Year 7	Term 1		Term 2		Term 3	
	Module 1	**Module 2**	**Module 3**	**Module 4**	**Module 5**	**Module 6**
	The Norman Conquest	**The Importance of Religion**	**Life in Medieval England / The Plantagenets**	**The Plantagenets**	**The Plantagenets to the Tudor's**	**Religion in Stuart England**
Content	1] The Succession Crisis [1] 2] The Battles of 1066: Fulford & Stamford Bridge [1] 3] The Battles of 1066: Hastings [1] 4] William Gains Control - Terror [1] 5] William Gains Control – Castles [1] 6] William Gains Control – the Feudal System & the Domesday Book [1] 7] What Was Life Like in Norman England [1]	1] The Structure of the Christian Church [1] 2] The Positives of the Medieval Church [1] 3] The Negatives of the Medieval Church [1] **[Exam topic cut off]** 4] Why Did the First Crusade Happen? 5] The People's Crusade & The Siege of Jerusalem [1] 6] The Consequences of the First Crusade [1] * Revision lesson and exam time included.	1] Life in a medieval village [1] 2] Life in a medieval town [1] 3] Entertainment in medieval England [1] 4] Medicine and surgery in medieval England [1] 5] Crime & Justice in medieval England [1] 6] The importance of Chivalry and Heraldry [1] 6] The Journey of Marco Polo & Medieval Trade [1] 8] The Anarchy and the Rise of the Plantagenets [1]	1] Henry II and the Law [1] 2] Henry II and Beckett [1] 3] Richard I and the Third Crusade [1] 4] Does Richard I Deserve His Statue? [1] 5] Was John Bad or Unlucky? [1] 6] John and the Magna Carta [1] 7] Henry III and the Barons [1] 8] The Second Barons War [1] **[Exam Topic cut off]**	1] Edward I Wales [1] 2] Edward I and Scotland [1] 3] Which Plantagenet King Was the Greatest? [1] 4] Why Were People Angry at the Church? [1] 5] Why Did Henry VIII Want a Divorce [1] 6] What Was the Reformation? [1] 7] Edward VI to Lady Jane Grey [1] 8] Was Mary I Really 'Bloody'? [1]	1] What Was Elizabeth I's Middle Way? [1] 2] Why Was England Upsetting the Spanish? [1] 3] How Did Elizabeth Defeat the Armada? [1] 4] Why Did James I Upset the Catholics? [1] 5] The Gunpowder Plot [1] 5] Why Did Charles I Upset Parliament? [1] 6] Who Was Oliver Cromwell? [1] 7] What Happened in the Civil War? [1]
Assessment	How did the actions of William affect how people saw him?	Summative Assessment 1	How did medieval towns affect the lives of people?	How did the actions of Henry II affect how people saw him?	How did the actions of Henry VIII affect how people saw him?	Summative Assessment 2

Significance	End of Anglo-Saxon and Nordic influence in England. Greater focus on France and Central Europe – still to this day. Creation of the class system and influence of the land-owning gentry	The idea of hierarchy and looking to others for guidance. The Crusades are still referred to in the modern world and its problems.	A system based on wealth still exists today. Medical treatments are still based on some medieval ideas. Ongoing medieval holy days.	Is medieval leadership different to leadership today? The importance of habeas corpus and the common law. The tensions that still exist in the Middle East The importance of Parliament in restricting the power of leaders.	Religion and religious schisms are still the basis for many conflicts in the modern world. The importance of diplomacy in solving problems. Religion was and is used to manipulate and control people.	Religion and religious schisms are still the basis for many conflicts in the modern world. The importance of diplomacy in solving problems. Religion was and is used to manipulate and control people.
Key Questions	1] What was the problem in 1066? 2] Who were the contenders for the throne? 3] Why did they think they should be King? 4]What problems did Harold Godwinson face? 5] Who won the crown? 6] How did they end up winning the crown? 7] How did they gain control of England after winning? 8] How did 1066 change England forever?	1] How was religion organised in medieval Europe? 2] Who was the head of the Christian church in Western Europe? 3] What were monks and the clergy expected to do? 4] How did the church help people? 5] How did the church make life difficult for people? 6] What city was at the centre of the Crusades? 7] Why was this city important to Christians? 8] Why did the Crusades begin? 9] What were the key events of the First Crusade?	1] How was society different in medieval times? 2] What was life like in a medieval village? 3] What was life like in a medieval town? 4] What was Guildford like in medieval times? 5] What were the four humours? 6] How were people treated for illnesses? 7] Where did people get medicine from? 8] What surgery was carried out? 9] Why was surgery so dangerous? 10] How was law and order maintained?	1] What made a good King? 2] Who were the good Plantagenet Kings? 3] Why were they good Kings? 4] Who were the bad Plantagenet Kings? 5] Why were they bad Kings? 6] What was the common law? 7] How did habeas corpus change what a King could do? 8] How did the Magna Carta change what a King could do? 9] How did the Provisions of Oxford change government?	1]Why was Henry III a weak King? 2] How did the Provisions of Oxford change England? 3] How did Parliament change after 1258? 4] Why did Edward I want to conquer Wales? 5] How was Edward's campaign in Scotland different to Wales? 6] Was Richard II really a hero during the Peasant's Revolt? 7] Why did Richard II become a dictator? 8] How did the Tudors gain the throne of England?	1] Why were people unhappy with the Catholic church? 2] Why did Henry VIII break from Rome? 3] How did Henry VIII treat the monasteries? 4] What were the two churches created by the Reformation? 5]How were the two churches different? 6] Why were the reigns of Edward VI and Mary I so different? 7] How did Elizabeth try to keep people happy? 8] What caused Spain to try and invade England? 9] Why did people try to blow up James I
Key Vocabulary (DVI)	Ancestor; chronology; claimant; conquest; consequence; Domesday; famine; feudal system; harry; heir; hierarchy; narrative; omen; rebel; subjugate; succession; tax	Anti-Semitism; chastity; clergy; crusade; excommunication; friary; heretic; massacre; Pope; penance; pilgrimage; purgatory; siege; tithe; trebuchet	burgess; cauterise; charter; communal; cottage industry; epidemic; famine; flagellation; guild; hue and cry; magistrate; miasma; pestilence; plague; posse; sanitation; sheriff; tithings; trepanning; trial; wattle and daub	Common Law; charter; conflict; divine; Habeas Corpus; hairshirt; heir; penance; subjugate; tension	civilisation; colonisation; commerce; conquest; dictator; homage; nepotism; Parliament; protocol; revolt	armada; compromise; conspiracy; heretic; hypocrisy; indulgence; plot; reformation; schism; theses;

Year 8	Term 1		Term 2		Term 3	
	Module 1	Module 2	Module 3	Module 4	Module 5	Module 6
	From Exploration to Exploitation	The Fight Against Slavery	The Industrial Revolution		The Causes of WW1 /WW1	WW1
Content	1] What Were the Americas Like? [1] 2] What Was Medieval Africa Like? [1] 3] Why Did the Europeans Want to Go Exploring? [1] 4] What Happened In North America [1] 5] What Happened In South America [1] 6] Life of an Enslaved Person: Capture and Slave Forts 7] Life of an Enslaved Person: The Middle Passage 8] Life of an Enslaved Person: Auctions and Plantations [1] **[Exam topic cut off]**	1] Why Slavery Ended: The Abolitionists [1] 2] Why Slavery Ended: Profit and Boycotts [1] 3] Why Slavery Ended: What Happened in Saint Domingue? [1] 4] Who Were the American Abolitionists? [1] 5] What Was the US Civil War About? [1] 6] How Was the US Affected by the Civil War? [1] 7] How Did Exploration Change the World? [1]	1] The Transport Revolution: Roads [1] 2] The Transport Revolution: Canals [1] 3] The Transport Revolution: Railways & Guildford – Dormitory Town [1] 4] The Work Revolution: New Technology [1] 6] The Work Revolution: Factories & Guildford [1] 5] The Housing Revolution: Effects of Enclosure [1] 6] The Housing Revolution: Urban Slums & Guildford [1] 7] The Medical Revolution: Jenner [1]	1] The Medical Revolution: Snow and Pasteur [1] 2] The Voting Revolution: Unfairness to Peterloo [1] 3] The Voting Revolution: The Chartists [1] 4] The Voting Revolution: Votes for Women [1]	1] Rise of Militarism – the creation of Germany [1] 2] Rise of Militarism – the Arms Race and Dreadnoughts [1] 3] Rise of Alliances – the Scramble for Africa [1] 4] Rise of Alliances – The Entente and Alliance [1] 5] Rise of Imperialism – England vs. France 6] Rise of Nationalism – the Assassination of Franz Ferdinand [1] **[Exam topic cut off]** 7] Why Did Germany Attack France? [1]	1] The Start of WW1 - Mons to Stalemate 2] The Importance of Propaganda [1] 3] Life in the Trenches [1] 4] How Did Technology Change Warfare? [1] 5] Total War 1: Naval Raids and Zeppelins [1] 6] Total War 2: U-Boats and the Lusitania [1] 7] Key Battles 1: Gallipoli [1] 8] Key Battles 2: Verdun [1] 9] Key Battles 3: The Somme [1] 10] Medical Developments in the War [1]
Assessment	Usefulness of Source: Impact of European Exploration	Summative Assessment 1	Usefulness of Source: Impact of Industrial Revolution - Factories	Usefulness of Source: Impact of Industrial Revolution - Suffrage	Usefulness of Source: Causes of WW1	Summative Assessment 2

Significance	Continued influence of European culture across the globe. The importance of democracy in the modern world	The existence of racism. The ongoing debate over reparations and imperialism. The continuing tensions in US society around race.	Understanding the socio-economic structure of the modern UK The creation of the class system in the UK.	The birth of the modern world Ongoing political protest over equality and fairness How your town has changed over the centuries	The debate around the actions of the British Empire. The way Africa is viewed and treated in the modern world. Ongoing geo-political tensions in the modern world.	The birth of modern warfare The move towards technological weapons – mass destruction How war has been a force for positive change
Key Questions	1. Why were European nations exploring the world? 2. How did they exploit the indigenous people they encountered? 3. What part did religion play in the exploitation? 4. What caused England to fight against itself? 5. How were families affected by the Civil War? 6. Why did the Parliamentarians win the war? 7. How did England change after the war? 8. What was the Restoration?	1. Where did the concept of 'racial' differences come from? 2. How were 'racial' differences used to justify slavery? 3. What were the stages involved in the life of an enslaved person? 4. What was life like for an enslaved person? 5. What were the causes of the abolition of slavery? 6. Why did this end slavery in Britain but not the USA? 7. What caused the American Civil War? 8. How were the lives of African Americans affected and changed by the war? 9. What were the Jim Crow Laws?	1. What do we mean by an industrial revolution? 2. How did technology develop? 3. How did transport develop and change? 4. How did work and living conditions change? 5. What were the consequences for people's lives?	1. How did medicine develop? 2. How did suffrage develop? 3. Did the industrial revolution benefit everybody? 4. Who opposed the changes taking place? 5. How did the industrial revolution change Guildford?	1. Why is militarism dangerous? 2. Why did was a united Germany seen as dangerous? 3. Why did Europe colonise Africa? 4. How did Europe split into the Entente and Alliance? 5. Why was the Seven Years War so important? 6. How did nationalism push back against imperialism? 7. How did Sarajevo spark WW1	1. Why did the ar go from movement to stale mate 2. How did they convince people to go and fight? 3. What was life like in the trenches? 4. Why did so many people die? 5. What caused the war to last so long? 6. How did the war change society?
Key Vocabulary (DVI)	colony; commonwealth exploitation; exploration; missionary; Parliamentarian; Royalist; source; trade; transatlantic	abolition; auction; boycott; campaign exploration; plantation; profit; rebellion; reconstruction; revolution; slave; succession	aqueduct; canal; cottage industry; domestic; industry; labour; life expectancy; mass production; mechanised; revolution; rural; sanitation; squalor; urban	anaesthetic; Chartist; Luddite; martyr; miasma; militant; sterile; suffrage; Suffragist	alliances; annexation; assassination; conference; dreadnought; entente; geo-political; imperialism; interpretation; nationalism; propaganda; ultimatum	armistice; civilian; conscience; extremism; franchise; geo-politics; guerrilla; propaganda; self-determination;

Year 9	Term 1		Term 2		Term 3	
	Module 1	Module 2	Module 3	Module 4	Module 5	Module 6
	The Inter War Years: the 1920s	The Rise of Hitler and the Road to War	World War Two		The Holocaust	GCSE Module 1: The Reign of Edward I
Content	1] The End of World War One [1] 2] What Did the Big Three Want at Paris? [1] 3] What Was in the Treaty of Versailles? [1] 4] How Did People React to the Treaty? [1] 5] What Did the League of Nations Do? [1] 6] Why Were Communism and Fascism Popular? [1] 7] 1923: The Ruhr and Hyperinflation [1] 8] 1923: The Munich Putsch [1] 9] How Did Stresemann Save Germany? [1] 10] The Golden Years of the Weimar [1] **[Exam topic cut off]**	1] The Wall Street Crash [1] 2] The Impact of the Wall Street Crash [1] 3] How Did Hitler use the Wall Street Crash? [1] 4] What Did the Nazis Believe? [1] 5] How Did Hitler Take Control: Key Laws 6] How Did Hitler Take Control: The Night of the Long Knives [1] 7] What Was Appeasement? [1] 8] Hitler's Foreign Policy: The Anschluss [1] 9] Hitler's Foreign Policy: Czechoslovakia [1] 10] Hitler's Foreign Policy: The Nazi-Soviet Pact [1]	1] The Blitzkrieg of Europe - Poland [1] 2] What Happened at Dunkirk [1] 3] Was Dunkirk a success or failure? [1] 4] The Battle of Britain [1] 5] The Home Front: The Blitz 6] The Home Front: Rationing and Evacuation [1] 7] The War in the Pacific – the Fall of Singapore [1] 8] 1941 – Operation Barbarossa [1] 9] Pearl Harbour [1] 10] 1942: The Key Battles – Midway [1] 11] 1942: The Key Battles – Stalingrad [1]	1] 1942: The Key Battles – El Alamein [1] 2] What Was Operation Overlord? [1] 3] D-Day [1] 4] The Fall of Berlin [1] 5] The War in the Pacific – Burma and Iwo Jima [1] 6] Hiroshima [1] 7] The Consequences of the War – Medicine [1] 8] The Consequences of the War – Politics [1] **[Exam topic cut off]**	1] The Origins of the Holocaust: Historic Anti-Semitism [1] 2] Early Nazi Persecution: The Nuremberg Laws [1] 3] The Creation of the Ghettos [1] 4] The Move to Murder: The Einsatzgruppen [1] 5] The Creation of the Death Camps [1] 6] The Wannsee Conference [1] 7] Life in Auschwitz [1] 8] Resistance in Auschwitz [1] 9] The Warsaw Uprising [1] 10] The Liberation of the Camps	1] Henry III and Edward – how were they different? [1] 2] Edward and Simon de Montfort [1] 3] The Problems Facing Edward – The Nobles and Money [1] 4] The Problems Facing Edward – Wales and Gascony [1] 5] The Importance of Robert Burnell [1] 6] The Importance of Parliament [1] 7] How Did Edward Use Parliament? [1]
Assessment	How and Why are Interpretations Different – Treaty of Versailles	Summative Assessment 1	Why are Interpretations Convincing - Dunkirk	Full Interpretation Assessment – Why the Allies won WW2	Summative Assessment 2	Exam Q2 – The importance of Robert Burnell

Significance	The influence of extremist political parties in the modern world. The ongoing issue of inequality and how it affects countries.	The power and influence of banking and finance on people's lives. The ongoing influence of extreme right-wing politics in the world.	Understanding how WW2 shapes the modern world – geopolitics The rise in influence of the USA.	Understanding how WW2 shapes the modern world – geopolitics The rise in influence of the USA.	The continued scourge of antisemitism in modern society. The use of genocide in modern conflicts – Rwanda.	
Key Questions	1. How did the war shape the modern world? 2. Who achieved the most at the Paris Peace Conference? 3. What were the main terms of the Treaty of Versailles? 4. What was the League of Nations and what were its main aims? 5. How did the Treaty affect Germany? 6. Why was 1923 such an important year in Germany? 7. How did Germany avoid total collapse? 8. What was life like in the 'Golden Age'?	1. What did the Nazis believe? 2. What were Hitler's main aims? 3. How did the Nazis seize power? 4. What was life like in Nazi Germany? 5. How were opponents of the Nazis treated? 6. How did Hitler lead Germany to war?	1. How close were the Nazis to winning the war? 2. What was life like in Britain during the war? 3. How did the Allies turn the tide of the war across the world?	1. How was the war in the West won? 2. How was the war in the East won? 3. How did World War Two change the world? 4. Why was Europe divided after WW2? 5. How was Europe divided after WW2? 6. How did the West try to stop Communism? 7. What caused the proxy wars?	1. Why did Hitler and the Nazis hate the Jews of Europe? 2. Why and how did the Nazis persecute the Jews and other ethnic groups? 3. How did the Nazis move from persecution to murder? 4. Who was responsible for the start of the mass killings? 5. How did the Nazis implement the Final Solution? 6. How did Jewish people and others resist the Nazis?	1. What was Edward like as a person? 2. What was Edward's relationship with his father like? 3. What problems did Edward I face? 4. What were Edward I's main aims? 5. How did Edward gain control of his kingdom? 6. Why was Robert Burrell so important? 7. How did Edward work with Parliament? 8. What were Edward I's key statutes?
Key Vocabulary (DVI)	Anschluss; armistice; compromise; contradict; covenant; demilitarisation; disarmament; economy; idealist; inflation; interpretation; nationalism; negotiate; prosthetics; putsch; realist; reconstructive; reparations; socialist; self-determination; trauma; treaty	Alliances; antisemitism; Anschluss; dictatorship; economic depression; expansionism; Gestapo; imperialism; lebensraum; megalomania; militarism; nationalism; police state; totalitarian; volksdeutsche	artillery; attrition; battalion; blitz; blitzkrieg; blockade; conference; evacuee; home front; phoney; radar; regiment; war crime	Amphibious; atomic; espionage; ideology; kamikaze; liberation; siege;	antisemitism; bystander; concentration; conspiracy; Einsatzgruppen; eugenics; euthanasia; extermination; Final Solution; genocide; ghetto; holocaust; ideology; morality; persecution; pogrom; Untermensch; uprising	burgess; Chancellor; duplicitous; escheaters; feudal; homage; hundred; pious; prerogative; statute

Year 10	Term 1		Term 2		Term 3	
	Module 1	Module 2	Module 3	Module 4	Module 5	Module 6
	GCSE History Module 1: The Reign of Edward I	**GCSE History Module 2: USA 1920-1973**	**GCSE History Module 2: USA 1920-1973**	**GCSE History Module 2: USA 1920-1973**	**GCSE History Module 2: USA 1920-73**	**GCSE History Module 2: Conflict and Tension – The Cold War**
Content	**Life In Edward I's England** 1] How Was Society Changing? [1] 2] Life In Towns – The Rise of Entrepreneurs and Guilds [1] 3] Why Was Agricultural and Wool Trade So Important? [1] 4] Case Study – Laurence of Ludlow [1] 5] Finance – How Did Edward Spend and Make Money? [1] 6] Why Did Coins Cause Edward Problems? [1] 7] How Did Edward Change the Legal System? [1] 8] Why Was Crime Such a Problem for Edward? 9] How Did the Church Influence Edward I? [1] 10] How Did Religion Influence Education? [1] **Edward's Military Campaigns** 11] What Was Medieval Warfare Like? [1] 12] Why Did Edward Attack Wales? [1] 13] How Did Edward Fully Conquer Wales? [1] 14] Why Did Edward Attack Scotland? [1] 15] Why Did Edward Fail to Conquer Scotland? [1]	**1920s – Economic Boom** 1] What Was the USA in 1920 Like? [1] 2] What Helped the US Economy Boom? – Electricity; Mass Production and Mass Consumerism [1] 3] What Helped the US Economy Boom? – Advertising; Credit and Shares [1] 4] Case Study – Ford Motor Company vs. The Farmers [1] 5] How Unfair was 1920s USA? [1] **1920s Social Changes** 6] Why Was it Called the Roaring 20s? – Entertainment [1] 7] How Were the Lives of Women Changing? [1] **1920s Social Inequality** 8] How Racist Was 1920s USA? [1] 9] Was Immigration Really a Bad Thing? [1] 10] Case Study – The Red Scare [1] 11] What Was Prohibition [1] 12] Was Prohibition a Success? [1] 13] Case Study – Al Capone [1]	**1930s – From Boom to Bust** 1] What Caused the Wall Street Crash [1] 2] The Consequences of the Crash [1] 3] 1932 Election – Hoover vs. Roosevelt [1] **1930s – The New Deal** 3] Roosevelt's First Hundred Days [1] 4] Did the New Deal Help the Economy? [1] 5] Did the New Deal Help Everybody? [1] 6] Who Opposed the New Deal? [1] 7] How Did Entertainment Help During the Depression? [1] 8] Was Roosevelt an Important President? [1] **1940s – From Bust to Boom** 9] Why Did America's Economy Recover? - from Cash and Carry to Lend Lease [1] 10] How Did the War Change the Lives of Women? [1] 11] How Did the War Change the Lives of Black Americans? [1] 12] How Did WW2 Affect American Society? **1950s – the Return of Consumerism** 13] Why Did the US Economy Boom Again? [1] 14] How Did the Boom Affect US Society? – White Flight and the Birth of the Mall	**1950s – the Importance of Popular Culture** 1] The Birth of Rock and Roll [1] 2] The Influence of Cinema [1] 3] Case Study – What Was Life Like for a 1950s Teenager? [1] **1950s – Social Inequality and Conflict** 4] Who Were HUAC and McCarthy? [1] 5] Case Study – The Rosenbergs and the Second Red Scare [1] 6] What Was Life Like for Black Americans in the 1950s? – Jim Crow and Emmett Till [1] 7] Civil Rights in Education – From Linda Brown to the Little Rock Nine [1] 8] Civil Rights in the Public Space – From Rosa Parks to the Bus Boycott [1] 9] Did Life Change for Black Americans by 1959? [1] **1960s – Social Inequality and Conflict** 10] Civil Rights in the Public Sphere – From Greensboro to Freedom Rides [1] 11] Civil Rights in the Public Sphere – From Bull Connor to 'I Have a Dream' [1] 12] How Did the Civil Rights Movement Change – the role of Black Power? [1] 13] Case Study - How Did the Civil Rights Acts Develop Over Time?	**1960s – Social Inequality and Conflict** 1] What Was Life Like for Women in the 1960s? [1] 2] Why Was Betty Friedan So Influential? [1] 3] Case Study – Miss America 1968: From NOW to Women's Liberation [1] 4] What Was The ERA? [1] 5] Why Was Gloria Steinem So Influential? – Reproductive Rights [1] **1960s – The Fight Against Poverty** 6] What Was Kennedy's New Frontier? [1] 7] What Was Johnson's Great Society? [1] 8] How Did Kennedy and Johnson Affect Society? **Conflict and Tension – the Cold War** **The 1940s** 1] The Origins of the Cold War [1] 2] What Happened at the Yalta Conference? [1] 3] Why Did Things Change at Potsdam? [1] 4] The Tensions Rise – The Long Telegram and Iron Curtain 5] What Was the Truman Doctrine? [1]	**The 1940s** 1] Why Did Marshall Have a Plan? [1] 2] What Was the Berlin Blockade and Airlift? [1] 3] Why Did NATO Create Tension? [1] 4] The Cold War Goes to Asia – China and Communism [1] 5] How Did the USSR Gain Influence? – Cominform, Commecon, the bomb and China [1] Any remaining lessons used for revision due to disruptions to timetable. E.g. Work Experience / Duke of Edinburgh etc
Assessment	Full Edward I GCSE Paper: - Interpretation - Significance - Narrative - Historic Environment	Essay Q: Which factor more responsible for boom: -economic or social	Interpretation Q: How/Why Interpretations are different Which one is more convincing? [Effectiveness of the New Deal]	Interpretation Q: How/Why Interpretations are different Which one is more convincing? [Impact of popular culture]	Essay Q: Who changed lives of Americans more: - JFK & LBJ or civil rights movement Sources Q: How are sources useful for studying relations between West and USSR	Full Edward I and USA GCSE Paper: - Interpretation - Significance - Narrative - Historic Environment - Source

Key Questions	1. What did Edward do to maintain law and order? 2. Why did Edward struggle to maintain law and order? 3. Why was wool so important to England? 4. How did trade change England? 5. Why were the Jews of England targeted? 6. Why were Roger Bacon and Duns Scotus important? 7. How did armies attack in the medieval era? 8. Why did Edward invade Wales? 9. What are the four C's? 10. Why did Edward invade Scotland? 11. What successes did Edward have? 12. What failures did Edward have? 13. How was Edward's invasion different to Wales?	1. How can a government help people? 2. What were the key social groups in the USA? 3. What economic advantages did the USA have in the 1920s? 4. Who benefitted from the economic advantages? 5. Who did not benefit from economic advantages? 6. What were the main social events in 1920s USA? 7. Who benefitted from these events? 8. Who did not benefit from these events?	1. How did the Wall Street Crash affect people. 2. What did FDR want to do? 3. What were the Three R's? 4. How did the New Deal help people? 5. Who was not helped by the New Deal? 6. Who opposed the New Deal? 7. Why did they oppose the New Deal? 8. Did the New Deal work? 9. Which social groups saw change due to WW2? 10. What changes did they see? 11. How did the GI Bill benefit Americans? 12. Who did not benefit from the GI Bill? 13. What did the Fair Deal do? 14. How did Americans show off their wealth? 15. Who did not benefit from the Second Boom?	1. Why was their no crash? 2. How did teenagers rebel? 3. What were the key areas the civil rights movement tried to change? 4. What were the key events in the civil rights movement? 5. Who were the key individuals in the civil rights movement?	1. Why did LBJ achieve more than JFK? 2. What were the key events in the women's liberation movement? 3. Who were the key individuals in the women's liberation movement? Cold War 5. What were the causes of the Cold War? 6. How did Yalta and Potsdam change Europe? 7. What were the spheres of influence? 8. What were the main aims of the Truman Doctrine?	1. Who benefitted from the Marshall Plan? 2. What were the aims of NATO? 3. Why did the actions of the USA anger the USSR? 4. How did the communists respond to the actions of the West? 5. Why did China become communist in 1949?
Key Vocabulary (DVI)	Anti-Semitism; assize; bastide; cavalry; civilisation; colonisation; commerce; conquest; culture; eyre; homage; hue and cry: guilds; legacy; schiltrom; sheriff; siege; symbolic; trebuchet;	consumerism; credit; economic; hedonism; laissez-faire; prohibition; protectionism; social; speakeasy; tariffs	boondoggle; intervention; recovery; reform; regulation; relief; slum; socialism; unconstitutional; welfare; white flight	desegregation; Jim Crow; liberation; policy; precedent; segregation	liberation; literacy; misogyny; mystique atomic; blockade; capitalism; communism; conference; containment; democracy; delegation; doctrine; ideology; influence;	article; dollar imperialism; sphere of influence; treaty

Year 11	Term 1		Term 2		Term 3	
	Module 1	Module 2	Module 3	Module 4	Module 5	Module 6
	GCSE History Module 2: Conflict and Tension – The Cold War	**GCSE History Module 2: Conflict and Tension – The Cold War**	**GCSE History Module 4: Britain, Health and the People**	**GCSE History Module 4: Britain, Health and the People**	**GCSE History Module 4: Britain, Health and the People**	[redacted]
Content	**1950s** 1] Why Did War Start in Korea? [1] 2] What Happened in the Korean War? [1] 3] Why Did Conflict Start in Vietnam? [1] 4] How Did Vietnam Become a Proxy War? [1] 5] What Happened in the Arms Race? [1] 6] What Caused the Thaw? [1] 7] The Hungarian Uprising [1] 8] What Happened in the Cuban Revolution? [1] 9] Why Did Space Become Important? [1] **1960-1962** 10] Khrushchev Gains the Advantage – the U2 Crisis and Paris Peace Summit [1] 11] Communism Increases the Pressure – The Bay of Pigs Invasion [1] 12] Khrushchev Takes Control – from the Vienna Summit to the Berlin Wall [1] 13] How Did the Berlin Wall Increase Tension – Standoff at Checkpoint Charlie [1] 14] Khrushchev Goes Too Far – the Start of the Cuban Missile Crisis [1]	**1968-1972** 1] Kennedy Strikes Back – the End and Consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis [1] 2] How Did Czechoslovakia Threaten Communism? [1] 3] The Consequences of the Prague Spring – the Brezhnev Doctrine [1] 4] What Was Life Like Behind the Iron Curtain? Human rights and Sino-Soviet Split [1] 5] Why Did Nixon Want Détente [1] 6] What Was Triangular Diplomacy – Ping-Pong and Mao [1] 7] What Was SALT 1 [1] **Britain, Health and the People Medicine Stands Still – Medieval** 1] How Was Illness Diagnosed? – Religion, Superstition and Chance [1] 2] How Was Illness Treated? – Individuals; Religion and Chance [1] 3] What Was Medieval Surgery Like? – Chance, Individuals and Technology [1] 4] What Was Medieval Public Health Like? – Chance, Religion and Government [1] 5] Medieval Case Study – The Black Death [1]	**The Beginnings of Change – The Renaissance and 1600s** 1] Why Was the Renaissance Important? – Communication, Individuals and War [1] 2] Did Diagnosis and Treatment Change? – Spontaneous Generation vs Sydenham [1] 3] Did Diagnosis and Treatment Change? – Culpeper vs. Quack Medicine [1] 4] Did Surgery Develop? – Vesalius; Pare, Harvey and Technology [1] 5] What Was Public Health Like? – Religion and Government [1] 6] Case Study – The Great Plague of 1665 [1] **The Beginnings of Change – The 1700s** 7] The Growth of Hospitals – Developments in Treatment and Training [1] 8] How Did Surgery Develop? – The Role of John Hunter [1] 9] How Did Prevention Develop? – The Role of Edward Jenner [1] **A Revolution in Medicine – The 1800s** 10] How Did Diagnosis Develop? – Snow; Pasteur; Koch [1] 11] From Diagnosis to Prevention – the Role of Vaccines [1] 12] Did Treatment Develop? – Nightingale vs. Quacks 13] Did Surgery Develop? – the Role of Simpson and Anaesthetics [1]	**A Revolution in Medicine – The 1800s** 1] Did Surgery Develop? – The Role of Lister and Carbolic Acid [1] 2] Did Surgery Develop? – The Role of New Technology [1] 3] A Revolution in Public Health – Farr and Chadwick [1] 4] A Revolution in Public Health – The Impact of the Great Stink [1] **Modern Medicine – 1900s Onwards** 5] Why Did Public Health Develop? – Booth, Rowntree and the Boer War [1] 6] What Did the Liberal Welfare Reforms Do? [1] 7] Why Did the Wars Improve Public Health? – poverty and housing [1] 8] What Did Beveridge Want? [1] 9] The Importance of the NHS [1] 10] Did Surgery Develop – From Gillies to McIndoe [1] 11] Did Surgery Develop – the impact of Science and Technology [1] 12] Did Treatment Develop? From Ehrlich to Florey and Chain [1] 13] Did Treatment Develop? – Big Pharma vs Alternative Therapies [1] 14] Case Study – HIV/AIDS	Time available for final lessons and/or revision sessions.	
Assessment	Essay Question: 'The main cause of tension between the superpowers in the 1960s was the Cuban Missile Crisis'.	Full Edward I / USA and Cold War GCSE Paper: All question types covered	Essay Question: 'Religion was the main factor in the development of treatment'.	Essay Question: 'Science and Technology was the main factor in the development of surgery'.		

Key Questions	1. What were proxy wars? 2. Why did south-east Asia become so important? 3. How did the spheres of influence affect people's lives? 4. Why did space become so important? 5. What was Mutually Assured Destruction? 6. How was MAD received? 7. What caused the Hungarians to rebel? 8. How did the USSR respond to the Hungarians? 9. How did the USA respond to the Hungarians? 10. Why did Americans believe McCarthy? 11. Why were the Soviets able to separate Berlin? 12. What was the response to the building of the wall? 13. How did Cuba and the USSR become allies?	1. Who won the Cuban Missile Crisis? 2. What caused the Czechs to rebel? 3. How did the USSR respond to the Czechs? 4. How did the USA respond to the Czechs? 5. What did Brezhnev believe? 6. What did Nixon believe? 7. What problems did both men face? 8. What did both men achieve? Medicine 10. Where did medieval physicians get their ideas from? 11. How was medieval medicine similar to modern medicine? 12. How was medieval medicine different to modern medicine? 13. How was medieval surgery similar to modern surgery? 14. How was medieval medicine different to modern surgery? 15. What factors led to improvements in medieval medicine?	1. What was the renaissance? 2. How did it affect medicine? 3. How was medical treatment and diagnosis different in early modern Britain? 4. What improvements were there in surgery by the 18th century? 5. How was treatment of illness improved? 6. What held medicine back? 7. How did science develop in the 19th century? 8. Why did science develop in the 19th century? 9. Why were doctors able to diagnose illnesses better? 10. How did diagnosis help treatment?	1. What made surgery safer? 2. What is public healthcare? 3. How did it develop in the 19th century? 4. How did governments help prevent and treat illness? 5. What led to the creation of the pharmaceutical industry? 6. How did surgery get so advanced? 7. Why can surgeons perform transplants? 8. Why is HIV no longer fatal?		
Key Vocabulary (DVI)	boycott; brinksmanship; coexistence; deterrent; guerrilla; mutually; pact; propaganda; summit; treaty; unilateral; uprising	accords; DEFCON; defection; détente; embargo; exile; manoeuvre; mercenary; policy; reform; strategic; volatile Apothecary; buboes; cauterise; emetic; endemic; epidemic; flagellation; hospitality; humours; physician; poultice; purge; remedy;	anaesthetic; antiseptic; aseptic; diagnosis; inoculation; laissez-faire; latrine; ligature; literacy; medicinal; miasma; plague; quack; reform; vaccine	Antibiotics; insurance; pharmaceutical radiotherapy; reconstructive; transfusion; transplant; utensils;		