

Skills of a Historian

- The importance of finding a specific research topic through extensive background reading before beginning research.
 - The importance of finding specific academic sources for research.
 - Writing strong paragraphs (spontaneous and planned writing (essays and research)).
 - Writing strong, active, past tense sentences in historical writing (spontaneous and planned writing (essays and research)).
 - Cutting wordiness.
 - Active versus passive voice in historical writing.
 - Creating and using an academic outline to organize writing.
 - The importance of multiple drafts and revisions in writing.
 - Proper Citation to avoid inadvertent plagiarism.
 - Plagiarism and academic honesty in research.
 - Thinking about immediate versus short-term versus long-term causes and consequences (especially when evaluating significance).
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- Evaluating sources using the OPCVL format.
 - Test taking advice for Paper 1 (Source evaluation/OPCVL)
 - Critiquing sources to find perspective.
 - The importance of bias in source evaluation (Bias is not a limit or value alone, it's both).
 - The importance of the origin in establishing values and limitations of a source for a project.
 - The importance of the purpose in establishing values and limitations of a source for a project.
 - The importance of the content in establishing the values and limitations of a source for a project.
 - Writing out a source evaluation for an IB exam (Paper 1).

Paper 1 (Source Evaluation and Usage): Case Studies: Richard the Lionhearted and Genghis Khan

- Genghis Khan's
 - Rise to power
 - Uniting of rival tribes
 - Reputation as a military leader and naming as "Genghis"
 - Personal role in the success of mongol conquest.
 - Attacks on the Jin and capture of Beijing in 1215.
 - Invasion East in Asia and Iran
 - Invasion of Kwarezmia (Persian Empire broken from Abbasids) in 1219-1221
 - Stop invasion of Europe only due to Genghis's death.
 - Political impact on
 - Administrative practices
 - Overthrow of existing ruling systems
 - Establishment of Mongol Law/Yassa
 - Move toward a more merit based society.
 - Economic impact on
 - Establishment, enhancement, and protection of trade routes.
 - Social, cultural, and religious impact
 - Population Displacement
 - Terror, Looting, and Murder
 - Raids and the destruction of settlements
 - Exchange of ideas, technology, and culture
 - Extent to which the Mongols allowed other religions
- Richard the Lionhearted's
 - Rise to power
 - Revolts against his father Henry II
 - Reputation as a military leader and the nickname "Lionhearted"
 - Successes in defending his lands against the French (Philip II) and the Crusader territory.
 - Occupation of Sicily and Cyprus
 - Part in the Third Crusade

- Effect of his campaigns on different parts of the world (Middle East, France, Mediterranean)
- Absence from his land and the impact his absence had on John and Philip's rebellions.
- (inadvertent) help to secure and strengthen the Kings of France
- Impact on economics and trade including his taxes for war
 - his ransoms after being captured the Duke of Austria and the Holy Roman Emperor
 - "Saladin Tax" to finance the Third Crusade
- Treatment of Jews and Muslims.

Paper 2 Topic 2: Causes and Effects of Medieval Wars

- William the Conqueror and the Battle of Hastings
 - William the Conqueror and Harold Godwinson
 - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Dynastic Causes
 - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Territorial Causes
 - Methods and ability to raise and organize a fighting force.
 - Tactics used and logistics
 - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Dynastic, Political, Religious, Socio-cultural, and population/demographic consequences.

Paper 3 Topic 1: Monarchies in England and France

- Establishment, characteristics and changing nature of royal government in England and France.
 - England before the Norman Invasion
 - Anglo-Saxons
 - Christianity
 - Viking Invasions and settlements
 - The impact of the Norman invasion of England
 - Changes in Government structure, administration, and laws
 - William's establishment of Authority
 - Military power
 - Religious reorganization (feudal structure to the church in England) and its future impact.
 - Establishment of Feudal grants
 - Domesday Book
 - Changes in Society and social structures
 - Establishment of new Norman Aristocracy
 - Connection with the continent
 - Establishment of Henry II's Angevin Dynasty
 - Establishment through marriage and inheritance
 - Squeezing out of the French Kings
 - Struggles between Dukes of Normandy as English Kings and the Capetian Kings of France (causes and consequences)
 - Philip II 'Augustus' of France
 - Henry II of England
 - Richard I 'Lionhearted' of England
 - John of England
 - Expansion of English Royal Authority
 - under William I
 - Henry I
 - Henry II
 - Richard I 'Lionhearted'
 - John
 - Edward I

- Edward III
- Expansion of Royal French Authority
 - under Louis VI
 - under Louis VII
 - under Philip II 'Augustus'
 - Philip IV
 - Philip IV
 - Louis XI 'The Spider King'
- The Hundred Years War
- Evaluation of monarchies in England and France (and a comparison) as they became more sophisticated and powerful by substantiating their claims to increased authority, although noble power remained a key feature in both.

*Covered during Digital Learning

To be covered next year

Introduced during the regular school year and worked on during digital learning.