



Subject Intent

The Year 7 history curriculum is designed to ignite curiosity about the past, equip students with a secure foundation of substantive knowledge, and develop the critical skills required to think like a historian. Rooted in the National Curriculum, it introduces students to key periods and turning points in British, European, and world history, ensuring they gain a coherent chronological framework to understand how events, people, and ideas have shaped the modern world. By engaging with knowledge-rich enquiries, students will develop an understanding of historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity and difference, and significance. They will be taught to make connections, analyse evidence, and construct informed judgements, enabling them to appreciate history as an ongoing dialogue about the past. Through wider curricular links students are well rounded with regular links to English, geography and religious studies. By the end of year 7, students will not only have acquired a deep body of historical knowledge but will also be able to use disciplinary skills to think critically about the past, understand its relevance to the present, and lay the groundwork for further historical study in later years.

Cross Curricular Links

The history curriculum promotes cross curricular links with many subjects, in particular English, geography and religious studies. These expand students social and cultural understanding of the past alongside developing source analysis, interpretation and research skills.

KS2 Links

In KS2, students study history through 'topic' cross curricular projects with most having explored popular ancient and early modern periods such as the ancient Greeks, Romans, the Tudors and Victorians. The KS3 curriculum develops on this through teaching the students how to think and write like a historian.

RISE Links

The study of history provides students with regular and purposeful opportunity to develop their ability to rise and thrive in the world as successful young people by learning from the events of the past to inform their social, moral, spiritual and cultural understanding of a modern day world. E.g. Social and cultural changes in Britain (55BC-1485) through invasion, migration and settlement. In addition, students begin to understand historical concepts of British Values through the chronological development of democracy and the rule of law. E.g. The changing power of monarchs from absolute rule to the introduction of Parliament and the Magna Carta.

Literacy Links

The history curriculum promotes literacy through explicitly teaching students how to write like a historian. This is developed through opportunities to engage in extended writing, argumentation, and critical reading skills through the analysis of sources and interpretations.

Numeracy Links

The history curriculum promotes numeracy by developing a students ability to apply their numerical thinking to better understand the past through the use of chronology and timelines. Students will also use their numeracy skills to analyse historical sources involving numerical data of the past.

STEM Links

The history curriculum promotes STEM by supporting students in developing an understanding of change overtime and the factors that lead to significant discoveries and progress e.g. institutions, individuals, science and technology and the changing attitudes in society.

	HT1	HT2	HT3	HT4	HT5	HT6
Topic	Who had the most significant impact in changing Britain: the Romans, Saxons or Vikings? 55BC - 1066	Why was the Norman invasion successful? 1066	How did the Normans consolidate their power after the Battle of Hastings? 1066-1154	How did the power of the Plantagenets change? 1154-1485	Was Medieval society all 'muck, disease and misery'? 1066-1485	What were the causes and consequences of the Wars of the Roses? 1455-1485
Key Themes / Questions	What caused the Romans, Saxons and Vikings to invade? What were the consequences of the Roman, Saxon and Viking invasions of England? Who had the greatest impact on England?	Who were the four claimants to the throne? Why did the Vikings invade in 1066? How was the Battle of Hastings won? How did the Normans consolidate power? What was the Norman impact on society?	How did the Normans consolidate power? What was the Norman impact on society?	How did power begin to transfer from kings to people?	Is it fair to describe medieval society as all 'muck, disease and misery'? What was medieval life like?	Why were the Houses of York and Lancaster rivals? How did key battles change the balance of power between the Houses of York and Lancaster?
Indicative Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Roman Britain 43-410AD: Invasion, consequences and legacy. * Anglo-Saxon Britain 410-1066: Invasion, consequences and legacy. * The Vikings 793-1066: Invasion, consequences and legacy. * Source and interpretation skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The significance of the death of Edward the Confessor in 1066. * Claimants to the English throne in 1066 *The Battle of Stamford Bridge and the Battle of Hastings, 1066 *The Norman invasion: Causes, consequences and significance. * Source and interpretation skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Norman consolidation of power: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Castles -Rebellions and Harrying of the North -The Domesday book -The Feudal system * Source and interpretation skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Henry II - Conflict between the Church and the Crown *King John and the Magna Carta * Edward I and Parliament * Henry V - Agincourt and the Treaty of Troyes *Medieval queens: Queen Isabella and Margaret of Anjou * Source and interpretation skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Medieval religion and the church * The Crusades * Life in a medieval town / countryside * The Black Death - causes and consequences * The Peasants Revolt * Medieval crime and punishment * Medieval medicine and health * Source and interpretation skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Causes of the Wars of the Roses * The Houses of York and Lancaster * The role of Margaret Anjou * Richard of York * Key battles * Richard III and the princes in the tower * Rise of the Tudor dynasty * Source and interpretation skills
Assessment	Who had the most significant impact in changing Britain: the Romans, Saxons or Vikings? Extended writing using P.E.E.L paragraphs.	*Knowledge quiz *AP1	*Source analysis: Explain how useful is 'A History of the Kings' for a Historian studying how William I gained control over England	*Knowledge quiz	*Was Medieval society all 'muck, disease and misery'? Extended writing using P.E.E.L paragraphs. *AP2	Interpretation analysis: How far do you agree with the interpretation about the War of the Roses?