

History KS4 Long Term Plan

Year 10



Week/ Lesson	Term	Topic	Knowledge	Skills Complex activity: Writing genre:	
1	Autumn T1 Cold War	The development of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact on US-Soviet relations of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947. • The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading for purpose • Source analysis • Significance • Key individuals • British values • Cause/consequence 	
2			The Cold War intensifies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berlin: its division into zones. The Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift) of 1948-49 and its impact. The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic. • The significance of the arms race. The formation of the Warsaw Pact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Reading for purpose • Source analysis • Significance • British values • Cause/consequence
3			Increased tension between East and West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events in 1956 leading to the Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev's response. • The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading for purpose • Source analysis • Significance • Key individuals • Cause/consequence

4		Cold War crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959–61. • Soviet relations with Cuba, the Cuban Revolution and the refusal of the USA to recognise Castro's government. The significance of the Bay of Pigs incident. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Reading for purpose • Source analysis • Significance • Key individuals • Cause/consequence
5		Reaction to crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition in Czechoslovakia to Soviet control: the Prague Spring. • The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source analysis • Significance • Cause/consequence
6			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis. • The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Reading for purpose • Source analysis • Significance • Key individuals • Cause/consequence
7			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of the construction of the Berlin Wall on US-Soviet relations. Kennedy's visit to West Berlin in 1963. • The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis, including the 'hotline'. Attempts at arms control: the Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963); the Outer Space Treaty (1967); and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Reading for purpose • Source analysis • Significance • Similarity/difference • Change/continuity • Key individuals

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● British values ● Cause/consequence
8			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia ● Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Significance ● Key individuals ● British values ● Cause/consequence
9	Autumn T2	Attempts to reduce tension between East and West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Détente in the 1970s, SALT 1, Helsinki, and SALT 2. ● The significance of Reagan and Gorbachev's changing attitudes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chronology ● Source analysis ● Significance ● Key individuals ● Cause/consequence
10		Flashpoints		
		The collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gorbachev's 'new thinking' and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty (1987). ● The significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter Doctrine and the Olympic boycotts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chronology ● Reading for purpose ● Source analysis ● Significance ● Key individuals ● British values ● Cause/consequence
11		Early Elizabethan England, 1558–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reagan and the 'Second Cold War', the Strategic Defence Initiative. ● The impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' on Eastern Europe: the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Source analysis ● Significance ● Change/continuity ● Key individuals ● Cause/consequence

12		The situation on Elizabeth's accession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall. • The collapse of the Soviet Union and its significance in bringing about the end of the Warsaw Pact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance • Key individuals • Cause/consequence
13			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabethan England in 1558: society and government. • The Virgin Queen: the problem of her legitimacy, gender, marriage. Her character and strengths. • Challenges at home and from abroad: the French threat, financial weaknesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source analysis • Significance • Key individuals • British values
14		The 'settlement' of religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious divisions in England in 1558. • Elizabeth's religious settlement (1559): its features and impact. • The Church of England: its role in society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source analysis • Significance • Similarity/difference • Change/continuity • Key individuals • British values
15		Challenge to the religious settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge. • The nature and extent of the Catholic challenge, including the role of the nobility, Papacy and foreign powers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance • Key individuals • British values
16	Spring T1	The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary, Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne, her arrival in England in 1568. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance • Key individuals

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relations between Elizabeth and Mary, 1568–69. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● British values
17		Plots and revolts at home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The reasons for, and significance of, the Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569–70. ● The features and significance of the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington plots. Walsingham and the use of spies. ● The reasons for, and significance of, Mary Queen of Scots' execution in 1587. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chronology ● Reading for purpose ● Source analysis ● Significance ● Key individuals ● British values
18		Relations with Spain Outbreak of war with Spain, 1585–88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Political and religious rivalry. ● Commercial rivalry. The New World, privateering and the significance of the activities of Drake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chronology ● Reading for purpose ● Source analysis ● Significance ● Key individuals ● British values
19		The Armada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● English direct involvement in the Netherlands, 1585–88. The role of Robert Dudley. ● Drake and the raid on Cadiz: 'Singeing the King of Spain's beard'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Significance ● Key individuals ● British values ● Cause/consequence
20			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spanish invasion plans. Reasons why Philip used the Spanish Armada. ● The reasons for, and consequences of, the English victory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chronology ● Source analysis ● Significance

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Similarity/difference ● Key individuals ● British values ● Cause/consequence
21 22	Spring T2	Education and leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education in the home, schools and universities. ● Sport, pastimes and the theatre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reading for purpose ● Source analysis ● Significance ● Key individuals ● British values ● Cause/consequence
23		The problem of the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage during these years. ● The changing attitudes and policies towards the poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reading for purpose ● Significance ● Change/continuity ● Key individuals ● British values ● Cause/consequence
24 25 26		Exploration and voyages of discovery Raleigh and Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Factors prompting exploration, including the impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade. ● The reasons for, and significance of, Drake's circumnavigation of the globe ● The significance of Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reading for purpose ● Significance ● Similarity/difference ● Change/continuity ● Key individuals ● British values ● Cause/consequence

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for the failure of Virginia 	
27	Summer T1	Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000–present. Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity. The nature of law enforcement and punishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes against the person, property and authority, including poaching as an example of ‘social’ crime. • Changing definitions of crime as a result of the Norman Conquest, including William I’s Forest Laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Reading for purpose • Significance • Similarity/difference • Change/continuity • Key individuals
28		Case study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement in Anglo-Saxon, Norman and later medieval England, including tithings, the hue and cry, and the parish constable. • The emphasis on deterrence and retribution, the use of fines, corporal and capital punishment. The use and end of the Saxon Wergild. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Source analysis • Significance • Similarity/difference • Change/continuity • Key individuals
29		Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The influence of the Church on crime and punishment in the early thirteenth century: the significance of Sanctuary and Benefit of Clergy; the use of trial by ordeal and reasons for its ending. • Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including heresy and treason. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Source analysis • Significance • Similarity/difference • Change/continuity • Key individuals

		The nature of law enforcement and punishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New definitions of crime in the sixteenth century: vagabondage and witchcraft 	
30		Case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement, including town watchmen. • The continued use of corporal and capital punishment; the introduction of transportation and the start of the Bloody Code. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source analysis • Similarity/difference • Change/continuity • Key individuals • British values
31		Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gunpowder Plotters, 1605: their crimes and punishment. • Key individual: Matthew Hopkins and the witch-hunts of 1645–47. The reasons for their intensity; the punishment of those convicted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Source analysis • Significance • Similarity/difference • Change/continuity • Key individuals • British values • Cause/consequence
32			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including highway robbery, poaching and smuggling. • Changing definitions of crime exemplified in the ending of witchcraft prosecutions and treatment of the Tolpuddle Martyrs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Similarity/difference • Change/continuity • Key individuals • British values

33	Summer T2	The nature of law enforcement and punishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement, including the work of the Fielding brothers. The development of police forces and the beginning of CID. • Changing views on the purpose of punishment. The use and ending of transportation, public execution and the Bloody Code. Prison reform, including the influence of John Howard and Elizabeth Fry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Source analysis • Significance • Similarity/difference • Change/continuity • Key individuals • British values
34		Case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pentonville prison in the mid nineteenth century: reasons for its construction; the strengths and weaknesses of the separate system in operation. • Key individual: Robert Peel – his contribution to penal reform and to the development of the Metropolitan Police Force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Source analysis • Significance • Change/continuity • Key individuals
35		Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including new forms of theft and smuggling. • Changing definitions of crime, including driving offences, race crimes and drug crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Reading for purpose • Significance • Similarity/difference • Change/continuity • Key individuals • British values

36		The nature of law enforcement and punishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement, including the development of Neighbourhood Watch. Changes within the police force: increasing specialisation, use of science and technology and the move towards prevention. • The abolition of the death penalty; changes to prisons, including the development of open prisons and specialised treatment of young offenders; the development of non-custodial alternatives to prison. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Source analysis • Significance • Similarity/difference • Change/continuity • Key individuals • British values
37		Case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The treatment of Conscientious Objectors in the First and Second World Wars. • The Derek Bentley case: its significance for the abolition of the death penalty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology • Source analysis • Significance • Similarity/difference • Change/continuity • Key individuals • British values
38			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer Exams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
39			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer Exams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

The KSA History curriculum aims to develop the following:

- **Historical Knowledge:** improving substantive knowledge, recall and increasing wider chronological awareness.
- **Thinking Historically:** helping students to progress in making sense of the ‘substance’ of history with application of second-order historical concepts

- *cause and consequence,*
- *change and continuity,*
- *similarity and difference*
- *significance*

Understanding these concepts will allow students to use historical sources and interpretations to analyse and evaluate how the past has been constructed and interpreted in different ways.

- **Writing Historically:** Students will develop the ability to write like a historian in a range of small, medium and extended responses to specific enquires.



KEY 4 STAGE OVERVIEW (Long Term Planning)

Subject: History

Year 11

Week/ Lesson	Term	Topic	Knowledge	Skills Reading and writing tasks:
1	Autumn T1 Whitechapel, c1870–c1900	Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city	<p>The local context of Whitechapel. The problems of housing and overcrowding. Attempts to improve housing: the Peabody Estate. Provision for the poor in the Whitechapel workhouses. The lack of employment opportunities and level of poverty. Links between the environment and crime: the significance of Whitechapel as an inner city area of poverty, discontent and crime.</p> <p>The prevalence of lodging houses and pubs creating a fluctuating population without ties to the community. The tensions arising from the settlement of immigrants from Ireland and Eastern Europe. Pressures caused by the increase in Jewish immigration during the 1880s and the tendency towards</p>	Types of sources

			segregation. The growth of socialism and anarchism in Whitechapel.	
2		Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city	<p>The organisation of policing in Whitechapel. The work of H division and the difficulties of policing the slum area of Whitechapel, the rookeries, alleys and courts. Problems caused by alcohol, prostitution, protection rackets, gangs, violent demonstrations and attacks on Jews. The Whitechapel Vigilance Committee.</p> <p>Investigative policing in Whitechapel: developments in techniques of detective investigation, including the use of sketches, photographs and interviews; problems caused by the need for cooperation between the Metropolitan Police, the City of London Police and Scotland Yard. Dealing with the crimes of Jack the Ripper and the added problems caused by the media reporting of the ‘Ripper’ murders.</p>	Source Utility
3		Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city	The national and regional context: the working of the Metropolitan Police, the quality of police recruits, the role of the ‘beat constable’. The development of CID, the role of the Home Secretary and of Sir Charles Warren, public attitudes towards the police.	Source Utility Making inferences from a source
4		Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries	Knowledge of local sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. housing and employment records, council records and census returns, Charles Booth’s survey, workhouse records, local police	Source Utility Making inferences from a source

			records, coroners' reports, photographs and London newspapers.	
5		Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries	Knowledge of national sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. national newspapers, records of crimes and police investigations, Old Bailey records of trials and Punch cartoons.	Source Utility Making inferences from a source
6		Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries	Recognition of the strengths and weaknesses of different types of source for specific enquiries. Framing of questions relevant to the pursuit of a specific enquiry.	Making inferences from a source Utility
7		Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of appropriate sources for specific investigations • <i>Introduction and overview of option of Weimar topic.</i> 	Making inferences from a source Utility
8		The origins of the Republic, 1918–19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19. • The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution. 	
9	Autumn T2 Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39	The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the 'stab in the back' theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Making inferences from a source</i> • <i>Analysis of interpretations on Germany and the legacy of the First World War</i>
10		The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges to the Republic Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch. • The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and 	

			effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr.	
11		The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment. • The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann’s achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. 	<i>Analysis of interpretations on Germany's recovery 1924–29</i>
12		Changes in society, 1924–29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance. • Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure. • Cultural changes, including developments in architecture, art, literature and the cinema. 	<i>Making inferences from a source</i>
13		Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler’s early career: joining the German Workers’ Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20. • The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA. 	
14		The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch. • Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and <i>Mein Kampf</i>. The Bamberg Conference of 1926. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Source utility</i> • <i>Analysis of interpretations on the Munich Putsch</i>
15		The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 	

			<p>to January 1933. The growth of support for the Communist Party.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons for growth of support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA. 	
16	Spring T1	How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher. • The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933. 	<i>Evaluation of interpretations on Hitler becoming Chancellor 1932–33</i>
17		The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions. • The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance. 	<i>Making inferences from a source</i>
18		The police state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps. • Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts. • Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat. 	
19		Controlling and influencing attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship. Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics (1936). • Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film. 	<i>Evaluation of interpretations on Nazi control and the influencing of attitudes</i>

20		Opposition, resistance and conformity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of support for the Nazi regime. • Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller. • Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss pirates. 	<i>Making inferences from a source</i>
21	Spring T2 Revision and GCSE Exams	Nazi policies towards women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi views on women and the family. • Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Analysis of interpretations on Nazi policies towards women</i> • <i>Source utility</i>
22		Nazi policies towards the young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens. • Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Evaluation of interpretations on Nazi policies towards the young</i> • <i>Source utility</i>
23		Employment and living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment. • Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Evaluation of interpretations on employment and living standards</i> • <i>Making inferences from a source</i>
24		The persecution of minorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities. • The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht. 	
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