

Year 10 History Plan

Rationale- Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941-91.

We begin the GCSE with the topic of Superpower Relations as it is a continuation of our Key Stage 3 curriculum. The Cold War enables us to merge both KS3 and KS4. Therefore pupils who opt for History are able to start their GCSE with the reassurance of their previous KS3 studies, and the baseline to gain deeper knowledge. Whilst those who have not opted for the History have still experienced a full and rich Key Stage 3 curriculum.

Skills-

- Knowledge retention
- Knowledge recall
- Analysis
- Evaluation
- Chronology
- Importance
- Narrative account
- Consequence

1	June (Yr9)	<i>Introduction. Background to and overview of The Cold War, 1941–91</i> Key topic 1.1 Early tension between East and West <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The Grand Alliance. The outcomes of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences.● The ideological differences between the superpowers and the attitudes of Stalin, Truman and Churchill.●
2	July (Yr9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The impact on US-Soviet relations of the development of the atomic bomb, the Long and Novikov telegrams and the creation of Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe. Key topic 1.2 The development of the Cold War <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The impact on US-Soviet relations of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947.● The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949).●
3	Week 1-2 Sept	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Berlin: its division into zones. The Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift) and its impact. The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic. Key topic 1.3 The Cold War intensifies

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of the arms race and the formation of the Warsaw Pact. •
4	Week 3-4 Sept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events in 1956 leading to the Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev's response. • The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary.
5	Oct 1-2	<p>Key topics 2.1-2.3 Cold War crises, 1958–70 (Berlin, Cuba, Czechoslovakia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959–61. • The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961. • Impact of the construction of the Berlin Wall on US-Soviet relations. Kennedy's visit to Berlin in 1963. •
6	Oct 3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soviet relations with Cuba, the Cuban Revolution and the refusal of the USA to recognise Castro's government. The significance of the Bay of Pigs incident. • The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis. •
7	Nov 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis: the 'hotline', the Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963, the Outer Space Treaty 1967, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968. • Opposition in Czechoslovakia to Soviet control: the Prague Spring. •
8	Nov 3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia. • International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia. •
9	Dec 1-2	<p>Key topic 3.1 Attempts to reduce tension between East and West</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Détente in the 1970s, SALT 1, Helsinki, SALT 2. • The significance of Reagan and Gorbachev's changing attitudes. • Gorbachev's 'new thinking' and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty 1987. •
10	Jan 1-2	<p>Key topic 3.2 Flashpoints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter Doctrine and the Olympic boycotts. • Reagan and the 'Second Cold War', the Strategic Defence Initiative. •
11	1Jan 3-4	<p>Key topic 3.3 The collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' in Eastern Europe: the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe. • The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall. • The collapse of the Soviet Union and its significance in bringing about the end of the Warsaw Pact. •

12	Feb 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Review and assessment of the Cold War, 1941–91.</i> • •
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Rationale- Medicine Through Time C1250-present

Our second topic is Medicine, which we teach after Superpower Relations, it is the unit with the most content and requires two solid terms' study. This paper combines knowledge and source skills. We feel that the study of sources, in each year, is vital for pupils to practise and then consolidate their source skills. The topic spans from 1250 to the present day meaning we are able to make links with the KS3 curriculum throughout. Once again there is the support and reassurance of familiar topics to pupils, such as the Black Death, the Enlightenment and the First World War. Thus, meaning previous knowledge is consolidated.

Skills-

- Knowledge retention
- Knowledge recall
- Analysis
- Evaluation
- Chronology
- Change/continuity
- Cause/consequence
- Source analysis

13	Feb 3-4	c1250–c1500: Medicine in medieval England <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Brief overview of the period: medieval England. Continuity in ideas with the ancient world.</i> • Ideas about the cause of disease and illness in the Middle ages • 2 Approaches to prevention and treatment
14	March 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread. • <i>Summary of the influence of key factors on change and continuity in the years c1250–c1500.</i> • <i>Cold War recap</i>
15	March 2-3	c1500–c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas about the cause of disease and illness
16	March 4	Approaches to prevention and treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals. Change in care and treatment: improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius.
17	April 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood. • Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665: approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread. • <i>How much changed in the 'medical renaissance' in understanding of the cause of disease and illness, and in approaches to prevention, treatment and care?</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How much changed in understanding of the cause of disease and illness, and in approaches to prevention, treatment and care c1250-1700?</i> • <i>Summary of the influence of key factors on change and continuity in the years c1500-1700</i> <p><i>Cold War Recap</i></p>
18	May 1-2	<p>c1700–c1900: Medicine in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain</p> <p>Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</p> <p>Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. The influence in Britain of Pasteur’s Germ Theory and Koch’s work on microbes.</p>
19	May 3-4	<p>Approaches to prevention and treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery. <p>New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act 1875.</p>
20	June 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination. • Fighting Cholera in London, 1854; attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street Pump. • <i>How much did ideas about the causes of disease and illness change between 1700 and 1900?</i> • <i>How much did ideas about approaches to prevention and treatment change between 1700 and 1900?</i> • <i>How much changed in understanding of the cause of disease and illness, and in approaches to prevention, treatment and care c1250-1900?</i> • <i>Summary of the influence of key factors on change and continuity in the years c1700-c1900</i>
21	June 3	<p>c1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas about the cause of disease and illness • Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health. • Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors.
22	June 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Approaches to prevention and treatment • The extent of change in care and treatment. The impact of the NHS and science and technology: improved access to care; advances in medicines, including magic bullets and antibiotics; high-tech medical and surgical treatment in hospitals. • New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns.
23	July 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain’s development of penicillin. • The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action. • <i>How much have ideas about the causes of disease and illness changed between 1900 and the present?</i> •
25	July 2 and 3	<p style="text-align: center;">The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: surgery and treatment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The context of the British sector of Western Front</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The work of the RAMC and FANY.</p>

Rationale- Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88.

The Elizabethan topic complements our Key Stage 3 curriculum and draws on pupil's previous knowledge and understanding. It is knowledge based, and further facilitates opportunities to embed recall and retention. The study of Elizabethan England in Year 11, as in Year 10, allows the students to experience different historical periods. In addition, we are able to leave the source based paper until last, which after years of trial and error we believe produces the best outcomes.

Skills-

- Knowledge retention
- Knowledge recall
- Analysis
- Evaluation
- Chronology
- Change/continuity
- Cause/consequence

26	Sept 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction and overview of option <p>Key Topic 1.1 The situation on Elizabeth's accession</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Elizabethan England in 1558: society and government.
27	Sept 3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Virgin Queen: the problem of her legitimacy, gender, marriage. Her character and strengths. ● Challenges at home and from abroad: the French threat, financial weaknesses.
28	Oct 1-2	<p>Key Topic 1.2 The 'settlement' of religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Religious divisions in England in 1558. ● Elizabeth's religious Settlement (1559): its features and impact. ● The Church of England: its role in society.
29	Oct 3	<p>Key Topic 1.3 Challenge to the religious settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge. ● The nature and extent of the Catholic challenge, including the role of the nobility, Papacy and foreign powers. ● Medicine recap
30	Oct 4	<p>Key Topic 1.4 The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mary, Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne, her arrival in England in 1568. ● Relations between Elizabeth and Mary, 1568-69.
31	Nov 1-2	<p>Key Topic 2.1 Plots and revolts at home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The reasons for, and significance of, the Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569-70. ● The features and significance of the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington Plots. Walsingham and the use of spies.
32	Nov 3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The reasons for, and significance of, Mary Queen of Scots' execution in 1587.

		<p>Key Topic 2.2 Relations with Spain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and religious rivalry • Commercial rivalry. The New World, privateering and the significance of the activities of Drake. • Cold War Recap
33	Dec 1	<p>Key Topic 2.3 The outbreak of war with Spain, 1585–88</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English direct involvement in the Netherlands, 1585–88. The role of Robert Dudley. • Drake and the raid on Cadiz: ‘Singeing the King of Spain’s beard’. <p>Key Topic 2.4 The Armada Spanish invasion plans. Reasons why Philip used the Spanish Armada.</p>
34	Dec 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons for and consequences of the English victory. <p>Key Topic 3.1 Education and leisure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education in the home, schools and universities. • Sport, pastimes and the theatre. <p style="text-align: right;">Medicine recap Easter</p>
35	Jan 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Topic 3.2 The problem of the poor • The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage during these years. • The changing attitudes and policies towards the poor. <p>Key Topic 3.3 Exploration and voyages of discovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors prompting exploration, including the impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade.
36	Jan 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons for and significance of Drake’s circumnavigation of the globe. <p>Key Topic 3.4 Raleigh and Virginia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia. • Reasons for the failure of Virginia. • Cold War recap • The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage during these years.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Rationale- Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39

All previous topics are predominantly knowledge based. Weimar Germany is our final unit, because it allows us to focus on sources skills for the remaining few months in Year 11. Also, the study of Germany 1918-39 allows students to utilize knowledge from KS3, which combined with the accessibility of the content, increases the students’ ability to retain the information, and allows us to focus on the source skills needed for this unit.

Skills-

- Knowledge retention
- Knowledge recall
- Analysis
- Evaluation
- Chronology
- Change/continuity
- Cause/consequence
- Source analysis

37	Jan 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduction and overview of option</i> <p>Key topic 1.1 The origins of the Republic, 1918–19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19 • The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution
38	Jan 4	<p>Key topic 1.2 The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the ‘stab in the back’ theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles. • <i>Making inferences from a source</i> • <i>Analysis of interpretations on Germany and the legacy of the First World War</i> • <i>Elizabeth Recap</i>
39	Feb 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges to the Republic Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch. The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr.
40	Feb 2	<p>Key topic 1.3 The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment. • The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann’s achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. • <i>Analysis of interpretations on Germany's recovery 1924–29</i> • <i>Cold War recap</i>
41	Feb 4	<p>Key topic 1.4 Changes in society, 1924–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance. • Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure. • <i>Making inferences from a source</i>
42	March 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural changes, including developments in architecture, art, literature and the cinema. <p>Key topic 2.1 Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler’s early career: joining the German Workers’ Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA. Medicine recap
43	M2	<p>Key topic 2.2 The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch. Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and <i>Mein Kampf</i>. The Bamberg Conference of 1926. <i>Source utility</i> <i>Analysis of interpretations on the Munich Putsch</i>
44	M3	<p>Key topic 2.3 The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. The growth of support for the Communist Party. The reasons for growth of support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA. Elizabeth Recap
45	M4	<p>Key topic 2.4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher. The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933. <i>Evaluation of interpretations on Hitler becoming Chancellor 1932–33</i>
46	April 1-2	<p>Key topic 3.1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions. The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance. <i>Making inferences from a source</i>
47	May 1	<p>Key topic 3.2 The police state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps. Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts. Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat. <p>Medicine Recap</p>
48	May 2	<p>Key topic 3.3 Controlling and influencing attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship. Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936. Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film. <i>Evaluation of interpretations on Nazi control and the influencing of attitudes</i>
49	May 3	<p>Key topic 3.4 Opposition, resistance and conformity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent of support for the Nazi regime. Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller. Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss pirates. <i>Making inferences from a source</i> Cold War recap

50	1May 4	<p>Key topic 4.1 Nazi policies towards women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi views on women and the family. • Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance. • <i>Source utility</i> • <i>Analysis of interpretations on Nazi policies towards women</i>
4	June 1	<p>Key topic 4.2 Nazi policies towards the young</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of Maidens. • Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers. • <i>Source utility</i> • <i>Evaluation of interpretations on Nazi policies towards the young</i> • <i>Elizabeth recap</i>
5	June 2	<p>Key topic 4.3 Employment and living standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment. • Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour. • <i>Making inferences from a source</i> • <i>Evaluation of interpretations on employment and living standards</i>
6	June 3	<p>Key topic 4.4 The persecution of minorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities. • The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht.