

CURRICULUM OVERVIEW 2018-19



History

Year 12

Success for All through Achievement, Challenge & Enjoyment



Curriculum Overview 2018-19

Year group: 12 **BRITISH VALUES/ SMSC are inherent themes to be integrated throughout all historical topics where appropriate**

Subject: OCR A Level History A

Periods per week: 4

Term	Topics studied Add dates and any assessments included	Extended learning opportunities (homework, controlled assessments, field work, trips etc.)	How parents could support students
Autumn Term	<p>N.B: both units are studied simultaneously with different teachers.</p> <p><u>England 1547-1603, the Later Tudors</u></p> <p>Mid-Tudor Crises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of Edward VI's age and Mary Tudor's gender • marriage of Mary Tudor and Philip • the Devisement and succession in 1553 and the succession in 1558 • faction and its impact during the rule of Somerset and Northumberland • factional conflict between Paget and Gardiner under Mary • The religious and ecclesiastical policies 1547–1558 • legislation, including the Prayer Books and Acts of Uniformity and the extent and results of religious change under Edward and Mary • support for, and opposition to, the religious changes at a local level including unrest • attitudes to Marian policies • Catholic restoration and persecution • Causes and nature of rebellion and unrest • the rebellions of 1549 (Western and Kett) • 1553 (Lady Jane Grey) and 1554 (Wyatt) • social and economic developments, including inflation, poverty, price 	<p>Flipped learning is used at A Level. This means that students are given specific reading to do on Google Classroom in preparation for each lesson. Students are expected to make notes on the reading.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision guides • Testing content knowledge • Talking historically (use of specialist language) • Encouraging the meeting of deadlines

	<p>rise and enclosure and their link to unrest.</p> <p><u>Democracy and Dictatorships in Germany 1919–1963</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consequences of the First World War • impact of the Treaty of Versailles • the Weimar Constitution • coalition governments • challenges to Weimar • Communist revolts, Kapp Putsch, Munich Putsch, invasion of the Ruhr, hyperinflation • Stresemann and the ‘Golden Years’ • Dawes and Young Plans, economic recovery, foreign loans, political stability, improvements to working and living conditions • the impact of the Great Depression, elections and governments 1928–1933 • rise and appeal of Nazism, role of propaganda and Hitler • Papen, Schleicher and ‘backstairs intrigue’ • Hitler’s appointment as Chancellor • Hitler’s consolidation of power, the Reichstag Fire, March Elections and Enabling Act, Gleichschaltung, creation of the one-party state, Night of the Long Knives, army oath and death of Hindenburg • system of government and administration • censorship and propaganda, machinery of terror, including courts, SS, Gestapo • treatment of opposition <p><u>Assessments</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mock examination for both Tudors and Democracy and Dictatorships 		
Spring Term	<p><u>England 1547-1603, the Later Tudors</u> Elizabethan England:</p>	Flipped learning is used at A Level. This means that students are given	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision guides • Testing content knowledge

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The religious situation and problems in 1558 • the foreign situation and its impact on religious developments • the Elizabethan Religious Settlement • the Puritan challenge and aims • support for Puritanism • the influence of Puritan leaders • attempts to change the church • the MP's tactics, separatists • the attitude of Elizabeth's archbishops • the Catholic threat and its nature, the increased threat after 1568 • government reaction, the Northern Rebellion (1569) • Papal excommunication (1570) • Mary Queen of Scots, plots • seminary priests, Jesuits • the problems facing Catholics 1558–1589 • The role of the court, ministers and Privy Council, including the role and influence of William Cecil • Elizabeth's use and management of faction • the role of gender • the roles of the House of Commons and Lords • Parliament's relationship with the Queen • the attitudes of Elizabeth, the Privy Council and Parliament to the issues of marriage, succession and parliamentary privilege • the impact of marriage and succession on domestic and foreign affairs • the impact of Mary Queen of Scots and James VI. <p><u>Democracy and Dictatorships in Germany 1919–1963</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • religious policies • economic policies, Schacht's New Plan, Goering's Four Year Plan, 	<p>specific reading to do on Google Classroom in preparation for each lesson. Students are expected to make notes on the reading.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking historically (use of specialist language) • Encouraging the meeting of deadlines
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	<p>public works, conscription and autarky</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German Labour Front; 'Strength through Joy' • policy towards women • education and policy towards youth • racial policies to 1939 • benefits of Nazi rule • The war economy and Total War • impact of bombing; war and racial policies, the Final Solution • morale and rationing. <p><u>Assessments</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mock examination for both Tudors and Democracy and Dictatorships 		
<p>Summer Term</p>	<p><u>England 1547-1603, the Later Tudors</u> Elizabethan England:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The financial and economic situation in 1558 • sources of crown income • the problem of inflation; methods of raising finances • ordinary revenue, parliamentary taxation • methods of reducing costs, financial administration, the impact of war; overseas trade • the issue of purveyances and monopolies • the Statute of Artificers, poverty and the poor law • the defence of the royal prerogative • relations with Parliament • the domestic effects of war with Spain • economic and social problems, harvests and the impact of rising prices, local unrest, food riots, the Oxfordshire rising • the Irish rebellion, Essex's rebellion • Elizabeth's reputation in the latter part of her reign. <p><u>Democracy and Dictatorships in Germany 1919-1963</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opposition and resistance; consequences of the Second World War 	<p>Flipped learning is used at A Level. This means that students are given specific reading to do on Google Classroom in preparation for each lesson. Students are expected to make notes on the reading.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision guides • Testing content knowledge • Talking historically (use of specialist language) • Encouraging the meeting of deadlines

- Cold War, Potsdam, division of Germany, Bizonia and developments in the Soviet Zone, currency and the Berlin Blockade
- The creation of West Germany and the DDR
- the Basic Law and constitution of West Germany
- the 1949 election; the economic miracle
- political and social stability
- foreign policy, rapprochement with France, EEC, rearmament, NATO, policy towards USA and USSR, DDR; elections of 1953, 1957 and 1961
- Berlin Wall
- Adenauer's decline and the Der Spiegel Crisis of 1962
- West Germany in 1963; the GDR in 1949
- uprising 1953
- economic change, land reform, collectivisation, nationalisation and heavy industry
- social change, churches, Trade Unions, education and youth.

Assessments

- Mock examination for both Tudors and Democracy and Dictatorships