

The Beacon Centre

Humanities

This scheme of work has been written to cover the maximum amount of the National Curriculum content for History, Geography and Religious Education. The Units Included cover a wide variety of subjects in order to make it both chronological and complimentary to the learning of the Young People at the Beacon Centre. The scheme allows for more in depth studies of topics, with plans running at between 6-8 weeks with up to three lessons per week. This depth is added too by the inclusion of Unit Award Scheme certificated throughout the scheme, the aim being to foster a love of learning within the social sciences. These Key Stage 3 Scheme allows for young people to gain the knowledge and understanding required to engage in GCSE's in History, Geography or RE should they choose that path.

Long Term overview of the topics that each class will study during each half term.			
	Key Stage 3	Key Stage 4 year 1	Key Stage 4 Year 2
Autumn 1	Geomorphological Processes	Germany 1890-1945	Britain: Migration, Empires and the People
Autumn 2	British Empire and The Industrial Revolution		
Spring 1			Norman England, c1066–c1100
Spring 2	International Slave Trade and American Civil War	Conflict and Tension 1900-1918	Revision
Summer 1	Japan - Social Case Study		
Summer 2			

Potential qualifications that can be achieved in this subject area:

GCSE, ASDAN, Entry Level Certificate

Class: Key Stage 3						
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
How is the Earth Made Earthquakes types: Constructive Destructive Strike/Slip Tsunami Disaster Aid	Mapping the Empire Early Empire (pre 1812) Taxation and Tea American Revolution Napoleon India Rulers and Ruled		Slave Trade Triangle Middle Passage Life on a Plantation Cotton Punishments Abolition Disunion America Goes to War Antietam and Emancipation Life at War End of the War Abraham Lincoln	Where is Japan What is life like in Japan Earthquakes and Tsunami Japan's Climate Cities and Infrastructure Hi-tech business Tokyo Entertainment Writing Samurai Haiku Ninja Geisha Sengoku Meiji Restoration Japanese Empire		

Class: Key Stage 4 Year 1					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p>Germany 1890-1945</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. War weariness. Economic problems. Defeat. The end of the monarchy. Post-war problems including reparations. Post-war problems including reparations; the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation. Weimar democracy; political change and unrest, 1919–1923; Spartacists; Kapp Putsch; the Munich Putsch. The extent of recovery during the Stresemann era (1924–1929): economic development including the new currency the Dawes Plan and the Young Plan the impact of international agreements on recovery Weimar culture Growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties 1928–32, including the role of the SA; Hitler’s appeal. 			<p>Conflict and Tension 1900-1918</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Triple Alliance. Franco-Russian Alliance. Relations between the ‘Entente’ powers. The crises in Morocco and the Balkans (1908-1909) and their effects on international relations. Britain and the challenges to Splendid Isolation. Kaiser Wilhelm’s aims in foreign policy, including Weltpolitik. Colonial tensions. European rearmament, including the AngloGerman naval race Slav nationalism and relations between Serbia and AustriaHungary. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo and its consequences. The July Crisis. The Schlieffen Plan and Belgium. Reasons for the outbreak of hostilities and the escalating war. Military tactics and technology, including trench warfare. War of attrition. Key battles, Verdun, the reasons for, the events and significance of Verdun. Consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and the withdrawal of Russia on Germany strategy. The reasons for and impact of the entry of the USA into the war. 		

Class: Key Stage 4 Year 2					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Britain: Migration, Empires and the People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasion: Vikings and Anglo-Saxons reasons for Viking invasion • Invasion: creation of the Danelaw Alfred and Wessex. • King Cnut, Emma of Normandy and the North Sea Empire. • relationship between England and France Henry II. • The birth of English identity: the Hundred Years War and its impact on England's further development. • Colonisation in North America: causes and consequence of British colonisation Sir Walter Raleigh. • Sugar and the Caribbean: piracy and plunder the development of the slave trade, including John Hawkins the economic and social impact of the slave trade on Britain. • Colonisation in North America: Jamestown contact and relations with indigenous peoples the Pilgrim Fathers indentured servants the war of independence; loss of American colonies. 		Norman England, c1066–c1100 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the death of Edward the Confessor • the claimants and claims • Battle of Stamford Bridge • Battle of Hastings • military tactics • military innovations, including cavalry. • Battle of Hastings • Anglo-Saxon and Norman tactics • military innovations, including cavalry and castles. • Military innovations, including castles. • the Harrying of the North • Revolts 1067–1075 • King William's leadership and government • William II and his inheritance Revision - Closing Gaps		Revision and Exam Prep	

<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Expansion in India: causes and impact of British control East India Company Robert Clive Warren Hastings● Expansion in India: Indian Rebellion the social, political and cultural impact of empire on Britain and India.● The end of empire: the impact of the First and Second World Wars the impact of Suez nationalism and independence in India and Africa; including the role of Gandhi, Nkrumah and Kenyatta		
--	--	--