

## Key Stage Three Curriculum – Carre’s Grammar School

### Outline

Subject						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 3	Spring 4	Summer 5	Summer 6
<b>Year 7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the story of Sleaford?</li> <li>• How far did the Norman Conquest change England?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How far did the Norman Conquest change England?</li> <li>• Who had the power: Church or King?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why do historians disagree about King John?</li> <li>• Why was Jerusalem such a violent city in the Middle Ages?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can we find out about life in the Medieval Village?</li> <li>• What does Medieval Mali reveal about Africa?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What difference did the Black Death really make?</li> <li>• Which ideas mattered most in the Fourteenth Century?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why risk death to challenge the Church?</li> <li>• What kind of change was the Reformation?</li> </ul>
	<i>Assessment How far did the Norman Conquest change England?</i>			<i>Assessment Why have people disagreed about King John?</i>		<i>Assessment Why did the Peasants revolt in 1381?</i>
<b>Year 8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What was Britain like in 1600?</li> <li>• Were the Gunpowder Plotters framed?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why did the world turn upside down in 1642?</li> <li>• Why did the English execute their king?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why do historians disagree over Oliver Cromwell?</li> <li>• What was so ‘Glorious’ about the revolution of 1688?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why was there a revolution in France?</li> <li>• How far did France change after the Revolution?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To what extent were people’s lives ‘revolutionised’ by Industrialisation?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was the 19<sup>th</sup> century an age of revolution?</li> <li>• Who or what had contributed most to the shaping of Britain by 1850?</li> </ul>

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	Assessment <i>Why was there an English Civil War?</i>		Assessment <i>Why do historians disagree over Oliver Cromwell?</i>		Assessment <i>Was the 19<sup>th</sup> century an age of revolution?</i>	
<b>Year 9</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slavery and the British Empire: an age of exploration or an age of exploitation?</li> <li>Why did the world go to war in 1914?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why was the experience of World War One something that people didn't want to repeat?</li> <li>Why do people disagree about how Haig should be remembered?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Was Germany treated fairly after the war?</li> <li>Did Russia become a communist utopia?</li> <li>From drop out to dictator: How did Hitler come to power?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How did people's experiences of war differ 1939-45?</li> <li>What were the key turning points of World War Two?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why did the wartime alliance fall apart after 1945?</li> <li>How hot was the 'Cold War'?</li> <li>What has been the experience of Black people in Britain?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When were different voices heard?</li> <li>What have been the major challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world between 1900 and the present day?</li> </ul>
	Assessment <i>Why do historians disagree about the abolition of the slave trade?</i>		Assessment <i>What was the biggest turning point of World War Two?</i>		Assessment <i>What changed for Ernest &amp; Ethel in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century?</i>	

### Detailed

<b>Subject</b>						
	<b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Spring 3</b>	<b>Spring 4</b>	<b>Summer 5</b>	<b>Summer 6</b>
<b>Year 7</b>	<b>What is the story of Sleaford?</b> Contribution of Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings to life in Sleaford. What did foreign settlers bring to Sleaford? What happened to Sleaford when the Romans left? What was it like to live in Anglo-Saxon Sleaford?	<b>How far did the Norman Conquest change England?</b> Reasons why William won at Hastings The Feudal System; The development of Castles from Motte and Bailey to Square keep; The Domesday Book	<b>Why was Jerusalem such a violent city in the Middle Ages?</b> Causes of the crusades. Weapons, armour and the nature of medieval warfare during the Crusades. Impact of the Crusades. Holy War. Beliefs.	<b>How can we find out about life in the Medieval Village?</b> Medieval life in villages and manors. Manorial Court. Life as a Peasant The Open Field System Manorial Records / Domesday Book Manorial Justice and Common Law.	<b>What difference did the Black Death really make?</b> Medieval life in villages and towns; Trade and Migration in the Middle Ages; Causes of the Black Death; Medieval medicine and 'cures'; Impact of the disease on society.	<b>Why risk death to challenge the Church?</b> Lollards; Challenges to Christendom; Martin Luther and the German reformation; John Calvin and spread of Protestantism; The impact of the Reformation on the Holy Roman Empire, France, Spain, Italy; Catholic; Protestant;

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	<p><b>How far did the Norman Conquest change England?</b> England before the conquest; Contenders to the throne; Reasons why William won at Hastings</p>	<p><b>Who had the power: Church or King?</b> Power, hope and help, possibly how did the Church help people in Sleaford? Conflict between English King Henry II and Archbishop Thomas Becket. Long/short term causes of conflict.</p>	<p><b>Why do historians disagree about King John?</b> Overview of problems facing Medieval Monarchs. The reign of King John The importance of Magna Carta King John and interpretations.</p>		<p><b>Which ideas mattered most in the Fourteenth Century?</b> Causes of the Peasant’s Revolt. The role of the Black Death in creating a context for Peasants to first of all demand and then be denied higher wages; The roles of key individuals such as John Ball, Wat Tyler and the King’s Officials; Reasons for the failure of the Peasant’s Revolt; Consequences.</p>	<p>Beliefs; Protest.</p> <p><b>What kind of change was the Reformation?</b> The Catholic Church and heresy in the late middle ages; The reigns of Tudor Kings and Queens; Local changes – Haverholme Priory and Sleaford.</p>
	<p><b>Assessment</b> <i>How far did the Norman Conquest change England?</i></p>		<p><b>Assessment</b> <i>Why have people disagreed about King John?</i></p>		<p><b>Assessment</b> <i>Why did the Peasants revolt in 1381?</i></p>	
Year 8	<p><b>What was Britain like in 1600?</b> Concept of revolutionary change; Range of sources about life in Tudor/Stuart England – inventories, paintings, parish registers, criminal records.</p>	<p><b>Why did the world turn upside down in 1642?</b> Causes of the Civil War – analysis of political, economic and social factors; English radicalism following outbreak of civil war.</p>	<p><b>Why do historians disagree over Oliver Cromwell?</b> Main events in the life and career of Oliver Cromwell; Interpretations of Cromwell.</p>	<p><b>Why was there a revolution in France?</b> Ancien Regime France under Louis XIV, XV and XVI. The revolution from Tennis Court Oath to the execution of the king.</p>	<p><b>To what extent were people’s lives ‘revolutionised’ by Industrialisation?</b> Major changes in agriculture, industry, public health and transport.</p>	<p><b>Was the 19<sup>th</sup> century an age of revolution?</b> Comparisons made over the whole study unit. Was it a ‘revolutionary’ age for everyone? How close was Britain to a revolution? What areas of continuity were still evident?</p>
	<p><b>Were the Gunpowder Plotters framed?</b> The Catholic Church and heresy in the late middle ages/early modern period; Gunpowder Plot of 1605.</p>	<p><b>Why did the English execute their king?</b> Conduct of Charles I during civil war and in the immediate aftermath; Trial and execution of Charles I.</p>	<p><b>What was so ‘Glorious’ about the revolution of 1688?</b> Charles II, James II and the Glorious Revolution – the significance of the event when compared to the revolution of the 1640s.</p>	<p><b>How far did France change after the Revolution?</b> The terror and Napoleon’s rule. 1815 and the Treaty of Vienna. Comparison of French Revolution with the British experience in the C.17</p>		<p><b>Who or what had contributed most to the shaping of Britain by 1850?</b> Review of the key changes and the most significant events of the period; Change &amp; Continuity assessment.</p>
	<p><b>Assessment</b> <i>Why was there an English Civil War?</i></p>		<p><b>Assessment</b> <i>Why do historians disagree over Oliver Cromwell?</i></p>		<p><b>Assessment</b> <i>Was the 19<sup>th</sup> century an age of revolution?</i></p>	
Year 9	<p><b>The British Empire: an age of exploration or an age of exploitation?</b> Definition of Empire; the reasons for the growth of the British Empire; How the Empire was controlled; Triangular trade and the middle passage; The British Slave Trade, why it existed, and what it entailed. The abolition movement in Britain; slave resistance and rebellions in the West Indies; international context.</p>	<p><b>Why was the experience of World War One something that people didn’t want to repeat?</b> Examination of records of local war dead; Trench warfare; Different experiences of war; Recruitment and conscription</p>	<p><b>Was Germany treated fairly after the war?</b> Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations.</p>	<p><b>How did people’s experiences of war differ 1939-45?</b> Life on the Home Front; Bombing of civilians: the Blitz, Coventry Dresden.</p>	<p><b>Why did the wartime alliance fall apart after 1945?</b> Debate: the dropping of the atomic bomb; beginnings of the ‘Cold War’.</p>	<p><b>When were different voices heard?</b> Differing experiences faced by minorities in Britain prior to the twenty first century.</p>
		<p><b>Why do people disagree about how Haig should be remembered?</b></p>	<p><b>Did Russia become a communist utopia?</b> Individual work on the rise of the Dictators: concept reinforcement and glossary exercise on Communism and Democracy.</p>	<p><b>What were the key turning points of World War Two?</b> Key events of WW2; Main theatres of conflict; The Holocaust; causes of Holocaust and its development during the Second World War; reflection on how the Holocaust</p>	<p><b>How hot was the ‘Cold War’?</b> Key moments of tension and turning points between the super powers 1945-c.1990</p>	<p><b>What have been the major challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world</b></p>

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	<p><b>Why did the world go to war in 1914?</b> Early twentieth century Europe; the causes and the outbreak of the First World War.</p>	<p>Differing interpretations of Haig – historiographical debate since the 1920s; Main events of the Battle of the Somme; Examination of evidence</p>	<p><b>From drop out to dictator: How did Hitler come to power?</b> Individual work on the rise of the Dictators: concept reinforcement and glossary exercise on Fascism and Democracy.</p>	<p>should be taught, remembered and memorialised.</p>	<p><b>What has been the experience of Black people in Britain?</b> The first Black people to come to Britain. Ivory Bangle Lady; Black Tudors (Kaufmann) Impact of new world slavery. Impact of War on the c.20<sup>th</sup>. Windrush. Racism and injustice in Britain 1950-2020</p>	<p><b>between 1900 and the present day?</b> Review of the key turning points of the twentieth century. Key themes: protest; progress; warfare; the peace movements; terrorism; technology</p>
	<p><b>Assessment</b> <i>Why do historians disagree about the abolition of the slave trade?</i></p>	<p><b>Assessment</b> <i>What was the biggest turning point of World War Two?</i></p>	<p><b>Assessment</b> <i>What changed for Ernest &amp; Ethel in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century?</i></p>			