

## KS4 History Curriculum Map

|         | Autumn Term   | Spring Term  | Summer Term  |
|---------|---|--|--|
| Year 10 | <p><b>Germany 1890-1945</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties of ruling Germany</li> <li>• Impact of the First World War: war weariness, economic problems; post-war problems including reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation.</li> <li>• Weimar democracy: political change and unrest, 1919–1923</li> <li>• Assessing recovery during the Stresemann era, 1924–1929</li> <li>• The impact of the Depression: the failure of Weimar democracy: election results; the role of Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler's appointment as Chancellor.</li> <li>• The establishment of Hitler's dictatorship</li> <li>• Economic changes: benefits and drawbacks; employment; public works programmes; rearmament; self-sufficiency; the impact of war on the economy and the German people</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conflict &amp; tension between East and West 1945-72</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The end of the Second World War: Yalta and Potsdam Conferences; the division of Germany; effect of the dropping of the atom bomb on post-war superpower relations.</li> <li>• The Iron Curtain and the evolution of East-West rivalry: Soviet expansion in East Europe; US policies; the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, their purpose and Stalin's reaction; the Berlin Blockade and Airlift.</li> <li>• The significance of events in Asia for superpower relations: Communist revolution in China; the military campaigns in Korea and Vietnam.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military rivalries: the arms race; NATO and the Warsaw Pact; the space race.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Berlin Wall: reasons for its construction and Kennedy's response.</li> <li>• Tensions over Cuba: Castro's revolution, the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis; results of crisis.</li> <li>• Czechoslovakia: Dubeck and the Prague Spring movement; USSR's response to the reforms; the Brezhnev Doctrine.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Migration, empires and the peoples c790-present day</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invasion: Vikings and Anglo-Saxons; Danelaw; Alfred; King Cnut, Emma of Normandy and the North Sea Empire.</li> </ul> |
| Year 11 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Norman Kingdom and 'Angevin' Empire: relationship between England and France; Henry II; losses under King John.</li> <li>• The birth of English identity: the Hundred Years' War and its impact for England's future development.</li> <li>• Piracy and plunder; the development of the slave trade, John Hawkins; the economic and social impact of the slave trade on Britain.</li> <li>• Colonisation in North America: causes and consequences of British colonisation; Raleigh; Jamestown; contact and relations with indigenous peoples; Pilgrim Fathers; indentured</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>  | <h2 style="font-size: 2em;">Revision</h2>  |

servants; the War of Independence, loss of American colonies.

- 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.

## Elizabethan England 1568-1603

- 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.