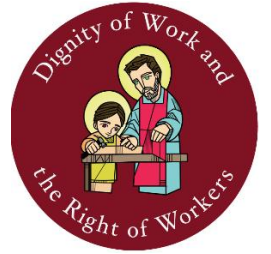


Catholic Social Teaching in History

	KS3	KS4	KS5
Life and Dignity of the Human Person <i>All created in the image and likeness of God</i> 	Year 7: life in Anglo Saxon England society. Year 7: impact of the Black Death upon society. Year 8: Transatlantic slavery Year 9: the Holocaust History teacher to lead assemblies in Holocaust memorial week.	Medicine through time-Treatment of the sick, the role of the Church. Henry VIII and his ministers-role of religion in society British America- Enslavement, the changes brought about by the Enlightenment. Germany 1918-39-Study of the persecution of minority groups.	Unit 1: Perspectives on human dignity and moral worth in relation to conflict and co-operation between medieval Christians, Jews, and Muslims Unit 2: Perspectives on human dignity and moral worth in relation to the justice system in Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman England Unit 3: Impetus for change in public health Caring for paupers
Call to family, community and participation <i>Whatever is needed for each person to flourish</i> 	Year 7: the role of the Medieval Church, for family life, farming and religion. Year 8: Living conditions in the Industrial Revolution. Year 9: WWI and WWII, the need for conscription, the use of propaganda and government interventions. Year 9: WWI key events such as the Battle of Britain, The Blitz.	Medicine through time-the impact of plagues, increased government intervention in public services and medical care. Henry VIII and his ministers-The English Reformation, religious changes and opposition to such changes, e.g. The Pilgrimage of Grace. British America- declaration of Independence in America. Germany 1918-39- The creation of the Weimar Republic, the establishing of the Nazi dictatorship.	Unit 1: Catholic conceptions of family, community, and participation in the context of the medieval Church and the crusading movement Unit 2: Understandings of family, community, and participation in relation to Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman England. In particular, the importance of the Catholic Church in maintaining social cohesion during a period of turbulent relations between different peoples Unit 3: Role of individuals in calling for changes in public health and the care of the poor.

Catholic Social Teaching in History

	KS3	KS4	KS5
Solidarity and the common good <i>Not just doing things for other people but acting with them to build a more just world together</i> 	Year 7: the impact of the English Civil War upon society. Year 8: West African Civilizations Year 8: Industrial Revolution and the call for better conditions. Year 9: Causes of WWI, WWII. How the Allies tried to work together to defend themselves. Year 9: the writing of the Treaty of Versailles to try to build a better world together.	Medicine through time- the medical renaissance, the role of the Royal Society. Henry VIII and his ministers-Opposition to the Reformation, religious protests. British America- treaties in colonial America Germany 1918-39-Opposition to the Nazi regime, by the Churches, youth groups, the army.	Unit 1: Conceptions of solidarity and the common good in medieval Catholicism. Reflections on the evolution of these concepts over time. Unit 2: Reflections on notions of Catholic solidarity in both the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman kingdoms, and how these interact with notions of national and international relations Unit 3: Growing government involvement in public health and strategies for looking after the poor. The development of Friendly societies and co-operatives.
The dignity of work and the rights of workers <i>As far as possible, decisions should not be taken at the highest levels but by the people who are most affected</i> 	Year 8: Industrial Revolution and working conditions. Year 9: Britain after WWI, a land fit for heroes. Year 9: The Great Depression, impact upon the people.	Medicine through time-creation of the NHS Henry VIII and his ministers-efforts to support the poor, such as enclosure acts. British America-enslavement Germany 1918-39-Employment policies, such as strength through joy.	Unit 1: Reflections on how the Catholic Church in the middle ages was shaped by a dynamic interaction between its institutional leaders, and pressure “from below” Unit 2: Reflections on how the rights and dignity of Anglo-Saxons in post-Conquest England were at first denied, then rebuilt, as the Anglo-Norman kingdom took shape Unit 3: Function of the workhouses. The growth of unions. Role of charity Jarrow marches.

Catholic Social Teaching in History

	KS3	KS4	KS5
Stewardship of God's creation <i>We are called to care for creation as stewards, not just as consumers</i> 	Year 7: building of castles to protect and control the land. Year 8: Medway in the 19th Century. Growth of towns and industry. Year 9: the role of the League of Nations after WWI Year 9: destruction caused by WWI, of people, landscapes (Blitz, Atomic bomb, Dresden).	Medicine through time- The NHS and healthy living.	Unit 1: Reflections on medieval ideas of "Jerusalem", as an image of heaven and the created universe which it was the duty of all Christians to protect Land stewardship in the Latin Holy Land during the time of the crusades Unit 2: Differing views of land and its exploitation during the transition from Anglo-Saxon to Anglo-Norman England Unit 3: Movement towards clean water and sewers.
Rights and responsibilities <i>When one person has a right, others have a responsibility to uphold that right</i> 	Year 7: the choosing of the King of England by the Witan. Year 7: Rights and responsibilities, under the Feudal system. Year 7: rebellion by the people against the Norman rulers because of the way the people were being treated. Year 7: the role of magna Carta in upholding our rights. Year 7: the causes of the English Civil War Year 8: Transatlantic slavery and the campaign to end enslavement Year 8: How did the people gain their rights, the Chartists, Tolpuddle martyrs, Suffragettes.	Medicine through time- care during wartime. Henry VIII and his ministers-Religious beliefs and the Reformation. British America-Colonial rights. No taxation without representation. Germany 1918-39-the loss if individual rights during the Nazi dictatorship. The use of legislation to remove rights.	Unit 1: Reflections on the idea of "Libertas ecclesiae" in medieval Europe, and of the relative rights and responsibilities of medieval popes, Emperors, and kings Reflections on the rights and responsibilities of the different social strata within the medieval "feudal system" Unit 2: Reflections on the rights and responsibilities of the different social strata within the medieval "feudal system" Unit 3: Reform acts and their impact. Role of the Parish. Growth of the labour party.

Catholic Social Teaching in History

	KS3	KS4	KS5
	Year 9: the decline of Empire and independence for nations. Year 9: Rise of Dictators, the loss of individual rights.		
Option for the poor and the vulnerable <i>To choose to consider the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable people first</i> 	Year 7: the role of the Medieval Church Year 7: the dissolution of the Monasteries and the impact upon society. Year 8: Industrial revolution, care for the poor. Year 8: Jack the Ripper, the needs of poor homeless women.	Medicine through time-medical care for the poor, Christian duty to help the poor. Creation of public health acts. Henry VIII and his ministers- role of the monasteries. British America- enslavement. Indentured servants. Germany 1918-39-Impact of the economic crisis on the people, such as hyperinflation, great depression.	Unit 1: Medieval notions of poverty within the context of the Catholic Church (e.g. poverty of life and poverty of spirit), and the interaction between these notions and the development of ecclesiastical institutions (e.g. monasteries, hospitals, the military orders etc) Unit 2: Medieval notions of poverty within the context of the Catholic Church (e.g. poverty of life and poverty of spirit), and the interaction between these notions and the development of ecclesiastical institutions (e.g. monasteries, hospitals, the military orders etc) Unit 3: Poor laws. Social welfare reforms Developments towards a welfare state.