

“Rooted and grounded in Love”.

History



Intent – ‘**Rooted** and grounded in Love’

To give students an overarching and chronological understanding of British history, providing them with the depth of knowledge needed to develop an inquisitive and analytic outlook. The detailed knowledge of the past will enable them to better understand the modern world and take an active role in society. Lessons are taught chronologically to allow students to better sequence events from the end of the Roman Empire to the present day. Topics are chosen in order to tackle students’ potential misconceptions and to be able to place Britain’s role into the context of world history and to understand how Britain became the multi-cultural, democratic society it is today.

Throughout students will receive a knowledge rich curriculum that gives them the depth of understanding to be able to develop the skills of an historian. The chronological sequence helps students to understand causes and consequences of events. Students will also learn to analyse sources using their knowledge of the events to explain the context of a source. When students have developed their knowledge of the past they will study historian’s interpretations of the past and apply their knowledge to explain and challenge these.



History

Year 12

Curriculum Outline

Link to Catholic Social Teaching:

The study of the English Revolution encourages students to reflect on the principles of human dignity, the common good, participation and subsidiarity by exploring the relationship between authority, liberty and accountability. As they examine conflict between Crown and Parliament, civil war and constitutional change, students consider the ethical responsibilities of those in power, the importance of representative government, and how political decisions affect individuals, communities and the pursuit of justice.

The study of modern Germany enables students to explore human dignity, solidarity, the common good and the preferential option for the poor and vulnerable through periods of authoritarianism, democracy, dictatorship and reunification. Students evaluate how political systems can either protect or undermine human rights, social justice and participation, while considering the importance of responsible leadership, reconciliation and the promotion of a just and peaceful society.

Advent 1	England 1625-29, Germany 1871-1914	Advent 2	England 1629-40, Germany 1871-1914
Description	The Emergence of Conflict and the End of Consensus, 1625–1629 – The accession of Charles I, growing tensions between Crown and Parliament, disputes over finance, religion and foreign policy, and the events leading to the dissolution of Parliament and the start of Personal Rule. The Kaiserreich, 1871–1914 – The establishment of the German Empire under Otto von Bismarck, the structure of the imperial constitution, the roles of the Kaiser and Chancellor, political parties, industrialisation, social change and the growing tensions between authoritarian rule and democracy.	Description	An Experiment in Absolutism, 1629–1640 – Charles I's Personal Rule, religious reforms under William Laud, financial policies, opposition in England and Scotland, and the political crises that forced the recall of Parliament. The Kaiserreich, 1871–1914 – The establishment of the German Empire under Otto von Bismarck, the structure of the imperial constitution, the roles of the Kaiser and Chancellor, political parties, industrialisation, social change and the growing tensions between authoritarian rule and democracy.

Lent 1	England 1640-42, Germany 1914-1929	Lent 2	England 1642-46, Germany 1914-1929
Description	The Crisis of Parliament and the Outbreak of the First Civil War, 1640–1642 – The Long Parliament, growing parliamentary opposition, the influence of John Pym, the Irish Rebellion, the failed arrest of the Five Members, and the breakdown of relations leading to civil war. Empire to Democracy, 1914–1929 – The impact of the First World War, the collapse of the Empire, the creation of the Weimar Republic, political instability, economic crises and recovery, and the social and cultural changes of the 1920s.	Description	War and Radicalism, 1642–1646 – The First English Civil War, the strengths and weaknesses of the Royalist and Parliamentary forces, the emergence of the New Model Army, and the growth of political and religious radicalism during the conflict. Empire to Democracy, 1914–1929 – The impact of the First World War, the collapse of the Empire, the creation of the Weimar Republic, political instability, economic crises and recovery, and the social and cultural changes of the 1920s.
Pentecost 1	Russia 1825-1941	Pentecost 2	Russia 1825-1941
Description	Students study Russia - From 1825-1941 in preparation for completing their NEA – including the Reigns of Nicholas I, Alexander II, Alexander III and Nicholas II. The causes and events of the Russian Revolution. The rule of Lenin and Stalin. As well as looking the themes over time of revolution, economy, opposition and Women in Russia.	Description	Students study Russia - From 1825-1941 in preparation for completing their NEA – including the Reigns of Nicholas I, Alexander II, Alexander III and Nicholas II. The causes and events of the Russian Revolution. The rule of Lenin and Stalin. As well as looking the themes over time of revolution, economy, opposition and Women in Russia.

History

Year 13

Curriculum Outline

Link to Catholic Social Teaching:

The study of the English Revolution encourages students to reflect on the principles of human dignity, the common good, participation and subsidiarity by exploring the relationship between authority, liberty and accountability. As they examine conflict between Crown and Parliament, civil war and constitutional change, students consider the ethical responsibilities of those in power, the importance of representative government, and how political decisions affect individuals, communities and the pursuit of justice.

The study of modern Germany enables students to explore human dignity, solidarity, the common good and the preferential option for the poor and vulnerable through periods of authoritarianism, democracy, dictatorship and reunification. Students evaluate how political systems can either protect or undermine human rights, social justice and participation, while considering the importance of responsible leadership, reconciliation and the promotion of a just and peaceful society.

Advent 1	England 1646-49, Germany 1929-1949	Advent 2	England 1649-53, Germany 1929-1949
Description	The Disintegration of the Political Nation, 1646–1649 – Divisions within Parliament and the New Model Army, the rise of radical groups such as the Levellers, the Second Civil War, and the trial and execution of Charles I. The Nazi Experiment, 1929–1949 – The collapse of Weimar democracy, the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi state, dictatorship, opposition and resistance, the impact of the Second World War, and the occupation and division of Germany after 1945.	Description	The Commonwealth, 1649–1653 – The establishment of the republican Commonwealth, the Rump Parliament, challenges to republican rule, religious and political radicalism, and the difficulties of governing without a monarchy. The Nazi Experiment, 1929–1949 – The collapse of Weimar democracy, the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi state, dictatorship, opposition and resistance, the impact of the Second World War, and the occupation and division of Germany after 1945.

Lent 1	England 1653-58, Germany 1949-1991	Lent 2	England 1658-60, Germany 1949-1991
Description	The Protectorate, 1653–1658 – The creation of the Protectorate under Oliver Cromwell, the powers and limitations of the Lord Protector, constitutional experiments, domestic and foreign policy, and the successes and failures of Cromwell's rule. Division to Unity: West Germany, 1949–1991 – The establishment of democracy in West Germany, the development of the Federal Republic, political parties and opposition, economic recovery and the 'economic miracle', social change, and the reunification of Germany under Helmut Kohl in 1990–91.	Description	The Fall of the Protectorate and the Restoration, 1658–1660 – The succession of Richard Cromwell, the collapse of the Protectorate, political instability, the role of George Monck, and the Restoration of the monarchy under Charles II in 1660. Division to Unity: West Germany, 1949–1991 – The establishment of democracy in West Germany, the development of the Federal Republic, political parties and opposition, economic recovery and the 'economic miracle', social change, and the reunification of Germany under Helmut Kohl in 1990–91.
Pentecost 1	Revision	Pentecost 2	COURSE COMPLETED
Description	/	Description	/