	Сусіє	<u> 1</u>	Сус	e 2	Сус	le 3
Year 7		The developme	nt of the church, state and society	in the medieval and early moder	n world	
(2	Did the Normans really bring a	Is Terry Deary right? Were the	How powerful was the church	Do the Tudors deserve to be	Why was the world	Were the 1600s really a
hours	'truck load of trouble' with them	Middle Ages really measly?	in the Middle Ages?	so famous?	expanding for the Tudors	world turned upside
а	in 1066?				and Stuarts?	down?
week)	Introduction to History	1. What did Britain look like in	*What can we learn from	1. How had Britain changed	1. Why did people come to	1. How close did the
		1250?	Exeter cathedral?	by 1500?	Tudor England?	plotters come to blowing
	1. How primitive were the					up parliament?
	Britons?	2. Was the feudal system fair?	1. How did the church control	2. What impact did Henry's	2. Why was Diego in need	
			people in medieval England?	break with Rome have?	of rescuing?	2. Why did Charles I lose
	2. How did the Romans change	3. Was there law and order in				his head?
	Britain?	the medieval period?	2. Why was Thomas Beckett	3. How big a threat was the	3. Why did the reformation	
			murdered in 1170?	pilgrimage of grace?	create an empire?	3. Why did Parliament win?
	3. Were the Dark Ages really that	4. What did they think caused			4. What was the 'lost'	
	dark?	the Black Death?	3. How did the church's	4. Was the Elizabethan period	colony?	*Was Cromwell a
			influence change over the	really a golden age?	colony:	tyrannical dictator or
	4. Why was there war in 1066?	5. What impact did the Black	medieval period?		5. Why did Pocahontas	father of democracy?
		Death have?		5. Why did Elizabeth celebrate	become Rebecca Rolfe?	
	5. Why did William win the Battle		4. Why did people go on	privateers?		4. Why was the civil war
	of Hastings?	6. Why did the peasants' revolt	pilgrimage?		6. Massachusetts or	significant?
		in 1381?		6. Why did people go to the	Virginia?	
	6. How did William consolidate		5. Why was there a holy war?	new world?		5. What should we
	his power?	7. Was King John really that			7. Why were Arabic coins	remember about the
	= 144 P. 1449P. 1 P. 1	bad?	6. Was the medieval Islamic	7. Why did Philip II try to	found off the coast of	witch-hunts?
	7. Why did William build a castle		world really savage?	invade in 1588?	Devon?	
	in Exeter?	8. Why is Magna Carta	7 146	0.34/1		6. Were reactions to the
	O Did the Newscare have a	significant?	7. What can the treatment of	8. Why did the Spanish	8. Who was England trading	Great Plague the same as
	8. Did the Normans have a	*Why was there a mini	Saladin tell us about historical interpretations?	Armada fail?	with by 1630?	in 1347?
	long-term impact on England?	depression in the Middle East	interpretations?	9. Revision lesson	O Davisian Issaan	7. Who caused the Great
	9. Revision lesson	in the 14 th century?	8. What was the impact of the	5. Revision lesson	9. Revision lesson	Fire in 1666?
	3. Nevision lesson	in the 14 century:	crusades on the Holy Land?	10. Assessment	10. Assessment	riie iii 1000:
	10. Assessment	9. Revision lesson	crusades on the Hory Land:	10. Assessment	10.7656531116116	8. How 'enlightened' was
	TO. Assessment	J. Nevision lesson	9. Revision lesson	11. DIT lesson	11. DIT lesson	England by 1700?
	11. DIT lesson	10. Assessment	3. Revision ressort	11. 011 1033011		Englana by 1700:
	11. 5 16666.1	20.7.00000	10. Assessment			9. Revision lesson
		11. DIT lesson				
			11. DIT lesson			10. Assessment
		1	J	I]	

						11. DIT lesson
Кеу	Causation	Historical interpretations	Change and continuity	Causation	Causation	Similarity and difference
Concept	Change and continuity	Significance	,		Similarity and difference	Change and continuity
(s)			Historical interpretations	Significance	, ,	Causation
Assess	Knowledge Quiz – AO1	Knowledge Quiz – AO1	Knowledge Quiz – AO1	Knowledge Quiz – AO1	Knowledge Quiz – AO1	Knowledge Quiz – AO1
ment						
	Explain why William won the Battle of	'The most impactful event of the	Explain why the Crusades were	ain why the Spanish Armada failed –	Explain why the world was	'Explain why there was war in
	Hastings – AO2	medieval period was the Black Death' How far do you agree? –	significant – AO2	AO2	'opening up' to the Tudors and Stuarts– AO2	England in 1643 – AO2
	Sources and interpretation question –	AO2	Sources and interpretation question	rces and interpretation question –		Sources and interpretation
	AO3/4		- AO3/4	AO3/4	Sources and interpretation	question – AO3/4
		Sources and interpretation question			question – AO3/4	
		- AO3/4				
Кеу	Marc Morris - Normans	John Hatcher – Black Death: An	Robert Hoyland – In God's Path	Peter Ackroyd – Tudors	Miranda Kauffman – Black	Malcolm Gaskill - Witchfinders
Texts		intimate History			Tudors	Peter Ackroyd – Civil War
		Benedict Gummer – Scourging	Thomas Asbridge – The Crusades	A N Wilson – Elizabethans		
		Angel				
		Alastair Dunn – The Great Rising of	Diarmaid MacCulloch - Christianity	Mortimer – Time travellers guide to		
		1381		Elizabethan England		
		lan Mortimer – Time travellers				
		guide to medieval England				

	Cycle 1		Cycle 2		Cycle 3	
Year 8	Th	e development of the church, state	e and society in the Industrial and M	odern periods – Machines, Ma	ssacre and Mass Movement	
(2	To what extent did the	To what extent was the 1833	What impact did colonisation	Are we right to call the	To what extent did life get	Why was there war in
hours	industrialisation of Britain	Slavery Abolition Act a turning	have in India?	long 18 th century the 'Age	better under the	1914?
а	change life forever?	point?		of revolutions'?	Victorians?	
week)	1. What was the industrial	*Why were Europeans so	1. Why was finding a route to	1. Why is there a plaque in	1. What was life like for the	*Is Clark right? Did Europe
	revolution?	interested in West Africa?	India so important to European	Newton Abbot	wealthy in Exeter?	'sleepwalk' to war?
			explorers?	commemorating the King of		
	2. Where did the industrial	1. What can the ruins at Bunce		the Netherlands?	2. What can historical	2. Is the 'Balkans problem'
	revolution take place?	Island tell us about the slave	2. How did the EIC come to		records teach us about the	the key to understanding
		trade?	control India?	2. Who were the Jacobites	lives of poor people in	the Great War?
				and why did they rebel?	Exeter?	

	3. Did the cotton mills value	2. How accurately do Amistad	3. What was India like before			3. Why did so many people
	progress over humanity?	and Roots portray the middle	British rule?	*Was Quenn Anne an	3. Did the Victorians invent	answer the call?
		passage?		Elizabeth for the 18th	the modern world?	
	4. What was life like for working		4. Did life get better under the	century?		Why did so many people
	children?	3. How representative were	Raj?		4. Who cared about the	answer the call?
		conditions on Thistelwood's		3. How significant was the	poor?	
	5. What was it like to live in an	plantation?	5. Who should have the Koh – I –	French revolution?		4. Who was Walter Tull?
	industrial age town/city?		Noor?		*Why did Elizabeth Fry	
		*How significant was Exeter's		4. Did George Loveless	feature on the £5 note?	5. How did German English
	6. What was public health like?	role in the slave trade?	6. Did John Clare get it right on	deserve to be sent to		soldiers' experience differ?
			the war of independence?	Australia?	6. Why was there so much	
	7. What was the West Country's	4. What caused Bussa's			crime - Whitechapel	6. Is 'lions led by donkeys'
	role in the Industrial Revolution?	rebellion?	7. Was partition the straw that	5. What caused the rotten		simply a misleading
			broke the camel's back in India?	boroughs to be 'rotten'?	7. How did the Whitechapel	caricature?
	*What linked the mill workers of	5. Why was the slave trade			murders highlight the need	
	Rochdale to the American civil	abolished?	8. Should British actions in India	6. To what extent was	for social reform?	7. How was Exeter affected
	war?		change the way we view the	Peterloo similar to earlier		by the Great War?
		6. How different was life for	abolition movement?	protest movements?	8. Why do Wilkes' and	
	*How accurate is Dickens' 'Hard	black Americans after the civil			Rubenhold's	8. Does it deserve to be
	Times'?	war?	*Was Indian independence	7. Did the match girl strike	interpretations differ on	called the 'Great War'?
			gained in a similar way to other	form the foundations for	the Whitechapel victims?	
	8. What impact did the Industrial	7. Did black Americans gain	British colonies?	the suffrage movement?		9. Revision
	revolution have?	equality during the civil rights			9. Revision	
		movement?	*How should the empire be	8. Was life fairer by 1900?		10. Assessment
	9. Revision		remembered?		10. Assessment	
		8. Did Britain have its own civil		9. Revision		
	10. Assessment	rights movement in the 20 th	9. Revision			11. DIT lesson
		century?		10. Assessment	11. DIT lesson	
			10. Assessment			
	11. DIT lesson	9. Revision		11. DIT lesson		
			11. DIT lesson			
		10. Assessment				
		11. DIT lesson				
Кеу	Continuity and change	Causation	Historical Interpretations	Significance	Historical Interpretations	Causation
Concept	Causation	Significance		9,	Similarity and difference	Significance
(s)		Continuity and change	Significance	Causation		

				Continuity and change		
Assess	Knowledge Quiz – AO1	Knowledge Quiz – AO1	Knowledge Quiz – AO1	Knowledge Quiz – AO1	Knowledge Quiz – AO1	Knowledge Quiz – AO1
ment						
	Explain two consequences of the	Explain why slavery was abolished	'The British Empire was a force for	ite a narrative account analysing	Explain why the Ripper was	Explain why the Great War
	Industrial Revolution – AO2	in England in 1833 – AO2	progress' How far do you agree? –	the key events of the	never caught – AO2	began in 1914 – AO2
			AO2	Peterloo Massacre 1819		
	Sources and interpretation question –	Sources and interpretation question		- AO2	Sources and interpretation	Sources and interpretation
	AO3/4	- AO3/4	Sources and interpretation question –		question – AO3/4	question – AO3/4
			AO3/4	ces and interpretation question –		
				AO3/4		
Key text	Barrie Trinder – Britain's Industrial	Hugh Thomas – The Slave Trade	Jeremy Paxman – Empire	Jacqueline Riding – Peterloo	Hallie Rubenhold - The Five	Norman Stone – World War
	Revolution	James Walvin – The Trader, The				One: A Short History
	Charles Dickens – Hard Times	Owner, The Slave	Lawrence James – Rise and Fall of the	avid Black – 1839: The Chartist		
		Harriet Beecher Stowe – Uncle	British Empire	Insurrection		David Stevenson – 1914-18
		Tom's Cabin				
			Niall Ferguson - Empire	Peter Ackroyd - Revolution		

	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3
Year 9		Challenges in the modern world	
'option			
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m 1 (2	Was the suffrage movement	What impact did the Great	Were the 1920s a 'golden age' in	Why was Hitler able to	How did the Nazis	What was the Holocaust?
hours	successful in achieving equality?	War have on Germany?	Germany?	create a dictatorship?	consolidate power after	
а					1933?	
week)	2. Why was a suffrage movement	1. Why did Germany	1.What was life like in Germany	1. Was Hitler destined to	1. What was Goebells' role	1. Why were minority
Studen	needed?	surrender?	in 1923?	become evil?	in NSDAP success?	groups discriminated
ts						against by the Nazis?
choosi	3. How did the NUWSS and the	2. Was the Treaty too harsh?	2. To what extent did Stresemann	2. What did the DAP look	2. Why did the NSDAP	
ng	WSPU differ?		solve Germany's economic	like?	benefit from the Reichstag	2. How did Nazi policy
History		3. Was the new constitution	problems?		fire?	discriminate against Jews?
	4. Were the suffragettes simply	destined to fail?		3. What does the 25 point		
	terrorists?		3. How did Stresemann improve	plan tell us about the	3. Was Von Papen the main	3. What was the holocaust
		4. Why was there opposition	Germany's relationship with	NSDAP?	cause for Hitler's success in	and who did it affect?
	*Why has Kitty Marion's story	from the left?	other countries?		1932/3?	
	been erased?			4. Were the SA an		4. What was life like prior
	5 6 1 5 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5. Why was there opposition	4. How did the lives of women	important part of the	4. How did Hitler solve the	to 1933 for Jews in
	5. Did Emily Davidson intend to kill herself?	from the right?	change in the 1920s?	NSDAPs success?	unemployment problem?	Germany?
		6. Why did the French march	5. Why did art change in Weimar	5. Was the Munich Putsch a	5. Were women treated	5. What was life like in the
	6. Was the movement successful?	on the Ruhr?	Germany?	success?	equally by the Nazis?	ghettos?
		7. What was the impact of the	6. To what extent was new	6. Why did the Nazis	6. How did Hitler ensure	6. Did Jews resist the
	7. Were there similar suffrage	Ruhr invasion?	culture also represented in	endure lean years between	the church wasn't going to	Nazis?
	movements throughout Europe?		German literature?	1923-29?	get in his way?	
		8. What impact did				7. What was the final
	8. Is suffrage now universal?	hyperinflation have on the	7. What impact did the Wall	7. How did failures	7. How were the young	solution?
		German people?	Street Crash have on Germany?	between 1929-33 lead to	treated by the Nazis?	
	9. Revision			Nazi success?		9. How do we remember
		9. Revision	8. Why was Bruning nicknamed		8. Why was opposition to	the holocaust?
	10. Assessment		the Hunger Chancellor?	8.Revision	the Nazis unsuccessful?	
		10. Assessment				NO ASSESSMENT
	44 8171		9. Revision	9. Assessment	9. What did Hitler's police	
	11. DIT lesson	11. DIT lesson		10. DIT lesson	state look like?	
			10. Assessment	10. DIT lesson	10 1	
			11 DIT I		10. Assessment	
			11. DIT lesson		11. DIT lesson	
					11. 011 1633011	

Key Concept (s)	Significance Change and continuity	Causation	Historical interpretation Change and continuity	Significance Causation	Historical interpretation Similarity and difference Change and continuity	Significance Change and continuity
Assess ment	Knowledge Quiz – AO1 'The suffrage movement was entirely justified in its actions' How far do you agree? – AO2 Sources and interpretation question – AO3/4	Knowledge Quiz – AO1 Explain why the German people would not accept the Treaty of Versailles – AO2 Sources and interpretation question – AO3/4	Knowledge Quiz – AO1 'Weimar Germany was a golden age for the people of Germany' How far do you agree? – AO2 Sources and interpretation question – AO3/4	Knowledge Quiz – AO1 ain why Hitler was able to create a dictatorship in 1933 – AO2 ces and interpretation question – AO3/4	Knowledge Quiz – AO1 'Hitler was able to solve Germany's unemployment problems easily' How far do you agree? – AO2 Sources and interpretation question – AO3/4	N/A Not appropriate to use this content for assessment
Key text	Fern Riddell – Death in Ten Minutes	Hodder textbook Richard Evans – The Coming of the Third Reich	Hodder textbook Julia Boyd – Travellers in the Third Reich	Hodder textbook hard Evans – The Coming of the Third Reich	Hodder textbook Martyn Whittock – Brief History of the Third Reich	Hodder textbook Laurence Rees – Holocaust: A New History

	Cycle 1		Cycle 2		Cycle 3	
Year 9			Challenges in the mode	rn world		
stream	Was the suffrage movement	Were the 1920s really a	Why was Hitler able to create a	What was the Holocaust?	Why was there a second	What was it like to live
2 (1	successful in achieving equality?	'golden age'?	dictatorship?		world war?	during the cold war?
hour a	1. Who did WW1 have an impact	1. What impact did the Treaty	1. How did the NSDAP begin?	1. What was Jewish life like	1. What was the main	1. Why did the cold war
week)	on the most?	of Versailles have on Europe?		before 1933 in Germany?	cause of World War Two?	begin?
Studen			2. Was the Munich Putsch a			
ts not	2. Why was a suffrage movement	2. What did the 'boom' in	success or failure?	2. How did Nazi policy	2. How did appeasement	2. How did the Americans
choosi	needed?	America look like?		discriminate against Jews?	contribute to the start of	'rescue' Berlin in 1948?
ng			3. Why does support grow after		the war?	
History	3. How did the NUWSS and the	3. Why were the early 1920s	1929?	3. What was the holocaust		
	WSPU differ?	so difficult for Germany?		and who were its victims?		

	4. Were the suffragettes simply terrorists?5. Was the movement successful?6. Assessment7. DIT lesson	 4. How did life improve for Germans after 1923? 5. Was the Wall Street Crash the beginning of the end? 6. Assessment 7. DIT lesson 	4. How does Hitler become a dictator? 5. How does Hitler control the people of Germany? 6. Assessment 7. DIT lesson	4. What was life like in the ghettos?5. Did Jews resist the Nazis?6. How is the holocaust remembered?NO ASSESSMENT	3. Should Dresden be considered a war crime? 4. Was it right to drop the atomic bomb? 5. What was the most significant event of World War Two? 6. Assessment 7. DIT lesson	3. How close did the world come to nuclear war in 1962? 4. What was life like in Soviet Russia? 5. How did the Cold War end? 6. Assessment 7. DIT lesson
Key Concept (s)	Significance Change and continuity	Causation Similarity and difference	Causation Historical interpretations	Significance Change and continuity	Causation Significance	Historical interpretation Causation
Assess ment	Knowledge Quiz – AO1 'The suffrage movement didn't even really change much for women' How far do you agree? – AO2 Sources and interpretation question – AO3/4	Knowledge Quiz – AO1 Explain why the German people would not accept the Treaty of Versailles – AO2 Sources and interpretation question – AO3/4	Knowledge Quiz – AO1 Explain why Hitler was able to create a dictatorship in 1933 – AO2 Sources and interpretation question – AO3/4	N/A – Not appropriate	Knowledge Quiz – AO1 'The main cause of World War Two was the weak stance of the allies' How far do you agree? – AO2 Sources and interpretation question – AO3/4	Knowledge Quiz – AO1 Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Berlin Airlift, 1948 – AO2 Sources and interpretation question – AO3/4
Key text	Fern Riddell – Death in Ten Minutes	Hodder textbook Richard Evans – The Coming of the Third Reich	Hodder textbook Richard Evans – The Coming of the Third Reich	urence Rees – The Holocaust: A New History	Antony Beevor – The Second World War	John Lewis Gaddis – The Cold War

* Students choosing to study both geography and history at GCSE will be allotted an extra hour for historical study on top of this meaning they have 5 hours over a fortnight. This extra hour will be spent on extended personal projects that will give students a better appreciation of historiography.