

EMMANUEL COLLEGE

THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT

Year 9



Year 9	Autumn Half Term 1	Autumn Half Term 2	Spring Half Term 1
Unit Title	The First World War	The Interwar Years	Significant Events in the Second World War
Key Question(s)?	<p>Why did Europe go to war in 1914?</p> <p>What was the experience of soldiers like in World War One on the Western Front?</p>	<p>Why did Europe go to war in 1939?</p>	<p>What was Britain's involvement in the key events of the Second World War?</p>
Threshold Concepts	<p>There were several long-term causes of the First World War, including militarism, imperialism, nationalism and the system of alliances.</p> <p>There were short-term causes of the First World War, including the 'blank cheque' by Kaiser's Germany and the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.</p> <p>The experience of soldiers in the First World War on the Western front was largely based around 'trench warfare'; it was the result of stalemate on the Western Front due to both sides being extremely strong as well as the growth of technology, such as machine guns, which prevented a breakthrough</p> <p>The Battle of the Somme was a key event in the First World War. Historians have debated who was to blame for the horrendous loss of life.</p>	<p>The Treaty of Versailles failed to establish the conditions for a lasting peace in Europe and created political instability. This, along with the impact of the Depression, led to the failure of the Weimar Republic and the rise of Hitler in Germany.</p> <p>The League of Nations failed to act effectively in the 1930s and Hitler took advantage of their apparent weakness.</p> <p>Hitler's foreign policy aims led to the reoccupation of the Rhineland (1936), the reunification of Austria and Germany (1938) and the Sudetenland Crisis (1938). Britain followed a policy of appeasement throughout the 1930s.</p> <p>The invasion of Poland in September 1939, after a period of appeasement, resulted in Britain and France declaring war on Germany and World War Two beginning.</p>	<p>The German army applied 'Blitzkrieg' tactics, leading to successes throughout 1939-40 and the evacuation of British troops from Dunkirk.</p> <p>Key battles of the Second World War include the Battle of Britain, the Battle of the Atlantic and D-Day.</p> <p>British victory in the Battle of Britain stopped any attempt at an invasion of Britain in 1940.</p> <p>Allied victory Battle of the Atlantic ensured that food and materiel supplies could get through to Britain from the USA and other parts of her Empire.</p> <p>D-Day represents a turning point that led eventually to German defeat.</p> <p>The 'Home Front' is the term used to describe life in Britain through the Second World War.</p> <p>The USA became involved in the war after the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbour. The conflict in the Pacific was</p>

			ended by the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.
Link to Prior Learning	The unit revisits the knowledge regarding the social and political situation in nineteenth-century Britain and makes clear its relation to the rest of Europe. In particular, the extent to which the industrial revolution and the growth of the empire made Britain a world power. This led to competition between the European countries and a rise in nationalism, imperialism and militarism which contributed to the outbreak of war.	This unit revisits the students' understanding of political ideologies. The concept of democracy is explored throughout in the Year 8 curriculum, to enable the students to understand the concepts of dictatorship, communism and fascism. These competing ideologies emerged in post-war Europe and dominated international politics.	This unit contrasts the style of warfare used between 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 in order to emphasize the extent to which the Second World War was a 'People's war' and the impact this had on post-war Europe.
	Spring Half Term 2	Summer Half Term 1	Summer Half Term 2
Unit Title	The Holocaust	Germany prior and after World War One	The rise of the Nazi Party in Germany
Key Question(s)?	What was the Holocaust and why is it significant today?	Why was the Kaiser forced to abdicate?	Why did Hitler become leader in 1933?
Threshold Concepts	<p>The rise of the Nazi party in Germany in the twentieth century led to an increase in anti-Semitism.</p> <p>The Nazi Party carried out a campaign of persecution against Jews in 1930s Germany including the Nuremburg Laws, the creation of 'Ghettos' and Kristallnacht.</p> <p>The 'Final Solution' was the term used to describe the Nazi Party's efforts to destroy Europe's Jewish population via mass shootings ('Einsatzgruppen') and gas chambers in death camps</p> <p>The Holocaust is remembered annually on Holocaust Memorial Day and at key monuments and museums around the world.</p>	<p>Germany during the reign of Kaiser Wilhelm II experienced significant political and social upheaval including the rise of industrialisation, growth of socialism and demands for democracy.</p> <p>The Weimar Republic was established as a response to the political crisis in Germany created by the end of the First World War. Key principles of the Republic were proportional representation and coalition government.</p> <p>There was significant political unrest throughout the Weimar period, including the Spartacist uprising, the Kapp Putsch and the Munich Putsch.</p>	<p>The Weimar Republic was revived under Stresemann, leading to the entry of Germany into the League of Nations and significant cultural and social developments.</p> <p>The global economic depression stimulated the growth of extreme politics in Europe, including the National Socialist Party in Germany. The Nazi Party gained 230 seats in 1932, exposing the issues with a coalition government. Hitler was appointed chancellor in 1933 and established himself as dictator in 1934.</p>
Link to Prior Learning	This unit builds upon similar themes introduced in the slave trade topic regarding the atrocities humans have committed in the past to other	This unit is the start of the GCSE and there are various strands of the Key Stage 3 curriculum which have been sequenced to aid a deeper understanding.	This unit revisits the knowledge regarding the Nazi Party's rise to power but will focus in greater detail upon the various strands of Nazi

	<p>humans, the racial prejudices at the foundation of this and the ways in which we continue to commemorate and grapple with the aspects of the past that highlight people's inhumanity towards one another.</p> <p>This unit also aims to place the Holocaust in the historical context of Nazi Germany which is explored further in the subsequent two units. This will address the misconception that Hitler alone was responsible for the Holocaust and ensure the students grapple with debate regarding perpetrators, bystanders and victims.</p>	<p>The development of Britain into a world power in the nineteenth century provides a case study in which to compare and understand the changes in Germany 1890-1918. In particular, the growth of nationalism, militarism and imperialism.</p> <p>The development of political ideologies is revisited when we study the growth of socialism and the demands for democracy. It also helps the students understand the range of political threats the Weimar government faced from the right and the left from 1919-1933.</p>	<p>ideology from 1924-1933 and its appeal to the different social groups in Germany. Through an in-depth study of Hitler's actions from 1933-1934, we revisit the principles of democracy to fully understand how Hitler was able to change the system in Germany into a fascist dictatorship.</p> <p>The unit also builds upon the concept of communism and the threat Western leaders saw from this. This was touched upon in the earlier study of appeasement but will provide further context for the Cold War unit which follows.</p>
<p>Knowledge and Sequencing Rationale</p>	<p>This course enables students to understand the complex and diverse interests of the countries and how that leads to tension and conflict. It focuses on the causes and the nature of how and why conflicts occurred. This course also considers the role of key individuals and groups in shaping change and how they were affected by and influenced international relations. It also looks at the nature of conflict in the twentieth century.</p>		