

English Martyrs' History Department KS3 Medium-term Plan 2021-22

	<u>Autumn One</u>	<u>Autumn Two</u>	<u>Spring One</u>	<u>Spring Two</u>	<u>Summer One</u>	<u>Summer Two</u>
Year 7	<p>Key Focus: How did the Normans gain control of England?</p> <p>Key content: History Skills Anglo-Saxon England Norman Conquest</p>	<p>Key focus: Who held the power in Medieval England – the King or the Church?</p> <p>Key content: Importance of religion in Medieval England Becket vs Henry II (Crusades?)</p>	<p>Key focus: What was the most serious threat to the power of medieval monarchs?</p> <p>Key content: Which medieval monarchs had most control? King John and Magna Carta Edward I Black Death Peasants Revolt</p>	<p>Key focus: How far did the Reformation change England?</p> <p>Key content: Break with Rome Dissolution of the Monasteries Impact of the Reformation Bloody Mary Catholic reaction to the Reformation under Elizabeth</p>	<p>Key focus: Why did Charles I lose control?</p> <p>Key content: The gunpowder plot Causes of the English Civil War Reasons for roundhead victory Execution of Charles I Cromwell Restoration</p>	<p>Key focus: Is Shakespeare's interpretation of Richard III fair?</p> <p>Key content: The Wars of the Roses The reign of Richard III The Princes in the Tower The battle of Bosworth Henry VII Interpretations of Richard III</p>
HPA Focus challenge	Did the Normans revolutionise English government or just commit genocide of the English people?	Medieval people's loyalty was to the Church above all, how far does the evidence of this unit prove this statement?	How far does this unit show that the English people gained more freedom during the Middle Ages at the expense of the weakening authority of the monarchs?	The Reformation was the most significant change to the English people since the Norman Conquest. How far do you agree?	Compare and contrast interpretations of Cromwell and Charles I. Who was better / worst as a ruler? What does the restoration and glorious revolution reveal about the nature of Stuart government?	Compare and contrast interpretations of Richard III with developed contextual knowledge of the wars of the roses.
ASSESS	Baseline assessment Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?	Who was to blame for the murder of Thomas Becket?	How significant was the Magna Carta / Black Death?	Why did Henry VIII break from Rome?	What caused the English Civil War?	What reputation does Richard III deserve?

Year 8	<p>Key focus: Why was slavery important to the British Empire? Who was responsible for the abolition of slavery?</p> <p>Key content: Development of British trade and Empire African Kingdoms The Middle Passage Life on the plantations Abolitionists Slave rebellions Reasons for abolition</p>	<p>Key focus: How far did the Industrial Revolution improve people's lives?</p> <p>Key content: Agricultural Revolution Impact of Industrial Inventions Growth of factories, canals, mining and cities Conditions for children Disease and living conditions How democratic was Britain in 19th Century? Victorian Women How did Women get the vote?</p>	<p>Key focus: Why did the world go to war in 1914?</p> <p>Key content: Causes of WW1 Recruitment Life in trenches Black soldiers Haig and the Somme Treaty of Versailles German reaction</p>	<p>Key focus: Was appeasement justified?</p> <p>Key content: Rise of Communism Rise of Hitler and Nazi beliefs Appeasement Other factors World War Two Hiroshima</p>	<p>Key focus: How was the Holocaust possible in a modern, 'civilised', Europe?</p> <p>Key content: What was the Holocaust? Reasons for antisemitism Jewish pre-war life Nature of perpetrators / collaborators / bystanders / rescuers Jewish resistance Other Nazi victims (e.g. Euthanasia programme) Responsibility for the Holocaust</p>	<p>Key focus: How have Black people struggled against injustice in Britain in the 20th century?</p> <p>Key content: Impact of World War Two on race relations Windrush and migration to Britain 1948 onwards Challenging situations for Black Immigrants in Britain, 1940-1965 including Notting Hill riots and Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962 Race riots in 1970s Enoch Powell Black protest in the 1980s Stephen Lawrence and racial violence in the 1990s</p>
HPA Focus challenge	Comparison and evaluation of the role of the slave trade on industrialising Britain and the growth of the British Empire	Was the Industrial Revolution the catalyst for emancipation of the people, or driven by a ruthless exploitation of the people out of the self-interest of the 'wealthy'?	Is there any validity to the argument that Germany were primarily responsible for the First World War? Were the allies just to treat Germany as they did at Versailles?	Theme: Internationalism vs nationalism in the 1920s and 1930s. How did this shift? Why? Did WW2 arise of a growing nationalist self-interest at the expense of the spirit of international co-operation?	See Big Question for each lesson – this is the key challenge to explore: E.g. What motivated the perpetrators? Why the Jews? Did the Jews fight back? Did people know? Why didn't anyone do anything etc.?	Comparing the nature of racial injustice over the decades since the 1940s: What has changed? What has stayed the same? What are the reasons for the nature of racial injustice since WW2 and how far do they remain?
ASSESS	Source analysis on the Middle Passage: Why do accounts of the Middle Passage differ?	How far did peoples lives improve in the Industrial Revolution?	Why did the world go to war in 1914?	Who / what was responsible for World War Two?	How was the Holocaust possible in a modern, 'civilised', Europe?	How have Black people struggled against injustice in Britain in the 20 th century?