

Subject: <b>KS3 History</b>	<b><u>Autumn HT 1 – Civil Rights in the USA 1950-1970</u></b>	<b><u>Autumn HT 2 - WW1 and interwar Germany</u></b>	<b><u>Spring HT 1- Nazi Germany, WWII and the Holocaust</u></b>	<b><u>Spring HT 2 – Medicine through time 1200-1500</u></b>	<b><u>Summer HT 1 – Medicine through time 1500-1700</u></b>	<b><u>Summer HT 2 – Medicine through time 1 1700-1900</u></b>
<b>Year 9</b>	<p>Understand what life was like for African-Americans in the 1950s and 60s</p> <p>Evaluate the success of the Brown vs Board of Education case</p> <p>Explain what happened to Emmett Till</p> <p>Evaluate the importance of the Montgomery Bus Boycott</p> <p>Evaluate the significance of the Little Rock Nine</p> <p>Decide the effectiveness of Martin Luther King Jr’s <i>I have a dream</i> speech</p> <p>Decide whether Martin Luther King Jr should be remembered as an inspiration</p> <p>Explain the contributions of Malcolm X to the fight for civil rights</p> <p>Explain how the KKK affected the lives of African-Americans.</p>	<p>Analyse the long-term causes of the First World War</p> <p>Explain the trigger cause that led to the start of the First World War</p> <p>Explain what motivated men to sign up and fight in the Great War by analysing government recruitment propaganda.</p> <p>Explain why the First World War was fought in trenches and what trench warfare was like</p> <p>Explain how the development of weaponry influenced the fighting in the First World War</p> <p>Evaluate how far the Battle of the Somme was a success or failure.</p> <p>Examine sources and make a judgement on whether Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was a ‘butcher’ or ‘hero’.</p> <p>Analyse the Treaty of Versailles to determine how fair it was to Germany.</p>	<p>Analyse the key events that occurred in Hitler’s early life and how he became leader of the Nazi Party.</p> <p>Analyse the causes of the problems Germany faced in the 1920s.</p> <p>Analyse the reasons why Hitler was elected leader of Germany in 1933</p> <p>Explain how the Nazis changed Germany after 1933.</p> <p>Explain why Britain adopted a policy of appeasement towards Adolf Hitler and judge how successful it was.</p> <p>Explain why and how Jewish people were persecuted in Nazi Germany</p> <p>Explain how the Nazi’s treatment of the Jews changed during WWII</p> <p>Decide how the holocaust should be remembered.</p> <p>Evaluate why Hitler was defeated in the Battle of Britain</p> <p>Analyse what it was like living in Britain during the Blitz</p>	<p>Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease.</p> <p>Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Hippocrates and Galen</p> <p>Approaches to prevention and treatment and their connection with ideas about disease and illness: religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air, and the use of remedies.</p> <p>New and traditional approaches to hospital care in the thirteenth century. The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community and in hospitals, c1250–1500.</p> <p>Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.</p>	<p>Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. A scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham in improving diagnosis.</p> <p>The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas.</p> <p>Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals.</p> <p>Change in care and treatment: improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius.</p> <p>William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood.</p> <p>Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665: approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.</p>	<p>Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. The influence in Britain of Pasteur’s Germ Theory and Koch’s work on microbes.</p> <p>The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery.</p> <p>New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act 1875.</p> <p>Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination.</p> <p>Fighting Cholera in London, 1854; attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump.</p>

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