

HISTORY

Key Stage 2 Curriculum includes

Usually a variety of topics are taught which vary depending on the Primary School. These often include some Ancient Civilisations (e.g. one or more of Egyptians, Greeks, Romans), as well as topics such as the Vikings, the Tudors, the Victorians and the World Wars.



	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
Autumn 1	<p>1. What is history? (Weeks 1-2) Introduction to chronology, timelines, sources as evidence and how historians work.</p> <p>2. Why have people migrated to Britain c.30,000BC-present? (Weeks 3-8) <i>Causation, change & continuity, evidence.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview – Big Picture - Who were the first English people? - Role of religion in migration 1066-1700 - Irish and West Indian migration 1800-present - Influence of migration on modern Britain 	<p>1. What can we remember from Year 7? (Weeks 1-2) Recap of chronology, timelines, sources as evidence and how historians work.</p> <p>2. What did the British Empire mean to people? (Weeks 3-8) <i>Similarity & difference</i> Sub question: How were Britain and its' Empire and Africa affected by the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade c1600-c1850? <i>Similarity & difference, evidence, interpretations, causation</i> -African Empires from the Middle Ages to 1600s - The Development of the Empire between c1650-c1900</p>	<p>EDEXCEL GCSE HISTORY</p> <p>PAPER 1 – Medicine in Britain c1250-present <i>Topic 1 – Medicine in the Middle Ages c1250-c1500 (Weeks 1-7)</i> -Ideas about the causes of disease (e.g. God, Miasmas, Four Humours). -Treatments in the Middle Ages. -Methods of preventing disease in the Middle Ages. -The Black Death of 1348 as a case study of the problems of Medieval Medicine.</p> <p><i>Topic 2 – The Medical Renaissance c1500-c1700 (Weeks 8-14)</i> -Ideas about the causes of disease. -Improvements in diagnosis – the role of Sydenham.</p>	<p>PAPER 2 – The American West c1835-c1895 <i>Topic 1 – Early Settlement of the West 1835-1862 (Weeks 1-6)</i> -Lives and Beliefs of the Plains Indians. -US government policies towards the Plains Indians up to 1851 -The Oregon Trail -The Donner Party -The Mormons and the settlement in the Salt Lake Valley -The California Gold Rush of 1848-9 -Early farming on the Plains -Law and Order problems in the mining towns. -The growth of tension between Plains Indians and white settlers and the importance of the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty</p>	<p><i>Key Topic 3: Nazi Control and Dictatorship (Weeks 1-6)</i> -The Nazi Consolidation of Power 1933-4: The Reichstag Fire, Enabling Act and Night of the Long Knives -The Nazi Police State: The SS, Gestapo and concentration camps -The Nazi legal system -Nazi policies towards the Church: The Concordat and the creation of the Reich Church -Nazi methods of propaganda: Radio, newspapers, mass rallies -Art and Culture in Nazi Germany: Art, Architecture, Literature -The 1936 Berlin Olympics -The extent of support for the regime</p>	<p><i>Note that Paper 1 (Russia) and Paper 2 (China) taught concurrently</i></p> <p>PAPER 1 – Russia 1917-1991: From Lenin to Yeltsin <i>Theme 1: Communist Government</i> -Establishing Communist Control 1917-1924 -The growing centralisation of power -The nature of government under Lenin -Stalin in power 1928-1953 -The elimination of opponents -1930s purges -Stalin's power over party and state -Reform stability and stagnation 1953-1985 -Khrushchev's attempts to reform government 1953-1964 -Growing stagnation under Brezhnev PAPER 2: Mao's China 1949-1976</p>	<p><i>Note that Paper 3 (Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII) and Coursework are taught concurrently</i></p> <p>PAPER 3 <i>Depth Theme 1: The Crises of 1399-1405</i> Introduction to Depth aspects. The crisis of 1399: -reasons for Bolingbroke's seizure of the crown from Richard II. Henry IV and the problems arising from his behaviour in 1399: -the first stirrings of revolt and the death of Richard in 1400. Surviving rebellion, 1403–05: -the challenges from the Percys and Owain Glyndwr and reasons for Henry IV's survival;</p>

	<p>- Knowledge test and Written Assessment</p>	<p>-The Experiences of rulers and ruled in the British Empire -Britain, the Americas and the importance of the Slave Trade - Slave resistance and the abolitions of the slave trade in the Americas</p> <p>- Knowledge test and Written Assessment</p>	<p>-Developments in treatments and preventions. -Improvements in medical knowledge (e.g. Vesalius). -A case study of the Great Plague of 1665 to illustrate change and continuity from the Middle Ages. -A case study of William Harvey and the discovery of blood circulation.</p>	<p><i>Topic 2 – Development of the Plains 1862-1876 (Weeks 7-8)</i> -The Importance of the American Civil War for the West -The Homestead Act of 1862 -The Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 -Developments in farming on the plains</p>	<p>-Opposition groups inc. Youth and Church opposition</p> <p><i>Key Topic 4 – Life in Nazi Germany 1933-39 (Weeks 7-8)</i> -Nazi policies towards women and the family: employment, appearance etc. -Nazi policies towards young people inc. education and the Hitler Youth/League of German Maidens</p>	<p><i>Topic 1 – Establishing Communist Rule China in 1949:</i> -the aftermath of the civil war of 1946–49 -the state of China’s industry, agriculture and national infrastructure. The new power structure: -the different roles of the CCP, the government, the bureaucracy and the People’s Liberation Army (PLA). The new power structure (cont.): -Mao’s dominant position within government -the growth of democratic centralism. China and the Korean War: -its role in enhancing CCP control, suppressing opposition, and promoting national unity -the human and financial costs of intervention in Korea -China’s enhanced international prestige.</p>	<p>-the influence of relations with Scotland and France.</p> <p>COURSEWORK <i>Students are taught an overview of the following then supported 1:1 to choose an area to research</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of the 20th Century - Who was to blame for the start of the First World War? - Was the Treaty of Versailles a tragedy or triumph? - How did Hitler cause the Second World War? - The Holocaust - The 20th Century Civil Rights movement - The Cold War
Autumn 2	<p>3. Did the Normans bring a truckload of trouble? (Weeks 9-13) <i>Change & continuity, interpretations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anglo Saxon Rebellion and Norman violence 	<p>2. What did the British Empire mean to people? (Cont’d from last half term) (Weeks 10-14) <i>Similarity & difference</i> Sub question: Why was there an Industrial Revolution in Britain?</p>	<p><i>Completion of Topic 2 – The Medical Renaissance c1500-c1700 (Weeks 8-14)</i> -Ideas about the causes of disease. -Improvements in diagnosis – the role of Sydenham.</p>	<p><i>Completion of Topic 2 – Development of the Plains 1862-1876 (Weeks 9-14)</i> -Development of Cattle Industry – the roles of McCoy, Goodnight and Iliff -The changing role of the cowboy</p>	<p><i>Key Topic 4 cont. (Weeks 9-12)</i> -Nazi policies to boost employment – autobahns, rearmament, invisible unemployment, conscription and the Labour Service -Nazi attempts to improve living</p>	<p>PAPER 1 <i>Theme 2 – Industrial and Agricultural Change 1917-1985</i> Towards a command economy, 1917–28: -the nationalisation of industry -state control of industry and agriculture</p>	<p>PAPER 3 <i>DEPTH THEME 2 – Henry V and the conquest of France 1413-1421</i> The significance of renewing the war with France and the campaign of 1415. The significance of the challenge from</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Feudal System - Castles - Religion - The Domesday Book - Knowledge test and Written Assessment <p>4. How and why did the Islamic World become so powerful during the Middle Ages?</p> <p>(Weeks 13-15 cont'd into next term) <i>Similarity & difference</i> Sub question: Why did the Islamic Empire spread? <i>Cause & consequence evidence, interpretations</i> - Arabia before Muhammad - The Birth of Islam - The Arab Conquests and the spread of Islam - Baghdad and the achievements of the Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphates - Similarities and differences between the Arab World and Medieval England</p>	<p><i>Similarity & difference, evidence, interpretations, significance, causation</i> -Why did the first industrial revolution happen here? - The movement from the Domestic System to the Factory System and its' impact (e.g. child labour) - Urbanisation, local impact of the Industrial Revolution on Sherburn and Leeds</p> <p>3. What did 'revolution' mean in the Age of Revolutions c.1750-c1920? (Weeks 15-16 cont'd into next term) <i>Similarity & difference, change & continuity</i> - Meaning of revolution - The French Revolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Developments in treatments and preventions. -Improvements in medical knowledge (e.g. Vesalius). -A case study of the Great Plague of 1665 to illustrate change and continuity from the Middle Ages. -A case study of William Harvey and the discovery of blood circulation. <p>Weeks 15-16 left fallow for catch up/revision and to leave space for assessment and DIRT time within the Autumn term.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Law and Order problems in the cowtowns (e.g. Abilene) -Changing US government policy towards the Plains Indians and President Grant's Peace Policy 1868 -The Indian Wars – Little Crow's War 1862, The Sand Creek Massacre 1864, Red Cloud's War 1866-68 <p>Weeks 15-16 left fallow for catch up/revision and to leave space for assessment and DIRT time within the Autumn term.</p>	<p>standards: Strength Through Joy and Beauty of Labour - Nazi policies towards minority groups: the disabled, homosexuals, the Gypsies, Slavs - Nazi policies towards Jews, inc. the one-day boycott 1933, Nuremburg Laws of 1935, Kristallnacht 1938</p> <p>Weeks 13-15 PPE PREP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -War Communism and the New Economic Policy. -Industry and agriculture in the Stalin era: - the Five-Year Plans and industrial change - agricultural collectivisation and its impact - recovery from war after 1945. Changing priorities for industry and agriculture, 1953–85: - the promotion of light industry, chemicals and consumer goods - investment in agriculture and the Virgin Lands Scheme - the limited attempts at reform after 1964 - economic decline. <p>Paper 2 <i>Topic 2: Agricultural and Industrial Changes 1949-1965</i> Early changes in agriculture, 1949–57: - attacks on landlordism - the redistribution of land - moves towards agricultural cooperation - the change from voluntary to enforced collectivisation. - The communes: the organisation of the communes - communal living</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lollardy and the royal response. -The importance of the Burgundian Alliance 1419; -the significance of the conquest of Normandy and the Treaty of Troyes, 1417–20: the basis, impact and cost of success. <p><i>DEPTH THEME 3 – Renewed crises and challenges 1449-1461</i> - The personalities of Henry VI and Margaret of Anjou and the effects on the governing of England, 1449–61; - downfall of the Duke of Suffolk in 1449. - The reasons for, events, and significance of, Cade's rebellion 1450. The importance of the Duke of York's protectorate and his growing ambitions, 1454–60.</p> <p>COURSEWORK - SKILLS – Researching Historical interpretations</p>
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	- Written Assessment					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the abolition of private farming -Lysenkoism. -The First Five-Year Plan, 1952–56: the USSR’s financial and technical support -the Plan’s targets, successes and failures. -The Second Five-Year Plan (the Great Leap Forward), 1958–62: -Mao’s reasons for launching it -state-owned enterprises -the successes and failures of the second Plan. -the great famine of 1958–62 -the restoration of private farming by Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping. -The Lushan conference 1959 -Liu, Deng and economic reform, 1962–65. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -How to write the coursework - OUTLINE AND BEGINNING PARAGRAPHS DEADLINE December
Spring 1	<p>4. (Cont’d from Autumn 2) How and why did the Islamic World become so powerful during the Middle Ages? (Weeks 16-21) <i>Similarity & difference</i> Sub question: Why did Europe go on Crusade? <i>Cause & consequence evidence, interpretations</i></p>	<p>3. (Cont’d from Autumn 2) What did ‘revolution’ mean in the Age of Revolutions c.1750-c1920? (Weeks 16-22) <i>Similarity & difference, change & continuity</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meaning of revolution - The French Revolution - The American Revolution 	<p><i>Topic 3 – Medicine c1700-c1900 (Weeks 16-22)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -New ideas about the causes of disease – especially the Germ Theory. -Developments in diagnosis (e.g. X-Rays) -Developments in treatments – e.g. improvements in surgery (Simpson, Lister) and developments in 	<p><i>Topic 3 – Conflict and Conquest 1876-1895 (Weeks 16-21)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Developments in farming after 1876 -Changes in the cattle industry after 1876 and the impact of the winter of 1886-7 -Developments in settlement after 1876: The Exodusters and the Oklahoma Land Rush -Law and Order problems: Billy the Kid 	<p>PAPER 2 – Anglo-Saxon and Norman England c1060-1088 <i>KEY TOPIC 1 – Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest (Weeks 16-20)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The system of government in Anglo-Saxon England -Economy and Society in Anglo-Saxon England 	<p>PAPER 1 <i>Theme 3: Controlling the People</i> Media, propaganda and religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -state control of mass media and propaganda -the personality cults of Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev. -Media, propaganda and religion -attacks on religious beliefs and practices The secret police: 	<p>PAPER 3 DEPTH THEME 3 CONT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Battle of Towton and the reasons for the triumph of Edward IV 1461: the importance of the Earl of Warwick. <p><i>DEPTH THEME 4 – The Yorkists Divided 1478-1485</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The reasons for the attainder and

	<p>-Reasons for the Crusades -The First Crusade 1095-1099 -The Crusader States -Richard, Saladin and the Third Crusade -The Legacy of the Crusades</p> <p>- Knowledge test and Written Assessment</p> <p>5. What were the main threats to Medieval Monarchs 1100-1509? (Weeks 21-22 Cont'd into Spring 2) <i>Similarity & difference, change & continuity, evidence</i> -Problems facing Medieval Monarchs</p>	<p>- British responses to Revolution - Overview of other revolutions</p> <p>- Knowledge Test and Written Assessment</p>	<p>hospital care (Nightingale). -Developments in preventions (e.g. vaccinations and the 1875 Public Health Act). -A case study of the cholera outbreak of 1854 and the role of John Snow. -A case study of Jenner's discovery of the smallpox vaccine in 1798.</p>	<p>and the Gunfight at the OK Corral -Conflict between the ranchers and the homesteaders: The Johnson County War -Conflict between the US and the Plains Indians: The Battle of the Little Bighorn and the Wounded Knee massacre -The Extermination of the Buffalo -Life on the Reservations -The Impact of the Dawes Act of 1887</p> <p>Week 22 left fallow for revision/catch up/DIRT</p>	<p>-The Role of the Church -The power of the House of Godwin -Harold Godwineson as Earl of Wessex, the Embassy to Normandy. -The rising against Tostig in Northumbria and the death of Edward the Confessor. -Claimants to the throne – Harold, William, Harald Hardrada and Edgar -The witan and Harold's coronation -The Battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge -The Battle of Hastings – Events and reasons for William's victory</p> <p><i>KEY TOPIC 2 – William in power 1066-1087 (Weeks 21-22)</i> -William's early actions after Hastings. -The submission of the earls -The creation of the Marcher Earldoms -Motte and Bailey castles</p> <p>Week 22 also PPE PREP</p>	<p>-the roles of Yagoda, Yezhov and Beria -Andropov's suppression of dissidents, 1967–82 -the continued monitoring of popular discontent, 1982–85. -The state and cultural change: -Proletkult, avant-garde and Socialist Realism, 1917–53. The state and cultural change (cont.): -nonconformity & dissidence from the 1950s: 'The Thaw'; clashes between artists and the government to 1985.</p> <p>PAPER 2 <i>Topic 3: The Cultural Revolution and its' aftermath 1966-1976</i> -Mao's reasons for launching the Cultural Revolution: -divisions within the CCP between ideologues and pragmatists the quest for permanent revolution; -attacks on the bureaucracy -the divisions within the CCP between supporters and opponents of Mao's policies. The Red Guards and Red Terror: -Mao's hold on young people -the mass rallies of 1966</p>	<p>murder of George, Duke of Clarence in 1478; -tensions in the Yorkist camp and the impact of Edward's early death 1483. The challenges faced by Richard III: -the significance of his seizure of the throne 1483; -the disappearance of the princes in the Tower; -the Duke of Buckingham's rebellion; -his relative failures compared with Edward IV. Henry Tudor and the reasons for his success at the Battle of Bosworth Field: foreign aid and the role of the Stanleys.</p> <p>COURSEWORK -Writing the Coursework – Individual support on assignments and feedback on drafts.</p>
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Spring 2	<p>6. What were the main threats to Medieval Monarchs 1100-1509? (Weeks 22-27 Cont'd from Spring 1) <i>Similarity & difference, change & continuity, evidence</i> - Problems facing Medieval Monarchs</p>	<p>4. Why did it take so long to achieve votes for women during the early twentieth century? (Weeks 23-28) <i>Cause & consequence, evidence, interpretations</i> -The position of women by the late-1800s.</p>	<p><i>Topic 4 – Modern Medicine</i> <i>c1900-present (Weeks 23-29)</i> -New ideas about the causes of disease – Genetic factors (DNA) and improved knowledge of the importance of lifestyle. -Developments in diagnosis as a result of new technology (e.g.</p>	<p>PAPER 3: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939 <i>Key Topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918-1929 (Weeks 23-28))</i> -The Impact of the defeat in the First World War on Germany. -The Weimar Constitution</p>	<p><i>Key Topic 2 cont'd (Weeks 23-25)</i> -The Anglo-Saxon revolts: Edwin and Morcar 1068, Edgar Atheling 1069, Hereward 1070-71 -The Harrying of the North -Changes in land ownership -The Revolt of the Earls 1075</p>	<p>PAPER 1 <i>Theme 4: Social Developments 1917-1985</i> Social security: -full employment, housing and social benefits, 1917–53. Education and young people: -the growth of primary, secondary and higher education -the reduction of illiteracy</p>	<p>PAPER 3 <i>DEPTH THEME 5 – Henry VII: Seizing the throne and trying to keep it 1485-1497</i> -Claiming the throne and the significance of the marriage to Elizabeth of York; -living in fear and striving for security:</p>

	<p>-The Church: Henry II and Thomas Becket -The Barons and the Church: King John -Henry III and the De Montfort Parliament -The Peasants: Richard II and the Peasants' Revolt</p> <p>- Knowledge test and Top Trumps cards</p> <p>7. Why did Europe change the church in the 16th Century? (Weeks 28-30 cont'd into next term) <i>Cause & consequence, evidence, interpretations</i> -Martin Luther and the German Reformation</p>	<p>-Suffragists and Suffragettes -Emily Davison at the Epsom Derby -The impact of the war on the quest for women's suffrage -The Acts of 1918 and 1928 and long term consequences of the extension of the franchise.</p> <p>-Written Assessment</p> <p>5. Who or what caused the First World War? (Weeks 29-30 cont'd into next term) <i>Causation</i> -The Great Powers in the late-19th century -The Development of the Alliance System</p>	<p>CT scans).<i>Topic 4 Medicine cont.</i> -Developments in treatments e.g. magic bullets and antibiotics, improvements in surgery (e.g. blood transfusions, keyhole surgery), developments in hospital care and the formation of the NHS. -Developments in preventions e.g. mass vaccination campaigns, healthy lifestyle campaigns, the role of government. -A case study of the development of penicillin and the roles of Fleming, Florey and Chain. -A case study of the problems of lung cancer and the changing response of the government to it. Weeks 30-32 left fallow for catch up/revision and to leave space for assessment and DIRT time within the Spring term.</p>	<p>-The Impact of the Treaty of Versailles -Revolts from Political Extremists: The Spartacists and the Kapp Putsch -The Crisis of 1923: The French Occupation of the Ruhr and Hyperinflation -Stresemann's solutions to Hyperinflation: The Rentenmark and the Dawes Plan -Stresemann's Foreign Policy – Locarno, joining the League, the Kellogg-Briand Pact -The Golden Years 1924-1929: The economic recovery, improvements in welfare, the changing position of women, Weimar art and culture</p> <p>Weeks 29-30 left fallow for catch up/revision/DIRT</p>	<p><i>Key Topic 3: Norman England 1066-1088 (Weeks 25-30))</i> -The Feudal System -Changes to the Church and the role of Lanfranc -Society and economy -Changes to government after the Norman Conquest -Changes to the Legal System -The introduction of the Domesday Book -The Norman Aristocracy. -Bishop Odo -The revolt of Robert in Normandy 1077-1080 -The succession crisis of 1087-88 and the triumph of William Rufus over Robert of Normandy</p>	<p>-state control of the curriculum. Women and the family: -the changing status of different groups of women in towns and countryside -changing government attitudes towards the family as a social unit. -Khrushchev, Brezhnev and the promotion of a stable society, 1953–85.</p> <p>PAPER 2 <i>Topic 4: Social and Cultural Changes 1949-1976</i> The changing status of women: -foot binding -the Marriage Law 1950 -the impact of collectivisation and the communes on women's lives -women and the family -the nature and extent of change -the problem of changing traditional views, especially in the countryside. Education and health provision: -the growth of literacy -pinyin -the collapse of education after 1966 -the barefoot doctors -successes and failures of health care reform. Cultural change:</p>	<p>the use spies and bonds. Challengers and their supporters: -Lambert Simnel and the Earl of Lincoln; -Perkin Warbeck and Sir William Stanley; -the importance of Margaret of Burgundy. Resistance to taxation: causes, events and impact of the Yorkshire Rebellion 1489 and the Cornish Rebellion 1497.</p> <p><i>Breadth Theme 2: Changes in the Sinews of Power</i> Royal income, 1399–1509: -land, custom duties, feudal rights, profits of justice, taxation; -the roles of the Exchequer and the Chamber. The role of parliament, 1399–1509: -prop or curb to royal power? (key development: the Parliament of 1406). War and diplomacy, 1399–1509: -benefits and cost to the crown (key</p>
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						<p>-attacks on traditional culture in towns and countryside</p> <p>-the role of Jiang Qing</p> <p>-the imposition of revolutionary art and culture.</p> <p>Religion:</p> <p>-attacks on Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity, Islam and ancestor worship.</p>	<p>developments: the losses in France in 1453, the Treaty of Picquigny 1475, the Spanish Marriage 1499).</p> <p>REVIEW AND RECAP PAPER 3 KEY THEMES AND BEGIN PAPER 2 CHINA REVISION</p> <p>COURSEWORK</p> <p>Continue Independent work on Coursework – supervised support provided.</p> <p>Final submission by end of February.</p> <p>Also begin PAPER 1 RUSSIA REVISION.</p>
Summer 1	<p>8. Why did Europe change the church in the 16th Century? (Weeks 31-5 cont'd from last term)</p> <p><i>Cause & consequence, evidence, interpretations</i></p> <p>-Henry VIII and the Break from Rome</p> <p>- A local site study - Rievaulx Abbey</p> <p>- Religious Rollercoaster of the</p>	<p>5. Who or what caused the First World War? (Weeks 29-30 cont'd from last term)</p> <p><i>Causation</i></p> <p>-The Great Powers in the late-19th century</p> <p>-The Development of the Alliance System</p> <p>-International Crises (e.g. Morocco, Bosnia)</p> <p>-The Assassination of Franz Ferdinand in 1914</p> <p>-The July Crisis – From Assassination to War</p>	<p>PAPER 1 – The British Sector of the Western Front: Injuries, Treatment and the Trenches</p> <p>(Weeks 32-39 Cont'd into next half term)</p> <p>-The position of Medicine by 1900: understanding of infection, development of aseptic surgery, x-rays, knowledge of blood groups and early blood transfusions</p> <p>-The Nature of the fighting on the</p>	<p><i>Topic 2: The Rise of the Nazis 1919-1929 (Weeks 31-36)</i></p> <p>-The Birth of the Nazi Party.</p> <p>-The Twenty-Five Point Programme.</p> <p>-The SA.</p> <p>-The Munich Putsch 1923.</p> <p>-The Nazi 'lean years' 1924-1929</p> <p>-The Impact of the Great Depression and unemployment.</p>	<p>Revision</p> <p>Build up for GCSE EXAMS</p>	<p>PAPER 1</p> <p><i>Historical Interpretations: What explains the fall of the USSR c1985-1991?</i></p> <p>-The significance of the economic weaknesses of the USSR and the failure of reform.</p> <p>-The effects of Gorbachev's failure to reform the Communist Party and the Soviet government.</p> <p>-The impact of the nationalist resurgence in the late 1980s in the Soviet republics and in the</p>	<p>REVISION</p> <p>Paper 1 Russia</p> <p>Paper 2 China</p> <p>Paper 3 Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII</p>

	<p>Tudors including; Edward VI's reforms, including the Book of Common Prayer, Mary Tudor and the Catholic Counter-Reformation, Elizabeth I's Religious Settlement – A middle way?</p> <p>- Which European countries stayed Catholic and why?</p> <p>- Knowledge test and Religious Rollercoaster</p>	<p>-Knowledge test and Written Assessment</p> <p>6. Why was The First World War a Global War? (Weeks 31-32) <i>Similarity & difference, evidence, interpretations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Global First World War - case studies of different fighting fronts - Historians opinions on what made the First World War Global - The Treaty of Versailles - The interwar years <p>- Knowledge test</p> <p>7. How and why did the Holocaust happen? (Weeks 32-35 Cont'd into next half term) <i>Cause & consequence, evidence, similarity & difference, significance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The historical roots of anti-Semitism -The rise of the Nazis 1919-1933 -Early policies 1933-39 (e.g. Kristallnacht) 	<p>Western Front: The Battles of the Somme, Ypres, Arras and Cambrai. The nature of trench warfare. The impact on medical problems of the nature of the fighting.</p> <p>-Conditions requiring treatment on the Western Front, including problems arising from the trench environment, wounds from rifles and explosives, infections, head injuries, gas attacks</p>	<p>-The failure of the Weimar Republic to tackle the Depression</p> <p>-The growth in Nazi popularity 1929-1932</p> <p>-Political Developments of 1932</p> <p>-The appointment of Hitler as Chancellor in Jan 1933</p>		<p>communist states of Eastern Europe.</p> <p>-How far Gorbachev and Yeltsin can be seen as responsible for the collapse of the USSR in 1991.</p> <p>PAPER 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Finishing incomplete topics -Review: key individuals; groups – winners and losers; significance of era. <p>PAPER 3 – Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII 1399-1509 <i>Breadth Theme 1: Changing relationships between the crown and the nobility</i></p> <p>Introduction to Breadth themes.</p> <p>Major landowners and their role in governing the kingdom, 1399–1509:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lands, offices of state and church patronage; -necessary props to the crown but potential rivals (key developments: the crushing of the conspiracy against Henry V in 1415, the execution of Warwick in 1499). 	
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<p>Summer 2</p>	<p>9. What should we remember about 17th Century England? <i>Significance, evidence (Weeks 35-39)</i> -The Stuart Monarchs and Parliament -The Causes and Events of the English Civil War -Why was Charles executed in 1649? -Cromwell and the Interregnum 1649-1660 -The Restoration of Charles II -The Glorious Revolution -The End of the Stuarts and the Jacobite Rebellions -The Growth of Parliamentary Democracy -Knowledge test</p>	<p>7. How and why did the Holocaust happen? (Weeks 35-9 Cont'd from last half term) <i>Cause & consequence, evidence, similarity & difference, significance</i> -The historical roots of anti-Semitism -The rise of the Nazis 1919-1933 -Early policies 1933-39 (e.g. Kristallnacht) -Nazi Foreign Policy and the Outbreak of WW2, and links to race (e.g. lebensraum) -The Impact of the War in Poland and the USSR -The road to the Final Solution – Ghettos, Einsatzgruppen, Death Camps -Jewish Resistance -The Legacy of the Holocaust -Knowledge test</p>	<p>PAPER 1 – The British Sector of the Western Front: Injuries, Treatment and the Trenches (Weeks 32-39 Cont'd from last half term) -The work of RAMC and FANY, the system of transport, the chain of evacuation -Experiments in new methods of surgery, new techniques in treating wounds, Thomas Splint, Mobile X-Ray units and the Blood Bank at Cambrai -Types of sources available for studying this topic and their merits</p>	<p><i>Weeks 37-39 PPE PREPARATION AND FEEDBACK</i> <i>IF TIME move onto KT3 of Nazi Germany</i></p>		<p><i>Paper 3 Breadth Theme 1 cont'd</i> The importance of retaining, 1399–1509: -livery and maintenance; -the concept of 'bastard feudalism' (key developments: statutes in 1468 and 1504 against retaining). Coping with challenge – disorder and local rivalries, 1399–1509: -Neville versus Percy in the north, Bonville versus Courteney in the south west, the experience of the Pastons in East Anglia (key developments: the readeption of Edward IV in 1471 and increased control of the localities in the 1470s).</p>	
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