

Theme/ Concept	KS2	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Post-16
<b>Democracy, power and protest</b> Democracy means rule by the people. Power refers to who has control over people. We learn about the development of democracy as well as protest.	<i>Examples include: ancient civilization and their customs, the reign of Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, Queen Victoria, Emily Wilding Davison</i>	How similar was life in Baghdad & Anglo-Saxon England? Why did William win? Did the Normans bring a 'truckload of trouble'? Why is the red rose the symbol of English rugby? What can we learn from artefacts about the reign of Mansa Musa? Yr 7 Who had more power? Church, state or monarch?	What was Henry VIII's legacy? Was Elizabethan England a 'Golden Age'? What led to the death of a King? Why did Europe want to spread its wings? Was this the start of democracy? Was Cromwell a saviour or despot?	How did women fight for the right to vote? Were the 1920s an equal society for all? We knew nothing? How did the world become more equal? How useful is the Butter Battle Book in understanding the Cold War?	Medicine (Edx) Weimar and Nazi Germany (Edx)	Weimar and Nazi Germany (AQA) Elizabethan England (Edx) Cold War (Edx)	<i>George III George IV William IV Victoria</i>
<b>Diverse stories</b> We ensure all stories from the past are heard. We learn about the struggle for rights including the fight against racism, sexism and discrimination. We look for silences in the past.		How similar was life in Baghdad & Anglo-Saxon England? Was the medieval period equal for all? What can we learn from artefacts about the reign of Mansa Musa?	Did people's lives improve?	What was the lived experience of different groups in World War One? Why was World War One so significant? Were the 1920s an equal society for all? How did the world become more equal? How did the world become more equal? Why did the Empire fall?	Medicine (Edx) Weimar and Nazi Germany (Edx)	Weimar and Nazi Germany (AQA) Elizabethan England (Edx) Medicine (AQA) Cold War (Edx)	

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<b>Empire</b> When a country controls a group of other countries	<i>Examples include: the Roman Empire, Viking and Anglo-Saxon migration, Scots invasions from Ireland</i>	Why did William win?  What can we learn from artefacts about the reign of Mansa Musa?	What was Henry VIII's legacy?  Was Cromwell a saviour or despot?  Why did Europe want to spread its wings?	Why was World War One so significant?  We knew nothing?  Why did the Empire fall?		Weimar and Nazi Germany (AQA spec)  Elizabethan England (Edx)  Cold War (Edx)	<i>British Empire Making of Modern Britain (Irish / Scottish migration)</i>
<b>Historic environment</b> Understanding the importance of place in history and the impact of the environment on history.		How similar was life in Baghdad & Anglo-Saxon England?  Did the Normans bring a 'truckload of trouble'?	Why did Europe want to spread its wings? Who was the better employer? Arkwright or Evans?  What can sources reveal about London's drama in the 1600's?	What was the lived experience of different groups in World War One?  How useful is the Butter Battle Book in understanding the Cold War?	Medicine (Edx)	Elizabethan England (AQA spec)	
<b>Invasion, war &amp; conquest</b> Taking control by force. A conquest is a successful invasion. War is armed conflict.	<i>Topics at KS2 include: Roman and Viking invasions of Britain, WWI, WWII, Battle of Britain</i>	Who am I?  Why did William win?  Why is the red rose the symbol of English rugby?	What led to the death of a King?  Was Cromwell a saviour or despot?	Did the death of one man lead to the death of millions?  Why was the invasion of Poland significant?  In what was the lived experience different in World War Two?  How useful is the Butter Battle Book in understanding the Cold War?		Elizabethan England (Edx)  Medicine (AQA)  Cold War (Edx)	<i>Industrial Revolution and political protest groups Revolution in Russia Weimar and Nazi Germany - challenges to government / WWII</i>
<b>Local History</b> History is all around us. Our local history shapes our community and reflects national events		Did the Normans bring a 'truckload of trouble'?	Who was the better employer? Arkwright or Evans?	Why did Fascism rear its ugly head?			

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<b>Migration</b> The movement of peoples from one country to another.	Examples include: the Roman Empire, Viking and Anglo-Saxon migration, Scots invasions from Ireland	Who am I unit?		Why did the Empire fall?  How did the world become more equal?			British Empire  Making of Modern Britain (Irish / Scottish migration)
<b>Religion including the Church</b> The Church is the institution of Christian Church. Religion means the belief in and worship of a God/gods.		Who had more power? Church, state or monarch?	What was Henry VIII's legacy?  Was Elizabethan England a 'Golden Age'?  Was Cromwell a saviour or despot?		Medicine (Edx)	Medicine (AQA)	
<b>Social history</b> Social history refers to history that affects the lives of ordinary people. A lived experience.		Did the Normans bring a 'truckload of trouble'?  What were the consequences of the Black Death?  Was the medieval period equal for all?  Why is the red rose the symbol of English rugby?  Yr 7 Why is the red rose the symbol of English rugby?	What led to the death of a King?  Who was the better employer? Arkwright or Evans?  Did people's lives improve?  Why did Europe want to spread its wings?  Was this the start of democracy?  What was the lived experience of enslaved people?	How did women fight for the right to vote?  What was the lived experience of different groups in World War One?  Were the 1920s an equal society for all?  How did the world become more equal?  Why did the Empire fall?  We knew nothing?  In what was the lived experience different in World War Two?	Medicine (Edx)  Weimar and Nazi Germany (Edx)	Weimar and Nazi Germany (AQA)  Elizabethan England (Edx)  Medicine (AQA)  Cold War (Edx)	

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<b>Medicine</b> The factors that influenced the development of medicine through time.		How similar was life in Baghdad & Anglo-Saxon England?  What were the consequences of the Black Death?	What can sources reveal about London's drama in the 1600's?  Did people's lives improve?	What was the lived experience of different groups in World War One?	Medicine (Edx)	Medicine (AQA)	<i>British Empire</i>  <i>Making of Modern Britain (Irish / Scottish migration)</i>
<b>Trade</b> The buying and selling of goods between different countries.		How significant were the Silk Roads?	Who was the better employer? Arkwright or Evans?  What was the lived experienced of enslaved people?	Why did Fascism rear its ugly head?	Medicine (Edx)  Weimar and Nazi Germany (Edx)	Weimar and Nazi Germany (AQA Spec)  Elizabethan England (Edx)	
<b>Key individuals</b> Individuals who have significant impact	<i>Examples include:</i> <i>Julius Caesar, Boudicca, Alfred the Great, Athelstan, Edward the Confessor</i>	Harold Hadrada Harold Godwinson William the Conqueror Matilda Eleanor of Aquitane Henry II Thomas Becket John I Richard II, Wat Tylor Mansa Musa Richard III Henry VII	Henry VIII Cardinal Wolsey Catherine of Aragon Elizabeth I Francis Drake Walter Raleigh Wiliam Shakespeare Bess of Hardwick Charles II Oliver Cromwell Samuel Pepys Richard Arkwright John Snow Anne Lister Edward Colston Olaudah Equiano Toussaint L'Overture Harriet Tubman	Emmeline Pankhurst Millicent Fawcett Emily Davison Kitty Marion Kaiser Wilhelm Archduke Franz Ferdinand Gavriilo Princip Tsar Nicolas II Mussolini Hitler Stalin Oswald Mosely Neville Chamberlain Gandhi Martin Luther King Paul Stephenson Raghbir Singh Enoch Powell	Hippocrates, Galen, Thomas Sydenham, Vesalius, William Harvey, Edward Jenner, Louis Pasteur, Florence Nightingale, Joseph Lister, Robert Koch, Karl Landsteiner, Albert Hustin, James Simpson, Alexander Fleming, Florey & Chain, Paul Erlich  Kaiser Wilhelm II, Fredrich Ebert, Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, Gustav Stresemann, Adolf Hitler, Hermann Goering, Ernst Rohm, Rudolf Hess, Joseph Goebbels, Hindenburg, Heinrich Bruning, Kurt von Schleicher, Franz von Papen, Marinus van der Lubbe, Heinrich Himmler, Reinhard Heydrich,	<i>Elizabeth:</i> Elizabeth I, William Cecil, Philip II, Mary, Queen of Scots, Mary I, Edard VI, Henry VIII, Pope, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Northumberland, Earl of Westmorland, Robert Dudley, James Neville, Ann Percy, Roberto Ridolfi, Sir Francis Walsingham, Francis Throckmorton, Anthony Babington, Sir Francis Drake, Duke of Alencon, Wiliam of Orange, Duke of Medina-Sidonia, Duke of Parma, John Hawkins, Walter Raleigh.  <i>Cold war:</i> Adolf Hitler, Franklin D Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin, Winston Churchill, Harry S. Truman, George Marshall, Dwight Eisenhower, Nikita Khrushchev, Imre Nagy, John F Kennedy, Fidel Castro, Alexander Dubcek, Brezhnev, Richard Nixon, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev	<i>Hitler</i> <i>Ebert</i> <i>Ned Ludd</i> <i>Disraeli</i> <i>Gladstone</i> <i>Goderich</i> <i>Grey</i> <i>Liverpool</i> <i>Melbourne</i> <i>Peel</i> <i>Pitt</i>