

Curriculum Map Year 7

History

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Unit of work	<p>How did the Norman Conquest change Britain? Why? As an introduction to history, the teaching of the Norman Conquest offers continuity from where the National Curriculum in KS2. The unit allows for the context of the Middle Ages in England to be established. The unit also begins to introduce different examples of historical thinking with students being introduced to questions of : Causation, Source reliability and Change and Continuity</p>	<p>Why was the Church so Powerful in Medieval England? Why? A key feature in understanding the past is understanding the power of the church. Explaining the significance of the reformation does not mean much if students do not understand the repressive power of the church. In a more secular time students can be introduced to the power of religion which can help put into context some of the events and wars that are still fought over to this day. It helps students to understand the rival power base in England to the monarchy and sets the context for why men joined the crusade.</p>	<p>The Crusades: Presents an opportunity to continue to 'build worlds' the development of the Islamic Empire presents a good opportunity to compare and contrast progress and to develop students away purely from an Anglo Centric view point. Student build upon their knowledge of the power of the church which develops further understanding as to why this was such a powerful institution. The unit also introduces students to a study where we shall focus predominantly on building up their understanding of sources. Being able to contrast Islamic views to Christian views is useful in the development of understanding in provenance.</p>	<p>How should we remember King John? This unit sees the beginning of the transformation of power from the King to the people. This is fundamental for the overarching narrative of the KS3. This unit sees the power of the king being challenged by the Barons. It continues the chronological teaching in year 7 resuming following the death of Richard I and seeing the consequences of the Crusades in Britain. A recent development in the teaching of KS4 & KS5 history has been the establishment of interpretations as a key question driver. This unit seeks to establish and then explain the changing interpretations of John.</p>	<p>Why did the Peasants Revolt? Having lived through the Global Pandemic in 2020 the Black Death gives students a point of historical comparison. The scheme of work seeks to revisit the causation skills developed in unit one. However, the developments of the Peasants Revolt are stretched over a longer timescale which helps students to conceptualise the idea of a long term cause. This is the first occasion when students will study a insurrection by the people and upon its failure it allows an opportunity for students again to study the concept of change and continuity.</p>	<p>Who are the British? To complete their first year, students will consider the migration patterns of people as they have moved to the country to think about where everyone came from and when different people moved to the islands.</p>
Core Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causation • Source/ Interpretations skills • Change and Continuity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Causation • Source/ Interpretations Word 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Source/Interpretations skills • Similarity and Difference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source/ Interpretations skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causation • Change and Continuity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sources Interpretations Change and Continuity
Core Knowledge	<p>Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What life was like in Medieval England. • Why was there a succession crisis in 1066 • How reliable is the Bayeux tapestry as a source of information. • Why did Harald Godwinson win at Stamford Bridge? • Why did Harold Godwinson lose at The Battle of Hastings. • How did William gain control of England? • How far did England change under the Normans? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why was the church so powerful? • What was the relationship between church and state? • Why did Thomas Becket and Henry II quarrel? • What caused the death of Becket? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key features and developments of the Islamic Empire • The importance of Jerusalem • The failure of the Peoples Crusade • The siege of Antioch • The Capture of Jerusalem • Outremer • The Rise of Saladin • The Siege of Acre • The Battle of Arsuf • The End of The Crusades III 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why was John ill-suited to being King? • What problems did John inherit? • Why was John seen as a bad King? • What were contemporary views of John? • Why did the Tudors change their perspective of John • What is the modern view of John • What is the significance of Magna Carta? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did peasants obey the feudal system? • What was the Black Death? • What were the consequences of the Black Death? • How did the Barons re-establish control? • How did the Poll Tax trigger the Peasants Revolt? • What were the consequence of the Peasants Revolt? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did People Migrate to Britain Did attitudes to igrants change or stay the same? • What was the contribution of Migrant to England • How were people treated when they migrated?
Assesment & Feedback	<p>Student will be assessed with a knowledge quiz and a piece of academic writing examining different interpretations as to why William the Conqueror won at the Battle of Hastings.</p>	<p>Student will be assessed on a piece of writing focussing on caution</p>	<p>Students will be assessed by examining sources</p>	<p>Students will evaluate a historical interpretation of King John.</p>	<p>Students will write an essay explaining the causes of the Peasants Revolt.</p>	<p>Student will evaluate sources for their use of explaining the experience of migrants in the UK</p>
Link to prior learning	<p>KS2 National Curriculum which studies Britain from the time of the Romans to the death of Edward the Confessor.</p>	<p>The Power of the Church is established as part of the Norman Conquest lessons</p>	<p>Builds on the Power of the Church and Power of leaders established in first two units</p>	<p>Builds on the theme of power of both the church and of kings established in the first three units. Students can see how power has begun to shift away from a centralised king</p>	<p>Builds on the first units looking at Power, the Feudal system and the role of the Church</p>	<p>Students will examine the experience of migrants within the context of the middle ages which has been the timeperiod studied all year.</p>