



# History Curriculum

---

**“Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”**

*George Santayana*

## **History Department:**

**Mr M Pitman:           Subject Leader**

**Mr N Duke**

## **Overview**

The history team at St Wilfrid’s strive to use an enquiry based approach to the subject that, in addition to fuelling a passion to understand past events, encourages students to think for themselves, to ask questions, to form their own opinions and challenge the ideas of others in an informed way. A key component of the History course, through all Key Stages, is the examination of values such as democracy, equality of rights and the fair treatment of all. The importance of democracy is measured against oppressive and totalitarian regimes (Year 10, 11 and Key Stage 5) in the modern era, as well as the lack of rights that the individual had in earlier eras (Years 7, 8 and 9). Power, Politics and the fight for Democracy are examined in Year 7. The campaign for the vote is looked at in Year 8. Equality of rights in modern Britain are measured against the loss of rights on race/ethnic grounds, where slavery and the Civil Rights’ movement in the USA are studied. This takes place in Year 9. In Year 11 the fight for equality (the study of immigration into Britain is made). It is fundamental to History in this school that the fight for fundamental rights, which we now take for granted in Modern Britain, are examined within the context of our historical studies.

## **KeyStage 3**

History is taught in Years 7, 8 and 9. Subject content is varied with a mix of British and global topics. In Year 7 these topics include the changing nature of power in Britain over a 4,000 year period and the Middle Ages. In Year 8, topics include a study of the Tudor Dynasty, the English Civil War and the Industrial Revolution. In Year 9, students will investigate the Trans-Atlantic slave trade and the development of the Civil Rights’ Movement in the USA. In addition, we cover 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century European and World history and focus on issues such as the causes of World War One, the reasons men ‘joined up’ and an examination of the fighting in World War One. Students then study the causes of World War Two, including the rise of Hitler and the Nazis. We then study World War Two, the Home Front and the Holocaust. We also examine concepts such as the use of propaganda, democracy, dictatorship, communism and fascism, as well as modern day terrorism.



## **Keystage 4 (Includes both new and old GCSE)**

### **Overview of the new GCSE (Board AQA):**

GCSE history is an optional subject in Years 10 and 11. We believe in the importance of learning from history. This course enables students to study different aspects of the past, so they can engage with key issues such as conflict, understand what drives change and how the past influences the present. This course includes popular and well-established topics. Building on the skills and topics at Key Stage 3, this GCSE will equip students with essential skills and prepare them for further study. The GCSE course consists of two papers:

### **Paper 1: Understanding the Modern World**

#### Section A: Period Studies (Germany, 1890–1945: Democracy and Dictatorship)

This period study focuses on the development of Germany during a turbulent half century of change. It was a period of democracy and dictatorship – the development and collapse of democracy and the rise and fall of Nazism. Students will study the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of these two developments and the role ideas played in influencing change. Students will also look at the role of key individuals and groups in shaping change and the impact the developments had on them.

#### Section B: Wider world depth studies (Conflict and tension between East and West, 1945–1972).

This wider world depth study enables students to understand the complex and diverse interests of different states and individuals and the ideologies they represented. It considers revolutionary movements during this time. It focuses on the causes and events of the Cold War and seeks to show how and why conflict occurred and why it proved difficult to resolve the tensions which arose during the Cold War. This study also considers the role of key individuals and groups in shaping change and how they were affected by and influenced international relations.

### **Paper 2: Shaping the nation.**

#### Section A: Thematic studies - Britain: Power and the people: c1170 to the present day

This thematic study will enable students to gain an understanding of how the identity of the people of Britain has been shaped by their interaction with the wider world. It will consider invasions and conquests. It will also study the country's relationship with Europe and the wider world. It will consider the ebb and flow of peoples into and out of Britain and evaluate their motives and achievements. It considers the causes, impact and legacy of Empire upon the ruled and the ruling in the context of Britain's acquisition and retreat from Empire. Students will develop an understanding of the varying rate of change, why change happened when it did, whether change brought progress, and the significance of the change(s). Students will also be able to distinguish between different types of causes and consequences, such as short/long-term causes, intended/unintended consequences.

#### Section B: British depth studies - Norman England, c1066–c1100

This option allows students to study, in depth, the arrival of the Normans and the establishment of their rule. This depth study will focus on major aspects of Norman rule, considered from the economic, religious, political, social and cultural standpoints of this period and its arising contemporary and historical controversies.



### **Paper 1 Assessment:**

- Written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes
- 84 marks (including 4 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar)
- 50% of GCSE

### **Questions**

- Section A – six compulsory questions (40 marks)
- Section B – four compulsory questions (40 marks)
- Plus 4 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar

### **Paper 2 Assessment:**

- Written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes
- 84 marks (including 4 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar)
- 50% of GCSE

### **Questions**

- Section A – four compulsory questions (40 marks)
- Section B – four compulsory questions (40 marks)
- Plus 4 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar

### **Overview of the GCSE being taught to Year 11 – OCR – (Last academic year of teaching is 2016-17)**

GCSE history is an optional subject in Years 10 and 11. In Year 11, we follow the OCR 'B' Modern World specification. This has four units that cover a range of topics from the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Unit A010: Germany 1919-1945 (Controlled Assessment task)

Unit A013: The Cold War (The early events of the Cold War, the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War)

Unit A013: An American Depth Study (1919 – 1941), including; 1920s America, The Wall Street Crash and the Great Depression

Unit A022: A British Depth Study: The transformation of British society 1939-75 (Sources based enquiry)

Examination is via two written papers. Paper 1 (The Cold War and American Depth Study) carry 45% of the overall marks. Paper 2 (The British Depth Study) carries 30% of the overall mark and the controlled assessment makes up the final 25% of the overall mark.



## Keystage 5

**Students will be following the AQA syllabus for A Level History. There are three areas of study: The Cold War (1944-1991), The Tudors (1485-1603) and the coursework option**

### 1C The Tudors: England, 1485–1603 (A Study in Breadth)

This option allows students to study in breadth issues of change, continuity, cause and consequence in this period through the following key questions:

- How effectively did the Tudors restore and develop the powers of the monarchy?
- In what ways and how effectively was England governed during this period?
- How did relations with foreign powers change and how was the succession secured?
- How did English society and economy change and with what effects?
- How far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?
- How important was the role of key individuals and groups and how were they affected by developments?

### 2R The Cold War, c1945–1991 (A Study in Depth)

This option provides for the study in depth of the evolving course of international relations during an era of tension between communist and capitalist powers which threatened nuclear Armageddon. It explores concepts such as communism and anti-communism, aggression and détente and also encourages students to reflect on the power of modern military technology, what hastens confrontation and what forces promote peace in the modern world.

### Historical Investigation (Coursework)

The purpose of the Historical Investigation is to enable students to develop the skills, knowledge and historical understanding acquired through the study of the examined components of the specification. Through undertaking the Historical Investigation students will develop an enhanced understanding of the nature and purpose of history as a discipline and how historians work.

AS students will take two 90 minute written exams at the end of Year 12. Students who continue into Year 13 will also have two written exams (both two hours 30 minutes), plus their coursework that will count towards their overall grade.

**Department Website:** <http://history.stwilfrids.com/>