SJBC Curriculum Termly Plan: GCSE History- Year 10

Term	Topic(s) and links to other subjects	Core Knowledge	Core Vocabulary	Assessment	Resources
Summer 1/ Autumn 1 Historical Environment - Notting Hill1948-1970		1. After World War II, Britain needed help rebuilding and passed the 1948 Nationality Act, which encouraged migration from Commonwealth countries. Many Caribbean migrants came to Britain, contributing significantly to the workforce but facing widespread discrimination. 2. Caribbean migrants, particularly in areas like Notting Hill, often faced poor housing conditions, racist landlords (Peter Rachman), and employment discrimination. Despite job opportunities, black workers were frequently denied fair treatment and lived in substandard accommodations (HMOs). 3. Faced with exclusion from mainstream leisure and public services, the black community built a distinct cultural identity through Caribbean shops (*Portobello Road*), music (*Calypso*), food (*Mangrove restaurant*) , and entertainment (*Shebeens*). They also created mutual aid organizations to support one another with childcare, housing, legal advice, and finance. 4. In the 1950s, institutional racism in the police and violence from anti-immigration groups led to tensions in areas like Notting Hill. The 1958 riots and the murder of Kelso Cochrane became pivotal moments, sparking civil rights activism and highlighting systemic failures 5. By the 1960s, influential figures like Claudia Jones and groups such as the British Black Panthers emerged to fight for civil rights. The Mangrove Nine trial became a landmark moment, exposing police racism and becoming a symbol of black resistance in Britain.	1. **SUS**: Short for Suspicion Law- allowed police to stop, search, and arrest people on the suspicion they might commit a crime in the future. Widely abused and repealed in the 1980s 2. **Black Panther's:** A political group founded in 1966 by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale in the USA to campaign against police brutality and support the black community. 3. **Circulation:** The number of people who regularly read a specific newspaper or magazine. 4. **Deported:** Being forced by a government to leave a country you are not a citizen of. Often happened unjustly to people during the Windrush scandal. 5. **Institutional Racism**: When an organization treats a group unfairly		

			due to race, and that behavior is either encouraged or not challenged.	
			6. **Pirate station:** A radio station that broadcasts without a license.	
			7. **Statutory Tenancy:** A legal agreement that protects tenants by limiting how and when a landlord can end a tenancy or raise the rent.	
			8. **Color Bar**: The practice of denying ethnic minorities the same rights and opportunities as white people, especially in work, housing, and recreation.	
			9. **Rationing**: A government policy that limits how much certain goods (like food) people can buy, to ensure fair distribution.	
Autumn 1 Chapter 1 c800-c1500:		1. Vikings migrated to Britain from Scandinavia in the 9th century due to overpopulation, poor farmland, and the search for wealth through raiding and trade. The Normans invaded in 1066 through a claim to the	1. **Diaspora** – The scattering of a population from its original homeland. 2. **Crusade** – European Christian military	Historical Environment paper	Core resources: Shared lessons on One-Drive

Migration in medieval England		throne; William the Conqueror invited Jews over to England to moneylenders. 2. Many migrants, such as Jewish communities in the 11th–13th centuries, faced discrimination and were eventually expelled from England in 1290 by King Edward I 3. Norman migration after 1066 led to major changes in government (*Domesday Book*), language, architecture (*Castles*), and land ownership (*Feudalism*) in England. 4. Migration in medieval England often followed military conquest, religious persecution, or economic opportunity, shaping the development of towns and communities (Migrants from the Low Countries). 5. Under Viking rule (Danelaw), York (known as Jorvik) became a thriving trade center with strong Scandinavian influence in its culture, economy, and language.	campaigns to the Holy Land. 3. **Guild** – An organization that controlled trade and protected members' interests. 4. **Hierarchy** – A system where people are ranked by status or authority. 5. **Witan** – A powerful Anglo-Saxon council that helped choose kings. 6. **Black Death** – A deadly plague that had a huge impact on society and migration. 7. **Normandy** – Key region linked to the Norman Conquest and migration to England. 8. **Danegeld** – Payments made to Viking raiders, showing how migration was sometimes forced. 9. **Anti-Semitism** – Prejudice against Jewish people, key to understanding medieval attitudes. 10. **Fortified** – Describes how towns and settlements protected themselves, showing fear of attack and importance of defence.		Enrichment and extension resources:
Autumn 2			1. **Protestant** – Christians who disagreed with the Catholic Church's		Core resources:

Chapter 2 c1500-c1700 Migration in 18th and 19th century Britain		1. Huguenot migrants were French Protestants who fled religious persecution, bringing valuable skills like silk weaving which boosted industries in places like Soho, Spitalfields, and Canterbury, and helped drive economic growth through trade and craftsmanship. 2. Jewish people, many of whom were banned from several professions, still contributed significantly to English finance and education—some investing in institutions like the Bank of England and working as tutors in Hebrew studies. 3. Indian and African migrants often arrived through imperial links, with many working as servants, sailors (*lascars*), or in domestic roles (*Ayahs*) for British families, though they were frequently treated unequally or marginalized. 4. Palatine migrants from German states were mostly poor farmers with few skills; some were relocated to Ireland or America as they struggled to integrate or contribute to England's economy. 5. Towns like Sandwich and Canterbury actively invited skilled Flemish and Walloon weavers to settle, granting them rights to work, worship, and set up businesses, showing how economic benefit could lead to more tolerant attitudes toward migrants.	interpretation of Christianity. 2. **Charter** – Written permission from the monarch giving rights and privileges to certain groups or individuals. 3. **Reformation** – A European religious movement, led by Martin Luther, that criticised Catholic corruption and led to the rise of Protestantism. 4. **Denizen** – Rights given to migrants to allow them to live and work in a new country. 5. **Republic** – A country where the head of state is not a monarch. 6. **Rabbi** – A Jewish religious leader and teacher. 7. **Royal prerogative** – The monarch's right to make decisions without Parliament. 8. **Parish registers** – Church records of baptisms, marriages, and burials introduced in 1538. 9. **Great Chain of Being** – The Tudor belief that everything in the universe had a specific		Enrichment and extension resources:

| | | | place in a divinely ordered hierarchy.

10. **Monopoly** – Exclusive control of trade or a particular market.

11. **Ayah** – Indian term for a nanny or woman who looks after children.

12. **Lascar** – An Indian sailor working on ships owned by the East India Company. | | |

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Autumn 1 Chapter 1 Queen, government and religion, 1558-69		1. Elizabeth I established a moderate (via media) Protestant religious settlement through the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity (1559), but enforcement was uneven and met resistance, particularly in Catholic strongholds in the North and West. 2. Elizabeth faced significant threats from Catholic powers such as France and Spain, as well as internal threats from Catholics who viewed Mary, Queen of Scots, as the rightful heir to the English throne. 3. Mary, Queen of Scots (Elizabeth's Catholic cousin), posed a direct dynastic threat. Her presence in England from 1568 led to plots such as the 1569 Northern Rebellion and the Ridolfi Plot of 1571. 4. Despite being England's second female monarch, Elizabeth demonstrated intelligence and political skill, relying on her Privy Council and local governance structures (JPs, Lord Lieutenants) to maintain control, though she could be cautious and indecisive at times. 5. From 1569 onwards, Elizabeth's reign was increasingly marked by religious conflict, with Puritan dissatisfaction and intensifying Catholic threats culminating in rising tensions with Spain and deeper involvement in European Protestant causes (e.g. the Dutch Revolt).	1. Religious Settlement Elizabeth I's plan (1559) to create a national Church that both Catholics and Protestants could accept. 2. Recusants Catholics who refused to go to Church of England services. 3. Excommunicated Officially thrown out of the Catholic Church by the Pope. 4. Martyr Someone who dies for their religious beliefs. 5. Heretics People with religious beliefs that go against the official Church teachings. 6. Papacy The leadership of the Catholic Church, led by the Pope in Rome. 7. Spanish Inquisition A group in Spain that punished people who weren't Catholic, often using torture or execution. 8. Holy Roman Empire A large group of countries in central Europe ruled by an		Core resources: Shared lessons on One-Drive Enrichment and extension resources:

			emperor, including parts of Germany and Austria. 9. Abdicate When a king or queen gives up their throne. 10. Trade Embargo A ban on trade with another country.		
Autumn 1 Chapter 2 Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88		1. Elizabeth faced repeated Catholic plots between 1571 and 1586, including the Ridolfi, Throckmorton, and Babington plots, all aiming to assassinate her and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots—demonstrating the persistent threat from domestic and foreign Catholics. 2. The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1587 was a turning point, removing the figurehead of Catholic opposition but increasing tensions with Spain, who saw Mary as a legitimate Catholic ruler. 3. Elizabeth's foreign policy in the Netherlands evolved from caution to direct intervention, with the 1585 Treaty of Nonsuch committing English troops to support Dutch Protestants against Spanish rule, worsening relations with Spain. 4. The Spanish Armada of 1588 was launched by King Philip II in response to English interference and the execution of Mary, but it failed due to poor planning, bad weather, and superior English naval tactics—marking a major turning point in Protestant Europe's confidence. 5. Elizabeth's cautious diplomacy and use of privateers like Sir Francis Drake allowed her to provoke Spain indirectly while avoiding open war until absolutely necessary—reflecting her defensive and careful approach to foreign policy.	1. Civil War A war between people from the same country. 2. Conspiracy A secret plan to do something illegal, often against the government or monarch. 3. Papal Bull An official order issued by the Pope. In 1570, one excommunicated Elizabeth and encouraged rebellion. 4. Council of the North A special governing body used to enforce Elizabeth's authority in the north of England, far from London. 5. Hanged, Drawn and Quartered A brutal punishment for treason: the person was hanged, cut open, and dismembered. 6. Cipher A secret code used for		Core resources: Enrichment and extension resources:

			sending messages in plots and espionage. 7. Agents Provocateurs Spies who joined groups to encourage them to break the law so they could be caught. 8. Foreign Policy A country's plan for dealing with other nations – includes war, alliances, trade, and exploration. 9. Privateer A pirate supported by the government to attack enemy ships, like Sir Francis Drake. 10. Circumnavigate To travel all the way around the world – famously done by Drake between 1577–1580.		
Autumn 2					