

KS4 History Curriculum Map

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
Year 10	<p>Germany 1890-1945</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties of ruling Germany • Impact of the First World War: war weariness, economic problems; post-war problems including reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation. • Weimar democracy: political change and unrest, 1919–1923 • Assessing recovery during the Stresemann era, 1924–1929 • The impact of the Depression: the failure of Weimar democracy: election results; the role of Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler's appointment as Chancellor. • The establishment of Hitler's dictatorship • Economic changes: benefits and drawbacks; employment; public works programmes; rearmament; self-sufficiency; the impact of war on the economy and the German people • Social policy and practice: reasons for policies, practices and their impact on women, young people and youth groups; education; control of churches and religion; racial policy and persecution; the Final Solution. 	<p>Conflict & tension between East and West 1945-72</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control: Goebbels, the use of propaganda and censorship; Nazi culture; repression and the police state and the roles of Himmler, the SS and Gestapo; opposition and resistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military rivalries: the arms race; NATO and the Warsaw Pact; the space race. • The 'Thaw': Hungary, the protest movement and the reforms of Nagy; Soviet fears and how they reacted; the U2 Crisis and its effects on the Paris Peace Summit. • Berlin Wall: reasons for its construction and Kennedy's response. • Tensions over Cuba: Castro's revolution, the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis; results of crisis. • Czechoslovakia: Dubeck and the Prague Spring movement; USSR's response to the reforms; the Brezhnev Doctrine. • Easing of tension: sources of tension, including the Soviets' record on human rights; the reasons for Détente and for SALT 1; the part played by key individuals Brezhnev and Nixon. <p>Migration, empires and the peoples c790-present day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasion: Vikings and Anglo-Saxons; Danelaw; Alfred; King Cnut, Emma of Normandy and the North Sea Empire.
Year 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Norman Kingdom and 'Angevin' Empire: relationship between England and France; Henry II; losses under King John. • The birth of English identity: the Hundred Years' War and its impact for England's future development. • Piracy and plunder; the development of the slave trade, John Hawkins; the economic and social impact of the slave trade on Britain. • Colonisation in North America: causes and consequences of British colonisation; Raleigh; Jamestown; contact and relations with indigenous peoples; Pilgrim Fathers; indentured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The end of Empire: the impact of the First and Second World Wars; the impact of Suez; nationalism and independence in India and Africa, including the role of Gandhi, Nkrumah and Kenyatta. • The legacy of Empire: 'Windrush' and the Caribbean migrants; migration from Asia and Africa, including the role of Amin in Uganda; the Commonwealth; the Falklands War. • Britain's relationship with Europe and its impact: the impact of the Second World War; the end of the Cold War and membership of European Union; European and non-European migration. 	Revision

	<p>servants; the War of Independence, loss of American colonies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants to and from Britain: Huguenot migration; Highland clearances; the Ulster plantations. • Expansion in India: causes and impact of British control; East India Company; Robert Clive; Warren Hastings; Indian Rebellion (1857); the social, political, cultural and economic impact of empire on Britain and India. • Expansion in Africa: causes and impact of British involvement; trade and missionary activity; South Africa; Egypt; the Scramble for Africa; Cecil Rhodes; the Boer War (1899–1902); imperial propaganda. • Migrants to, from and within Britain: Irish and Jewish migration to Britain; transportation; migration to and within the Empire, including migration of Asians to Africa; migration from rural to urban settings. 	<h3>Elizabethan England 1568-1603</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabeth I and her court: key ministers. • The difficulties of a female ruler: the problem of marriage and the succession; Essex's rebellion in 1601. • A 'Golden Age': rise of the gentry; the Elizabethan theatre and its achievements; attitudes to the theatre. • The poor: reasons for, attitudes and responses to poverty; • English sailors: Hawkins and Drake; Raleigh. • Religious matters: English Catholicism and Protestantism; the Northern Rebellion; Catholic plots; ideas of the Puritans and Puritanism; • Mary Queen of Scots: background; Elizabeth and Parliament's treatment of Mary; the challenge posed by Mary; plots; execution and its impact. • Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare, including tactics and technology; the defeat of the Spanish Armada. 	
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