



BEIS YAAKOV JEWISH HIGH SCHOOL ACADEMY

History Programme of Study 2024-25

Across the five years pupils will study the world around them and how the past has impacted upon the future. They will learn about how people move around and settle; how politics and policy can create conflict and war and what drives change. The curriculum intent is:

1. To **develop within our students a rich knowledge of the past** – historical periods, people, trends, and events – and ensure our students possess powerful knowledge that will make them ‘culturally literate.’
2. **To work like a historian.** Historical thinking combines substantive knowledge and conceptual understanding and renders the past something that can be investigated and understood by working with and critically analysing sources of evidence and interpretations.
3. To empower of students to **communicate and debate effectively** and to question, investigate and explore the complex world that they are a part of – including considering different interpretations of the past, critically analyse source material, and being able to write longer written answers that evaluate, judge, and argue. This will provide students with the necessary skills to pursue an eventual career in the sectors of law, journalism, and politics.
4. Through the study of sensitive topics, such as the Transatlantic Slave Trade and the Holocaust, students will develop their **capacity to empathise with others, develop respect for alternative viewpoints**, and gain a broader understanding of the society in which we live in. Consequently, students hone the required interpersonal skills to work in charitable organisations and public sector roles.

HISTORY CURRICULUM AREA STAFF 24 - 25

Mrs C A Miller

Miss R Miller

Should you require more information about this subject area please contact:

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| SUBJECT | YEAR GROUP | AUTUMN 1 | AUTUMN 2 | SPRING 1 | SPRING 2 | SUMMER 1 | SUMMER 2 |
|---------|------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| History | Y7 | What is history? What have the Romans ever done for us? | The Middle Ages: How did the William the Conqueror take control of England? | The Middle Ages: Why was it so difficult for kings to control the church in Medieval Times? Was Magna Carta significant? Why was the Black Death so significant? | The Middle Ages: Why was the Black Death so significant? Was the Peasant's Revolt a success or failure? | The Middle Ages: What was life like in the Middle Ages? | The Jews in the Middle Ages (Thematic Study) Why did the Jews come to England? What was life like for Jews in England during the Middle Ages? |
| | Y8 | The Tudors How far did religion change under the Tudors (Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I) and what was its impact? | The Tudors How far did religion change under the Tudors (Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I) and what was its impact? | The Tudors & Stuarts How did Elizabeth I control her people? Why did the Spanish Armada Fail? Were the gunpowder plotters framed? Why did the English start fighting each other? (causes of the English Civil War) | The Stuarts Why did the English kill their king in 1649? Why does Oliver Cromwell divide opinion? How glorious was the revolution of 1688? | The Slave Trade (Depth Study) Why did the transatlantic slave trade grow rapidly in the 18 th century? What lay behind the horrors of the slave trade? Why was slavery abolished in the British empire in 1833? | The Industrial Revolution What has the Industrial Revolution done for us? Did the Industrial Revolution make life better for everyone? How did the Industrial Revolution affect our local area? (local historic environment: Quarry Bank Mill) |
| | Y9 | Women's suffrage (Depth Study) | The aftermath of World War I and the Peace Settlement | Churchill in the Second World War What happened at Dunkirk? | The Holocaust Why is important to remember the holocaust? | Holocaust Why is important to remember the holocaust? | The Civil Rights movement and the role of Martin Luther King |

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| | | Was the women's suffrage movement a success? | Were the 'Big Three' satisfied with the outcome of the Treaty of Versailles? | Was Dunkirk a triumph or disaster? Should we regard Churchill as the 'Greatest Briton'? | | | How significant was the role of Martin Luther King to the civil rights movement? |
| | Y10 | Health and the People Overview of topic Medieval Medicine Influence of Galen and Hippocrates Islamic medicine John Arderne- father of surgery- significance The Black Death- beliefs in causes- treatments | Health and the People Early Modern Age The Renaissance William Harvey and the circulation of blood John Hunter- how safe was surgery? The Plague of London Jenner and significance of vaccination | Health and the People 19th century- Industrial Revolution Germ theory- Pasteur, Koch, Ehrlich Florence Nightingale- significance in revolutionising nursing Safer surgery- Simpson and chloroform, Lister and antiseptic surgery John Snow and cholera epidemic The Great Stink Public Health Acts | Health and the People 20th century and beyond Fleming and penicillin Spanish flu World War One N.H.S Alternative medicines and modern-day issues | Elizabethan England 1568-1603 Problems at the beginning of her reign Relationship with Parliament and the Privy Council Succession crisis and marriage question Golden Age- theatre, architecture, Great Chain of Being, rise of the gentry etc Cult of Elizabeth- portraits, literature | Elizabethan England Poverty in Tudor England Religious problems- Elizabeth's Middle Way between Catholicism and Puritanism Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots The Armada Exploration during the reign of Elizabeth- Sir Walter Raleigh. Sir Francis Drake. Historic Environment Study |
| | Y11 | Germany 1890-1945 Kaiser Wilhelm- Weltpolitik, Navy Laws, events leading to WW1 Impact of the war on the German people Treaty of Versailles, hyperinflation, Invasion of the Ruhr, | Germany 1890-1945 The depression after the Wall Street Crash Rise of Nazism. Failure of the Weimar Government | Conflict and Tension between East and West 1945-1972 (Cold War) Background to rivalry between East and West Yalta and Potsdam The Iron Curtain | Conflict and Tension between East and West 1945-1972 (Cold War) Khrushchev and the Thaw The Hungarian Uprising The U-2 crisis The Berlin Wall The Cuban Crisis The Prague Spring | TOPIC: REVISION – All 4 units | |

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| | | <p>political unrest- right-wing , left -wing uprisings. The Munich Putsch Stresemann and the Weimar Years</p> | <p>How Hitler came to power- Reichstag Fire, Enabling Act, Night of the Long Knives etc The effect of social policy on the German people- women, children, minorities etc. Total War - how were ordinary Germans affected? Resistance</p> | <p>Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan Berlin Blockade and Airlift Korean War Nato and Warsaw Pact The Arms Race</p> | <p>Detente</p> | | |
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