

Year 8 History Curriculum End Points and Key Vocabulary

	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
Unit of Work	ENQUIRY 1: Why has it taken so long for the Aztecs' voices to be heard in history? ENQUIRY 2: What can the Westminster Tournament Roll tell us about early Tudor England? ENQUIRY 3: What was the impact of the Protestant Reformation on Tudor England?	ENQUIRY 3: What was the impact of the Protestant Reformation on Tudor England? ENQUIRY 4: What was the impact of the Civil War on England?	ENQUIRY 4: What was the impact of the Civil War on England?	ENQUIRY 5: How did the British Empire become the dominant world superpower by 1914?	ENQUIRY 6: Why was the trade of African slaves abolished in the nineteenth century?	ENQUIRY 7: What was the impact of the Industrial Revolution on Britain?
Ethos Links	Respect, Responsibility, and Resilience Respect: Encourages appreciation of diverse cultures and historical perspectives, especially indigenous voices and religious beliefs. Responsibility: Promotes reflection on how power and belief systems shape societies and the importance of historical interpretation. STEM Connections Historical Artefacts and Technology: Analysing the production and	Respect, Responsibility, and Resilience Respect: Encourages understanding of diverse religious beliefs and historical perspectives. Responsibility: Promotes reflection on leadership, reform, and civic duty. Resilience: Highlights the endurance of communities through upheaval and change. STEM Connections Architecture and Engineering: Understanding the	Respect, Responsibility, and Resilience Respect: Encourages understanding of diverse political and social perspectives, including contested legacies like Cromwell's. Responsibility: Promotes reflection on leadership, justice, and the role of individuals in shaping society. Resilience: Highlights the endurance of communities through	Navigation, cartography, and shipbuilding technologies. Industrialisation and its role in empire-building. Scientific racism and its historical misuse. Sustainability Environmental consequences of imperial resource extraction. Colonial agricultural	Economic systems and trade logistics. Use of technology in plantation agriculture and shipping. Data analysis of trade routes and population movements. Sustainability Environmental impact of plantation agriculture.	Exploration of technological innovation and engineering. Understanding the science behind industrial processes. Data analysis of population growth and urbanisation. Sustainability Environmental impact of industrialisation (pollution,

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	preservation of sources like the Westminster Tournament Roll. • Scientific Thought and Religion: Exploring how religious reform challenged traditional authority and influenced intellectual change. • Data and Chronology: Using timelines and demographic data to understand societal shifts during the Reformation. Sustainability • Encourages reflection on cultural sustainability and the importance of preserving diverse historical narratives.	impact of the Dissolution on monastic buildings and land use. Data and Chronology: Using timelines and demographic data to track religious and political change. Scientific Thought and Religion: Exploring how reform influenced intellectual and cultural developments. Sustainability Promotes understanding of social sustainability through inclusive governance and religious tolerance.	civil conflict, regime change, and migration. STEM Connections Data and Chronology: Using timelines and demographic data to track political and social change. Historical Artefacts and Preservation: Exploring how statues, documents, and architecture reflect historical memory and technological preservation. Scientific Ethics: Encouraging reflection on how power and belief systems influence scientific and intellectual freedom. Sustainability Promotes understanding of social sustainability through inclusive governance and tolerance.	practices and land use. • Long-term impact on biodiversity and ecosystems.	Long-term consequences of colonial land use and exploitation.	resource depletion). Long-term consequences of coal and iron extraction. Reflection on sustainable development in modern contexts. exploitation and inequality.
Knowledge	By the end of this unit students will know and understand: The Aztecs	By the end of this unit students will know and understand: The English Reformation	By the end of this unit students will know and understand: Political and Social Change	By the end of this unit students will know and understand: Foundations and Expansion of Empire	By the end of this unit students will know and understand: Pre-Colonial Africa	By the end of this unit students will know and understand:



- Who the Aztecs were: society, culture, religion, and empire.
- Traditional historical interpretations of the Aztecs (e.g. Spanish conquest narratives).
- Revisionist approaches: indigenous perspectives and modern reinterpretations.
- The challenges of recovering indigenous voices in history.

Early Tudor England

- The priorities and image of King Henry VIII in the early 16th century.
- The significance of the Westminster Tournament Roll (1511) as a source.
- Insights into Tudor society, hierarchy, and gender roles from visual and written sources.

The English Reformation

- Criticisms of the Catholic Church before the Reformation.
- Martin Luther's role in starting the Protestant Reformation.
- Henry VIII's struggle for an annulment and the political context.

- Religious changes under Henry VIII: from Catholicism to the Church of England.
- The Dissolution of the Monasteries: causes and consequences.
- The role of Henry's heirs (Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I) in shaping religious policy.
- Migration during the Reformation and England's changing attitudes to outsiders.
- The broader impact of the Reformation on English society, culture, and governance.

The English Civil War

- Tensions under Charles I: divine right, taxation, and religious disputes.
- Causes of the Civil War in 1642: political, religious, and social factors.
- Key battles and their outcomes (e.g. Edgehill, Marston Moor, Naseby).
- The consequences of civil war for monarchy,

- The trial and execution of Charles I and its significance.
- The role and legacy of Oliver Cromwell: Protectorate, policies, and public memory.
- The Restoration of the monarchy in 1660 and its causes.
- The impact of the Civil War on English society, governance, and identity.
- Long-term changes to power structures: monarchy, parliament, and civil liberties.

Migration and Inclusion

- England's evolving relationship with migrants and refugees in the 17th century.
- Religious refugees (e.g. Huguenots) and economic migrants.
- Attitudes toward outsiders and the development of more inclusive policies.

- Definition and scope of the British Empire.
- Motivations for colonisation (economic, strategic, religious).
- Case studies: Jamestown, American colonies, India, Africa.

Colonial Rule and Resistance

- British governance and control mechanisms.
- Cultural, economic, and political impacts on colonised societies.
- Key events:
 American
 Revolution (1776),
 Indian Revolt
 (1857), Scramble
 for Africa.

Justifications and Ideologies

 British narratives of empire (civilising mission, racial superiority). Rich cultures, kingdoms, and trade networks before European invasion.

Triangular Trade

- Structure and economic motivations behind the transatlantic slave trade.
- Roles of Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

Life on Plantations

- Conditions, labour, and treatment of enslaved people.
- Cultural survival and adaptation.

Resistance

- Everyday resistance, rebellions, and cultural defiance.
- Examples of leadership and agency among enslaved people.

Abolition

Britain Before Industrialisation

- Rural life, agriculture, and cottage industries.
- Social structures and economic systems.

Origins of the Industrial Revolution

- Technological innovations (e.g. spinning jenny, steam engine).
- Key inventors and entrepreneurs.
- Role of natural resources and geography.

Urbanisation and Factory Growth

- Development of industrial towns and cities.
- Migration and population growth.
- Infrastructure (canals, railways).



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	The Break with Rome in 1534 and its impact on religion, politics, and society. The Break with Rome in 1534 and its impact on religion, politics, and society.	parliament, and the people.		Role of companies like the East India Company. Propaganda and public opinion in Britain. Migration and Legacy Movement of people within and beyond the empire. Contributions of empire to modern Britain. Debates around commemoration and historical memory. Historical Writing and Interpretation Constructing arguments using evidence. Evaluating interpretations of empire. Understanding continuity and change over time.	Role of campaigners, economic shifts, and enslaved people's resistance. Key figures and movements in Britain and beyond. Legacy and Memory How the slave trade is remembered and commemorated. Debates around statues, reparations, and historical justice. Historical Writing Constructing arguments about abolition and legacy using evidence.	Working Conditions Life in factories and mines. Child labour and health hazards. Early reform movements and legislation. Coal, Iron, and the 'Golden Age' Importance of coal and iron in powering industry. Economic growth and global influence. Environmental and social consequences.
Skills	By the end of this unit students will be able to: Historical Thinking • Chronology: Sequencing events and	By the end of this unit students will be able to: Historical Thinking Causation: Understanding the	By the end of this unit students will be able to: Historical Thinking Causation: Understanding the	By the end of this unit students will be able to: Historical Enquiry	By the end of this unit students will be able to: Historical Enquiry: Asking valid	By the end of this unit students will be able to: Historical Enquiry: Asking questions



- understanding historical context.
- Causation: Exploring causes of religious reform and political change.
- Change and Continuity: Identifying shifts in belief, power, and identity.
- Significance: Evaluating the importance of individuals, events, and sources.

Source and Interpretation Skills

- Source Analysis:
 Interpreting visual
 sources (e.g. the
 Tournament Roll),
 written accounts, and
 historical artefacts.
- Evidence Use: Using primary and secondary sources to support arguments.
- Interpretation
 Evaluation:
 Understanding how and why historians' views change over time.

Communication and Reasoning

 Structured Writing: Developing narrative and analytical writing

- causes of religious reform and civil war.
- Change and Continuity: Identifying shifts in belief, governance, and society.
- Significance: Evaluating the importance of events like the Break with Rome and the Civil War.
- Interpretation:
 Engaging with different perspectives on monarchy, religion, and rebellion.

Source and Evidence Skills

- Source Analysis: Interpreting royal proclamations, religious texts, and contemporary accounts.
- Evidence Use: Using primary and secondary sources to support arguments.
- Critical Evaluation: Judging reliability, bias, and context of sources.

Communication and Reasoning

- causes of regicide, restoration, and migration.
- Change and Continuity: Identifying shifts in political power and social attitudes.
- Evaluating the importance of events like the execution of Charles I and the Restoration.
- Interpretation:

 Engaging with different perspectives on
 Cromwell and migration.

Source and Evidence Skills

- Source Analysis:

 Interpreting speeches,
 pamphlets, statues,
 and contemporary
 accounts.
- Evidence Use: Using primary and secondary sources to support arguments.
- Critical Evaluation: Judging reliability, bias, and context of sources.

Communication and Reasoning

- Asking and investigating historically valid questions.
- Using sources to build and challenge narratives.

Chronological Understanding

- Sequencing events and recognising patterns of change and continuity.
- Understanding cause and consequence across time periods.

Interpretation and Evaluation

- Analysing different perspectives and interpretations of empire.
- Evaluating the reliability and utility of sources.

Communication

- Structuring written arguments with evidence.
- Using historical terminology accurately.

questions and investigating sources.

Chronological Understanding: Sequencing events and recognising change over time.

Source Analysis: Evaluating reliability, utility, and bias. Interpretation: Understanding different

perspectives and

historical debates. Empathy & Ethical Reflection: Considering human

experiences and moral implications.

Communication:

Writing structured

arguments and using historical vocabulary.

and investigating causes and consequences.

Chronological Understanding:

Sequencing events and recognising change over time.

Source Analysis:

Evaluating primary and secondary sources for reliability and bias.

Interpretation:

Understanding different perspectives and historical debates.

Causal Reasoning:

Judging the significance of factors in historical change.

Communication:

Writing structured arguments and using historical terminology.

Empathy & Ethical Reflection:

Considering the human impact of industrialisation.

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using historical evidence. • Discussion and Debate: Articulatin viewpoints on conton historical issues. Personal Development Ethical Reflection • Empathy: Understanding the perspectives of indigenous peoples historical figures. • Moral Reasoning: Reflecting on powe belief, and historical justice.	evidence. Debate and Discussion: Articulating viewpoints on contested historical issues. Personal Development and Ethical Reflection Empathy: Understanding the experiences of	Developing narrative and analytical writing using historical evidence. Debate and Discussion: Articulating viewpoints on contested historical issues. Personal Development and Ethical Reflection Empathy: Understanding the experiences of migrants, monarchs, and civilians. Moral Reasoning: Reflecting on justice, leadership, and inclusion.	 Engaging in debate and discussion with respect and reasoning. Empathy and Ethical Reflection Considering the experiences of colonised peoples. Reflecting on moral and ethical dimensions of historical events. 		
 Key Vocabulary Empire Codex Conquistador Hernán Cortés Moctezuma Indigenous 	 Succession Symbolism Court culture Pageantry Reformation Protestantism Catholicism 	Civil War Parliamentarians Royalists Charles I	 Empire Colonisation Imperialism Trade Naval power Industrialisation 	 Transatlantic slave trade Abolition Middle Passage Plantation Enslavement 	 Industrialisation Factory system Urbanisation Steam engine Textile industry Child labour Working class



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•	Colonisation	Martin Luther	Republic	East India	William	 Innovation
•	Eurocentrism	 Dissolution of the 	 Execution 	Company	Wilberforce	 Transport
•	Perspective	Monasteries	 Commonwealth 	 Globalisation 	 Olaudah 	 Pollution
•	Primary source	Religious change	 Restoration 	 Exploitation 	Equiano	 Reform
•	Oral tradition	Heresy	 Political power 	 Missionary 	 Human rights 	 Mechanisation
•	Historical bias	Act of Supremacy	 Revolution 	 Empire builders 	 Resistance 	 Social change
•	Tudor	 Church of England 	 Monarchy 	 Resistance 	 Emancipation 	
•	Henry VIII	 Papal authority 		 Hegemony 	 Legislation 	
•	Tournament	Doctrine			 Moral campaign 	
•	Heraldry	 Persecution 			 Economic 	
•	Chivalry	Civil War			change	
•	Nobility	 Parliamentarians 				
•	Propaganda	 Royalists 				
•	Legitimacy	Charles I				
•	Dynasty	Oliver Cromwell				
•	Succession	Divine Right				
•	Symbolism	Republic				
•	Court culture	Execution				
•	Pageantry	 Commonwealth 				
•	Reformation	 Restoration 				
•	Protestantism	Political power				
•	Catholicism	Revolution				
•	Martin Luther	 Monarchy 				
•	Dissolution of the					
	Monasteries					
•	Religious change					
•	Heresy					
•	Act of Supremacy					
•	Church of England					
•	Papal authority					
•	Doctrine					
•	Persecution					