



Key content	National Curriculum focus – A Connected Curriculum
<p>The six subject areas and their content for KS3 social sciences are outlined below:</p> <p>Year 7:</p> <p>Philosophy - What is Moral Philosophy and how can it be applied to moral dilemmas?</p> <p>Economics - How far has the economy changed through time?</p> <p>Sociology – Why are humans different to animals?</p> <p>Year 8:</p> <p>Politics - Why is politics so important in the 21st Century?</p> <p>Citizenship - How did one Black Life come to Matter?</p> <p>Psychology – What can we learn about the human mind from heroes, vigilantes and villains?</p>	<p>By design social sciences is a connected curriculum. Social sciences is designed to allow students access to a wider curriculum by studying six subject areas. This is forever changing and aims to be contemporary to allow students to reflect on current issues in our society. Below are some of the subjects that social sciences is directly connected too:</p> <p>Citizenship: social sciences curriculum covers almost the entire KS3 curriculum</p> <p>Geography: social sciences curriculum covers some of KS3 human geography curriculum</p> <p>History: much of the social sciences content is in the context of our history and is taught through an enquiry method.</p> <p>Religious Studies: social science links to wider questions on existence, morality and stewardship which are present in our KS3 R.S curriculum</p> <p>Sociology: recently launched at GCSE, much of the curriculum is preparing students for this option choice. Psychology and Sociology units build the skills and knowledge needed to be best prepared to undertake this GCSE.</p>
<p>Key assessment points</p>	
<p>Students will be assessed every term by a range of A01 and A02 based questions on the content they cover in each subject area. Alongside this, there will be more frequent low stakes multiple choice/quiz style testing.</p>	
<p>Christian ethos</p>	
<p>Our social sciences curriculum aims to meet two clear visions from The Church of England:</p> <p>‘Educating for community and living well together: a core focus on relationships, participation in communities and the qualities of character that enable people to flourish together.’</p> <p>‘Educating for dignity and respect: the basic principle of respect for the value and preciousness of each person, treating each person as a unique individual of inherent worth’</p> <p>Jesus was radical in the way he spoke ‘truth to power’. He demanded that fairness be an abiding principle, to do to one’s neighbour what one would have done to you. Jesus saw the strength in ordinary people and their voice. He was not interested in symbols of power but in the unity of the many coming together. As Christians, we have a duty to spread this message: that we are all born and remain equal in the eyes of God and everyone must have a voice.</p>	

British values

‘A key part of our plan for education is to ensure children become valuable and fully rounded members of society who treat others with respect and tolerance, regardless of background.’ (Lord Nash)

‘Include in suitable parts of the curriculum - as appropriate for the age of pupils - material on the strengths, advantages and disadvantages of democracy, and how democracy and the law works in Britain, in contrast to other forms of government in other countries’

Subject: Social Sciences
Long-term plan: Year 7



ST. MARY MAGDALENE
 C OF E SCHOOL
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Week	Month	Learning Intentions and/or Key Questions
Aut1-1	September	Philosophy - What is Moral Philosophy and how can it be applied to moral dilemmas?
Aut1-2		
Aut1-3		
Aut1-4		
Aut1-5	October	What is Philosophy?
Aut1-6		What is moral philosophy and applied ethics?
Aut1-7		What is Utilitarianism?
		What are the strengths and weaknesses of Utilitarianism?
		What is Virtue Ethics?
		What are the strengths and weaknesses of Virtue Ethics?
		Mid-point assessment
Half term holiday		
Aut2-1	November	Philosophy - What is Moral Philosophy and how can it be applied to moral dilemmas?
Aut2-2		
Aut2-3		
Aut2-4		
Aut2-5		Mid-point Feedback
Aut2-6	December	How does religion help and influence our moral decision-making process? - Golden Rule
Aut2-7		What is stewardship and how can religion save the planet?
		Can the dropping of bombs be justified?
		How can we solve injustices in the world?
		Assessment preparation
		Assessment
		Feedback
Christmas holiday		
Spr1-1	January	Economics - How far has the economy changed through time?
Spr1-2		
Spr1-3		
Spr1-4		
Spr1-5		
Spr1-6	February	How did Mercantilism change the world?
		What was the impact of Industrialisation on economies?
		Who created modern capitalism?
		Midpoint
Half term holiday		

Spr2-1		Economics - How far has the economy changed through time? Mid-point Feedback What are the alternatives to capitalism? What is Marxism? What was the Great Leap Forward? What were the consequences of the GLF? Were the changes of the cultural revolution a shift to Capitalism? Does China's economic success prove the power of Capitalism? Assessment Feedback
Spr2-2		
Spr2-3	March	
Spr2-4		
Spr2-5		
Spr2-6		
	April	Easter holiday
Sum1-1		Sociology – Why are humans different to animals? Mid-point Feedback Why do we use animals as entertainment? How were animals use in the early modern period? Why has there been a decline of animals as entertainment? (exploring the evolution of societies towards civilisation and in turn our changing relationship towards animals) To what extent do zoos reflect society? Can animals be sentient beings? (case study on Blackfish - Seaworld - killers whales). Assessment Feedback
Sum1-2		
Sum1-3	May	
Sum1-4		
Sum1-5		
Sum1-6		
	June	Half term holiday
Sum2-1		Sociology – Why are humans different to animals? Mid-point Feedback Why do we use animals as entertainment? How were animals use in the early modern period? Why has there been a decline of animals as entertainment? (exploring the evolution of societies towards civilisation and in turn our changing relationship towards animals) To what extent do zoos reflect society? Can animals be sentient beings? (case study on Blackfish - Seaworld - killers whales). Assessment Feedback
Sum2-2		
Sum2-3		
Sum2-4		
Sum2-5	July	
Sum2-6		
Sum2-7		

Subject: Social Sciences

Long-term plan: Year 8

Week	Month	Learning Intentions and/or Key Questions
Aut1-1	September	<p>Politics - Why is politics so important in the 21st Century?</p> <p>Why is politics so important in the 21st Century?</p>
Aut1-2		
Aut1-3		
Aut1-4		
Aut1-5	October	<p>What are the eight elements of democracy?</p> <p>How does the UK electoral System work? Is it truly democratic?</p> <p>What is a referendum? Should we have another BREXIT vote?</p> <p>Influencing Change – the right to protest.</p> <p>What is a Pressure Group? What is the difference between an insider and outsider?</p> <p>Midpoint</p>
Aut1-6		
Aut1-7		
		Half term holiday
Aut2-1	November	<p>Politics - Why is politics so important in the 21st Century?</p> <p>Mid-point Feedback</p> <p>What is the difference between a dictatorship and democracy?</p>
Aut2-2		
Aut2-3		
Aut2-4		
Aut2-5	December	<p>What is life like living under a dictatorship?</p> <p>Is America really that democratic?</p> <p>Do we really live a democratic society?</p> <p>Assessment</p> <p>Feedback</p>
Aut2-6		
Aut2-7		
		Christmas holiday
Spr1-1	January	<p>Citizenship - How did one Black Life come to Matter?</p> <p>What were the race riots of 1919?</p> <p>Did the lives of black people really change during the Second World?</p>
Spr1-2		
Spr1-3		
Spr1-4		
Spr1-5		
Spr1-6	February	<p>How far did the lives of the Windrush Generation really matter in Post -Second World War Britain?</p> <p>Why was Notting Hill such a significant turning point in the struggle against in Justice?</p> <p>Why was Claudia Jones such a remarkable a significant figure for Civil Rights in Britain?</p> <p>Mid-point assessment</p>
		Half term holiday
Spr2-1	March	<p>Citizenship - How did one Black Life come to Matter?</p> <p>What were the race riots of 1919?</p> <p>Did the lives of black people really change during the Second World?</p> <p>How far did the lives of the Windrush Generation really matter in Post -Second World War Britain?</p> <p>Why was Notting Hill such a significant turning point in the struggle against in Justice?</p> <p>Why was Claudia Jones such a remarkable a significant figure for Civil Rights in Britain?</p> <p>Assessment</p>
Spr2-2		
Spr2-3		
Spr2-4		
Spr2-5		
Spr2-6		

	April	Easter holiday
Sum1-1	May	Psychology – What can we learn about the human mind from heroes, vigilantes and villains? What is psychology? Why is psychology important? What do we know about our brains? What is nature vs nurture? Case study: What can we learn from Oskana? (Raised by dogs) Mid-point
Sum1-2		
Sum1-3		
Sum1-4		
Sum1-5		
Sum1-6		
	June	Half term holiday
Sum2-1	June	Psychology – What can we learn about the human mind from heroes, vigilantes and villains?
Sum2-2		
Sum2-3		
Sum2-4		
Sum2-5	July	Mid-point Feedback Can we all be heroes? What is crime and deviance? Why is there crime and does society create criminals? Case study: What can we learn from The Batman? Case study: What can we learn from The Joker? Does the media distort crime? How do we research crime? (Research Methods) Assessment Feedback
Sum2-6		
Sum2-7		