



HISTORY CURRICULUM MAP

Intent:

Imagine a journey through time, not just memorising dates and facts, but truly understanding the past. Our history curriculum is designed to be that very adventure. We believe students deserve more than a static picture of the past. Instead, they'll encounter a dynamic world through the lenses of diverse cultures, evolving religious and economic ideas, social upheaval and the power struggles that shaped our present.

This journey starts with a clear destination: a deep understanding of history. By grappling with thought-provoking questions based on real historical debates, students won't just learn facts, they'll learn to think critically about them. They'll analyse evidence, challenge assumptions, and construct their own informed opinions. This curriculum isn't about memorising for a test, it's about developing the skills to question, analyse, and understand the world around them.

The path we take is just as important as the destination. We'll travel across continents and through time periods, exploring the interconnectedness of global history. Britain's story will be woven into this larger tapestry, but it won't be the only thread. We'll encounter the perspectives of ordinary people alongside historical figures and examine the impact of events on individuals and communities. By looking at the past from multiple angles, students will develop a nuanced understanding of the complexities of history.

This exploration won't be a passive one. Students will be detectives, sifting through evidence, interpreting sources, and uncovering the biases that shape historical narratives. They'll learn to challenge historical misconceptions and engage in respectful debates, building confidence in their own voices. Ultimately, our curriculum aims to ignite a lifelong love of history, one that empowers students to not only understand the past, but to use it as a lens to critically examine the present and shape a better future.

Key stage 4: GCSE

<p>YEAR 10</p>	<p>The American West: Later developments in the West, c1876-c1895</p>	<p>Medicine in Britain: c1250-c1500: Medicine in medieval England c1500-c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England</p>	<p>Medicine in Britain: c1700-c1900: Medicine in 18th and 19th century Britain c.1900-present: Medicine in Modern Britain</p>	<p>Medicine in Britain: c1900-present: Medicine in Modern Britain The British Sector of the Western Front, 1914-1918: injuries, treatments and the trenches</p>	<p>Early Elizabethan England, 1558-1588 Queen, government and religion, 1558-69</p>	<p>Early Elizabethan England, 1558-1588</p>
<p>Key Knowledge</p>	<p>Changes in farming, the cattle industry and settlement Conflict and tension The destruction of the Indigenous peoples of the Plains' ways of life</p>	<p>Ideas about the cause of disease and illness Approaches to treatment and prevention Case Studies: Dealing with the Black Death, 1348-1349 William Harvey Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665</p>	<p>Ideas about the cause of disease and illness Approaches to treatment and prevention Case Study: Fighting cholera in London, 1854</p>	<p>Case Studies: Florey, Fleming and Chain's development of penicillin The fight against lung cancer in the 21st century The historical context of medicine in the early 20th century The context of the British sector of the Western Front Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front The work of RAMC and FANY The significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery and medicine.</p>	<p>The situation on Elizabeth's accession The 'settlement' of religion Challenge to the religious settlement The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots</p>	<p>Plots and revolts at home Relations with Spain Outbreak of war with Spain, 1585-1588 The Armada</p>
<p>Key Subject Skills</p>	<p>Source Analysis and Evaluation: History relies heavily on interpreting evidence from the past. GCSE History equips you to assess primary sources like letters, diaries or artefacts, and secondary sources like textbooks or documentaries. You'll learn to identify bias, evaluate credibility, and understand how sources can shape our understanding of the past.</p> <p>Chronological Understanding: Grasping the order of events is crucial in history. GCSE History helps you develop a strong sense of chronology. You'll learn to place historical events in sequence, understand cause and effect, and analyse how events over time contribute to broader trends.</p>					

	<p>Critical Thinking and Problem Solving: History isn't just memorizing dates and names. GCSE History encourages critical thinking. You'll learn to analyse historical arguments, weigh different perspectives, and form your own well-reasoned conclusions. You'll also develop problem-solving skills by dissecting complex historical issues.</p> <p>Communication and Presentation: Effectively communicating historical knowledge is essential. GCSE History refines your communication skills. You'll learn to express your ideas clearly, present historical information in different formats like essays or presentations, and support your arguments with evidence.</p> <p>Research and Investigation: History is all about uncovering the past. GCSE History hones your research and investigation skills. You'll learn to formulate research questions, gather information from various sources, and analyse evidence to draw well-supported conclusions.</p> <p>Understanding Cause and Effect: History is a chain reaction of events. GCSE History helps you develop a strong understanding of cause and effect. You'll learn to analyse how events and decisions trigger consequences, and how these consequences in turn shape future events.</p>		
<p>Personal development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSE • Online safety • Enrichment 	<p>By studying the past, we gain valuable tools for personal development. We can learn from the successes and failures of others in areas like Relationships and Sex Education (RSE). Historical examples can illustrate healthy communication in past societies and the consequences of poor choices. Similarly, exploring history can teach online safety by showing how past misinformation campaigns spread and how societies addressed them. Furthermore, history offers endless enrichment. Studying past cultures and innovations can spark curiosity and inspire us to pursue our own passions and goals. In short, history equips us with knowledge and critical thinking skills that empower us to navigate life's challenges and grow as individuals.</p>		
<p>Connections with careers</p>	<p>Law: Through historical analysis, you develop strong research and critical thinking skills. You'll be adept at evaluating evidence, constructing arguments, and forming well-reasoned conclusions – all essential for legal success.</p> <p>Politics: A Level History provides a deep understanding of political systems, ideologies, and past events that shape current policies. You'll gain the ability to analyse complex situations, develop persuasive arguments, and navigate the political landscape.</p> <p>Journalism: Studying history hones your research and communication skills. You'll learn to sift through information, identify key points, and present them in a clear, concise, and engaging way – valuable assets for any journalist.</p>		
<p>Home support</p>	<p>Past question papers on Teams Revision guides and activities on Teams Seneca Learning American West Seneca Revision Notes American West</p>	<p>Past question papers on Teams Revision guides and activities on Teams Seneca Learning Medicine in Britain Seneca Revision Notes Medicine in Britain BBC Bitesize Medicine in Britain</p>	<p>Past question papers on Teams Revision guides and activities on Teams Seneca Learning Early Elizabethan England Seneca Revision Notes Early Elizabethan England BBC Bitesize Early Elizabethan England</p>

YEAR 11	Early Elizabethan England, 1558-1588	Russia and the Soviet Union 1917-41: The revolutions of 1917	Russia and the Soviet Union 1917-41: The Bolsheviks in power, 1917-1924	Russia and the Soviet Union 1917-41: Stalin's rise to power and dictatorship, 1924-1941	Russia and the Soviet Union 1917-41: Economic and social changes, 1924-1941	Examinations
Key Knowledge	Education and leisure The 'problem' of the poor Exploration and voyages of discovery Raleigh and Virginia	Russia in early 1917 The February Revolution The Provisional Government The Bolshevik Revolution	Early consolidation of power, 1917-18 The Civil War, 1918-1921 Moves towards totalitarianism Economic and social change, 1918-1924	The struggle for power, 1924-1929 The use of terror in the 1930s Propaganda and censorship The cult of Stalin	Agriculture and collectivisation Changes in industry Life in the Soviet Union in the 1930s The position of women and ethnic minorities	
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