

# NSW History

## EP Curriculum Map

### Stage 4

#### Depth Study 1: Investigating the Ancient Past

| Content Descriptor   | Lesson Names   |
|--|--|
| How historians and archaeologists investigate history, including excavation and archival research  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archaeology and Historical Investigations</li> </ul>              |
| The range of sources that can be used in an historical investigation, including archaeological and written sources   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historical Sources and Investigating Ancient Australia</li> </ul> |
| The methods and sources used to investigate at least ONE historical controversy or mystery that has challenged historians or archaeologists, such as an analysis of unidentified human remains | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tools to Solve Historical Mysteries</li> </ul>                    |
| The nature of the sources for ancient Australia and what they reveal about Australia's past in the ancient period, such as the use of resources  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lake Mungo and Early Human Occupation of Australia</li> </ul>     |
| The importance of conserving the remains of the ancient past, including the heritage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conserving Heritage Sites</li> </ul>                              |

#### Depth Study 2: The Mediterranean World

Topics: Egypt, Greece, Rome

| Content Descriptor   | Lesson Names  |
|--|---|
| The physical features of the ancient society and how they influenced the civilisation that developed there   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Physical World of Ancient Egypt</li> </ul>         |
| Roles of key groups in the ancient society, including the influence of law and religion  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ancient Egyptian Society</li> </ul>                    |
| The significant beliefs, values and practices of the ancient society, with a particular emphasis on ONE of the following areas: warfare, or death and funerary customs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life and Death in Ancient Egyptian Religion</li> </ul> |
| Contacts and conflicts within and/or with other  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ancient Egypt and Empire</li> </ul>                    |

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| societies, resulting in developments such as the conquest of other lands, the expansion of trade and peace treaties  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Egypt, Conflict and Warfare</li> </ul>  |
| The role of a significant individual in the ancient Mediterranean world such as Hatshepsut, Rameses II, Pericles, Julius Caesar or Augustus                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant Figures in Ancient Egypt</li> </ul>   |
| The physical features of the ancient society and how they influenced the civilisation that developed there   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical Features of Ancient Greece</li> </ul>  |
| Roles of key groups in the ancient society, including the influence of law and religion  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Greek Society</li> </ul>  |
| The significant beliefs, values and practices of the ancient society, with a particular emphasis on ONE of the following areas: warfare, or death and funerary customs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religion and Identity in Ancient Greece</li> </ul>  |
| Contacts and conflicts within and/or with other societies, resulting in developments such as the conquest of other lands, the expansion of trade and peace treaties    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contact with Other Ancient Societies</li> <li>• Conflict in Ancient Greece</li> </ul>           |
| The role of a significant individual in the ancient Mediterranean world such as Hatshepsut, Rameses II, Pericles, Julius Caesar or Augustus                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant Individual: Alexander the Great</li> </ul>  |
| The physical features of the ancient society and how they influenced the civilisation that developed there   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Physical Geography of Rome</li> </ul>   |
| Roles of key groups in the ancient society, including the influence of law and religion  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Roman Society</li> </ul>  |
| The significant beliefs, values and practices of the ancient society, with a particular emphasis on ONE of the following areas: warfare, or death and funerary customs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life and Death in the Roman Empire</li> </ul>   |
| Contacts and conflicts within and/or with other societies, resulting in developments such as the conquest of other lands, the expansion of trade and peace treaties    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contacts and Conflicts of the Roman Republic</li> <li>• Contacts of the Roman Empire</li> </ul> |
| The role of a significant individual in the ancient Mediterranean world such as Hatshepsut, Rameses II, Pericles, Julius Caesar or Augustus                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant Figures of Ancient Rome</li> </ul>  |

## Depth Study 3: The Asian World

Topics: India, China

| Content Descriptor   | Lesson Names   |
|--|--|
| The physical features of the ancient society and how they influenced the civilisation that developed there   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ancient India: Rivers and Religion</li> </ul>   |
| Roles of key groups in the ancient society in this period (such as kings, emperors, priests, merchants, craftsmen, scholars, peasants, women), including the influence of law and religion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ancient Indian Society</li> </ul>   |
| The significant beliefs, values and practices of the ancient society, with a particular emphasis on at least ONE of the following areas: warfare, or death and funerary customs            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beliefs, Values and Practices of Ancient India</li> </ul>   |
| Contacts and conflicts within and/or with other societies, resulting in developments such as the expansion of trade, the rise of empires and the spread of philosophies and                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conquest and Warfare in Ancient India</li> <li>Expansion of Trade and Spread of Religions from Ancient India</li> </ul> |
| The role of a significant individual in the ancient Asian world, for example Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka, Confucius or Qin Shi Huang Di  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ashoka: A Significant Figure in Indian History</li> </ul>   |
| The physical features of the ancient society and how they influenced the civilisation that developed there   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ancient China: A Land of Rivers and Dynasties</li> </ul>  |
| Roles of key groups in the ancient society in this period (such as kings, emperors, priests, merchants, craftsmen, scholars, peasants, women), including the influence of law and religion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ancient Chinese Society</li> </ul>  |
| The significant beliefs, values and practices of the ancient society, with a particular emphasis on at least ONE of the following areas: warfare, or death and funerary customs            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Afterlife and Funerary Practices in Ancient China</li> </ul>  |
| Contacts and conflicts within and/or with other societies, resulting in developments such as the expansion of trade, the rise of empires and the spread of philosophies and                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conflicts and Warfare in Ancient China</li> <li>Contacts in Ancient China: A Story of Roads and Walls</li> </ul>        |
| The role of a significant individual in the ancient Asian world, for example Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka, Confucius or Qin Shi Huang Di  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confucius: A Significant Figure in Ancient Chinese History</li> </ul>   |

## Depth Study 4: The Western and Islamic World

Topics: The Vikings, Medieval Europe, The Ottoman Empire

| Content Descriptor  | Lesson Names   |
|---|--|
| The way of life in Viking society (social, cultural, economic and political features) and the roles and relationships of different groups in society                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcome to the Viking Age</li> <li>Viking Life, Society, Beliefs and Practices</li> </ul>   |
| Significant developments and/or cultural achievements that led to Viking expansion, including weapons and shipbuilding, and the extent of their trade                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Viking Artefacts, Developments and Achievements</li> </ul>  |
| Viking conquests and relationships with subject peoples, including the perspectives of monks, changes in the way of life of the English, and the Norman invasion                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Viking Expansion and Exploration</li> <li>Viking Raids, Settlements and Trade Networks</li> </ul>   |
| The role of a significant individual in the expansion of Viking settlement and influence  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant Figures and Events of the Viking Age</li> </ul>   |
| The way of life in Medieval Europe (social, cultural, economic and political features) and the roles and relationships of different groups in society                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When (and What) Were the Middle Ages?</li> <li>Medieval European Societies</li> <li>Life in Medieval Europe</li> </ul>  |
| Significant developments and/or cultural achievements, such as changing relations between Islam and the West (including the Crusades), architecture, medieval manuscripts and music   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Christianity and Medieval Europe</li> <li>Islam and Medieval Europe</li> </ul>  |
| Continuity and change in society in ONE of the following areas: crime and punishment; military and defence systems; towns, cities and commerce  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life in Medieval Europe</li> <li>Death in Medieval Europe</li> </ul>  |
| The dominance of the Catholic Church  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Christianity and Medieval Europe</li> </ul>   |
| The role of significant individuals   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Christianity and Medieval Europe</li> </ul>   |
| The way of life in the Ottoman Empire (social, cultural, economic and political features) and the roles and relationships of different groups in society                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>History of the Ottoman Empire: Rise</li> <li>History of the Empire: Decline</li> <li>Life in the Ottoman Empire</li> <li>Laws and Religion in the Ottoman Empire</li> </ul> |
| Significant developments and/or cultural achievements that reflect the power and influence of the Ottoman Empire, such as the fall of Constantinople in AD 1453, art and architecture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People and Power in the Empire</li> <li>Art, Architecture and Achievements of the Ottomans</li> </ul>   |
| Relationships with subject peoples, including the policy of religious tolerance   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>History of the Ottoman Empire: Rise</li> <li>Laws and Religion in the Ottoman Empire</li> </ul>   |
| The role of significant individuals in maintaining the strength and influence of the Ottoman Empire   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People and Power in the Empire</li> </ul>   |

## Topic planned for further development:

- Renaissance Italy

## Depth Study 5: The Asia-Pacific World

### Topic: Japan under the Shoguns

| Content Descriptor   | Lesson Names   |
|--|--|
| The way of life in Shogunate Japan, including social, cultural, economic and political features (including the feudal system and the increasing power of the shogun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living in Shōgunate Japan</li> <li>• Feudal System and Samurai in Tokugawa Shōgunate</li> </ul>   |
| The role of the Tokugawa Shogunate in reimposing a feudal system (based on daimyo and samurai) and the increasing control of the shogun over foreign trade           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feudal System and Samurai in Tokugawa Shōgunate</li> </ul>  |
| The use of environmental resources in Shogunate Japan and the forestry and land use policies of the Tokugawa Shogunate   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using Natural Resources in Shōgunate Japan</li> </ul>   |
| Theories about the decline of the Shogunate, including modernisation and westernisation, through the adoption of Western arms and technology                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decline of the Shōgunate 1: Internal Pressures and Foreign Influences</li> <li>• Decline of the Shōgunate 2: Significance of the Meiji Restoration</li> </ul> |

## Topics planned for further development:

- Angkor/Khmer Empire
- The Polynesian Expansion across the Pacific

## Depth Study 6: Expanding Contacts

### Topic: Mongol Expansion

| Content Descriptor  | Lesson Names   |
|---|--|
| The nomadic lifestyle of the Mongols and the rise of Temujin (Genghis Khan)   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mongolia Nomadic Lifestyle</li> <li>• The Rise of Temujin</li> </ul>                  |
| The organisation of the Mongol army under Genghis Khan and the treatment of conquered peoples, such as the codification of laws and exemption of teachers, lawyers and artists from taxes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mongol Army</li> <li>• Mongol Conquerors</li> </ul>                                   |
| The extent of the Mongol expansion as one of the largest land empires in history, including life in China   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of the Mongol Empire</li> <li>• Life in China before the Mongols</li> </ul> |