

Programme of Study – History

Year 9



Oasis Academy Brislington: Curriculum

Year	9					
Rationale/ narrative	Students will begin by looking at migration to Britain. Students will understand how key features in the migration to and within Britain were linked with the key features of society in Britain in the periods studied (medieval to present day) which drew migrants to Britain. It will be important for students to understand that 'migrant' can encompass both voluntary and forced migration, temporary migrants and internal migrants. In covering reasons for migration, the primary focus will be on what drew migrants to Britain ('pull' factors), although students should have some awareness of why migrants left their countries of origin ('push' factors). In doing so, students will develop their understanding of second order concepts, namely change and continuity and chronology whilst gaining a deeper understanding of the country in which they live with a focus throughout on Bristol. Pupils will then move on to look at Russia and the Soviet Union in the 20 th Century providing students with an opportunity to look at a period in depth before beginning 'the Health of the People' in their final term which will again draw up on the skills acquired in term 1 allowing pupils to enhance their understanding of change over time.					
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic	Migration in Britain 800-1700	Migration in Britain 1700- present	Russia and the Soviet Union 1917-1941	Russia and the Soviet Union 1917-1941 (incl. WWII)	Health of the People 1250-1700	Health of the People 1700-1900
Content	Migration in medieval Britain What is migration?	Migration in 18th & 19th C Britain The changing context of British society:	What was Russia like in 1905? How was Russia ruled in 1905?	Why was there a power struggle after Lenin's death?	Medicine in the Middle Ages	Medicine in the 18th & 19th Century What was industrial Britain like?

Life in Medieval Britain	changing social structures; the Industrial Revolution; urbanisation; Transatlantic Slavery; the growth of the British Empire; civil liberties.	Why did Russia revolt in 1905? Was the 1905 revolution a success?	Why did Stalin carry out a series of 'purges' in the 1930s?	Who were Hippocrates and Galen?	Who discovered germs? The role of Louis Pasteur in the understanding of the causes of disease
Bristol in the Middle Ages		Could Stolypin save the Romanovs?	How did Stalin control art, media, religion, and education?	What did people think caused disease in the Middle Ages?	
Life for Jewish migrants in medieval Bristol		What effect did the Great War have on Russia?	What was the cult of Stalin and why was it created?	How did people respond to disease and illness in the Middle Ages?	Improvements to care and treatment Hospitals – Florence Nightingale
Diversity of English migrants	Change and continuity in reasons for migration and patterns of settlement, including migrants from Ireland, Europe and the Empire.	The Revolutions of 1917 incl the Bolshevik Revolution	What were Communist attitudes towards peasants and agriculture?	Case Study: The Black Death	Why was there a Black period in surgery?
Attitudes towards migrants	The role of the media in the experience of migrants in Britain	How did the Bolsheviks consolidate their power? Who fought in the Civil War?	Why was industrialisation important to Stalin?	Medicine in the Renaissance:	New approaches to prevention of disease Public Health Acts
The changing context of English society during the Renaissance	Impact of migrants in Britain, including culture, trade and industry, politics and the urban environment.	How did the Bolsheviks treat their opponents?	Living and working conditions experienced in Soviet Union in 1930s	What was changing during the Renaissance? E.g. technology (printing press), decline of the Church	Case study: Edward Jenner & the vaccine John Snow & cholera
Experience of migrants in England: their relations with the authorities and the existing population during the Renaissance		How did communist rule impact upon the economy and society?	What were Stalin's attitudes towards family life?	The role of individuals such as Andreas Vesalius, William Harvey and Thomas Sydenham	
Migrants from Europe	Case Study		Treatment of minorities in the Soviet Union	What were the main beliefs about the causes of disease?	
Protestant Refugees – Huguenots	Migration in modern Britain		How did the Second World War affect Russia?		
Protestant Refugees – The Palatines	context: the World Wars; the end of the British Empire, decolonisation and				
Migrants from Africa					
Migrants from India					
Local case study					

History Helpdesk

Welcome to the History Helpdesk. Please follow the link in the solution section below to access the resources.

The areas for development are:	Solution
Migration in Britain	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2mn2p3/revision/1 https://www.ourmigrationstory.org.uk/ https://www.bristolmuseums.org.uk/stories/bristols-windrush-generation/ https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx3fnbk
Russia and the Soviet Union, 1917-1941	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zi72pv4 https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/world-war-two/political-leaders-of-world-war-two/joseph-stalin/ https://www.historyhit.com/facts-about-the-russian-revolution/
Health of the People	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/medicine-through-time/zdcy8xs https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwkm97h/revision/1 https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9924qt/revision/3