

**History at Compass School Southwark**  
**2022-2023**

Year 7						
	HT1 Topic/Unit: <b>Introduction to History</b>	HT2 Topic/Unit: <b>Anglo-Saxons and Vikings</b>	HT3 Topic/Unit: <b>Norman Conquest</b>	HT4 Topic/Unit: <b>Medieval Britain</b>	HT4 Topic/Unit: <b>The Crusades</b>	HT6 Topic/Unit: <b>Local Historic Site Study</b>
<b>Key Content:</b>	<p>Introduction to the key aspects of a study of history:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chronology</li> <li>• Enquiry</li> <li>• Evidence</li> <li>• Causation</li> <li>• Change</li> <li>• Diversity</li> <li>• Significance</li> <li>• Interpretations</li> </ul> <p><b>Enquiry Question:</b> Why do we study history?</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxon settlements and daily life</p> <p>The first Viking raids and subsequent invasions</p> <p>The assimilation of Anglo-Saxon and Viking England</p> <p>King Arthur and the creation of Britain.</p> <p><b>Enquiry Question:</b> How did conquest and plunder lead to 'Britain'?</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxon England</p> <p>Battle of Hastings and William the Conqueror</p> <p>Control including: law, order, churches and castles</p> <p>Society;</p> <p>Religion: persecution</p> <p>Resistance and rebellion</p> <p><b>Enquiry Question:</b> Did the Norman Conquest 'bring a truckload of trouble?'</p>	<p>Medieval Villages and Towns including: growth, hygiene and trade.</p> <p>Crime and punishment</p> <p>Public Health including a case study of The Black Death</p> <p>Peasants Revolt: causes and consequences.</p> <p><b>Enquiry Question:</b> What was Medieval society like?</p>	<p>Christian Empire</p> <p>Islamic Empire</p> <p>Jerusalem and the Holy Land</p> <p>Expansionism</p> <p>Knights and chivalry</p> <p>The First Crusades; including the People's Crusades</p> <p>The Second and following Crusades</p> <p><b>Enquiry Question:</b> Were the Crusades a holy war?</p>	<p><b>Study of local historic site in London:</b></p> <p>Students will study the site in relation to a number of key questions.</p> <p>They will consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• function</li> <li>• the structure</li> <li>• people connected with the site e.g., the designer, originator and occupants</li> <li>• design - how the design reflects the culture, values, fashions of the people at the time</li> <li>• how important events/developments from the depth study are connected to the site</li> </ul>

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Year 8						
	HT1 Topic/Unit: <b>The Tudors</b>	HT2 Topic/Unit: <b>The Age of Discovery</b>	HT3 Topic/Unit: <b>The Slave Trade</b>	HT4 Topic/Unit: <b>The British Empire</b>	HT5 Topic/Unit: <b>Industrial Revolution</b>	HT6 Topic/Unit: <b>Local Historic Site Study</b>
<b>Key Content</b>	Tudor Family Reformation Henry VIII and the Break from Rome Mary I and executions Elizabethan England Trade and discovery The Middle Way Poverty and reform. <b>Enquiry Question:</b> How far did the Tudors change England for the better?	Trade routes Explorers Continents; the Americas The Renaissance and cultural 'Rebirth' Knowledge and science <b>Enquiry Question:</b> How was the world discovered?	Colonialism and Empire Trade Triangle Middle Passage Life on plantations Abolition and anti-abolition movements Impacts and affects <b>Enquiry Question:</b> Why was the Slave Trade abolished in 1807?	Colonialism and Empire Australia and transportation Scramble for Africa Zulu Wars Boer Wars India Gandhi and Independence <b>Enquiry Question:</b> Was the British Empire a force for good	Living conditions Jobs Leisure and entertainment Eating and Drinking Disease and Cholera <b>Enquiry Question:</b> How far was London an abyss for the poorest people?	<b>Study of local historic site in London:</b> Students will study the site in relation to a number of key questions. They will consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• function</li> <li>• the structure</li> <li>• people connected with the site e.g., the designer, originator and occupants</li> <li>• design - how the design reflects the culture, values, fashions of the people at the time</li> </ul> how important events/developments from the depth study are connected to the site

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Year 9						
	HT1 Topic/Unit: The Suffragist/Suffragettes	HT2 Topic/Unit: Causes and Consequences of WWI	HT3 Topic/Unit: The rise of Nazism and the Holocaust	HT4 Topic/Unit: Post-War: Challenges at Home	HT5 Topic/Unit: Post-war: Challenges in the World	HT6 Topic/Unit: Local Historic Study
<b>Key Content</b>	<p>Womens roles in early 1900s</p> <p>Arguments for and against the vote</p> <p>The Suffragette and Suffragist movements</p> <p>The opposition movement</p> <p>Emily Davison</p> <p>WWI and WWII</p> <p>Contraception</p> <p>Abortion</p> <p>Liberation Movement</p> <p><b>Enquiry Question:</b> How did women gain the vote in 1918?</p>	<p>The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand</p> <p>Empire, imperialism and alliances</p> <p>The Armistice</p> <p>The Treaty of Versailles</p> <p>Relations during the inter-war period, including the Policy and Appeasement and rise of extremism.</p> <p><b>Enquiry Question:</b> Why was WWI not the 'war to end all wars?'</p>	<p>Hitler's rise to power including; organisation of the party, elections and the Great Depression</p> <p>Hitler's consolidation of power including; the Night of the Long Knives</p> <p>Indoctrination and control of citizens and young people; including the creation of the Police state.</p> <p>Definitions</p> <p>Anti-Semitism</p> <p>Persecution of Jews and other ethnic minorities</p> <p>Ghettos</p> <p>Testimonies</p> <p>The Final Solution</p> <p>British responses</p> <p>Resistance</p> <p><b>Enquiry Question:</b> How did the Holocaust happen?</p>	<p>Unemployment and inflation</p> <p>The creation of the NHS and improvements to public health</p> <p>The creation of the welfare state and end of laissez-faire politics</p> <p>Immigration and the rise of multi-culturalism</p> <p>The rise of 'modern culture'</p> <p><b>Enquiry Question:</b> What challenges faced post-War Britain?</p>	<p>The end of colonialism and creation of independent states</p> <p>The beginning of global tension; The Cold War</p> <p><b>Enquiry Question:</b> What challenges faced the post-War world?</p>	<p><b>Study of local historic site in London:</b></p> <p>Students will study the site in relation to a number of key questions.</p> <p>They will consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• function</li> <li>• the structure</li> <li>• people connected with the site e.g., the designer, originator and occupants</li> <li>• design - how the design reflects the culture, values, fashions of the people at the time</li> </ul> <p>how important events/developments from the depth study are connected to the site</p>

# History at Compass School Southwark

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Year 10						
	HT1 Topic/Unit: Paper 1: Life in Germany	HT2 Topic/Unit: Paper 1: Life in Germany	HT3 Topic/Unit: Paper 2: Health and the People	HT4 Topic/Unit: Paper 2: Health and the People	HT5 Topic/Unit: Paper 2: Health and the People	HT6 Topic/Unit: Paper 1: Cold War
<b>Key Content:</b>	<p><b><u>Germany and the growth of democracy</u></b>  Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties of ruling Germany; the growth of parliamentary government; the influence of Prussian militarism; industrialisation; social reform and the growth of socialism; the domestic importance of the Navy Laws.  Impact of the First World War: war weariness, economic problems; defeat; the end of the monarchy; post-war problems including reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation.  Weimar democracy: political change and unrest, 1919–1923, including Spartacists, Kapp Putsch and the Munich Putsch; the extent of recovery during the Stresemann era (1924–1929); economic developments including the new currency, Dawes Plan and the Young Plan; the impact of international agreements on recovery; Weimar culture.</p> <p><b><u>Germany and the Depression</u></b>  The impact of the Depression: growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties (1928–1932), including the role of the SA; Hitler's appeal.  The failure of Weimar democracy: election results; the role of Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler's appointment as Chancellor.  The establishment of Hitler's dictatorship: the Reichstag Fire; the Enabling Act; elimination of political opposition; trade unions; Rohm and the Night of the Long Knives; Hitler becomes Führer.</p>	<p><b><u>The Experiences of Germans under the Nazis</u></b>  Economic changes: benefits and drawbacks; employment; public works programmes; rearmament; self-sufficiency; the impact of war on the economy and the German people, including bombing, rationing, labour shortages, refugees.  Social policy and practice: reasons for policies, practices and their impact on women, young people and youth groups; education; control of churches and religion; Aryan ideas, racial policy and persecution; the Final Solution.  Control: Goebbels, the use of propaganda and censorship; Nazi culture; repression and the police state and the roles of Himmler, the SS and Gestapo; opposition and resistance, including White Rose group, Swing Youth, Edelweiss Pirates and July 1944 bomb plot</p>	<p><b><u>Part one: Medicine stands still!</u></b>  Medieval medicine: approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness.  Medical progress: the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment; hospitals; the nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery; surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques.  Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries; the Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention</p>	<p><b><u>Part two: The beginnings of change</u></b>  The impact of the Renaissance on Britain: challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery; the work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey; opposition to change.  Dealing with disease: traditional and new methods of treatments; quackery; methods of treating disease; plague; the growth of hospitals; changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians; the work of John Hunter.  Prevention of disease: inoculation; Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change.</p>	<p><b><u>Part four: Modern medicine</u></b>  Modern treatment of disease: the development of the pharmaceutical industry; penicillin, its discovery by Fleming, its development; new diseases and treatments, antibiotic resistance; alternative treatments. The impact of war and technology on surgery: plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays; transplant surgery; modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery.  Modern public health: the importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War; the Liberal social reforms; the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing; the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State; creation and development of the National Health Service; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.</p>	<p><b><u>Part one: The origins of the Cold War</u></b>  The end of the Second World War: Yalta and Potsdam Conferences; the division of Germany; contrasting attitudes and ideologies of the USA and the USSR, including the aims of Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt, Attlee and Truman; effect of the dropping of the atom bomb on post-war superpower relations. The Iron Curtain and the evolution of East-West rivalry: Soviet expansion in East Europe; US policies; the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, their purpose and Stalin's reaction; Cominform; Comecon; Yugoslavia; the Berlin Blockade and Airlift.</p>

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2022-2023

Year 11					
	HT1 Topic/Unit: Paper 1 <b>Cold War</b>	HT2 Topic/Unit: Paper 2: Elizabeth	HT3 Topic/Unit: Paper 2: Elizabeth	HT4 Topic/Unit: Paper 2: Elizabeth	HT5 Topic/Unit: Revision
<b>Key content</b>	<p><b>Part two: The development of the Cold War</b> The significance of events in Asia for superpower relations: USSR's support for Mao Tse-tung and Communist revolution in China, and the military campaigns waged by North Korea against the UN and by the Vietcong against France and the USA. Military rivalries: the arms race; membership and purposes of NATO and the Warsaw Pact; the space race, including Sputnik, ICBMs, Polaris, Gagarin, Apollo. The 'Thaw': Hungary, the protest movement and the reforms of Nagy; Soviet fears, how they reacted and the effects on the Cold War; the U2 Crisis and its effects on the Paris Peace Summit and the peace process.</p> <p><b>Part three: Transformation of the Cold War</b> Berlin Wall: reasons for its construction and Kennedy's response. Tensions over Cuba: Castro's revolution, the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis: the roles of Castro, Khrushchev, Kennedy; fears of the USA and reaction to missiles on Cuba; dangers and results of crisis. Czechoslovakia: Dubcek and the Prague Spring movement; USSR's response to the reforms;</p>	<p><b>Part one: Elizabeth's court and Parliament</b> Elizabeth I and her court: background and character of Elizabeth I; court life, including patronage; key ministers. <b>Part two: Life in Elizabethan times</b> A 'Golden Age': living standards and fashions; growing prosperity and the rise of the gentry; the Elizabethan theatre and its achievements; attitudes to the theatre. The poor: reasons for the increase in poverty; attitudes and responses to poverty; the reasons for government action and the seriousness of the problem. English sailors: Hawkins and Drake; circumnavigation 1577-1580, voyages and trade; the role of Raleigh.</p>	<p><b>Part three: Troubles at home and abroad</b> Religious matters: the question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism; the Northern Rebellion; Elizabeth's excommunication; the missionaries; Catholic plots and the threat to the Elizabethan settlement; the nature and ideas of the Puritans and Puritanism; Elizabeth and her government's responses and policies towards religious matters. Mary Queen of Scots: background; Elizabeth and Parliament's treatment of Mary; the challenge posed by Mary; plots; execution and its impact. Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare, including tactics and technology; the defeat of the Spanish Armada.</p>	<p><b>Part four: The historic environment of Elizabethan England</b> The historic environment is 10% of the overall course, which equates to approximately 12 hours out of 120 guided learning hours</p> <p><b>Revision</b> Interleaving revision of all four topics/modules</p>	<p><b>Revision</b> Interleaving revision of all four topics/modules</p>

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	the effects the Prague Spring had on East-West relations, including the Warsaw Pact; the Brezhnev Doctrine. Easing of tension: sources of tension, including the Soviets' record on human rights; the reasons for Détente and for SALT 1; the part played by key individuals Brezhnev and Nixon.					
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