

EMMANUEL COLLEGE

THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT

Year 10



Year 10	Autumn Half Term 1	Autumn Half Term 2	Spring Half Term 1
Unit Title	The Impact of the Nazi Dictatorship on the People of Germany	The Origins and Development of the Cold War	The Transformation of the Cold War
Key Question(s)?	How were the Germans affected by Nazi control of Germany?	How did the Cold War develop after the Second World War?	How did the Cold War develop from 1960-1975?
Threshold Concepts	<p>The Nazi government controlled the population by the use of propaganda and terror.</p> <p>The Nazi government stimulated the economy through rearmament and large-scale building projects like the autobahns.</p> <p>Nazi policy had a significant impact on the role of women in German society and the indoctrination of the young through the education system.</p> <p>The racial policies of the Nazi government created the climate whereby the Jews could be systematically persecuted, leading to the events of the Holocaust.</p>	<p>The Yalta Conference divides Germany and Berlin into zones of occupation. The Potsdam Conference demonstrates the conflicting views of the Allies over the future of Eastern Europe.</p> <p>Soviet expansion in the late 1940s led to Churchill declaring that an 'Iron Curtain' had fallen over Europe. This led to the Truman Doctrine and the development of the Marshall Plan as a countermeasure from the United States.</p> <p>The Communist revolution in China led to American concerns regarding a 'domino effect' in Asia. This, and other factors, led to the wars in Korea and Vietnam.</p> <p>The USA and Russia were engaged in an arms race throughout the Cold War, exemplified in the 'Space Race' and the development of advanced nuclear weaponry. NATO and the Warsaw Pact were formed in this time.</p>	<p>Khrushchev's rise in the USSR led to a 'thawing' in the Cold War. However, events in Hungary and the capturing of Gary Powers and the U2 crisis led to a hardening of relationships between the two powers.</p> <p>The Berlin Wall was constructed in 1961. President Kennedy framed the Berlin Wall as a symbol of protest and freedom.</p> <p>Tensions in Cuba led to the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 and the establishing of the 'hotline' between Washington and Moscow.</p> <p>'Détente' is the term used to describe the easing of tensions between the East and West in the 1970s. The SALT talks led agreements regarding reducing armaments on both sides.</p>
Link to Prior Learning	This unit draws on the knowledge regarding life in the Kaiser's Germany and during the Weimar period in	This unit revisits the development of political ideologies after the war. Students use their knowledge of Russia's withdrawal from the	This unit revisits the students' understanding of how wars were fought in the first half of the twentieth century to understand the changing

	<p>order to understand the motives behind Nazi policy.</p> <p>It also revisits the Holocaust and the inhumane treatment, including genocide, inflicted on minority groups as a result of Nazi policy from 1933-1945.</p>	<p>Entente after World War One, the policy of appeasement and the Nazi Soviet Pact to understand tensions between East and West after the Second World War.</p>	<p>nature of conflict after the development of nuclear weapons.</p>
	Spring Half Term 2	Summer Half Term 1	Summer Half Term 2
Unit Title	Conquered and the Conquerors	Looking West	Expansion and Empire
Key Question(s)?	How and why did England become a nation?	How and why did England create the American colonies?	How and why did Britain become an imperial power?
Threshold Concepts	<p>The GCSE Migration, Empire and the Peoples unit covers one thousand years of history with aim of answering three big questions:</p> <p>1) How did the British Empire grow and decline?</p> <p>2) What has motivated migration and how does this differ for each group and time period?</p> <p>3) How was English (and later British) identity formed?</p> <p>The Vikings invasion of England was motivated by the desire to gain a better quality of land than that available in Scandinavia.</p> <p>Alfred the Great created an education system, English laws, built burghs and formed a navy to defend England's shores.</p> <p>The Hundred Years' War led to the formation of the concept of England as a nation and France as a European power.</p>	<p>The slave trade developed as a means of increasing the sale of cotton and tobacco.</p> <p>The Atlantic slave trade led to the expansion of British ports and millions of pounds of profit for Britain.</p> <p>The religious persecution of the Puritans and Quakers during the English Civil war pushed these groups towards colonising the Americas.</p> <p>The first colonists to the Americas led to the depopulation of the Native Americans through disease and persecution.</p> <p>Britain's loss of the American War of Independence led to the creation of Canadian self-government and the expansion of the British Empire in the East, including India and Australia.</p>	<p>The British Empire initially developed its influence in India through trade and the work of the East India Company.</p> <p>Robert Clive and others led military campaigns in India which saw the creation of the 'East India Protectorate'. Britain's rule of India had a significant social, political, cultural and economic impact. Britain's empire expanded in Africa through trade and the 'scramble for Africa' stimulated by the imperial rivalry in Europe.</p> <p>Several significant people groups migrated to England throughout the nineteenth century, including the Irish in response to the Potato Famine and the Jewish community in response to the pogroms in Russia.</p>
Link to Prior Learning	<p>This unit revisits a number of topics from Year 7 and 8. In particular, it charts the growth of Britain as a medieval power. It builds upon the students' understanding of Britain as a country, then a kingdom and later as part of an empire.</p>	<p>This unit revisits the students' knowledge regarding the religious disputes in Britain from 1534 to the Civil War period to contextualise why different groups migrated to and from Britain.</p>	<p>This unit returns to Britain in the nineteenth century and its emergence as a world power. Previous units have focused on the social, political and economic changes within Britain and the country's relationship with other European powers. This</p>

		<p>This unit revisits the political motivations of British monarchs in the Early Modern period regarding their empire. By understanding the situation in Britain from Elizabethan times onwards, the students gain a fuller understanding of motivations behind the colonisation of America and the British involvement in the slave trade.</p>	<p>provides context for motivating factors which led to migration to and from Britain in this time.</p> <p>This unit also builds upon the recurring theme of imperialism and the positive and negative aspects of the Empire.</p>
<p>Knowledge and Sequencing Rationale</p>	<p>AQA Germany 1890-1945 Democracy and Dictatorship Part 3 – The experience of Germans Under the Nazi Party The overarching question for this unit is how did life change under the Nazis? By studying the impact Nazi policy had on the economy, the lives of women, children and minority groups in Germany. This finishes with an understanding of the Nazi Party’s use of terror and the Final Solution.</p> <p>AQA Conflict and Tension Between East and West 1945-1972 Part 1 and Part 2 – The origins and development of the Cold War This unit follows chronologically from the Germany unit and studies the impact the end of the Second World War had on international relations. The study covers the start of the Cold War, the tensions over post-war Europe, the proxy wars in Asia and the thaw in tensions during the Khrushchev era.</p> <p>AQA Conflict and Tension Between East and West 1945-1972 Part 3 – The transformation of the Cold War This study charts the intensification of the cold war in the 1960s, with tensions reaching a high point in the Cuban Missile Crisis. It also analyses the extent to which Détente was reached by 1972.</p> <p>AQA Migration, Empire and the Peoples Part 1 – Conquered and the Conquerors This study returns to Anglo-Saxon England to review the different migrant groups who moved to and contributed to life in England. It also studies the start of early medieval empires such as the Norman Kingdom and Angevin Empire.</p> <p>AQA Migration, Empire and the Peoples Part 2 – Looking West This unit looks at the changes which took place as a result of new technology during the age of exploration. It covers the development, growth and eventual independence of the American colonies and the different migrant groups who moved to and from Britain during the Early Modern period.</p> <p>AQA Migration, Empire and the Peoples Part 3 – Expansion and Empire This unit covers the rapid expansion of the British Empire in the nineteenth century by looking at the case studies of India and Africa.</p>		