Learning Journey | History

Fareham Academy | Unlocking Potential Creating Opportunity

Post 16

Develop their interest in and enthusiasm for history and an understanding of its intrinsic value and significance

Acquire an understanding of different identities within society and an appreciation of aspects such as social, cultural, religious and ethnic diversity

Build on their understanding of the past through experiencing a broad and balanced course of study

Improve as effective and independent learners, and as critical and reflective thinkers with curious and enquiring minds

Develop the ability to ask relevant and significant questions about the past and to research them

Acquire an understanding of the nature of historical study, for example that history is concerned with judgements based on available evidence and that historical judgements are provisional

Develop their use and understanding of historical terms, concepts and skills

Make links and draw comparisons within and/or across different periods and aspects of the past

Organise and communicate their historical knowledge and understanding in different ways, arguing a case and reaching substantiated judgements

Year 11

Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88

- Relations with Spain, 1569-85
- Outbreak of war with Spain, 1585-88
- The Spanish Armada, 1588
- Walter Raleigh and Virginia
- Plots and revolts at home, 1569-88
- The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots
- Challenge to the religious settlement
- The 'settlement' of religion
- The situation on Elizabeth's accession in 1558
- Education and leisure
- The problem of the poor
- Exploration and voyages of discovery

Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-91

- The collapse of the USSR and its control of Eastern Europe
- The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979
- The Berlin Crisis and the construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961
- The development of the Cold War and the division of Germany
- Early tension between East and West and the atomic bomb
- The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall, 1989
- The impact of Mikhail Gorbachev's 'new thinking' on Soviet control of Eastern Europe
- Ronald Reagan and the 'Second Cold War'
- The Prague Spring of 1968
- Détente in the 1970s
- The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962
- The Hungarian Uprising of 1956

Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39

- The persecution of minorities
- Employment and living standards
- Nazi policies towards the young
- Nazi policies towards women
- Opposition, resistance and conformity
- Controlling and influencing attitudes
- The police state
- The creation of a dictatorship, 1933-34
- How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932-33
- The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929-32
- The origins of the Weimar Republic, 1918-19
- The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919-23
- Changes in German society, 1924-29
- The recovery of the Weimar Republic, 1924-29
- Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22
- The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923-29

Year 10

The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18:... ...injuries, treatment and the trenches

- Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin
- The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century
- Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front
- The significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery
- The context of the British sector of Western Front and the theatre of war in Flanders and northern France
- The work of the RAMC and FANY

Medicine in Britain, c1250–present

- Fighting Cholera in London, 1854
- Edward Jenner and the development of vaccination
- Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665
- William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood
- Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49
- Approaches to prevention and treatment c.1250-present
- Ideas about the cause of disease and illness c.1250-present

Progress

- How much medical progress was made in the First World War?
- How much did Britain change during the Industrial Revolution?

Oppression

- How did the Solent contribute to the Second World War?
- Did the civil rights activists achieve their aims?
- How successful were the female suffrage movements?
- How did the Transatlantic Slave Trade dehumanise African people?

Year 9

Dictatorship

- What were the main causes of the Second World War?
- How did Adolf Hitler become the elected leader of Germany in 1933?
- How did the Nazis implement their 'Final Solution'?

Empire

- How did Britain eventually abolish the slave trade?
- Why did England defeat the Spanish Armada?

Revolution

Democracy

Year 8

Change

- How did the Black Death impact England?
- How did the Age of Discovery open up the world?

Conquest

- How much did England change during the Norman Conquest?
- How did the Vikings impact the British Isles?

Monarchy

- How much did the Reformation change England?
- How did the power of Medieval kings change in the Middle Ages?
- Why did William of Normandy win the Battle of Hastings?

Year 7

Prior Learning

- Changes within living memory (KS1)
- Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally (KS1)
- The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements (KS1)
- Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality (KS1)
- Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age (KS2)
- The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain (KS2)
- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots (KS2)
- The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England (KS2)
- A local history study (KS2)
- A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 (KS2)
- The achievements of the earliest civilizations (KS2)
- Ancient Greece (KS2)
- A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history (KS2)