

What do we study in GCSE History?

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Year 10	<p><u>Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39 (10.1)</u> <u>The Weimar Republic 1918-29</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The origins of the republic, 1918-19 • Early challenges to the republic, 1919-23 • The recovery of the republic, 1924-29 • Changes in society, 1924-29 <p><u>Hitler's rise to power, 1919-33</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22 • The Munich Putsch and lean years, 1923-29 • Growth in Nazi support, 1929-32 • How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932-33 <p><u>Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of the dictatorship, 1933-34 • The police state • Controlling and influencing attitudes • Opposition, resistance and conformity <p><u>Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi policies towards women • Nazi policies towards the young • Employment and living standards • The persecution of minorities 	<p><u>Superpower Relations and The Cold War, 1941-91 (10.2)</u> <u>The origins of the Cold War, 1941-58</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early tension between East and West • The development of the Cold War, 1947-49 • The Cold War intensifies, 1949-58 <p><u>Cold War crises, 1958-70</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Berlin crisis, 1961 • The crisis over Cuba, 1962 • The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, 1968 <p><u>The end of the Cold War, 1970-91</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempts to reduce tension between East and West • Flashpoints between East and West • The collapse of Soviet control of eastern Europe 	<p><u>Crime and Punishment, c1000 – present (part 1) (10.3)</u> <u>Medieval</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime, punishment and law enforcement in medieval England, c1000-c1500 • Case study – The influence of the Church on Crime and punishment <p><u>Early Modern</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime, punishment and law enforcement in early modern England, c1500-c1700 • Case study – The crimes and punishment of the Gunpowder plotters, 1605 • Case study – Witchcraft and the law, c1500-c1700
Year 11	<p><u>Crime and Punishment, c1000 – present (part 2) (11.1)</u> <u>18th and 19th Centuries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime, punishment and law enforcement in the 18th and 19th centuries, c1700-c1900 • Case study – The separate system at Pentonville Prison • Case study – The reforms of Robert Peel <p><u>Modern</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime, punishment and law enforcement in recent times, c1900-present • Case study – Conscientious Objectors in the First and Second World Wars • Case study – The Derek Bentley case and the abolition of capital punishment <p><u>Historic environment local study</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime, policing and the inner city - Whitechapel, c1870-c1900 	<p><u>Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88 (11.2)</u> <u>Queen, government and religion, 1558-69</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The situation on Elizabeth's accession • The 'settlement' of religion • Challenge to the religious settlement • The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots <p><u>Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plots and revolts at home • Relations with Spain • Outbreak of war with Spain, 1585-88 • The Armada <p><u>Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558-88</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and leisure • The problem of the poor • Exploration and voyages of discovery • Raleigh and Virginia 	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Revision and exams</i></p>

Year 10 GCSE History

In Year 10, we start with our study of **Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39 (10.1)**. This builds on work done in Year 9 on dictatorships (9.2) and so is something reasonably familiar to the students. This unit, which makes up Paper 3 in the GCSE looks at the problems facing Germany after the First World War and how the Nazis were able to take advantage of the situation to rise to power. It then goes on to look at how the Nazis consolidated their hold on power and turned democracy into dictatorship. These are themes first explored at Key Stage 3 but further developed here.

The next unit, **Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-91 (10.2)**, follows logically from the work on Weimar and Nazi Germany. The first lesson looks at how the key events of the Second World War helped increase tensions between the members of the Grand Alliance. Again, the builds on work done in Year 9 on the Second World War (9.3). Knowledge of the events of the Russian Revolution and the establishment of a communist dictatorship (9.2) also help build understanding. This unit covers the reasons for the Cold War and its development through a number of key events before looking at the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact and the end of the Cold War. This unit forms part of Paper 2 in the GCSE exam.

In the final term of Year 10 we start the development study on **Crime and Punishment c1000 – present (part 1) (10.3)**. This chronological study builds on some of the themes covered in Key Stage 3 history. The first two sections look at medieval and early modern history and will build on some of the work done in Years 7 and 8 on government, church and society in these periods (7.1, 7.3, 7.5, 8.1, 8.3).

Year 11 GCSE History

Year 11 continues with the development study of **Crime and Punishment c1000-present (part 2) (11.1)**. These sections (from 1750-present) build on aspects of Year 8 and Year 9 history. For example, work on industrialisation (8.3), the First World War and the Second World War and on post 1945 Britain (9.1, 9.3, 9.5). This part of the course focuses more on the impact of the Industrial Revolution on changing attitudes to Crime and Punishment and modern-day changes to attitudes and their impacts. The final part of this section is the study of Whitechapel 1870-1900 which looks in depth at the historical context of this area and how it was policed. Again, this builds on students' earlier work on the Industrial Revolution (8.3) and its impact on society.

The final unit for GCSE History is on **Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88 (11.2)**. This study of this period of Tudor history builds on work started in Year 7 (7.5). It looks at how government worked in Early Elizabethan England as well as the political and religious crises of these times. It also looks at changes in Elizabethan society and the government response which will refer back to work done in Year 10 (10.3) on the issue of Elizabethan poverty. It goes on to look at the voyages of discovery and the attempts to establish a colony in America.