

# 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><b>TOPIC 1 (Weeks 1-5)</b> <i>How far was life in England transformed between 410 and 1400?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Impact of the End of the Roman Empire</li> <li>-Life in Anglo-Saxon Villages and Towns</li> <li>-Religion in the Middle Ages</li> <li>-The Impact of the Viking Raids</li> <li>-The Impact of the Norman Conquest</li> <li>-The Impact of the Black Death</li> </ul> <p><b>TOPIC 2 (Weeks 6-10)</b> <i>What was life like in the Islamic Civilisations?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Arabia before Muhammad</li> </ul>	<p><b>TOPIC 1 (Weeks 1-5)</b> <i>Why, and with what consequences did Britain become the largest imperial power in the world by 1900?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Development of the Empire between c1650-c1900</li> <li>-The Experiences of rulers and ruled in the British Empire</li> <li>-Britain, the Americas and the importance of the Slave Trade</li> <li>-Britain in India – the Jewel in the Crown?</li> <li>-Britain and the ‘Scramble for Africa’</li> </ul>	<p><b>EDEXCEL GCSE HISTORY</b></p> <p><b>PAPER 1 – Medicine in Britain c1250-present</b> <i>Topic 1 – Medicine in the Middle Ages c1250-c1500 (Weeks 1-3)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ideas about the causes of disease (e.g. God, Miasmas, Four Humours).</li> <li>-Treatments in the Middle Ages.</li> <li>-Methods of preventing disease in the Middle Ages.</li> <li>-The Black Death of 1348 as a case study of the problems of Medieval Medicine.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PAPER 1 – The British Sector of the Western Front: Injuries, Treatment and the Trenches (Weeks 1-8)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The position of Medicine by 1900: understanding of infection, development of aseptic surgery, x-rays, knowledge of blood groups and early blood transfusions</li> <li>-The Nature of the fighting on the 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</li> </ul>	<p><b>PAPER 2 – Anglo-Saxon and Norman England c1060-1088</b> <i>KEY TOPIC 1 – Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest (Weeks 1-6)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The system of government in Anglo-Saxon England</li> <li>-Economy and Society in Anglo-Saxon England</li> <li>-The Role of the Church</li> <li>-The power of the House of Godwin</li> <li>-Harold Godwineson as Earl of Wessex, the Embassy to Normandy.</li> <li>-The rising against Tostig in Northumbria and the death of Edward the</li> </ul>	<p><i>Note that Paper 1 (Russia) and Paper 2 (China) taught concurrently</i></p> <p><b>PAPER 1 – Russia 1917-1991: From Lenin to Yeltsin</b> <i>Theme 1: Communist Government</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Establishing Communist Control 1917-1924</li> <li>-The growing centralisation of power</li> <li>-The nature of government under Lenin</li> <li>-Stalin in power 1928-1953</li> <li>-The elimination of opponents</li> <li>-1930s purges</li> <li>-Stalin’s power over party and state</li> </ul>	<p><i>Note that in 2019/20 the Coursework is being taught first, and then the Paper 3. As of 2020/21 they will be taught concurrently which is reflected here.</i></p> <p><b>PAPER 3</b> <i>Breadth Theme 2: Changes in the Sinews of Power</i></p> <p>Royal income, 1399–1509:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-land, custom duties, feudal rights, profits of justice, taxation;</li> <li>-the roles of the Exchequer and the Chamber.</li> </ul> <p>The role of parliament, 1399–1509:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-prop or curb to royal power? (key development: The Parliament of 1406).</li> </ul> <p>War and diplomacy, 1399–1509:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-benefits and cost to the crown (key</li> </ul>

	<p>-The Birth of Islam in Makkah</p>	<p><b>TOPIC 2 (Weeks 6-10)</b>  <b>To what extent was Britain transformed by the Industrial Revolution?</b>          -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)</p>	<p><i>Topic 2 – The Medical Renaissance c1500-c1700 (Weeks 4-8)</i>          -Ideas about the causes of disease.          -Improvements in diagnosis – the role of Sydenham.          -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>the fighting.          -Conditions requiring treatment on the Western Front, including problems arising from the trench environment, wounds from rifles and explosives, infections, head injuries, gas attacks          -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>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><b>KEY TOPIC 2 – William in power 1066-1087 (Weeks 7-11)</b>          -William's early actions after Hastings.          -The submission of the earls          -The creation of the Marcher Earldoms          -Motte and Bailey castles</p>	<p>-Reform stability and stagnation 1953-1985          -Khrushchev's attempts to reform government 1953-1964          -Growing stagnation under Brezhnev</p> <p><b>PAPER 2: Mao's China 1949-1976</b>  <i>Topic 1 – Establishing Communist Rule</i>          China in 1949:          -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</p>	<p>developments: the losses in France in 1453, the Treaty of Picquigny 1475, the Spanish Marriage 1499).</p> <p><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;          -the influence of relations with Scotland and France.</p> <p><b>COURSEWORK</b>          -The Greensboro Sit-ins of 1960          -The Freedom Rides of 1961          -The SCLC Campaigns 1961-64: Albany,</p>
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						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.	Birmingham, the March on Washington and St Augustine -The Civil Rights Act of 1964 -The Selma Campaign and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 -The Mississippi Freedom Summer 1964 -The Watts riots 1965 -King in Chicago 1966
Autumn 2	<b>TOPIC 2 (as above cont.)</b> -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	<b>TOPIC 2 (as above cont.)</b> -Urbanisation, especially in the North of England -Protest in the 19th century and the demands for political reform  <b>TOPIC 3 (Weeks 11-15)</b> <b><i>Why did it take so long for women to get the vote?</i></b>	<i>Topic 3 – Medicine c1700-c1900 (Weeks 9-14)</i> -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,	<b>PAPER 3: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939</b> <i>Key Topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918-1929 (Weeks 9-15)</i> -The Impact of the defeat in the First World War on Germany. -The Weimar Constitution -The Impact of the Treaty of	<b>PPE PREP</b>  <i>Key Topic 2 cont.</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	<b>PAPER 1</b> <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	<b>PAPER 3</b> <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 Lollardy and the royal response. -The importance of the Burgundian Alliance 1419; -the significance of the conquest of Normandy

	<p><b>TOPIC 3 (Weeks 11-15)</b>  <b>How successful were the Crusades?</b>          -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>-The position of women by the late-1800s.          -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 the development of feminism in the 20<sup>th</sup> century</p>	<p>Lister) and developments in 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><i>Topic 4 – Modern Medicine c1900-present (Weeks 15-19)</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. CT scans).</p>	<p>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><i>Key Topic 3: Norman England 1066-1088 (Weeks 12-16)</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</p>	<p>-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> <p><b>Paper 2</b>  <i>Topic 2: Agricultural and Industrial Changes 1949-</i></p>	<p>and the Treaty of Troyes, 1417–20: the basis, impact and cost of success.</p> <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><b>COURSEWORK</b>          -The Development of the Black Power Movement          -The Lowndes County Freedom Organisation and Stokely Carmichael          -The Meredith March of 1966          -King's growing opposition to the Vietnam War          -The Poor People's Campaign</p>
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						<p>1965</p> <p>Early changes in agriculture, 1949–57:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-attacks on landlordism</li> <li>-the redistribution of land</li> <li>-moves towards agricultural cooperation</li> <li>-the change from voluntary to enforced collectivisation.</li> <li>-The communes: the organisation of the communes</li> <li>-communal living</li> <li>-the abolition of private farming</li> <li>-Lysenkoism.</li> <li>-The First Five-Year Plan, 1952–56: the USSR's financial and technical support</li> <li>-the Plan's targets, successes and failures.</li> <li>-The Second Five-Year Plan (the Great Leap Forward), 1958–62:</li> <li>-Mao's reasons for launching it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-King in Memphis 1968 and his assassination</li> <li>-The policies of the Nixon Administration on Civil Rights</li> <li>-The End of the Movement and its' legacy</li> <li>-SKILLS – Researching Historical interpretations</li> <li>-How to write the coursework</li> <li>-DRAFT DEADLINE January</li> </ul>
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Spring 1	<b>TOPIC 4 (Weeks 16-20)</b> <b><i>What were the main threats to Medieval Monarchs 1100-1509?</i></b> -Problems facing Medieval Monarchs -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	<b>TOPIC 4 (Weeks 16-20)</b> <b><i>Why did the First World War start in 1914?</i></b> -The Great Powers in the late-19 <sup>th</sup> century -The Development of the Alliance System -International Crises (e.g. Morocco, Bosnia) -The Assassination of Franz Ferdinand in 1914 -The July Crisis – From Assassination to	<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	<i>Topic 2: The Rise of the Nazis 1919-1929 (Weeks 16-22)</i> -The Birth of the Nazi Party. -The Twenty-Five Point Programme. -The SA. -The Munich Putsch 1923. -The Nazi 'lean years' 1924-1929 -The Impact of the Great Depression and unemployment. -The failure of the Weimar Republic to tackle the Depression -The growth in	<i>Key Topic 3 cont.</i> -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  <b>PPE PREP</b>  <b>Revision</b>  Medicine through time  Western Front Medicine	<b>PAPER 1</b> <i>Theme 3: Controlling the People</i> Media, propaganda and religion: -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: -the roles of	<b>PAPER 3</b> <b><i>DEPTH THEME 3 CONT.</i></b> -The Battle of Towton and the reasons for the triumph of Edward IV 1461: the importance of the Earl of Warwick.  <b><i>DEPTH THEME 4 – The Yorkists Divided 1478-1485</i></b> -The reasons for the attainder and 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

	<p><b>TOPIC 5 (Weeks 21-25)</b>  <b><i>How did the Renaissance and Reformation change Europe?</i></b>          -What was the Renaissance?          -Why was Italy at the heart of the Renaissance?</p>	<p>War</p> <p><b>TOPIC 5 (Weeks 21-25)</b>  <b><i>Why did the Nazis try to exterminate the Jews of Europe?</i></b>          -The historical roots of anti-Semitism          -The rise of the Nazis 1919-1933          -Early policies 1933-39 (e.g. Kristallnacht)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>PAPER 2 – The American West c1835-c1895</b>  <i>Topic 1 – Early Settlement of the West 1835-1862 (Weeks 20-26)</i>          -Lives and Beliefs of the Plains Indians.          -US government policies towards the Plains Indians up to 1851</p>	<p>Nazi popularity 1929-1932          -Political Developments of 1932          -The appointment of Hitler as Chancellor in Jan 1933</p>		<p>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 &amp; dissidence from the 1950s: 'The Thaw'; clashes between artists and the government to 1985.</p> <p><b>PAPER 2</b>  <i>Topic 3: The Cultural Revolution and its' aftermath 1966-1976</i>          -Mao's reasons for launching the Cultural</p>	<p>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><b>COURSEWORK</b>          -Writing the Coursework – Individual support on assignments and feedback on drafts.</p>
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						-the purging of the CCP membership - 'capitalist roaders' and foreigners living in China. -Winding down the Cultural Revolution, 1968–76: -restoration of order by the PLA; - 'up to the mountains and down to the villages' campaign -the return to power of Deng Xiaoping and Zhou Enlai -reining in the Gang of Four -the death of Mao.	
Spring 2	<b>TOPIC 5 (cont.)</b> -Martin Luther and the German Reformation -The Catholic Fightback: The Spanish Inquisition -The Discovery of the New World  <b>TOPIC 6 (Weeks 26-30)</b>	<b>TOPIC 5 (cont.)</b> -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,	<i>American West Topic 1 cont.</i> -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	<i>Key Topic 3: Nazi Control and Dictatorship (Weeks 23-29)</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,	<b>Revision</b>  The American West  Weimar and Nazi Germany	<b>PAPER 1</b> <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,	<b>PAPER 3</b> <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: the use spies and bonds. Challengers and their

	<p><b>Why was there so much religious change in Tudor England?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Henry VIII and the Break from Rome</li> <li>-Edward VI's reforms, including the Book of Common Prayer</li> </ul>	<p>Einsatzgruppen, Death Camps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Jewish Resistance</li> <li>-The Legacy of the Holocaust</li> </ul> <p><b>TOPIC 6 (Weeks 26-30)</b></p> <p><b>How did Communism change the world in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-What were the main principles of Communism?</li> <li>-The Russian Revolution of 1917.</li> <li>-Life under Communism</li> <li>-Communism and the Cold War</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Law and Order problems in the mining towns.</li> <li>-The growth of tension between Plains Indians and white settlers and the importance of the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty</li> </ul> <p><i>Topic 2 – Development of the Plains 1862-1876 (Weeks 27-33)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Importance of the American Civil War for the West</li> <li>-The Homestead Act of 1862</li> <li>-The Pacific Railroad Act of 1862</li> </ul>	<p>Gestapo and concentration camps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Nazi legal system</li> <li>-Nazi policies towards the Church: The Concordat and the creation of the Reich Church</li> <li>-Nazi methods of propaganda: Radio, newspapers, mass rallies</li> <li>-Art and Culture in Nazi Germany: Art, Architecture, Literature</li> <li>-The 1936 Berlin Olympics</li> <li>-The extent of support for the regime</li> <li>-Opposition groups Inc. Youth and Church opposition</li> </ul>		<p>secondary and higher education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the reduction of illiteracy</li> <li>-state control of the curriculum.</li> </ul> <p>Women and the family:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the changing status of different groups of women in towns and countryside</li> <li>-changing government attitudes towards the family as a social unit.</li> <li>-Khrushchev, Brezhnev and the promotion of a stable society, 1953–85.</li> </ul> <p><b>PAPER 2</b></p> <p><i>Topic 4: Social and Cultural Changes 1949-1976</i></p> <p>The changing status of women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-foot binding</li> <li>-the Marriage Law 1950</li> <li>-the impact of collectivisation and the communes on</li> </ul>	<p>supporters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lambert Simnel and the Earl of Lincoln;</li> <li>-Perkin Warbeck and Sir William Stanley;</li> <li>-the importance of Margaret of Burgundy.</li> </ul> <p>Resistance to taxation: causes, events and impact of the Yorkshire Rebellion 1489 and the Cornish Rebellion 1497.</p> <p>REVIEW AND RECAP PAPER 3 KEY THEMES AND BEGIN PAPER 2 CHINA REVISION</p> <p><b>COURSEWORK</b></p> <p>Continue Independent work on Coursework – supervised support provided.</p> <p>Final submission by Easter 2020.</p> <p>Also begin PAPER 1 RUSSIA REVISION.</p>
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						<p>women's lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-women and the family</li><li>-the nature and extent of change</li><li>-the problem of changing traditional views, especially in the countryside.</li></ul> <p>Education and health provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-the growth of literacy</li><li>-pinyin</li><li>-the collapse of education after 1966</li><li>-the barefoot doctors</li><li>-successes and failures of health care reform.</li></ul> <p>Cultural change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-attacks on traditional culture in towns and countryside</li><li>-the role of Jiang Qing</li><li>-the imposition of revolutionary art and culture.</li></ul> <p>Religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-attacks on Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity, Islam</li></ul>	
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						and ancestor worship.	
Summer 1	<p><b>TOPIC 6 cont.</b>            -Mary Tudor and the Catholic Counter-Reformation            -Elizabeth I's Religious Settlement – A middle way?</p> <p><b>TOPIC 7 - (Weeks 31-34)</b>  <i>Elizabeth I – Gloriana?</i>            -Why did Elizabeth remain unmarried?            -The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots            -The Spanish Armada</p>	<p><b>TOPIC 6 cont.</b>            -Fighting Communism in the West            -The Legacy of Communism in e.g. Russia, Eastern Europe, China, North Korea</p> <p><b>TOPIC 7 – (Weeks 31-34)</b>  <i>How successfully was racial injustice challenged around the world after 1945?</i>            -Segregation in the USA            -The role of the Civil Rights Movement in challenging segregation            -Success of the Civil Rights Movement</p>	-Developments in farming on the plains -Development of Cattle Industry – the roles of McCoy, Goodnight and Iliff -The changing role of the cowboy -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	<i>Key Topic 4 – Life in Nazi Germany 1933-39 (Weeks 30-33)</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 -Nazi policies to boost employment – autobahns, rearmament, invisible unemployment, conscription and the Labour Service -Nazi attempts to improve living standards: Strength Through Joy and Beauty of Labour	<p><b>Revision</b></p> <p>Anglo-Saxon and Norman England</p> <p>Build up for GCSE EXAMS</p>	<p><b>PAPER 1</b>  <i>Historical Interpretations: What explains the fall of the USSR c1985-1991?</i>            -The significance of the economic weaknesses of the USSR and the failure of reform.            -The effects of Gorbachev's failure to reform the Communist Party and the Soviet government.            -The impact of the nationalist resurgence in the late 1980s in the Soviet republics and in the communist states of Eastern Europe.            -How far Gorbachev and Yeltsin can be seen as responsible for the collapse of the USSR in 1991.</p> <p><b>PAPER 2</b></p>	<p><b>REVISION</b></p> <p>Paper 1 Russia</p> <p>Paper 2 China</p> <p>Paper 3 Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII</p>

						-Finishing incomplete topics -Review: key individuals; groups – winners and losers; significance of era.	
Summer2	<b>TOPIC 7 cont.</b> -Life in Elizabethan England (e.g. education, cultural developments, the poor) -Overseas Exploration (e.g. Drake, Raleigh, the Roanoke colony)  <b>TOPIC 8 (Weeks 35-39)</b> <b><i>Why did Parliament become more powerful than the monarchy by 1750?</i></b> -The Stuart Monarchs and Parliament -The Causes and Events of the English Civil War -Why was Charles executed in 1649?	<b>TOPIC 7 cont.</b> -Apartheid in South Africa -The role of the ANC, Mandela and others in challenging Apartheid -Success of the anti-Apartheid movement.  <b>TOPIC 8 (Weeks 35-39)</b> <b><i>Why has Britain been seen as a nation in decline between 1940 and the present?</i></b> -The '1940 myth': Dunkirk, the Blitz, Rationing. -Post-war Britain: The Labour Government, Decolonisation, Suez -Britain in the 60s and 70s -The	<i>Topic 3 – Conflict and Conquest 1876-1895 (Weeks 34-39)</i> -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 and the Gunfight at the OK Corral -Conflict between the ranchers and the homesteaders: The Johnson County War -Conflict between	<i>Key Topic 4 cont.</i> -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  <i>PPE PREPARATION AND FEEDBACK</i>  If time, begin Anglo-Saxons and Normans (see Y11).		<b>PAPER 3 – Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII 1399-1509</b> <i>Breadth Theme 1: Changing relationships between the crown and the nobility</i> Introduction to Breadth themes.  Major landowners and their role in governing the kingdom, 1399–1509: -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	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cromwell and the Interregnum 1649-1660</li> <li>-The Restoration of Charles II</li> <li>-The Glorious Revolution</li> <li>-The End of the Stuarts and the Jacobite Rebellions</li> <li>-The Growth of Parliamentary Democracy</li> </ul>	<p>development of Thatcherism and its' legacy</p> <p>- 'Brexit Britain' – decline and revival?</p>	<p>the US and the Plains Indians:</p> <p>The Battle of the Little Bighorn and the Wounded Knee massacre</p> <p>-The Extermination of the Buffalo</p> <p>-Life on the Reservations</p> <p>-The Impact of the Dawes Act of 1887</p>			<p>1415, the execution of Warwick in 1499). The importance of retaining, 1399–1509:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-livery and maintenance;</li> <li>-the concept of 'bastard feudalism' (key developments: statutes in 1468 and 1504 against retaining).</li> </ul> <p>Coping with challenge – disorder and local rivalries, 1399–1509:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Neville versus Percy in the north, Bonville versus Courteney in the south west, the experience of the Pastons in East Anglia (key developments: the redemption of Edward IV in 1471 and increased control of the localities in the 1470s).</li> </ul> <p><b>COURSEWORK</b> <b>(Civil Rights in</b></p>	
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						<p><b>the USA 1955-1968)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Introduction to the coursework</li><li>-Brief History of the USA</li><li>-The Development of Jim Crow segregation</li><li>-The Long Civil Rights Movement</li><li>-Changes in Education 1955-1962</li><li>-The Montgomery Bus Boycott</li></ul>	
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