HISTORY

Year 7

What are the aims and intentions of this curriculum?

The aim of our Key Stage 3 Curriculum is to give students a grounding in the origin of European civilization and an understanding the key events of European and English history over different historical periods (ancient, medieval, industrial, modern).

Term	Topics	Knowledge and key terms	Skills developed	Assessment
Autumn 1	Ancient Greece	Students will learn the origins of European civilization through the study of ancient Greece. The individual topics are: 1 Greek alphabet: Origin of writing 2 Greek Religion: Polytheism 3 Greek City States: Athens and Sparta 4 Greek medicine: Hippocrates 5 Greek history writing: Herodotus 6 Greek culture: literature, music and sport	Understand concept of 'progress' and 'civilization'. Understand origin of European civilization. Understanding Greek alphabet Greek academic terms that have entered English language Source analysis (archeological finds) Essay writing (use of paragraphs, PEEL) Interpretations: how and why historians disagree about a period.	Essay 'What were the main achievements of ancient Greece?'
Autumn 2	Ancient Rome	Students will learn about the different factors which helped the Roman Empire unify Europe and create a European civilization 1. What is empire? 2. Role of the Roman army 3. The Roman Emperor 4. Roman town planning and public health 5. The Colosseum: How did Roman sports unify the empire? 6. Religion. Why did the Romans become Christians?	Understand concepts of 'empire' and 'unification'. Understand origin of European civilization. Source analysis (archeological finds) Essay writing Interpretations: how and why historians disagree about a period	Essay 'How did the Roman Empire unify Europe?'
Spring 1	1066	What were the main features of Anglo-Saxon England and why did the Norman Conquest occur? 1. Who were the Anglo-Saxons? 2. Who were the Normans? 3. Who were the Vikings? 4. Why was there a succession crisis in 1066? 5. Battle of Stamford Bridge 6. The Battle of Hastings	Prepares students for understanding of medieval period and GCSE Anglo-Saxon and Norman England. Source analysis (Anglo-Saxon and Norman Chronicles, Bayeux Tapestry) Essay writing	Essay 'why did William win the Battle of Hastings?'

Spring 2	Castles	After the Norman conquest, the Normans changed the landscape of England through building of castles. 1 Why did the Normans build motte and bailey castles? 2 Stone castles 3 Siege weapons: Attacking castles 4 Defending castles 5 Dungeons 6 Study of Dover castle	An understanding of the changing role and design of castles over the period 1066-1200. Understand how castles were connected to the social, economic and political system. Prepare students for history trip to a castle. Source analysis (photographs of castles, medieval art) Essay writing	Essay 'Why did castle design change over the period 1066- 1200?'
Summer 1	Feudal system	What was the feudal system? 1. Role of the peasants 2. Role of the knights 3. Role of the Barons 4. Role of the church 5. Role of the King	An understanding of social history . How different social groups (King, Barons, Church, knights, peasants) made up the class system of medieval England. Source analysis (medieval art) Essay writing	Essay 'How did the Feudal system help the King maintain power?'
Summer 2	Medieval Religion	 Catholic religion Saints and relics Anti-Semitism Christianity and Islam: The origin of the Crusades The First Crusade 	A social history of the Crusades. Understanding why Catholicism was so strong in Europe and how it shaped attitudes to other religions. Understand why different social groups chose to join the First Crusade.	Essay 'Why did people join the First Crusade?'