



Curriculum map - HISTORY

YEAR 10 TOPIC(s)	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
	America 1920-1973: Opportunity and Inequality	America 1920- 1973: Opportunity and Inequality	Conflict and tension, 1918–1939	Conflict and tension, 1918–1939	Elizabethan England, c1586– 1603	Elizabethan England, c1586–1603

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What students will know	<p>Mass production including Ford and the motor industry. Benefits of the Boom. Advertising. Hire purchase. Consumer products. Republican government policies and the stock market boom. Inequalities of wealth. Entertainment, including cinema and jazz. The position of women in society, including flappers. Organised crime, prohibition and their impact on society. Causes of racial tension. Experience of immigrants. Impact of immigration. Significance of Sacco and Vanzetti case. The Ku Klux Klan. The Red Scare. Unemployment. Farmers. Businessmen Hoover's responses and unpopularity. Roosevelt's election as president. Successes and limitations of the New Deal Opposition from the Supreme Court Republicans and Radical Politicians. Roosevelt's contribution as President. Popular culture. America's economic recovery. Lend Lease. Exports. Social developments, including experiences of African Americans and women.</p>	<p>Consumerism and the causes of prosperity post WW2. The American Dream. McCarthyism. Popular culture, including Rock and Roll and television. Segregation laws. Martin Luther King and peaceful protest 1950s and 1960s. Malcolm X and the Black Power Movement. Civil Rights Acts 1964 and 1968. The social policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson relating to poverty, education and health. The development and impact of feminist movements in the 1960s and early 1970s, including the fight for equal pay. The National Organisation for Women, Roe v Wade (1973), The Supreme Court ruling on equal rights (1972) and opposition to Equal Rights Amendment.</p>	<p>Aims of the peacemakers Wilson and the Fourteen Points Clemenceau and Lloyd George The extent to which they achieved their aims. Diktat Territorial changes Military restrictions War guilt and reparations. Reactions of the Allies German objections Strengths and weaknesses of the settlement. The League of Nations formation and covenant Organisation of the League Membership of the League and how it changed The powers of the League The work of the League's agencies The contribution of the League to peace in the 1920s, including the successes and failures of the League, such as the Aaland Islands, Upper Silesia, Vilna, Corfu and Bulgaria. Locarno treaties and the Kellogg- Briand Pact. The effects of the Depression</p>	<p>The Manchurian and Abyssinian crises and their consequences Hitler's aims and Allied reactions The Dollfus Affair The Saar German rearmament, including conscription. The Stresa Front Anglo-German Naval Agreement. Remilitarisation of the Rhineland Mussolini, the Axis and the Anti-Comintern Pact Anschluss. Reasons for and against the policy of appeasement The Sudeten Crisis and Munich The ending of appeasement. The occupation of Czechoslovakia The role of the USSR and the Nazi-Soviet Pact The invasion of Poland and outbreak of war, September 1939 Responsibility for the outbreak of war, including that of key individuals: Hitler, Stalin and Chamberlain.</p>	<p>Background and character of Elizabeth I. Court life, including patronage; key ministers. Relations with Parliament. The problem of marriage and the succession. The strength of Elizabeth's authority at the end of her reign, including Essex's rebellion in 1601. Living standards and fashions. Growing prosperity and the rise of the gentry. The Elizabethan theatre and its achievements. Attitudes to the theatre. Reasons for the increase in poverty. Attitudes and responses to poverty. The reasons for government action and the seriousness of the problem.</p>	<p>Hawkins and Drake; circumnavigation 1577– 1580, voyages and trade. The role of Raleigh. The question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism. The Northern Rebellion Elizabeth's communication The missionaries. Catholic plots and the threat to the Elizabethan settlement. The nature and ideas of the Puritans and Puritanism. Elizabeth and her Government's responses and policies towards religious matters.</p>

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What students will be able to do	<p>Construct and explain a causal argument using historical knowledge. Define the importance of particular causes or groups of causes.</p> <p>Make judgements about the utility of sources by using valid criteria to test their analysis. Precise use of source content and uses judgements about provenance appropriately, depending on the source and nature of the enquiry. Deep contextual knowledge is used to validate the criteria and comments made.</p>	<p>Explain why events had certain consequences and recognise that one cause may have multiple or conflicting consequences. See how causes and consequences overlap and interact.</p>	<p>Assess interpretations of events highlighting key similarities and differences, testing the validity of the held interpretation.</p>	<p>Evaluate the change in significance of historical people, places or events over time, understanding that significance is not fixed and can change.</p>	<p>Use generalisations and where to include features of similarity and difference between people, groups, experiences or places in the same historical period. Explore the complexity and diversity of past societies or lived experiences.</p>	