



Key content	National Curriculum focus
<p><b>The six subject areas and their content for KS3 social sciences are outlined below:</b></p> <p><b>Year 7:</b></p> <p><b>Philosophy</b> - What is Moral Philosophy and how can it be applied to moral dilemmas?</p> <p><b>Psychology</b> – What can we learn about the human mind from heroes, vigilantes and villains?</p> <p><b>Sociology</b> – Why are humans different to animals?</p> <p><b>Year 8:</b></p> <p><b>Politics</b> - Why is politics so important in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?</p> <p><b>Economics</b> - How far has the economy changed through time?</p> <p><b>Citizenship</b> - How did one Black Life come to Matter?</p>	<p><b>Citizenship:</b> social sciences curriculum covers almost the entire KS3 curriculum</p> <p><b>Geography:</b> social sciences curriculum covers some of KS3 human geography curriculum</p> <p><b>History:</b> much of the social sciences content is in the context of our history and is taught through an enquiry method.</p> <p><b>Religious Studies:</b> social science links to wider questions on existence, morality and stewardship which are present in our KS3 R.S curriculum</p>
<p><b>Key assessment points</b></p>	
<p>Students will be assessed every half 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><b>Christian ethos</b></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  
 PENINSULA CAMPUS  
*Excellence through innovation,  
 founded in faith since 1840.*

Week	Month	Learning Intentions and/or Key Questions
Aut1-1	September	<b>Philosophy - What is Moral Philosophy and how can it be applied to moral dilemmas?</b>
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
<b>Half term holiday</b>		
Aut2-1	November	<b>Philosophy - What is Moral Philosophy and how can it be applied to moral dilemmas?</b>
Aut2-2		
Aut2-3		
Aut2-4		
Aut2-5	December	Mid-point Feedback
Aut2-6		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
<b>Christmas holiday</b>		
Spr1-1	January	<b>Psychology – What can we learn about the human mind from heroes, vigilanties and villains?</b>
Spr1-2		
Spr1-3		
Spr1-4		
Spr1-5		
Spr1-6	February	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

		<b>Half term holiday</b>
Spr2-1	March	<p><b>Psychology – What can we learn about the human mind from heroes, vigilanties and villains?</b></p> <p>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</p>
Spr2-2		
Spr2-3		
Spr2-4		
Spr2-5		
Spr2-6		
	April	<b>Easter holiday</b>
Sum1-1	May	<p><b>Sociology – Why are humans different to animals?</b></p> <p>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</p>
Sum1-2		
Sum1-3		
Sum1-4		
Sum1-5		
Sum1-6		
	June	<b>Half term holiday</b>
Sum2-1	July	<p><b>Sociology – Why are humans different to animals?</b></p> <p>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</p>
Sum2-2		
Sum2-3		
Sum2-4		
Sum2-5		
Sum2-6		
Sum2-7		

**Subject: Social Sciences**

**Long-term plan: Year 8**

<b>Week</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Learning Intentions and/or Key Questions</b>
Aut1-1	September	<p><b>Politics - Why is politics so important in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?</b></p> <p>Why is politics so important in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?            What are the eight elements of democracy?            How does the UK electoral System work? Is it truly democratic?            What is a referendum? Should we have another BREXIT vote?            Influencing Change – the right to protest.            What is a Pressure Group? What is the difference between an insider and outsider?            Midpoint</p>
Aut1-2		
Aut1-3		
Aut1-4		
Aut1-5	October	<p>What are the eight elements of democracy?            How does the UK electoral System work? Is it truly democratic?            What is a referendum? Should we have another BREXIT vote?            Influencing Change – the right to protest.            What is a Pressure Group? What is the difference between an insider and outsider?            Midpoint</p>
Aut1-6		
Aut1-7		
<b>Half term holiday</b>		
Aut2-1	November	<p><b>Politics - Why is politics so important in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?</b></p> <p>Mid-point Feedback            What is the difference between a dictatorship and democracy?            What is life like living under a dictatorship?            Is America really that democratic?            Do we really live a democratic society?            Assessment            Feedback</p>
Aut2-2		
Aut2-3		
Aut2-4		
Aut2-5	December	<p>What is life like living under a dictatorship?            Is America really that democratic?            Do we really live a democratic society?            Assessment            Feedback</p>
Aut2-6		
Aut2-7		
<b>Christmas holiday</b>		
Spr1-1	January	<p><b>Economics - How far has the economy changed through time?</b></p> <p>What is Capitalism and how does it work.?            How far did supply and demand end Feudalism?            How did Mercantilism change the world?            What was the impact of Industrialisation on economies?            Who created modern capitalism?            Midpoint</p>
Spr1-2		
Spr1-3		
Spr1-4		
Spr1-5		
Spr1-6	February	<p>What was the impact of Industrialisation on economies?            Who created modern capitalism?            Midpoint</p>
<b>Half term holiday</b>		
Spr2-1	March	<p><b>Economics - How far has the economy changed through time?</b></p> <p>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</p>
Spr2-2		
Spr2-3		
Spr2-4		
Spr2-5		
Spr2-6		
<b>Easter holiday</b>		
Sum1-1	April	<p><b>Citizenship - How did one Black Life come to Matter?</b></p>

Sum1-2		
Sum1-3	May	What were the race riots of 1919?
Sum1-4		Did the lives of black people really change during the Second World?
Sum1-5		How far did the lives of the Windrush Generation really matter in Post -Second
Sum1-6		World War Britain?
		Why was Notting Hill such a significant turning point in the struggle against in Justice?
		Why was Claudia Jones such a remarkable a significant figure for Civil Rights in Britain?
		Mid-point assessment
	June	<b>Half term holiday</b>
Sum2-1	June	
Sum2-2		<b>Citizenship - How did one Black Life come to Matter?</b>
Sum2-3		
Sum2-4		What were the race riots of 1919?
Sum2-5	July	Did the lives of black people really change during the Second World?
Sum2-6		How far did the lives of the Windrush Generation really matter in Post -Second
Sum2-7		World War Britain?
		Why was Notting Hill such a significant turning point in the struggle against in Justice?
		Why was Claudia Jones such a remarkable a significant figure for Civil Rights in Britain?
		Mid-point assessment