

Year 8 – Programme of Study

TOPIC	INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (7 weeks)	SLAVERY (4 weeks)	FIRST WORLD WAR (8 weeks)	INTERWAR DICTATORSHIP (3 weeks)	SECOND WORLD WAR (5 weeks)	THE HOLOCAUST (4 weeks)	CASE STUDY: 20TH CENTURY AMERICA (8 weeks)	
KEY QUESTION	How great was Great Britain 1750-1900?	What role did Britain play in slavery?	Why was the Great War a story of mud, blood and misery?	Why did the 1920s see the rise of dictatorships?	Why was the Second World War more dangerous?	Why is it important to remember the Holocaust?	What did the Civil Rights Movement achieve?	Who was to blame for the Cold War?
CONTENT	Industrial Revolution Inventions Coal (child miners) Textile Factories Worst Jobs Public Health (living conditions) Cholera Crime (Jack the Ripper)	British Empire (including impact) West Africa before slavery Triangular Trade Capture of Slaves Middle Passage Life on Plantations Resistance Abolition	Causes of WWI Women’s Rights: Suffragists, Suffragettes & War Work Christmas Truce Recruitment Trenches, Weapons Battle of the Somme Lions led by donkeys Shellshock (Harry Farr) Remembrance	Treaty of Versailles Democracy and dictatorship Germany: rise of the Nazi Party & life in Nazi Germany Appeasement	Causes of WWII Battles of WWII Winston Churchill The Home Front The Blitz (& Blitz Spirit)	History of Jewish Persecution Anti-Jewish Measures 1933-39 Kindertransport Treatment of Jews during WWII Auschwitz Responsibility for the Holocaust	Jim Crow Laws Protests Emmett Till Montgomery Bus Boycott Martin Luther King Malcolm X Impact of the Civil Rights Movement	Origins of the Cold War Atomic Bomb Tensions 1950-62 Berlin Wall Détente End of the Cold War Review of 20 th Century USA
KEY WORDS	Industrial Revolution, rural, urban, change, continuity, Victorian, labour, invention, factory, overseer, cholera, public health, living conditions	Empire, colony, Africa, slavery, triangular trade, Middle Passage, auction, plantation, resistance, rebellion, abolition	Militarism, battle, alliances, weapon, imperialism, trenches, nationalism, cause, assassination, women, rights, recruitment, propaganda, shellshock, remembrance	Treaty of Versailles, reparations, democracy, dictatorship, Germany, fascism, communism, capitalism, Nazi, Depression, appeasement	Cause, Britain, appeasement, battle, evacuation, rationing, women, propaganda, censorship, Home Guard, Prime Minister, Blitz, spirit, myth	Anti-Semitism, Jewish, Holocaust, persecution, rights, Kindertransport, ghetto, genocide, Final Solution, responsibility, perpetrator, bystander, resistor	Civil Rights Movement, boycott, discrimination segregation, leader, speeches, peaceful, violence	Communism, capitalism, superpowers, empire, atomic bomb, nuclear weapons, Hiroshima, tension, Détente
ASSESSMENT - KEY CONCEPT/SKILL	How deadly were textile factories for child workers? SOURCE SKILLS		How far did WWI change the lives of women in Britain? CHANGE & CONTINUITY		How far was Hitler to blame for the Second World War? CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE Was the Blitz Spirit a myth? INTERPRETATIONS		Civil Rights Movement SIGNIFICANCE <i>Combined with a knowledge test</i>	
END OF UNIT KNOWLEDGE TEST	Industrial Revolution Knowledge Test	Slavery Knowledge Test	First World War Knowledge Test			Second World War & Holocaust Knowledge Test		The Cold War Knowledge Test
HOMEWORK	Homework will be set once a week. The tasks will vary, but the purpose will be to extend classroom learning, prepare students for the next lesson or allow them to research additional people/events within the time period being studied. Homework will include an ongoing local history study, continued from Year 7; students will research the history of York in different time periods and the significance of York for key events, such as the Blitz. Revision homework will be set before each knowledge test.							