine arrived in 597 AD. The medieval Church was organised in a hierarchy from the Pope to local priests. The Church influenced daily life through worship, education, charity, and religious ceremonies. It was very powerful because it owned land, influenced rulers, and shaped people's beliefs.	Between 1250 and 1500, people in medieval England believed disease was caused by both supernatural forces, such as God's punishment, and natural causes, including the Theory of the Four Humours and miasma (bad air). Treatments aimed to restore balance through bloodletting, purging, prayers, and herbal remedies. Medical care was provided by physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and barber-surgeons, while hospitals and local communities cared for the sick. Prevention focused on cleanliness and purifying the air. The Black Death (1348–49) was a major challenge, leading people to try various cures and prevention methods, though most were ineffective against the disease.	Between 1500 and 1700, medical ideas began to change during the Medical Renaissance. People increasingly used scientific observation to understand disease, while the work of Thomas Sydenham improved diagnosis. New ideas spread more quickly thanks to the printing press and the Royal Society. Although many traditional treatments continued, medical training improved and hospitals became more important. The work of Andreas Vesalius increased knowledge of human anatomy, while William Harvey discovered that blood circulates around the body. During the Great Plague of 1665, people used a range of treatments and prevention methods, showing both continuity and change in medical understanding and practice.
	End Point	Pupils know how to explain why the Holocaust was significant. They can explain how Britain has changed after WWII. Pupils can explain how to Cold War shaped 20th Century Britain. They can analyse the usefulness of sources from the miner's strike. Pupils know how to make judgements about Margaret Thatcher's leadership.			Pupils know how to explain how life changed in the Middle East during the Islamic Golden Age. They know how to explain how important the church was to people in Medieval England. Pupils know how to make judgements about		



					how far causes, treatments and prevention of diseases changed from 1250-1700.		
Year 10	Big Idea	Medicine in Britain: How far have ideas about causes, treatments and prevention of diseases changed, 1700-1900? How far have ideas about causes, treatments and prevention of diseases changed, 1900-present?	Medicine in Britain: How far have ideas about causes, treatments and prevention of diseases changed during WWI? Weimar and Nazi Germany: How did life change in Weimar Germany?	Weimar and Nazi Germany: How did Hitler rise to power?	Weimar and Nazi Germany: How did the Nazis achieve gleichschaltung in Germany? What was life like in Nazi Germany?	Anglo-Saxon and Norman England: What was life like in Anglo-Saxon society? How did William conquer England?	Anglo-Saxon and Norman England: How did William I establish and keep control of England, 1066-87? What was church, state and society like in Norman England?
	Key Knowledge and skills	Between 1700 and 1900, medicine improved greatly through scientific discoveries and public health reforms. Pasteur and Koch developed Germ Theory, proving that microbes caused disease. Florence Nightingale improved hospital cleanliness and nursing standards, while anaesthetics and antiseptics made surgery safer. Edward Jenner's vaccination against smallpox helped prevent disease, and the Public Health Act (1875) improved sanitation. John Snow's investigation of the 1854 cholera outbreak linked disease to contaminated water, leading to better public health measures. Since 1900, advances such as the NHS, antibiotics like penicillin, vaccination programmes, improved technology, and cancer research have transformed healthcare and increased life expectancy.	During the First World War, British soldiers fought in harsh trench conditions on the Western Front at battles such as Ypres, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai. Many suffered wounds, disease and gas attacks, but medical care improved through the work of the RAMC, nurses, and innovations such as the Thomas splint, blood transfusions and mobile X-rays. After Germany's defeat in 1918, the Weimar Republic was established. However, it faced opposition due to the Treaty of Versailles, political extremism and economic crises, including hyperinflation. Under Stresemann, Germany experienced recovery between 1924 and 1929, with improvements in the economy, culture and society.	Between 1919 and 1933, Hitler transformed the Nazi Party from a small political group into Germany's largest party. He joined the German Workers' Party in 1919, helped create the Nazi Party, introduced the Twenty-Five Point Programme, and built support through the SA. The failed Munich Putsch in 1923 led to Hitler's imprisonment, where he wrote <i>Mein Kampf</i>. During the 1920s, the party reorganised but gained limited support. After the Great Depression, rising unemployment increased support for extremist parties. Nazi propaganda, Hitler's leadership, and the SA attracted voters. In 1933, political deals involving Hindenburg and von Papen helped Hitler become Chancellor.	Between 1933 and 1939, the Nazis transformed Germany into a dictatorship by exploiting the Reichstag Fire, passing the Enabling Act, eliminating rivals during the Night of the Long Knives, and establishing Hitler as Führer. Control was maintained through the Gestapo, SS, concentration camps, propaganda, censorship, and influence over culture, religion, and education. While some Germans supported the regime, opposition came from churches and youth groups. Nazi policies reinforced traditional roles for women and indoctrinated young people through schools and youth organisations. Economic measures reduced unemployment, but minorities, especially Jews, faced increasing discrimination, persecution, and violence, culminating in events such as Kristallnacht.	Between 1060 and 1066, England was ruled by a powerful monarchy supported by earldoms, local government and the Church. Society was based on farming communities, towns and villages. After Edward the Confessor died without an heir, a succession crisis emerged. Harold Godwinson, the powerful Earl of Wessex, became king, but faced challenges from William of Normandy, Harald Hardrada of Norway and Edgar Aetheling. Key events included Harold's dealings with Normandy, the defeat of Hardrada at Stamford Bridge and the Battle of Hastings. William's victory in 1066 resulted from strong leadership, effective tactics and the performance of Norman forces.	From 1066–1087, William I strengthened control of England by rewarding followers with land, creating powerful earls and dealing with rebellions, including revolts in Northumbria, the actions of Earls Edwin and Morcar, Hereward the Wake's resistance at Ely and the Harrying of the North. Norman control replaced many Anglo-Saxon landowners. England's feudal system and the Church became key sources of royal authority, while government was centralised through sheriffs, courts and the Domesday Book. Norman aristocracy developed through land redistribution. William's reign also involved managing relations with Normandy and securing the succession, eventually passing the throne to William Rufus.



	End Point	Pupils know how to make judgements about how far causes, treatments and prevention of diseases changed from 1700-present, including World War One. They can explain how far life changed in Weimar Germany.		Pupils know how to explain how Hitler rose to power. They know how to explain how Hitler and the Nazi party established control in Germany. Pupils know how to explain what life was like in Nazi Germany.	Pupils know how to explain what life was like in Anglo-Saxon and Norman society. They know how to explain how William conquered England and kept control of England.	
Year 11	Big Idea	Cold War Superpowers: How did the Cold War begin and intensify?	Cold War Superpowers: What events caused crises during the Cold War?	How did the Cold War end?	Exam revision	Exam revision
	Key Knowledge and skills	Between 1941 and 1958, tensions grew between the USA and the USSR due to ideological differences and disagreements at the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. The development of nuclear weapons increased mistrust and fuelled the arms race. The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan aimed to contain communism, while the USSR strengthened control in Eastern Europe through Cominform and Comecon. Germany became a major source of conflict, leading to the Berlin Blockade and Airlift and the creation of East and West Germany. The Cold War intensified through the Warsaw Pact, the Hungarian Uprising of 1956 and continued superpower rivalry.	Between 1958 and 1970, Cold War tensions increased over the status of Berlin, leading to Khrushchev's ultimatum and the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. Relations worsened after the Soviet Union refused to recognise West Berlin and attempted to limit Western influence. Opposition to Soviet control emerged in Czechoslovakia during the Prague Spring, which was crushed under the Brezhnev Doctrine. The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 brought the world close to nuclear war and significantly affected US-Soviet relations. Afterwards, both sides sought to reduce tensions through measures such as the Hotline Agreement, Limited Test Ban Treaty and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.	Between 1970 and 1991, the Cold War entered a period of détente as the USA and USSR sought to reduce tensions through agreements such as SALT I, SALT II and the Helsinki Accords. However, relations worsened after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, leading to the Carter Doctrine and a renewed Cold War under Ronald Reagan, including the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). In the 1980s, Mikhail Gorbachev introduced reforms and reduced Soviet control over Eastern Europe. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 symbolised the collapse of communist rule, while the Soviet Union's dissolution in 1991 effectively ended the Cold War.	Revision of the scheme of work above: medicine in Britain, Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, Cold War Superpowers, Weimar and Nazi Germany.	Revision of the scheme of work above: medicine in Britain, Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, Cold War Superpowers, Weimar and Nazi Germany.



	End Point	Pupils know how to explain how the Cold War began and what crisis' occurred.	Pupils know how to explain how the Cold War ended.	Pupils will know, retrieve and apply the key knowledge through various different forms of assessment, including the answering of GCSE examination questions.	Pupils will know, retrieve and apply the key knowledge through various different forms of assessment, including the answering of GCSE examination questions.
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