

History Year 11 Curriculum Overview

	Autumn			Spring			Summer
	Learning Cycle 1	Learning Cycle 2	Learning Cycle 3	Learning Cycle 4	Learning Cycle 5	Learning Cycle 6	Learning Cycle 7 Learning Cycle 8 Learning Cycle 9
Topic	Development of the Cold War	Cold War Crises	End of the Cold War	Henry VIII and Wolsey	Henry VIII and Cromwell	Henry VIII and Reformation	REVISION/ EXAMS
Critical Prior Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding of political spectrum Knowledge of WW2 events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of early developments of CW. Basic geographical knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of CW up to late 1970s. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of period for Tudor England Understanding of the Church as an institution. Basic knowledge of difference between Catholic and Protestant, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of Henry's attempts to get an annulment. Understanding of Henry's aims as king. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding of the different religious beliefs. Knowledge of the reasons for church reforms. Understanding of political factions. 	
Overall Intent (Big ideas and key concepts)	The Cold War developed after WW2 due to differences in ideologies. Both USA and USSR were trying to gain influence over other countries.	Although both sides wanted to avoid war, there were a number of flash points where conflict nearly broke out. Tensions increased between the two sides.	Key personalities in 1980s meant that USA took a harder line against communism and USSR began to reform. This led to the collapse of the USSR and the end of the Cold War.	Tudor society was a hierarchy and was closely connected to the Church. Henry had a personal style of ruling, but Wolsey gained power, and tried to make reforms. Henry wanted a divorce from Catherine, this led to the downfall of Wolsey.	Cromwell managed to get Henry's annulment from Catherine by convincing him to change the church. The marriage to Anne Boleyn was unsuccessful, this and further failures led to the fall of Cromwell.	Henry made changes to the church in order to get his divorce. These changes were quite unpopular in some areas and led to rebellion. Henry took a firm stance against heretics, but in the end was not a Protestant himself.	
Essential Knowledge milestones (What students must master)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background to Cold War Differences in ideology of key countries Grand Alliance Outcomes of Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam Expansion of USSR- Satellite states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's ultimatum Construction of the Berlin Wall Kennedy's visit to Berlin Soviet relations with Cuba, Cuban Revolution- Castro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events- SALT 1, Helsinki, SALT 2 Significance of Reagan and Gorbachev's changing attitudes. INF Treaty Significance of Invasion of Afghanistan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tudor background 1509 society and government Henry's personality, views on monarchy and sovereignty, Style of government Wolsey's background Personality- reasons for rise Enclosures, finance, justice, Eltham Ordinances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personality and early career of Cromwell. Role as chief minister Reasons for the fall of Anne Boleyn- Cromwell, Heir Jane Seymour- Marriage, heir, death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> differences between Catholic and Protestant churches Henry's religion up to 1520s Reasons for campaign against the Pope (Papacy) Legal actions- Act of Succession, Act of Supremacy. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan • Significance of Cominform and Comecon, Formation of NATO • Iron Curtain • Division of Berlin • Berlin Crisis- blockade and airlift • Significance of Arms Race • Formation of Warsaw Pact • Hungarian Uprising, and impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bay of Pigs incident • Cuban Missile Crisis • Consequences- Hotline, Limited Test Ban Treaty, Outer Space Treaty, Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty • Prague Spring reforms, Reaction of USSR • Brezhnev Doctrine and re-establishment of control. International reaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carter Doctrine, Olympic boycotts • Reagan and 'Second Cold War' • SDI • Impact of New Thinking on Eastern Europe, Loosening Soviet grip • Events of the fall of the wall • Collapse of Soviet Union. End of the Warsaw Pact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for and reactions to Amicable Grant • Foreign policy- Successes and failures • Marriage to Catherine of Aragon. • Reasons for annulment- succession, Anne Boleyn • Opposition- Pope Clement VII • Wolsey's fall- failure of divorce proceedings, influence of the Boleyns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing influence of the Seymours • Reform of government and finance- Privy Council • Management and use of finance • Marriage to Anne of Cleves- impact on Cromwell • Reasons for fall- Norfolk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cromwell's enforcement- oaths and treason laws • Opposition to reformation. • Changes made to the church • Influence of Cromwell and Cranmer • Role of the Monasteries (religious houses) • Reasons for the dissolution • Impact of dissolution - winners and losers. • Pilgrimage of Grace and impact. 		
Cultural Capital					Virtual tour of Hampton Court Palace			
Mode of Retrieval	Knowledge test and exam question.	Knowledge test and exam question.	Knowledge test and exam question.	Knowledge test and exam question.	Knowledge test and exam question.	Knowledge test and exam question.		
ECC Student Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being healthy and staying safe- By covering topics such as public health and medicine students are reminded of the importance of basic hygiene and the impact of poor public health. 2. Developing resilient learners- Activities are challenging and the use of interleaving and retrieval activities encourages students to keep trying. Students are also given opportunities to develop their extended writing and the "no hands up" activities encourages all students to participate. 3. Developing aspiration and encouraging students to consider careers in History- The History Department has high expectations of all students and sets tasks to stretch and challenge all students. The department use the Careers resources provided to promote the study of History at P16 and FE, as well as providing information on how History can be used in future careers. The inclusion of extension links on the knowledge organisers encourages students to explore the topics beyond the taught curriculum. 4. Showing respect and developing good behaviours- The department has high expectations of behaviour and participation in lessons and staff follow the ECC behaviour policy in lessons with a reward focused approach. We have increased the diversity of our curriculum to allow students the opportunities to develop empathy, understanding and respect of different groups within our community. 5. Developing student confidence and communication skills- The department use mini whiteboards to encourage all students to participate in lessons and develop their confidence. The use of key words on the Knowledge Organisers provides students with the vocabulary necessary to communicate their ideas about History with confidence. 							

	<p>6. Developing mutual respect and tolerance of different cultures- The rewriting of the curriculum to include more diverse topics and to celebrate the positive contributions of women, LGBTQ+, and people of differing heritages, enables students to develop their respect and tolerance of differing cultures. Students are also encouraged to cultivate their own opinions and listen to the opinions of others with respect.</p>						
<p>Connection to future learning (When is this developed / revisited)?</p>	<p>Link to KS3- New political ideas Link to GCSE Germany- growth in dictatorships Link to P16- Cold War/ USSR</p>	<p>Link to KS3- Impact of WW2 Link to P16- Cold War/USSR</p>	<p>Link to KS3- Impact of WW2/ World getting smaller Link to P16- Cold War</p>	<p>Link to KS3- Church as an institution, Tudor dynasty. Link to GCSE- Medicine renaissance. Link to P16- Later Tudors and government priorities.</p>	<p>Link to KS3- Reasons for changing church. Link to P16- Mid Tudor Crisis.</p>	<p>Link to KS3- Concept of rebellion, changes to the church, monasteries Link to GCSE- Impact of dissolution for medicine. Link to P16- reformation and rebellion.</p>	