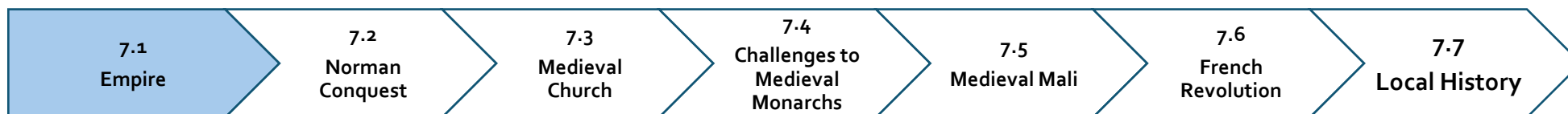




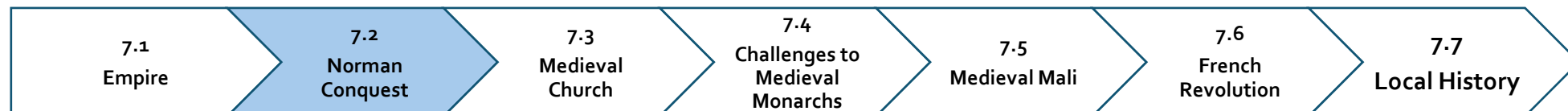
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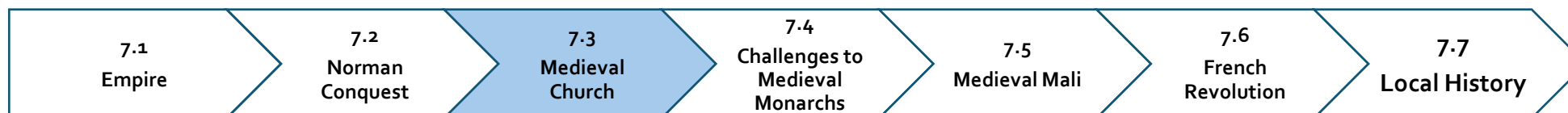
Empires East and West around 1000 CE	In this module, students will first explore the powerful dynasties of China, such as the Han Dynasty around 100 CE and the Song Dynasty around 1000 CE. These empires were characterised by the rule of emperors and the practice of Buddhism, which was the dominant religion in Chinese society during this period. Students will then examine the movement of people, ideas, beliefs, and diseases across continents via trade routes like the Silk Roads, which connected various empires and facilitated cultural exchange. Following this, attention will turn to the Islamic Empire, with a focus on Baghdad as a thriving hub of culture and wealth. The role of the House of Wisdom in advancing knowledge, particularly in healthcare and education under the caliphs, will also be explored. The module will conclude with an investigation into the Byzantine Empire, including the significance of Constantinople as a major trade city, and the challenges faced by women, such as Empress Zoe, in a patriarchal society. Students will then learn about the Holy Roman Empire, its Christian framework, and the complex relationships between monarchs and the Church during this era.
	Chinese Dynasties • Overview of powerful dynasties like the Han Dynasty (c.100 CE) and Song Dynasty (c.1000 CE) • Role of emperors in governing China • Buddhism as the main religion in Chinese society • The movement of people, knowledge, beliefs, and diseases through the Silk Roads Islamic Empire • Importance of Baghdad as the centre of the Islamic Empire (founded in AD 762) • Baghdad's wealth and power, and its location on the Silk Road • The House of Wisdom and the advancement of knowledge (including healthcare and education) • The role of caliphs in governance and their influence on society Byzantine Empire • The Byzantine Empire as the eastern half of the Roman Empire • Constantinople as a wealthy, thriving trade city • The role of women, such as Empress Zoe, in Byzantine society and the struggle for power Holy Roman Empire • Key features of Christianity in Europe (role of the Pope, Church hierarchy) • The importance of churches in medieval society • Relationships between European monarchs and the Church



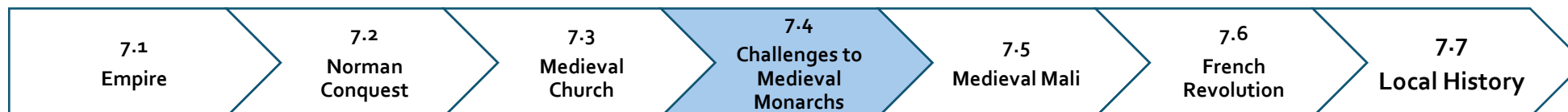
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Norman Conquest and Control	In this module, students begin by studying Anglo-Saxon England, which was shaped by the migration of various groups such as the Britons, Romans, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and Vikings before 1066. The experiences of Anglo-Saxon women, from marriage to work, will be explored, highlighting the differences across social classes. The focus will then shift to the succession crisis of 1066, triggered by the death of Edward the Confessor. Students will learn about the three main claimants to the throne—Harald Hardrada, Harold Godwinson, and William Duke of Normandy—and the significant battles that followed, such as the Battle of Stamford Bridge and the Battle of Hastings. Following the conquest, students will study the Normans’ methods of control in England, including their use of motte-and-bailey castles, the Harrying of the North, and the establishment of the feudal system. The module will conclude with an exploration of the political, economic, and social changes under Norman rule, as well as the continuation of key practices such as Christianity.		
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="241 746 1198 1355"> Anglo-Saxon England - Diversity of Anglo-Saxon England (migration of Britons, Romans, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Vikings) - The experiences of Anglo-Saxon women in marriage, motherhood, education, and work - Social class distinctions and the differing roles of women Succession Crisis - The death of Edward the Confessor and the heirless throne - The three main claimants to the throne: Harald Hardrada, Harold Godwinson, and William Duke of Normandy 1066 and the Conquest - Key events of the Battle of Stamford Bridge (date, location, victor, and loser) - Key events of the Battle of Hastings (date, location, victor, and loser) - Reasons for William Duke of Normandy’s victory, including leadership, tactics, and luck </td><td data-bbox="1198 746 2148 1355"> Norman Power and Control Post-1066 - Use of fear and organisation to control the English populace - Construction and use of motte-and-bailey castles - The Harrying of the North (1069) - The establishment of the feudal system and the Domesday survey (1086) Changes Under the Normans - Political changes, including male primogeniture and forest laws - Economic changes, such as replacing the Anglo-Saxon wergild with the murdrum fine - Social changes, such as the introduction of French to the English language and changes in landowning rights for women - Continuation of Christianity under Norman rule </td></tr> </table>	Anglo-Saxon England - Diversity of Anglo-Saxon England (migration of Britons, Romans, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Vikings) - The experiences of Anglo-Saxon women in marriage, motherhood, education, and work - Social class distinctions and the differing roles of women Succession Crisis - The death of Edward the Confessor and the heirless throne - The three main claimants to the throne: Harald Hardrada, Harold Godwinson, and William Duke of Normandy 1066 and the Conquest - Key events of the Battle of Stamford Bridge (date, location, victor, and loser) - Key events of the Battle of Hastings (date, location, victor, and loser) - Reasons for William Duke of Normandy’s victory, including leadership, tactics, and luck	Norman Power and Control Post-1066 - Use of fear and organisation to control the English populace - Construction and use of motte-and-bailey castles - The Harrying of the North (1069) - The establishment of the feudal system and the Domesday survey (1086) Changes Under the Normans - Political changes, including male primogeniture and forest laws - Economic changes, such as replacing the Anglo-Saxon wergild with the murdrum fine - Social changes, such as the introduction of French to the English language and changes in landowning rights for women - Continuation of Christianity under Norman rule
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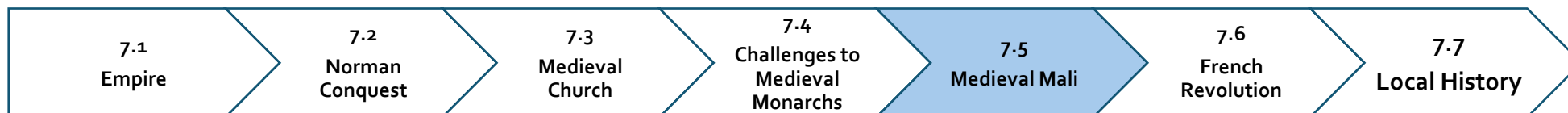
Medieval Religion	This module delves into the religious framework of medieval England, beginning with the structure of the Church. Students will explore the roles of the pope, archbishops, bishops, priests, monks, and nuns, as well as the importance of literacy and excommunication in maintaining the Church's power. They will examine the varied methods of worship, from cathedral services to pilgrimages, and the impact of the Church's influence on daily life, especially in educating people about the afterlife through Doom paintings. Students will also look at the wider role of the Church in healthcare, including the use of ancient medical texts. The persecution of Jewish communities in medieval England will be a key focus, covering their migration, the imposition of discriminatory laws, and the eventual expulsion in 1290. The module will highlight the challenges faced by Jewish people during this period and the complex relationship between religion, politics, and society.
	Hierarchy of the Church and Methods of Worship • The structure of the Church: pope, archbishops, bishops, priests, monks, nuns, and laity • Reasons for the Church's power (excommunication, the 'Benefit of Clergy', literacy) • Places and methods of worship in medieval England: cathedrals, parish churches, and pilgrimages Influence of the Church • The role of Doom paintings in educating the illiterate about life after death • Church activities to reduce time spent in purgatory (attending mass, confession, pilgrimages, financial donations) • The Church's influence on healthcare (use of the works of Hippocrates and Galen) Jewish People in Medieval England • The migration of Jewish people to England after being invited by King William I in 1070 • Increasing persecution of Jewish communities, including: ◦ The Pope's 1215 order for Jews to wear an identifying badge ◦ The 1269 law banning Jews from owning land ◦ The 1290 expulsion of all Jews from England



Challenges to Medieval Monarchs	In this module, students will study the various challenges faced by medieval monarchs, starting with religious challenges such as the conflict between Archbishop Thomas Becket and King Henry II. The consequences of Becket's murder, including the Church's punishment of Henry, will be examined. The module will also cover dynastic struggles, focusing on the rivalry between Matilda and King Stephen and the Wars of the Roses between the Houses of York and Lancaster, culminating in the Battle of Bosworth. Political challenges, such as King John's confrontation with the barons and the creation of the Magna Carta in 1215, will also be explored, alongside the creation of Parliament in 1265 following conflict with Simon de Montfort. Students will then learn about the challenges faced by monarchs from the common people, including the social upheavals caused by the Black Death and the Peasants' Revolt of 1381, driven by the Statute of Labourers and Poll Tax.
	Religious Challenge • Archbishop Thomas Becket's challenge to King Henry II and the aftermath of Becket's murder • The excommunication of King John by the Church Dynastic Challenge • The challenge from Matilda to King Stephen for the English throne • The Wars of the Roses between the Houses of York and Lancaster, culminating in the Battle of Bosworth Political Challenge • King John's conflict with the barons, leading to the signing of Magna Carta in 1215 • King Henry III's conflict with Simon de Montfort, leading to the creation of Parliament in 1265 Challenge from the People • The Black Death and its impact on King Edward III and medieval society • The Peasants' Revolt of 1381, caused by the Statute of Labourers and Poll Tax, and King Richard II's response



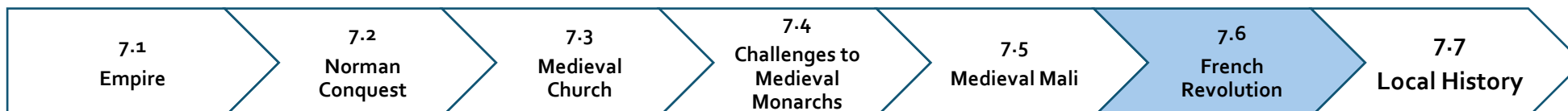
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Medieval Mali	The module takes students to the heart of medieval Africa, exploring the rise of the Malian Empire and the leadership of Mansa Musa from 1312 to 1337. Students will learn about the immense wealth of the empire, particularly from gold, and the religious and cultural impact of Islam under Mansa Musa's rule. One of the most significant events in this period was Mansa Musa's famous Hajj to Makkah in 1324, which not only displayed his wealth but also promoted Mali on the global stage. The empire's flourishing centre of trade and knowledge, Timbuktu, will be studied, highlighting its importance in the Islamic world for both commerce and scholarship. Through this, students will understand how Mansa Musa's rule contributed to Mali's development in architecture, economy, and intellectual life.
	Role of Mansa Musa • Mansa Musa's reign from 1312-1337 and his immense wealth and ambition • The influence of Islam on Mansa Musa's actions and his Hajj to Makkah in 1324 Malian Empire • The wealth of the Malian Empire, particularly its gold resources • The impact of Mansa Musa's rule on Mali's development, including economic growth, architectural achievements, and cultural advancements • Timbuktu as a major centre of trade, knowledge, and scholarship



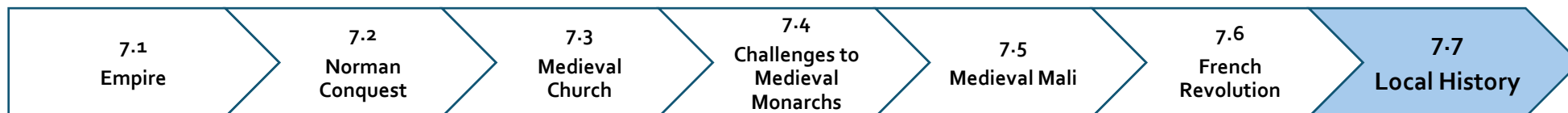
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The French Revolution	This unit introduces students to one of the most significant political revolutions in world history, exploring how the French Revolution transformed ideas about monarchy, rights, citizenship, and government. Students examine the causes, events, and consequences of the Revolution through a chronological enquiry, considering the roles of inequality, Enlightenment ideas, economic hardship, and popular protest. The unit builds on students' understanding of medieval and early modern monarchy, power, and protest from Year 7, while preparing them for later studies of revolution, democracy, empire, nationalism, and political ideology. Throughout the enquiry, students develop their ability to analyse historical sources and interpretations, evaluate causation and significance, and construct balanced historical judgements about whether the Revolution achieved its aims.
	Causes of the French Revolution • What France was like under the Ancien Régime in 1789. • Why Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette became unpopular. • The influence of Enlightenment ideas and the American Revolution. • Why the Estates General failed and revolution began. Key Events of the Revolution • The significance of the Storming of the Bastille. • The growing radicalisation of the Revolution. • Why Louis XVI was executed. • Why the Reign of Terror took place. Consequences and Significance • How far the Revolution changed France. • Whether the Revolution achieved its aims. • An evaluation of whether the French Revolution was ultimately a success or a failure.



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Local History of Notting Hill	Finally, following exams students will break away from standard curriculum and explore the rich and diverse history of Notting Hill, a vibrant area in west London, through its evolution from the medieval period to the modern day. Students will begin by studying the area's early history, including its origins in the medieval era. They will examine how the land was used, the development of Notting Hill's agricultural landscape, and its gradual transition into a more urbanised area. The focus will then shift to the early modern period, when Notting Hill began to transform into a fashionable suburb, with the creation of grand houses and the development of notable infrastructure. Finally, students will explore Notting Hill's dramatic social and cultural changes during the 19th and 20th centuries, from its association with the working class to becoming a cultural hotspot and the centre of the annual Notting Hill Carnival. This exploration will offer insights into how Notting Hill's unique blend of social classes, ethnic diversity, and cultural heritage has shaped its identity as one of London's most famous districts.	
	Medieval Era - Origins of Notting Hill: The area was part of the Manor of Kensington, with the name "Notting" likely derived from the Old English personal name <i>Noetinga</i>. - Agriculture and land use: In medieval times, Notting Hill was largely rural, with farmland and open fields. - The establishment of the Church of St. James in the 13th century, which served as a local place of worship for the surrounding area. Early Modern Period (16th-18th Century) - The rise of Notting Hill as a fashionable residential area for the wealthy, particularly after the construction of large houses and villas in the 17th and 18th centuries. - The creation of Notting Hill Gate as a key point for trade and transport, connecting central London to the western suburbs. - The transformation from farmland to suburban estates, including the development of the area's first estates such as the Notting Hill Estate in the late 18th century. - The influx of wealthy landowners and the gradual development of what would become a sought-after area for high society. 19th Century - Industrialisation and the influx of working-class communities as the area became more urbanised. - The construction of terraced houses in the mid-19th century	- The opening of Notting Hill's first railway stations, which brought greater connectivity to the rest of London. - The growth of local markets, street life, and the increasing ethnic and social diversity of the area. 20th Century: Social and Cultural Transformation - The impact of the two World Wars on the area, including the social and economic effects of bombings during World War II. - Notting Hill's post-war decline: The area saw a rise in poverty and overcrowding, with the demolition of some of the grand houses of the 19th century and the construction of council housing. - The arrival of Caribbean immigrants in the 1950s and 1960s, who contributed significantly to the area's cultural diversity, particularly in terms of music, food, and celebrations. - The birth of the Notting Hill Carnival in 1966, which became one of the world's largest street festivals and a key expression of Afro-Caribbean culture in London. Modern Day - Gentrification in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, as the area became increasingly desirable to affluent professionals. - The preservation of cultural diversity amidst rapid urban change, with Notting Hill continuing to be a hub for multicultural events, art, and music. - The continued significance of the Notting Hill Carnival, now an internationally renowned event, showcasing the district's enduring multicultural identity.

