



Year 12 History Curriculum Summary



YEAR GROUP: Year12

SUBJECT: HISTORY

When?	Understanding	Knowledge	Assessment
<p>Autumn Half Term 1 Until Summer Half tem 1</p>	<p><u>Y12 Tudors</u></p> <p><u>Henry VII & Henry VIII</u></p>	<p><u>Part one: consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty: England, 1485–1547</u></p> <p>Henry VII, 1485–1509</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry Tudor’s consolidation of power: character and aims; establishing the Tudor dynasty • Government: councils, parliament, justice, royal finance, domestic policies • Relationships with Scotland and other foreign powers; securing the succession; marriage alliances • Society: churchmen, nobles and commoners; regional division; social discontent and rebellions • Economic development: trade, exploration, prosperity and depression • Religion; humanism; arts and learning <p><u>Henry VIII, 1509–1547</u></p> <p>Henry VIII: character and aims; addressing Henry VII’s legacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government: Crown and Parliament, ministers, domestic policies including the establishment of Royal Supremacy • Relationships with Scotland and other foreign powers; securing the succession • Society: elites and commoners; regional issues and the social impact of religious upheaval; rebellion • Economic development: trade, exploration, prosperity and depression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • . Students are assessed through homework task, every three weeks one piece of exam style homework is to be deep marked by subject teacher • Students classwork is also marked every two weeks • Students are required to self and peer assess and then improve on the work that they have completed • They are required to complete a formal assessment once every six weeks, which will assess the content and the skills which have been covered within the lessons from that half term • Key vocabulary tests • Parallel work • Assessment of both question styles. Full mock by December



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religion: renaissance ideas; reform of the Church; continuity and change by 1547 	
<p>Autumn Half Term 1 Until Summer Half term 1</p>	<p><u>Y12 Cold War</u> <u>The origins of the Cold war</u></p>	<p><u>The Origins of the Cold War, c1945–1949</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US, British and USSR relations in 1945: conflicting ideologies; tensions at Yalta; relations between Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill; the breakdown of the Grand Alliance at Potsdam; relations between Stalin, Truman and Attlee Developing tensions: the Soviet Union occupation/control of eastern and southern Europe; Kennan's Long Telegram; the Iron Curtain speech; Cominform; the Greek Civil War and the Truman Doctrine on containment The USA's involvement in Europe: policy towards Britain and Europe; the launch of the Marshall Plan; US attitudes to Germany and Berlin Conflict over Germany: developments within the sectors, including Bizonia and currency reform; the Berlin blockade; the creation of East and West Germany; formation of NATO <p><u>The Widening of the Cold War, 1949–1955</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US containment in action in Asia: the reconstruction of Japan and US-Japanese relations; support for Jiang Jieshi and policy towards China and Taiwan; the defensive perimeter strategy; support for South Korea; NSC-68 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students are assessed through homework task, every three weeks one piece of exam style homework is to be deep marked by subject teacher Students classwork is also marked every two weeks Students are required to self and peer assess and then improve on the work that they have completed They are required to complete a formal assessment once every six weeks, which will assess the content and the skills which have been covered within the lessons from that half term Key vocabulary tests Parallel work Assessment of both question styles. Full mock by December



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Korean War: causes, position and aims of Kim Il Sung and Syngman Rhee; attitudes and actions of the UN, USA, USSR and China; military involvement and settlement• Increasing Cold War tensions: McCarthyism in the USA and its influence in Britain and Europe; US dominance in the UN and role as 'world policeman'; the isolation of China• Alliances and shifts: FRG and NATO; the Warsaw Pact; SEATO; Eisenhower, Dulles and 'brinkmanship'; the domino theory; attitude to French struggle in Indo-China; the Geneva <u>Conference</u> <p><u>The Global War, 1955–1963</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Khrushchev and East-West relations: impact of risings in Poland and Hungary and Soviet intervention; the degree of 'peaceful coexistence', including exchange of visits and Paris summit• Cold War rivalries: the extension of the arms race including ICBMs; the space race; sputnik and space flight; the Berlin Crisis and the U2 affair; the significance and impact of the Berlin Wall• Conflict in Asia: Indo-China under Ho Chi-Minh in the North and Diem in the South; formation of NLF; Kennedy's policies towards Indo-China and Diem's assassination• Confrontation between the superpowers: US attitudes to Cuba and developments leading to the missile crisis; the 13 days; the significance of the crisis	