## Catholic Social Teaching links across the curriculum

## **Subject: History**

| Catholic Social Teaching Principle  | How CST is Incorporated<br>(Key Stage 1)  | How CST is Incorporated (Lower KS2)   | How CST is Incorporated (Upper KS2)   |
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| Dignity of the human person  We are all made in God's image so we all deserve respect.  | Black History – Significant figures – Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks – the dignity and rights of all, no matter what the colour of their skin. Mary Seacole – How she had to battle to be treated with respect.  Florence Nightingale – The dignity with which she treated all the soldiers in her care. | Black History – (History in Reading<br>Comprehension) – Black<br>parliamentarians who had an<br>impact in society.  | Black History Month – Equality and respect for all – showing the significance of those of black heritage who have had a positive impact in fighting for freedom and contributed to all our lives. |
| Family and Community  God made us to be part of communities, families and countries, so all people can share and help each other. | My Family – Learning about our families and how we are part of a wider community.   | Stone Age settlements – moving from nomadic hunters to farming – Neolithic revolution – the beginnings of settled communities.  Roman settlements and communities – towns and cities – people living in larger communities and not smaller family/farming tribes. | World War 2 – How families in<br>Britain worked together on the<br>Home Front. People shared in<br>their communities.<br>Baghdad – EIC settled in a large<br>city community.                      |

| Rights and responsibility  God wants us to help make sure that everyone is safe and healthy and can have a good life.  | Florence Nightingale – The impact she had on improvements to healthcare and the right of all to be safe and healthy.   | Romans – Sanitation, baths and other inventions to help people live a healthy life.  | World War 2 – Human rights – freedom and equality and how war can affect people's human rights.  EIC – House of Wisdom – the right to education.  Victorians – Children at work and how the rights of children changed over time. |
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| Solidarity and the common good  God made everyone so we are all brothers and sisters in God's family wherever we live. (The fruit of the Earth belongs to everyone.) | The Plague – Eyam – how the whole village sacrificed their own survival for the sake of others.  |  | World War 2 – Solidarity – working together in war towards a common goal. Pearl Harbour – an injustice that saw America enter the war and fight towards the common good.  |
| Dignity of work  Work is important in God's plan for adults and their families, so jobs and pay should be fair.  | Black History Month – MLK - Working for the civil rights of black people to have the same rights at work. Mary Seacole – How she had to work for the right to be treated fairly in her work. | Egyptians and Romans – settled communities in which the citizens had employment. Contrast with those people who the Egyptians and Romans kept as slaves. | Black History Month – Windrush generation - the fight for equality in the workplace and to highlight where there is still injustice.  Trade along the Silk Roads.   |

| Option for the poor  God wants us to help people who are poor, who don't have enough food, a safe place to live or a community. | Florence Nightingale and Mary<br>Seacole – their work in the<br>healthcare of those in most need,<br>many of them poor soldiers.                                | Victorians – The workhouse and how life has changed since – compare how those in poverty are treated now. |
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| Stewardship/care for creation  The world has been made by God, so we must take care of all creation.                            | Moon Landings and the Race for Space – The view of our planet from space and the impact those first photographs had, and still have, on how we view the planet. |   |