



## HISTORY

### 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 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 them 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 Oliver Cromwell 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 World War Two 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 you 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.

Across the teaching of subjects, teachers will make reference to your learning in other areas such as History and this will help you to develop your understanding. There are even opportunities to apply this learning in Y7 and 8 when interdisciplinary study days are organised to deepen your understanding across the curriculum such as when our History and English departments work together to explore whether war poetry/literature has actually distorted our view of World War One.

### **How can you deepen your understanding of History?**

The History department at Hindley offers lots of opportunities for you to really engage with his amazing subject. Across Year 7 to 9, students are offered a variety of enrichment programmes, such as Horrible Histories Club or History at the movies. Here we aim to distinguish fact from fiction so we will explore films such as Titanic and assess how accurate the film's portrayal of the sinking of the ship really was, when considering the latest research.

As part of the Key Stage 3 curriculum, we ensure that students are given the opportunity to study the history of their local area, in order for them to examine how national and international events have impacted their local society. In Year 8 for example, we study a local mining disaster known as Maypole Pit Disaster which took place in 1908 in Abram. We also explore George Orwell's description of Wigan in the 1930s and assess how fair his view of Wigan was during that time period. 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. For our Year 10 and 11 students we have several online platforms to further enhance what is offered within school. Students can use Google classroom quizzes 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.

We intend to offer historical visits to our students. In recent years we have offered trips to: Poland and Berlin, as well as Whitechapel in London. These trips are designed to enrich classroom experiences and to inspire a deeper interest in the subject of History.

Why not take a look at what the History Department offers in our school and get involved! Become a historian!

### **How are you assessed in History?**

Throughout the 5 year History course you are assessed using the following assessment objectives which ensure that you can cumulatively build your subject understanding in preparation for future GCSE and A Level study. There are 6 assessment points each year that we term Praising Stars©. We assess how students at their current stage of study are on track to reach their end of stage targets which are formulated on aspirational expectation from their KS2 starting points. We make an informed prediction from our holistic assessments based on our subject mapping of expectation across the History curriculum.

### **Key Assessment Objectives**

AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.

AO2: Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second order historical concepts.

AO3: Analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements, in the context of historical events studied.

AO4: Analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations (including how and why interpretations may differ) in the context of historical events.

### **How can History support your future?**

Of course we offer the study of GCSE and A Level History and we encourage your continued study in this fantastic subject. Yet we know that choice and personal interest are important aspects of worthy study. Whether you have continued your study of History into GCSE or A level or not you will have gained access to this enriching subject and its study will have taught you to think differently and deeply. 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 applications, 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

## Curriculum Progression Pathway

	Term 1:1	Term 1:2	Term 2:1	Term 2:2	Term 3:1	Term 3:2
7	How 'dark' were the Dark Ages?	Why did the Normans win the Battle of Hastings?  Is Simon Schama right? Did the Normans totally change Saxon England?	Was mediaeval life just 'muck and misery' for ordinary people?	How did beliefs influence people's lives during the Mediaeval Period?	Who challenged the power of mediaeval kings?	How successful of a king was Henry VIII?
8	How did beliefs change during the Tudor Period? What was it like to live during Tudor times?  What was terrifying about the first half of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century?	Should Oliver Cromwell take pride of place outside the Houses of Parliament?  What was Africa like before the slave trade?	How typical was Olaudah Equiano's experience of the middle passage?  Should history remember William Wilberforce as the man who ended slavery?	Should we feel proud of the British Empire?  How did the Industrial Revolution change Britain?	Why was Jack the Ripper able to get away with murder?  What was life like in Wigan at the start of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century?	How did women win the right to vote?  What caused WWI to break out in 1914?
9	Were the 1920s in America a good time for everyone?	Why did WW2 break out only 20 years after WWI?	Who was responsible for the Holocaust?	Who has moved to Britain in the past?	How important was Martin Luther King in the fight for civil rights?	Cold War - Why couldn't the USA and USSR be friends?

10	<p>Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88</p> <p>Key topic 1: Queen, government and religion 1558-69</p> <p>Key topic 2: Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88</p>	<p>Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88</p> <p>Key topic 2: Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88</p> <p>Key topic 3: Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558-88</p>	<p>The British sector of the Western Front 1914-18: injuries, treatment and the trenches</p> <p>The historic environment</p>	<p>Medicine in Britain, 1250-present</p> <p>Medicine in mediaeval England 1250-1500</p> <p>The Medical Renaissance in England 1500-1700</p>	<p>Medicine in Britain, 1250-present</p> <p>Medicine in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Britain 1700 - 1900</p> <p>Medicine in modern Britain 1900 -present</p>	<p>Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939</p> <p>Key Topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918-1929</p> <p>Key Topic 2: Hitler's rise to power 1919-33</p>
11	<p>Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939</p> <p>Key Topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship 1933-39</p> <p>Key Topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39</p>	<p>The American West 1835-1895</p> <p>Key Topic 1: The early settlement of the West 1835-1862</p> <p>Key Topic 2: Development of the plains 1862-1876</p>	<p>The American West 1835-1895</p> <p>Key Topic 2: Development of the plains 1862-1876</p> <p>Key Topic 3: Conflicts and conquest 1876-1895</p>	<p>Medicine / Elizabeth/ Germany revision</p>	<p>American West / Medicine revision</p>	<p>GCSE Master classes / Exam Period / Post Exam Period</p>