



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 Europe, we can see why political tensions have continued on after the end of the Cold War, and have contributed to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. In reading the history of the USA, we can see why racial tension continued after the abolition of slavery, and why it 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 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 expand 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?

Wider Subject Curriculum

The history department at Outwood Academy Easingwold, offers lots of great opportunities for students to really engage with this fabulous subject. As part of the KS3 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. 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, 11, 12 and 13, 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 quiz.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 Post-16 we actively encourage our students to visit university libraries to support their study. Our academy library has a dedicated History section where students can access a range of historical texts to widen their studies beyond reading the prescribed A-Level course texts. We are also involved in the Historical Association 'Great Debate', which allows students to take part in a national competition presenting their ideas on a historical topic. This is as well as a debating club, taking part in competitions against other 6th forms/college providers. Our A Level History students also have the opportunity to take part in the Lessons from Auschwitz Project, run by the Historical Association, which involves attending three seminars and a Next Steps project in their local community.

In recent years we have offered trips to: Poland and the Battlefields of WWI, as well as visits to local areas such as Rievaulx Abbey and Helmsley Castle. These trips are designed to enrich classroom experiences and to inspire a deeper interest in the subject of history.

Aims of the National Curriculum:

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 Academy Easingwold Programme of Study for KS3 aligns to the National Curriculum Programme of Study for History.

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

We live in a multicultural country and in a world where conflict between people of different nationalities, ethnicities, religions and races is commonplace. Thus 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 challenge 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 and religions.. Whether or not the local area reflects the national picture, it is the duty of all academies to ensure that every pupil 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:

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 EASINGWOLD

	Half Term 1	Half Term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half Term 5	Half Term 6
Year 7	<p>The Silk Roads <i>How was the West influenced by the East during the era of the Silk roads? What were the Silk roads and how interconnected was the world in the ancient and medieval periods?</i></p>	<p>Viking Jorvik <i>Who were the Vikings, origins and expansion Raids and Domestication in the North Impact on indigenous population, archaeology and interpretation.</i></p>	<p>The Norman Conquest <i>What did the Norman Conquest change?</i></p>	<p>Power and Life in the Middle Ages <i>The Power of Kings relative to barons, the Church and the people and how this changed. Becket, John, Magna Carta, Peasants revolt. Ordinary lives, farming, towns and the church. The medieval Jewish experience.</i></p>	<p>How the Black Death affected the village of Walsham <i>(and how we know) and how the global pandemic changed society in the Middle ages.</i></p>	<p>The English Reformation <i>The reasons for the English reformation - Henry VIII's love life vs religious conviction, what the changes meant and their legacy.</i></p>
Year 8	<p>The Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment <i>How power shifted from monarchs to people, via the Civil war and the Great Reform Act.. How the Enlightenment transformed understanding of science from classical and superstitious beliefs to the underpinnings of modern science, and the reasons why it happened.</i></p>	<p>Industrialisation and Urbanisation <i>How the agricultural and Industrial revolution changed life in Britain and the links between industrialisation, democracy and imperialism. How has Emma Griffin's book revised interpretations of the IR? (Includes Easingwold and York in the Industrial Revolution).</i></p>	<p>The Experience of British colonialism <i>This unit will focus on the experiences of those countries who have been colonised by Britain and the different forms of colonialism from British America in the 16th Century through Africa (link to Y7 Mali), India, Ireland. The experiences of the colonisers and the impact on Britain will also be considered.</i></p>	<p>The Abolition of slavery and the legacy of slavery. <i>Why slavery was abolished and to what extent it was abolished and the legacy of slavery in the Americas and in Britain.</i></p>	<p>Causes and Experiences of WWI <i>Long term, medium term and short term causes of WWI and at what point the outbreak of war became inevitable. Can any one country be "blamed" for the start of the war? The wide variety of experiences in WWI, trenches, Home front and wider world war, including experiences of colonial troops and making use of Olusoga's "The World's war"</i></p>	<p>The growth of Democracy 1900 - present <i>An overview of 100 years of participation and protest, considering different methods and how they have changed, including the Suffragettes: How extreme were the suffragettes? Are we convinced by Fern Riddell's interpretation? How have women's rights in the UK and USA changed since the granting of the franchise? Union movement, the Labour party, Beveridge and the</i></p>

						NHS, the Miners' strike, race riots, Brexit and BLM.
Year 9	World War II <i>Focus on the causes of WWII including Versailles, the Russian revolution, the rise of fascism, 1929 and Economic depression, the rise of Nazism and Appeasement.</i>	World War II <i>Consider and evaluate some of the turning points in WWI including Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain, Barbarossa, Pearl Harbor, D-Day and Hiroshima.</i>	The Holocaust <i>This unit will consider the Holocaust from the perspective of Jewish resistance to the Holocaust.</i>	The Cold War <i>How dangerous was the Cold War? Consideration of the causes of Cold War tension and when it was most dangerous. Including The Vietnam War.</i>	US Civil Rights <i>Legacy of slavery and Civil War; segregation, Jim Crow laws, Little Rock, JFK, US Constitution and Supreme Court.</i>	Migration to Britain <i>How did Britain become such a diverse nation? Narrative of migration to Britain culminating in examining Post War Britain - Windrush/Powell - Rivers of Blood.</i>
Year 10 (Edexcel)	Unit 2: Elizabeth		Unit 1: Medicine In Britain			Unit 3: Germany
Year 11 (Edexcel)	Unit 3: Germany	Unit 2: American West		Revision		Exam Period