



Year 8 History Curriculum Map						
Half Term	Autumn 1		Autumn 2		Spring 1	
Enquiry question	In what ways did the Reformation matter to ordinary people?	How did Miranda Kaufmann uncover the hidden lives of Black Tudors?	When was the Ottoman Empire at its peak?	Who made Iberia wealthy?	To what extent did England become a democracy under the Stuarts?	How did the transatlantic slave trade impact African societies and cultures?
KS3 National curriculum topic	The English Reformation and Counter Reformation (Henry VIII to Mary I)	The development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509-1745	The significant society or issue in world history and its interconnections with other world developments	Significant society or issue in world history and its interconnections with other world developments	The development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509-1745	Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901
Second order concepts	Change and continuity Significance	Source analysis	Change and continuity	Causation	Change and continuity	Consequence
Substantive concepts	Reformation Papacy Catholicism Protestantism Anglicanism Monarchy Religion Tudors	Tudors Society Diversity	Empire Anatolia Nexus Geostrategic Byzantine Empire Devshirme Janissary Slavery	Age of Exploration Voyage Empire Circumnavigation Navigation Expedition Colonisation Trade Ports Spice Trade Conquistadores Indigenous	Divine right of kings Democracy Civil War Stuart England Monarchy Parliament Commonwealth Restoration	Race Racism Transatlantic Enslavement Plantations Middle Passage Resistance Maroons

Year 8 History Curriculum Map			
Half Term	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2

Enquiry question	What was the significance of the Age of Enlightenment?	Why does the French Revolution Matter?	How did the Industrial Revolution change South London?	How far did the British Abolition Campaign Improve the lives of Enslaved Africans?	What does the Five reveal about the lives of Victorian women?	Early migration to the British Isles
KS3 National curriculum topic	The Enlightenment in Europe and Britain, with links back to 17th-Century thinkers and scientists and the founding of the Royal Society	Ideas, political power, 1745-1901	Local History. Britain as the first industrial nation – the impact on society in South London.	Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901	Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901	The study of an aspect or theme in British history that consolidates and extends pupils' chronological knowledge from before 1066
Second order concepts	Significance	Cause and Consequence	Cause and Consequence	Change and continuity	Interpretations	Similarity and difference
Substantive concepts	Absolutism Monarchy Revolution Deism Liberalism Republicanism Conservatism Toleration Scientific progress	Monarchy, Constitutional Monarchy, Revolution, Social stratification, Bourgeoises, Inequalities, Fraternity, Liberty, Equality	Industrialisation Technological advancement Steam Engine Coal Mines Factories Labour Capitalism	Abolition Emancipate Triangular Trade Middle Passage Enslavement Plantation Resistance Transatlantic Globalisation New World	Women Victorian England Police Forensics Working class Gender	Conquest Feudal System Language Migration Religion