



History KS4

The history curriculum will develop **knowledge and understanding of the world** around them:

- how and why British society has changed over time and the varied experiences of different groups of people in the past
- a broad knowledge of local, national and worldwide events of historical significance being defined by Christine Counsell's 5Rs - Resonant, Revealing, Remembered, Remarkable and Resulting in Change
- a sense of empathy, compassion and tolerance that will provide a foundation for their lives as national and global citizens

The history curriculum will develop **key skills**:

- knowledge and understanding of the second order concepts of chronology, cause and consequence, similarity and difference, empathy, evidence, interpretations, change and continuity and significance
 - student's ability to be able to think critically about the world around them
 - students' ability to become more independent learners through a metacognitive process of self-regulation in which learners purposefully monitor and direct their own learning

The history curriculum will develop **cultural capital** by promoting important themes such as Black History Month and International Women's Day, as well as having a rich programme of visits, trips, lectures and speakers

	Autumn Term The Cold War, 1941-91	Spring Term The Cold War, 1941-91 Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88	Summer Term Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88
<i>Yr10</i>	The Origins of the Cold War, 1941-49: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definiiton of the Cold War - ideologival differences between East-West - the wartime alliances, 1941-45 - Churchill and the 'Iron Curtain' speech - the Soviet takeover of eastern Europe - the Kennan (Long) and Novikov telegrams - the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Aid - Cominform and Comecon - the Berlin Crisis, 1948-49 - NATO, 1949 and the arms/space race of the 1950s - the Hungarian Uprising, 1956 Cold War Crises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - events in Berlin 1959-61 - events in Cuba, 1959-61 - events in Czechoslovakia, 1968 and the Brezhnev Doctrine 	The End of the Cold War, 1979-1994: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the period of detente, 1968-79 - the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979 - the 'Carter doctrine' - Reagan and the 'Second Cold War', SDI and the arms race - Gorbachev's 'new thinking' - the fall of the Berlin Wall - the collapse of the Warsaw Pact - the reunification of Germany - the end of the Cold War, 1992 Queen, government and religion, 1558-69: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elizabeth's problems in 1558 - the problems of gender, legitimacy and marriage - the Religious Settlement - the Puritan challenge to the church - the Catholic challenge to the church 	Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the challenge of Mary, Queen of Scots - Puritran threats to Elizabeth - Catholic plots to Elizabeth including the Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569 and the Papal Bull, 1570 - Relations with Spain and the Spanish Armada - English involvement in the Netherlands Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558-88: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - education, leisure and the theatre - poverty and vagabondage - exploration and voyages of discovery - Raleigh and the failure of the Virginia colony
	Homework Tasks, knowledge quizzes, exam style practice questions, end of unit summative assessments, termly LAGs	Homework Tasks, knowledge quizzes, exam style practice questions, end of unit summative assessments, termly LAGs	Homework Tasks, knowledge quizzes, exam style practice questions, end of unit summative assessments, termly LAGs



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	Autumn Term Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1919-1941	Spring Term Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1919-1941	Summer Term Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1919-1941
Yr11	<p>The Weimar Republic, 1919-1933:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the aftermath of WWI - the creation of the Republic and the Weimar Constitution - early challenges to the Weimar Republic: Treaty of Versailles, Spartacist Revolt, Kapp Putsch, French occupation of the Ruhr - Stresemann and the recovery of the Republic, 1924-29 - Changes in society and the 'golden age' of the Weimar Republic: employment, wages, housing, position of women, the arts and leisure (cinema, theatre, literature, art and architecture) <p>Hitler's Rise to Power, 1919-1933:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - early development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22 - the Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923-29 - the growth in support for the Nazis, 1929-32 - How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932-33 	<p>Nazi Control and Dictatorship, 1933-39:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the creation of a dictatorship, 1933-34 - the creation of the police state (Gestapo, SS, SD, concentration camps, legal system, church) - controlling and influencing people's attitudes (Goebbels and propaganda, Berlin Olympics), control of culture and the arts (cinema, theatre, literature, art) - opposition, resistance and conformity (Pastor Niemoller, Swing Youth, Edelweiss Pirates, Hitler Youth, BDM) <p>Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nazi policies towards women (work/home life) - the young (education, Hitler Youth, BDM) - workers (employment and living standards) - the persecution of minorities (Slavs, gypsies, homosexuals, disabled, Jews) 	<p>Revision and more exam practice</p>
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