

KS3 Curriculum Plan					
	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5
TOPIC	Pre-1066 Britain and the events of 1066	The Norman conquest	Life in Medieval Britain	Tudor England	Civil wars around the world
Knowledge	Background of settlers to Britain before 1066, their impact through social, religious and power drive aspects, the events of 1066 and why it was a turning point in British history.	How William conquered England and what methods he used to maintain power and control - from pleasing the church to the Harrying of the North.	Explore life different aspects of life in Medieval Britain - religion, power struggles and the emergence of parliament and the status of health and illness.	Identify the Tudor timeline, giving examples of each Tudor monarchs features and religious agenda. Exploring the problems that instability of power and religion brought to England, how these problems were overcome and the link to modern day diversity.	Explore what a Civil War is, what caused Civil wars in at least three different countries, the events and the short and long term impacts on a country.
Procedural Knowledge	Analysis of sources, apply knowledge and understanding of historical concepts, terms and issues to contexts and actions. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Historical concepts, terms, and issues. Year 7 skill stems: Describe features of, this source is positive/negative. How do you know; explain...				
Year 7	T2 vocab (words for the world): Native = a person from that area Roman = Italians who invaded Britain Government = group elected to run the country, they represent the people Successor = next in line to take over Monarch = King or Queen Retreat = to pull back from the enemy	T2 vocab (words for the world): Census = A survey of everyone in the country, done every 10 years Defence = resisting attack Change = things that alter over time Continuity = things that stay the same over time. Social hierarchy = the ranking of people in a group based on their power.	T2 vocab (words for the world): Pilgrimage = a journey for religious reason, to a place of religious importance Parliament = a group of people elected to run the country Government = group elected to run the country, they represent the people Disease = a condition which harms the body Population = the people in a certain area Cause = acts or actions that make an event more likely Consequence = a result or outcome of an event Change = to make something different Continuity = staying the same	T2 vocab (words for the world): Catholic = branch of Christianity with the Pope as the head Protestant = branch of Christianity with the monarch of England as the Head Heir = child, usually son of current monarch who will be the next monarch T3 vocab (History specific words): Reformation = the move from mainly Catholic worship to Protestant across the world Heretic = a person expressing views that do not match the Catholic religion Religious settlement = the actions taken by Elizabeth to settle the religious tensions in England Papal Bull = a public rule issued by the Pope Act of Supremacy = the rules made by Elizabeth (and Henry VIII) to make the English Monarch the head of the church of England (Protestant) Act of Uniformity = the rules made by Elizabeth about the standard of worship in England Divine right of Kings = the belief that God has selected monarchs for their position Great Chain of Being = the belief of God's society structure used during the Medieval Period	T2 vocab (words for the world): Civil war = a war between the citizens of the same country Slavery = forcing other humans to work without payment Declaration of Independence = a formal statement issued by the people of USA asserting the right to choose their government Economy = to do with money T3 vocab (History specific words): Divine right of Kings = the belief that God has selected monarchs for their position Ship tax = tax applied to coastal cities and counties for naval defense Dissolution of parliament = the dismissal of parliament by the monarch Emancipation proclamation = the rule by President Lincoln to end slavery in the USA
Key Vocab	T3 vocab (History specific words): Chronology = events in time order from earliest to closest to the present day Source = a piece of evidence which contains information about the event Pagan = Believe in multiple Gods and spirits Emperor = Leader of an Empire (e.g. Rome) Normans = people who supported William shield wall = battle tactic to prevent the enemy from attacking by locking shield together	T3 vocab (History specific words): Concentric castle = a castle within a castle with rounded walls. Feudal system = organising society based on land and loyalty to the king. Villein = A peasant owned by the lord. Freeman = A peasant who has freedom to move. Peasant = poor person who works the land. Motte and Bailey castle = A wooden castle on a hill (motte) surrounded by a village (bailey). Stone keep castle = a stone castle with a tower (keep). Concentric castle = a castle within a castle with rounded walls.	T3 vocab (History specific words): Tithe = A 10% tax everyone paid to the church each year. Magna Carta = Revolt = the action of rebelling against a government Poll tax = a tax for every adult without taking into account income		
TOPIC	Industrial Revolution and its impact on Victorian England	The British Empire and slavery	Abolition of slavery and the development of Civil Rights	World War One	World War One
Knowledge	Understanding of how industry changed Britain and propelled it forward economically while exploring the impact industrialisation had on England. Knowledge of the living conditions at the time and how important discoveries helped improve this. Knowledge of the early stages of public health in England and the reasons for improvements	Develop an understanding of the links between industrialisation and building an Empire. Explore the links between the 'successes' of an Empire and the increased development of the slave trade. Evaluate the impact of an Empire on Britain and its colonies as well as gaining and insight to slavery.	Explore resistance to slavery, why calls to abolish it began forming. Exploring the connection between the abolition of slavery and the development of Civil rights. Linking these to modern day protests to explore understand of protests and positive changes.	Exploration of how competition to be the most economically developed through industrialising impacted the world and how the British government dealt with being at war given the health or the public and being a world power.	Continuation of the British governments approach to war and its impact, then exploring the end and consequences of WW around the world.
Procedural Knowledge	Analysis of sources, apply knowledge and understanding of historical concepts, terms and issues to contexts and actions. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Historical concepts, terms, and issues. Retrieval of year 7 skill stems: Describe features of, this source is positive/negative. How do you know; explain... Year 8 skill stems: How and why are interpretations different; how useful are sources in a historian studying ...				
Year 8	T2 vocab (words for the world): Empire = a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch Government = group of people with authority to govern a country Population = number of people on a particular place Industry = economic activity involving manufactured goods and factories. Social = relating to society - people's lives Disease = disorder in a body, causing extreme illness and potential death Sewerage = drainage of water Public Health Act = Government mandated rules aimed at improving the health of people Philanthropy = to promote the welfare of others, especially by donating money	T2 vocab (words for the world): Empire = A group of countries, people or land ruled by one single country referred to as the "mother" country. Colony = A country that is part of an empire. Commonwealth = A group of countries that were once part of Britain's Empire. Archaic = Out of date, no longer used. Infrastructure = The basic structures and facilities needed to run a country, such as roads, hospitals etc. Exploitation = Treating someone unfairly to benefit from them (usually for money). Transatlantic = Going across the Atlantic ocean. Plantation = A large farm on which crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco were grown. Auction = Slaves were sold to the highest bidder.	T2 vocab (words for the world): Abolition = the ending of something Segregation = separating (black and white people) White supremacy = the belief that white people are better than other races. Protest = objecting against something Reform = to make changes to improve something Equality = the state of being equal Consequences = the results or outcomes out of event T3 vocab (History specific word): Jim Crow Laws = A set of laws which kept black and white people separated in the USA. Lynching = The act of kidnapping and killing (mainly black people) Apartheid = A system in South Africa of segregation. Decolonisation = the process of a colony becoming independent from an Empire.	T2 vocab (words for the world): Alliance = a union of countries to benefit each other Arms race = competition between countries to build weapons. Militarism = the desire for a strong armed forces Propaganda = information spread to influence public opinion Conscription = government forcing people to join the army Recruitment = government trying to persuade people to join the army Stalemate = where no one is winning and can move forward. Tactics = An action carefully planned to achieve a result. Artillery = large guns used to drop shells in warfare. T3 vocab (History specific words): Entente = A friendly agreement between countries Imperialism = wanting to build an empire Nationalism = belief that your country is better than every where else. Trigger cause = A short term action which starts an event. Short term = An action that starts an event. Long term = An action which contributes to starting an event over time. Shell shock = Post Traumatic Stress Disorder No man's land = the area between trenches that is fought over. Somme = A key battle in France during WW1 in 1916. Ypres = A key battle in Belgium during WW1 Passchendaele = key battle in WW1 in 1917	T2 vocab (words for the world): Kowtow = lack of bravery Pacifism = objection to war or use of violence Daylight saving = time as adjusted to achieve longer evening daylight in summer by setting the clocks an hour ahead of the standard time. Colony = A country that is part of an empire Gurkhas = A group of soldiers from Nepal, who fought for Britain. Independence = freedom from being ruled. T3 vocab (History specific word): Conscientious objector = someone who objects to war on moral or religious grounds. Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) = A list of things people could or could not do in Britain during WW1. Homefront = Life for people in a country, whose armed forces are engaged in war. Rationing = limiting the amount of food to ensure there is enough for everyone. Decolonisation = the process of a colony becoming independent from an Empire. League of Nations = An organisation based on collective security and countries working together to achieve peace. Guilt clause = Article 231, Germany had to accept the blame for causing WW1.
Key Vocab	T3 vocab (History specific words): Water wheel = a large wheel driven by water to power machinery Typhoid = life threatening infection contracted by contaminated food or water Tuberculosis = infectious disease spread through the air Cholera = infection caused by contaminated food or water Miasma = unpleasant and unhealthy smell believed to be the cause of illness before the 19th century Back-to-back housing = sited, sub-standard housing built in Victorian England	T3 vocab (History specific words): Underground Railroad = The network of routes that helped slaves escape. Imperialism - The act of building an empire. Middle Passage = The journey of slaves on ships from Africa to America. Took 8-12 weeks. 1 in 4 died on the way. Slave Trade Triangle = A three-part trading journey between Europe, Africa and America trading cloth, guns, iron pots, weapons, African slaves, sugar, cotton, tobacco.			
TOPIC	Dictatorships	The development of Russia	World War Two	The Holocaust	20th-21st Century cultural influences
Knowledge	Exploring the different political ideologies around the world, how dictatorships differ from democracies and how dictators impact a country. It's social and economic development and explore how opposite sides can view key individuals as a terrorist or a freedom fighter and the need for allies and to increase influence	Develop an understanding of the rise of Russia as a superpower and explore the consequences of different ideologies in Russia. Understand how the changes and development in Russia impacts modern day politics and events.	Understanding how after it was promised there would never be another World war, it occurred and political, economic, and social reasons for this.	Holocaust, genocide, persecution, Kristallnacht, Anan, ghetto, interpretation, concentration camp, passive and active resistance, liberation, persecutor, bystander	President, communist, conspiracy, space race, justice, Civil rights, ideology, culture, influence, colony, religion, social, communities, diversity, cuisine, art, Literature, theatre, music, sports, leisure, religion, language
Procedural Knowledge	Analysis of sources, apply knowledge and understanding of historical concepts, terms and issues to contexts and actions. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Historical concepts, terms, and issues. Retrieval of year 7 and 8 skill stems: Describe features of, this source is positive/negative. How do you know; explain ...; how and why are interpretations different; how useful are sources in a historian studying ... Year 9 skill stems: write and account of ... explain which factor is more important; how convincing is the source; which interpretation is more convincing...				
Year 9	T2 vocab (words for the world): Dictator = someone who rules alone with total power Democracy = country is run by a government that the people vote for Communism = far-left political idea that everyone is equal and the state owns businesses Fascism = far-right political movement focusing on extreme military nationalism	T2 vocab (words for the world): World Superpower = A country with a dominant position in the world. Socio-economic = Relating to social (people) and economic (money) factors Communism = The idea that everyone is equal, and the state owns all industry. Extreme left of the political spectrum. Fascism = Extreme right wing, oppressive way of ruling. Political movement = A group of people who share an idea or change. Manifesto = A list of aims of a political party Revolution = The forcible overthrow of power in favour of a new system.	T2 vocab (words for the world): Dictator = a person who rules a country alone and has taken power rather than being voted into power Winston Churchill = Prime Minister of Britain during World War Two Benito Mussolini = Fascist dictator of Italy Adolf Hitler = Dictator of Nazi Germany Evacuation = the act of moving a person for their safety T3 vocab (History specific words): Foreign policy = how to deal with the rest of the world Blitzkrieg = lightning wars - the German word for the bombing of cities Spitfire = British aircraft from World War One Blitz = the bombing of cities Operation Pied Piper = the plan to evacuate the civilians as safely from the Blitz Women's Land Army = women's group set up during wartime to work on farms Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS) = women's voluntary service to support the war effort Homefront = life for people in a country, whose armed forces are engaged in war Rationing = to limit the amount of goods, such as food	T2 vocab (words for the world): Ideology = a system of ideas that informs political actions Communism = the idea that everyone is equal, and the state owns all industry. Extreme left of the political spectrum. Capitalism = the idea that industry and a land can be owned privately T3 vocab (History specific words): Ghettos = poor urban areas that minority groups were forced into during Nazi rule Concentration camps = camps that held large numbers of people with poor conditions and slave labour extermination camp = camps used for systematic murder under Nazi rule Zyklon B = the pesticide invented to kill people in extermination camps	T2 vocab (words for the world): President = an elected head of a republic Communist = a person who follows communism ideas Culture = the ideas and social behaviours of a group of people Influence = the effect of someone or something Social = relating to society - people's lives Diversity = including people from a range of backgrounds T3 vocab (History specific words): Colony = A country that is part of an empire.
Key Vocab	T3 vocab (History specific words): Autocracy = a system where one person has absolute power Propaganda = information spread to influence public opinion Cult of personality = when a leader is presented as being amazing and god like	T3 vocab (History specific words): Tsarism = System of being ruled by the Tsar (King) in Russia. October Revolution = The overthrow of government, in Russia to the Communist system. Rasputin = A healing monk who had great influence over the Tsar and Russian royal family. April Thesis = Lenin's vision for the Russian Revolution when he returned from exile. Trotsky = Russian revolutionary, journalist, central figure in the October revolution.			