

History Curriculum Overview

At Callerton Academy, History is a fascinating and hugely important subject that helps students develop a lifelong passion and enthusiasm for the past. We enable students to create a sense of purpose and place by defining the past in the context of the present, whilst igniting their curiosity about Britain and the wider world. History enables children to develop a context for their growing sense of identity, using key British values such as diversity and tolerance, to better understand the world in which they live. Crucially, students will leave secondary school with a sound chronological framework for their knowledge of significant events and people. What they learn through History can influence their personal choices, attitudes and values, meaning that opportunities for discussion and debate are at the heart of the curriculum.

When teaching History, the intent is to stimulate the children’s curiosity in order for them to develop their knowledge, skills and understanding – students are encouraged to be inquisitive learners, connecting the curriculum as they progress. History allows students to make links between different cultures and across time, and our students are given the tools to understand the ‘bigger picture’ of who we are and how we live. The study of History should humanise the narrative, making a connection with the people of the past. This collective sense of History allows students to embrace shared values of democracy, equality, justice, truth, empathy, tolerance and combatting prejudice. We have a responsibility to expose students to differing interpretations of History that have been shaped by the context and values of the time. Our students are empowered and equipped with carefully selected knowledge to challenge and question the past, developing a confident and critical voice.

Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
7	What is History? Invasion and Conquest (Anglo-Saxons)	Norman invasion and Conquest in 1066 (Contenders to the throne, key battles)	Consolidation and Control (Norman consolidation of power in England – feudal system, Domesday Book, castles, Harrying of the North)	Medieval society (Medieval towns and villages, crime and punishment in the Middle Ages, women in the Middle Ages, the Black Death and Magna Carta)	Religion and religious ideas in the Middle Ages (Church versus the Crown, Growth of Islam and The Crusades)	Wars at Home and Abroad (Wars of the Roses – Princes in the Tower, Richard III character)

8	Renaissance and Reformation (Henry VII consolidation of power, Henry VIII and break with Rome, Catholic Church decline)	Tudor Counter Reformation and Conflict with Europe	Empire in Ireland / India / China / Africa / Pacific	Britain's transatlantic trade: effects and abolition	Chartists / Suffrage / Local depth study of chartist and women's suffrage in the 19 th and 20 th centuries	The First World War (Four MAIN causes of
9	Rise of Hitler - WW2 Causes	Holocaust	USA: 1920s economic boom	USA: 1920s and the divided society	USA: 1920s and the divided society leading to the Wall Street Crash	USA: 1930s and the Depression and the New Deal. The USA in World War 2
10						
11						