



YEAR 7

Power, Life and the Church in Medieval England & the Tudors

This term your child will be expanding their knowledge of how England changed after 1066, with key events from medieval and early modern history.

Over the course of the term your child will learn about:

- Norman Kings and the Medieval Church – how the Norman Kings used the Church as a means to influence the people. The importance of religion in everyday life for medieval people.
- The start of the Crusades – why the Crusades took place, the motivations of the people who went on Crusade.
- The First Crusade – the successes and failures of the First Crusade, and how it led to future Crusades.
- Thomas Beckett – the relationship between the Church and State, and how Beckett's views conflicted with those of King Henry II.
- King John and the Magna Carta – why King John raised taxes and how and why John lost control of the Angevin territories in France. Why John was forced to sign the Magna Carta by the barons.
- King John and Historical interpretations – was King John a good or bad monarch? What do the sources of past and present tell us about his record as King?
- Medieval Towns -- public health in medieval settlements.
- The Black Death – the causes, events and consequences of the deadly plague in 1348.
- The Peasants Revolt – the reasons behind the revolt and the consequences.
- Henry VII – was King Henry VII an effective or corrupt monarch?
- Henry VIII – the break from Rome and the English Reformation
- Edward VI – making England into a Protestant nation 1547-53
- Mary I – was Mary a brutal monarch or a monarch committed to restoring England's place within the Catholic Church?
- Elizabeth I and the Religious Settlement – how did Elizabeth unite the country after 11 years of religious instability and turmoil?



YEAR 8

The First World War 1914-18 & The Second World War 1939-45

This term your child will focus on conflict that has shaped British and European History.

Over the course of the term your child will learn:

- Causes of the First World War – the main causes (military, alliances, imperialism and nationalism)
- Recruitment of soldiers – why did so many people sign up to fight? What were their motivations?
- Changing nature of conflict: Trench Warfare – why trench warfare became the main form of warfare on the western front. What the trenches looked like, the experience of troops in the trenches.
- The Battle of the Somme – was the Somme a success or failure for the British?
- Changing nature of conflict: Weaponry – how did weapons develop during the First World War?
- Medical advancement – what were the medical challenges faced during the First World War?
- The role of Conscientious Objectors – what reasons did the objectors give and what sanctions did they face?
- Why was there another World War? The importance of the Treaty of Versailles and British foreign policy 1919-39.
- Why did the British try to appease Hitler? The policy of appeasement – who supported it, who opposed it and why.
- Key events of World War 2 – the key conflicts between the allies and the axis 1939-45
- D-Day – how important was D-Day? What was the plan and how was it executed?
- Leadership of Winston Churchill – the significance of Churchill's leadership 1940-45.



YEAR 9

Introduction to International Relations

This term your child will focus on the development of relations between powerful countries in the mid-20th century and onwards.

Over the course of the term your child will learn:

- Types of Government – democracy, monarchy and dictatorship.
- The Russian Revolution – why was there a revolution in Russia? Who emerged victorious from the revolution?
- International reactions to the Russian Revolution – how did the capitalist powers respond to the revolution?
- Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy – how Russia changed its economy and how it interacted with other countries during its time as a Communist country.
- Yalta and Potsdam Conferences – why were relations good between the allies in February 1945 and why did they decline by August 1945?
- The new post-war superpowers – the emergence of the USA and the USSR as the new dominant forces in the mid-20th century
- The Arms Race – why was there a competition for nuclear weapons between the USA and the USSR?
- The Berlin Wall 1958-61 – why were people leaving Communist East Berlin? Why was this a problem for the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact? What was the West's reaction to the Berlin Wall?
- Gorbachev's new reforms – what reforms did the new Soviet leader introduce? Were they effective?
- The fall of the Soviet Union – what were the main causes of the fall of the Soviet Union?