History Department – Year 8

	Year 8: The Novice historian. Students will continue to develop the key historical skills needed to succeed in History and to understand the story of the past. The Novice Historian first applies the skills involved and consolidates their knowledge from Year 7 so that they have a foundation for learning all future historical topics					
	Autumn 1 Theme/Topic/Skill:	Autumn 2 Theme/Topic/Skill:	Spring 1 Theme/Topic/Skill:	Spring 2 Theme/Topic/Skill:	Summer 1 Theme/Topic/Skill:	Summer 2 Theme/Topic/Skill:
Shirley High Curriculum Map	Was the British Empire a good thing?	How did the Industrial Age change Britain?	How did ordinary people begin to influence their own lives?	How did ordinary people begin to influence their own lives?(Case studies)	What was the most important Scientific Development	Why should WW1 be remembered?
Why Now?	In line with the National Curriculum it is important for students to learn history beyond the British Isles. In this unit they learn to understand aspects of the wider world beyond Britain and the expansion of empire. This way they can understand the links to diversity of our nation.	This links directly with the previous unit . Here we understand how the developments in empire were linked with the developments in industry. This is also an essential National Curriculum unit which explain how our country was the first country in the world to industrialise.	Linked to the previous unit here we explore the impact of the Industrial revolution. To understand how the experience of Industrial living helped to develop democracy and workers' experience. This focuses on the impact on society and the shaping of our political landscape for today	Linked to the previous unit we focus on two depth studies which show the process that began to lead to equality for two case studies on women and slavery This gives students chance to engage with the detail of these changing experiences	Pupils gain knowledge and understanding of a breadth study which explore Scientific changes from the Medieval period through to the Victorian period. These changes are related to medicine and show the significance of some of the changes for society. Doing this pupil understand who important people attitudes were in accepting new ideas and discoveries.	Pupils gain knowledge and understanding of the first significant event in the twentieth century that would change our world for ever. This is part of the National Curriculum and it is essential they understand challenges for Britain Europe and the wider world from 1900 onwards and this could be seen as the first major challenge
Fundamental Concepts	Political power, industry and empire interpretations Diversity	The Industrial Revolution Change Causation Revolution Evidence Interpretation Nature Origin Purpose	Democracy Citizenship The Rule of Law Interpretation Evidence	Revolution Politics Significance Change	Conflict Change Consequence	Significance Interpretations
Students will	Learn about: The size of the British empire What led to the growth of the British empire? Pre-colonial Africa The Triangular Slave Trade The Middle Passage Plantation Life Trade India and EIC/Local History	Learn about:- Causes of the Industrial Revolution How did farming change? Towns/Pop/Local history Shirley The domestic system Changes in the cotton industry: Arkwright Factory life Transport Canals and roads/Local History Transport: railways) The workhouse Disease -Cholera and Public Health Xmas during the Victorian times (optional)	Learn about: Revolutions In France and Britain The Political system in 18 th century Political groups in the 18 th -19 th century Protest Movements The Peterloo Massacre Chartism The Great Reform Act	Slave resistance The abolition of slavery emancipation African Americans in US society (Jim crow laws) Women in the 18 th and 19 th century (role and status) The Suffragettes Women's vote War work	Learn about:- Ideas about the universe Galileo on trial Muslim thinkers Witchcraft Pendle witches Bacon Newton Darwin Germs Pasteur nightingale/Mary Seacole	War in 20 th century The Causes of WW1(long term) The Causes of WW1(short term, trigger) Trench Warfare The Armistice Treaty of Versailles Failure of the League
Language for Life (Key terms/Vocabulary)	Empire Trade Diversity Colonial Slavery East India Company The British Raj Mutiny Pre-colonial The Middle Passage	Cottage Industry Domestic System Manufacturing Mill Enclosure Selective Breeding Crop Rotation Navies	Cholera The Great Reform Act Chartism Protest Whigs Tories Rotten boroughs Constituency Democracy Franchise Suffrage	Resistance Abolition Role Status Suffragette Suffragist Hunger strike Cat and Mouse Act Campaign Petition Boycott Emancipation Jim Crow	Philosopher Heresy Miasma Vaccination Germ Theory Geocentric Heliocentric Evolution Gravity	Alliances Militarism Nationalism Imperialism Stalemate Fascism Communism Nazis Armistice Munitions The Balkans The triple entente The Axis powers Conscription Western Front Pals battalions Contentious Objectors
Extended writing Opportunities	Did the British Empire do more harm than good Extended writing	Factory Life assessment	Evaluative Essay on the Peterloo Massacre	Abolition of Slavery essay	Research on a Scientist	Trench warfare Essay
Maths Across the Curriculum	Number of Countries in the British Empire	Plotting Population changes	Measuring constituencies		Data on number of witches burnt	Data on Triple entente versus Axis Powers
Links to careers/ aspirations	Business	Entrepreneurship/Engineer	MP/Lawyer	Pressure groups/campaigning	Scientist/doctor/Archaeologist	Soldier/ MP
Cultural Capital	Diversity Competition	Local History: Croydon	Awareness of what a social reformer is	Spiritual songs/films on abolition	Developing awareness of science and medicine	Trench Competition Local History: Croydon
Practical Application of Skills	Personal view of Diversity	Graph analysis	Media analysis of propaganda cartoons	Analysis of contemporary photographic images	Research skills on Scientific revolution	Designing a trench