



HISTORY

Why is the study of History important?

History means, in its simplest form: the past. However, it is also about what historians have actually written about the past. It provides us with a way to make sense of current affairs. The study of History is critically important, as everything which is happening around us has been influenced by, and is a direct result of, that which preceded it. In this way, the study of History is explicitly relevant to all of us.

Its study will make you question the world around us and encourage you to develop a deeper understanding of why certain people act as they do. Looking at the history of the East and West, we can see why political tensions between the two have continued on after the end of the Cold War, and arguably remain today. In reading the history of the USA, we can see why racial tension continued on past the abolition of slavery, and is a key issue still at the forefront of American life. When studying the history of Britain, we can see the effects of migration on our cultural identity; and how this is an issue which leads to considerable debate in our society. When studying History, it is evident that there are patterns in human behaviour which tend to repeat themselves. Whether it is the role of a charismatic leader such as Churchill, or even charismatic dictators like Caesar through to Hitler, or the significance of religion in human conflict, humans have a habit of ignoring contributing factors which can lead to wars and oppression. It is the role of History and the historian, to comment on such events and attempt to avoid it in the future.

From Year 7 you will have the exciting opportunity to study the history of our nation and how people's lives have shaped it. You will get the opportunity to learn about the influence that Britain has had on the world, and focus on times such as when it was referred to as "the workshop of the world"; a point in history where you could rightly claim that the "sun never set on the British Empire". As well as examining Britain's influence on a global scale, you will have the opportunity to examine the influence that global events have had on the shaping of our nation. Across your study, you will be introduced to key historical concepts such as change and continuity, cause and consequence, and significance and you will use these in lessons to draw conclusions, analyse trends and patterns in history and frame historically-valid questions. Your study of History will encourage you to think deeply and help you more effectively analyse; and then prioritise information, which will allow you to make informed decisions – a great life skill that all universities and employers will appreciate.

Across your study you will explore key themes such as the struggle between the church and crown, and the impact that this had on the ruling classes but also on the lives of the ordinary people. You will examine how this struggle led to defining moments in our history like Henry VIII's break with the Roman Catholic Church, and how his religious conflicts caused later problems for monarchs such as Elizabeth I as she faced the consequences of religious tensions and conflict during her reign. Lessons will provide a wide range of opportunities for you to frame your own historical questions, and through the use of the methods of historical enquiry, will enable you to make supported judgements to answer them.

History is a subject which contains the best debates and the best arguments; you will examine key historical debates such as: Was Dunkirk a triumph or disaster for the British military? Was Winston Churchill a British hero or a war criminal? Was the British Empire a positive influence on the world?

Was King John really all that bad? And, was the First World War, a total disaster in which millions of innocent people were led to their slaughter, or a just war that put an end to the imperialist ambitions of an autocrat and an attempt to stand up for the rights and freedoms of the people of Europe? Seems challenging - you are going to love it! History will broaden your mind!

What skills will the study of History teach you?

You are a citizen in this world and you need to know about the various consequences of the decisions taken by the people of the past, to provide you with a broad cultural awareness. It will teach you to...

- Analyse issues and events
- Express your ideas both orally and in written form
- Put forward ideas and arguments in a concise manner
- Gather, investigate and assess materials
- Base conclusions on research and generate further ideas
- Organise material in a logical and coherent way
- Be independent
- Pose questions and seek answers – A love of enquiry!

What will you know and understand from your study of History?

- You will understand people and societies. The study of History allows us to investigate how people and societies behave. Information from the past must serve to explain why we, as people, behave as we do in society. Students need to develop some sense of how societies function, simply to run their own lives.
- You will understand modern events and current issues. The past causes the present and so the future. Anytime we try to find out why something happened we have to look for factors that took shape earlier.

- Studying History will test your own moral sense. People throughout history have been in situations and difficult circumstances whereby they have had to make hard choices. For example, was Neville Chamberlain right in appeasing Hitler in the 1930s or did he in fact make the Second World War an inevitability? Was Churchill right to sink the French naval fleet after they surrendered in World War Two, despite being Allies only days before?

How does your study of History support your study in other subjects?

Study of any subject in our curriculum takes full advantage of links with other subject areas- we term these as interdisciplinary links and we make the most of them because we know that deep learning requires the transference of knowledge and skills from one topic of learning to another. Once you can transfer your learning across topics and subject areas then you are really mastering what you know and how to apply your understanding and skills.

History touches on so many other subjects such as Geography and English Literature, any subject that analyses information, asks you to look at patterns and trends, requires you to construct a coherent and well-structured argument. You will learn methods of thinking and research that are widely applicable to other subject areas helping your thinking in all subjects.

How can you deepen your understanding of History?

The History department at Outwood Academy Brumby offers lots of great opportunities for students to really engage with this fabulous subject. Across Year 7 to 9, students are offered a variety of enrichment programmes and competitions to enthuse them. Our Young Historian's club is a hit with Year 7-9 and explores a range of topics and periods. Students get to present on topics they find interesting and this is a crucial part of our elective curriculum. There are a range of competitions run by the Historical Association, such as the Young Quills award and Historical fiction competitions that our students take part in.

As part of the KS3 curriculum, we ensure that students are given the opportunity to study the history of Scunthorpe and the founding villages, in order for them to examine how national and international events have impacted their local society. Giving students this opportunity allows them to undertake an enquiry that will equip them for the subsequent GCSE level study of the 'historic environment'; but it will also inspire the students with the knowledge that history does not just happen somewhere else – somewhere more important; it also happened in the places where they and their families live and work.

In Year 10 and 11, we encourage students to attend enrichment opportunities to support their studies at GCSE and A-Level. For our GCSE and A-Level students we have several online platforms to further enhance what is offered within school. Students can use tenjin.outwood.com in order to test their recall of the key units they are studying at GCSE. This also provides a gap analysis for students, so they are able to see their areas of weakness, so they focus their revision further.

At Outwood Academy Brumby, historical visits are offered to students. In recent years we have offered trips to the Battlefields of WWI with our sister school Outwood Academy Foxhills, as well as visits to local areas such as Lincoln Castle and Leeds Thackray Medical Museum. These trips are designed to enrich classroom experiences and to inspire a deeper interest in the subject of history.

How are you assessed in History?

1. Know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world
2. Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind
3. Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'
4. Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses
5. Understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed
6. Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales.

Our Outwood Programme of Study for KS3 aligns to the National Curriculum Programme of Study for History.

How can History support your future?

History is offered at most prestigious universities either as a single honours or a joint honours subject studied alongside other disciplines e.g. History of Art, History and French, Archaeology, History and Philosophy, History and Politics, History and English. The very fact that you have been able to study History e.g. historical thinking will help your future application be they for colleges, universities, apprenticeships or employment.

Careers that the study of History supports include:

- Legal profession
- Journalism
- Archivist
- Writer
- Media

- Public sector administration
- Politics
- Business and commerce
- Museum curator
- Teaching

KS3 Curriculum Topic Delivery Plan

Learning history involves the development of both core knowledge (the 'stuff' of history) and familiarity with the 'second-order' or procedural concepts, that shape the way in which the 'stuff' or 'substance' is understood, organised and debated, as well as the ways in which it is actually generated. The following six areas of conceptual understanding are specifically named in the current National Curriculum and (individually or collectively) form the focus of specific assessment objectives at GCSE and A-level. None of them can be taught separately from the substance of history, but effective planning needs to encompass and address them all:

- Cause and consequence
- Change and continuity
- Similarity and difference
- Significance
- Evidence
- Interpretations

KS3 needs to therefore be seen as an opportunity to build the core knowledge and understanding of the procedural concepts required, in order for our students to excel in history. These years are to be used not to repeat content being delivered at GCSE; but to allow us to build horizontal links to the GCSE topics, embedding within our students the core knowledge required to succeed in the discipline of history.

The importance of delivering a diverse curriculum

Given the tumultuous events of 2020 and the Black Lives Matter movement, we have a moral duty to reflect on our curriculum provision, and to try and deliver a more inclusive national history.

In *The Imperial Hangover*, Dr Samir Puri examined the mixed legacies of empires for later generations, and argued that Britain is trapped between two irreconcilable sentiments: 'Britain's Grandeur and Guilt of Empire'.

He states that ‘accommodating diverse and often contradictory perspectives is core to the challenges we face as educators. ‘Britain ought to derive pride from its past accomplishments, while simultaneously building an awareness and a humility around its involvement in controversial historical episodes. Achieving both will be tough’.

In our curriculum we need to ensure that we educate our students about our country and how it came to its current state. To deliver this successfully, our students need an awareness of how Britain came to be a culturally diverse, multi-ethnic nation. Dr Puri argues that it is our responsibility to ensure that our students leave school with an understanding of Britain’s historic successes, and how the British Empire contributed to the outcomes of the world wars and to also know why Britain’s populace is now multi-ethnic. We have a duty to allow our students to study the arrival stories of big BAME communities as related to decolonisation. It is therefore important that any planning of our KS3 provision has the origin story of BAME communities as a priority theme.

As part of a diverse curriculum our Key Stage 3 curriculum should also represent the history of other groups in society to represent the diverse nature of the classroom each teacher encounters. This will include subject content that examines as either a depth study or across the curriculum in breadth the history of all genders, religions, social classes, sexualities and disabled people. Whether or not the local area reflects the national picture, it is the duty of all academies to ensure that every student in every school, regardless of location and experience, gains a broad understanding of British society as a whole. They need to learn to see society from a variety of viewpoints and have an understanding of how society became the way it is.

KS3 substantive concepts:

As part of our curriculum planning we have considered the coverage of substantive concepts; this will ensure students are receiving an appropriate coverage of these concepts and also are able to have opportunities to revisit them within their historical studies. The table below outlines some of the KS3 substantive concepts that may be covered as part of our curriculum offer.

Monarchy	Colonialism	Foreign Policy	Liberal	President	Socialism
Authority	Communism	Gentry	Middle Class	Prime Minister	State
Autocracy	Conservative	Heresy	Minister	Propaganda	Suffrage
Bill	Constitution	Heretic	Minority	Racism	Tariff
Campaign	Dictator	Hierarchy	Nationalism	Radical	Terrorism
Capitalism	Domestic policy	Holy war	Papacy	Reform	Totalitarian

Civil liberties	Fascism	Illegitimacy	Parliament	Resistance	Trade Union
Civil rights	Federal	Imperialism	Patriarch	Revolution	Treaty
Civilian	Feminism	Industrialisation	Persecution	Royal Court	Working Class
Class	Feudal	Judiciary	Pilgrimage	Skilled labourers	Earldom

HISTORY CURRICULUM PROGRESSION PATHWAY AT OUTWOOD ACADEMY BRUMBY

Chronology will be covered and reviewed through the Key Stages to develop student understanding of centuries and time periods etc.

The overall aim of this programme of study is to provide students with the necessary grounding in historical understanding and skill to enable them to progress in their study. Also, it is important that diverse history and local history is embedded throughout units, rather than as stand alone units. This will continue to be a driving focus of curriculum development. It is important to note that we currently have a legacy curriculum in place

	Half Term 1	Half Term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half Term 5	Half Term 6
Year 7	<p>What was Britain like under the Romans? <i>Roman conquest of Britain from 55 BCE onwards, Life in Roman Britain, government and hierarchy, the importance of Chester and the reasons Rome withdrew</i></p>	<p>How significant were the Normans to England? <i>Who were the rivals for the throne, the Battle of Hastings, changes Normans made to control England and the reaction to those changes, what does the Domesday book reveal about England, the mystery of who killed William II and what impact did the Normans have on life in England.</i></p>		<p>Where does the power lie in Medieval England (12th Century - 15th century)? <i>Power of the people and church, the impact of relationships between powerful people, whether the Plantagenets were a red headed devil brood, the significance of the Magna Carta and De Montfort's parliament, the impact of the Peasants Revolt, whether Henry V England's greatest King and the War of the Roses</i></p>		<p>How far did the power of monarchy change between 1485 and 1660? (Tudors) <i>Henry VII, Reformation, and Martin Luther, Edward VI, Bloody Mary, Elizabeth, Black Tudors</i></p>

Year 7 Overview: Power and Governance within Britain examining themes of hierarchy, social class, religion and war

<p>Year 8</p>	<p>How far did the power of monarchy change between 1485 and 1660? Cont.. (Stuarts) <i>James I, the English Civil War, interregnum, the Restoration</i></p> <p>Should Britain be proud of her Empire? <i>Creating the Empire, the Thirteen Colonies, slavery, India the jewel in the crown, the Empire at War, Suez and the end of Empire, decolonisation</i></p>	<p>Was the Industrial Revolution 'good' for Britain?</p> <p><i>Reasons why Britain industrialised, forging Scunthorpe, slums and city living, child labour, what Whitechapel reveals about Victorian society, what Jack the Ripper reveals about Victorian policing</i></p>	<p>World War I What were the causes of WWI? <i>Franco-Prussian war, long terms causes of WWI, how Europe was divided in 1914, the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand</i></p> <p>What were the experiences of soldiers in WWI? <i>Reasons men volunteered for war, the development of trenches and soldiers experience of them, the development of weapons</i></p>	<p>How did the fight for suffrage develop over time? <i>Importance of voting, voting in 1800s, arguments for and against women's suffrage, methods of protest and government response, the actions of Emily Davison, Women in WWI</i></p>	<p>What was the impact of the Great War?</p> <p><i>Reasons Germany lost and why they hated the Treaty of Versailles, the rise of the dictators - Mussolini and Stalin, the Roaring 20s, prohibition and gangsters, the rise of the KKK, the Wall Street Crash of 1929</i></p>	<p>World War II Who was responsible for WWII? <i>Reasons that Germans voted for Hitler, considering who was to blame for the war - Chamberlain or Hitler, Blitzkrieg, Dunkirk, Stalingrad, D-Day</i></p> <p>What were the experiences of people in the Holocaust? <i>Reasons Nazis persecuted Jews and other minorities, Nuremberg Laws and the ghettos, the Wannsee Conference and the Final Solution</i></p>
<p>Year 8 Overview: The development of global Britain - a changing society - attitudes towards civil rights and government responsibility</p>						
<p>Year 9</p>	<p>Was the Cold War as bad as WWII? <i>Reasons the Cold War developed, Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, the division of Germany, the Berlin Crisis, nuclear arms race, the Cuban Missile Crisis, Detente, Star Wars and Gorbachev's new thinking</i></p>	<p>Was Vietnam a 'historic mistake' for America? <i>Reasons for the war and for US involvement, military aims and strategies of both sides, reasons for a stalemate, the impact of the war on soldiers, the impact of the war on Vietnamese civilians, reasons American people protested, reasons the war finally ended.</i></p>	<p>What was Britain's new role in the World 1945-2007? <i>Harold Wilson and the devaluing of the pound, the turn towards Europe, Thatcher's government, Tony Blair's New Dawn, the Iraq War</i></p>	<p>Has Crime and Punishment really changed since 1066? <i>Trial by ordeal and medieval punishments, heresy and treason case studies: Mary I and Guy Fawkes, European witch craze, highway robbery, smuggling, transportation and Bloody Code, Local History: Lincoln Castle and Prison</i></p>		

Year 9 Overview: Internationalism - New World Order - Britain in Changing Role in World Affairs

Year 10	Unit 2: Elizabeth	Unit 1: Medicine in Britain	Unit 3: Germany
Year 11	Unit 3: Germany	Unit 2: American West	Revision