

End Game		Through the study of History we want students: To have a love and passion for the history of where they come from. To ask questions and investigate issues critically – through using a wide range of sources to come to their own judgements. To engage with different interpretations of events as critical and reflective thinkers. To develop their independence as learners – who are curious and enquire about the world around them – not just take it at face value. To be able to organise and communicate their understanding of issues in different ways – reaching substantiated judgements. To be accepting that different interpretations exist due to the wide diversity of human experience.						
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Year 13	Fertile Question	Who were the poor and how was how they were dealt with changed? (depth 1-2)	Was Hitler a Totalitarian Leader?	What was the role of the state and other organisations in relieving poverty and how did this reflect changes in attitudes to poverty and the poor? (Depth 2-3)	Was Hitler a Totalitarian Leader?	What were the driving forces for the change which occurred in welfare of the poor 1880-1936 (depth 4-5)	Was Hitler a Totalitarian Leader?	
	Content	The problem of the 'able-bodied pauper' and how they were dealt with – the New Poor Law and its impact	Coursework	Reforming the Poor Law; Impact of the workhouses opposition to the new Poor Law The importance of charity and self-help and individuals in dealing with poverty	Coursework	Pressures for reform The significance of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws; Liberal government's reforms; The problem of poverty in the 1920/30s government measures in the 1930s	Coursework	
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	Knowledge	Outdoor relief systems Speenhamland, Roundsman and the Labour rate. Gilbert's Act 1782 and the Sturges-Bourne Act 1819. Bentham's Utilitarianism, Royal Commission of Enquiry Poor Law Amendment Act 1834.	Independent study	The Poor Law Commission, Chadwick;. Workhouses Oastler and Fielden; The Anti-Poor Law movement The Andover workhouse scandal; the Poor Law Board; The Parliamentary Reform Act 1867, COS, Friendly Societies, trade unions and cooperatives. Smiles, Mayhew and Dickens.	Independent study	The work of Booth, Rowntree and the Fabian Society; The Boer war; national efficiency.1905–09 and of the majority and minority reports; old age pensions and National Insurance The Wall Street Crash and the Depression The Jarrow March and hunger marches; Ellen Wilkinson.	Independent study	

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Year 12	Fertile Question	What political and governmental changes happened to Germany and how was opposition dealt with?	What were the problems faced by the liberal government under Giolitti?	How as the economy developed 1918-89? How did aspects of life develop in Germany and west Germany	How did Italy move into a fascist dictatorship in the aftermath of World War One?	Historical interpretations	What were the methods used to subdue Italy into becoming a fascist state?	What were the changes in public health and what led to them?	Why did Mussolini's rule end in such a brutal a demeaning way?
	Content	Creation and collapse of the Weimar Republic, 1918–33 Nazi Dictatorship, 1933–45 Return to democratic government, 1945–89 Opposition Controlling the people, Popular support and political persuasion,	Section 1: Italy in the early twentieth century Section 2: Giolitti's government in 1911 Section 3: Growing instability, 1912-1914 Section 4: Impact of the First World War	Reacting to economic challenges, 1918–32 Controlling the economy, 1933–45 Creating a social market economy, Attitudes towards women: Education and cultural developments, Attitudes towards ethnic minorities	Section 1: Post-war challenges to the Liberal State Section 2: Mussolini and the development of Fascism Section 3: Mussolini's rise to power Section 4: The creation of a Fascist dictatorship, 1922-26	How far was Hitler's foreign policy responsible for the Second World war?	Section 1: Consent and control Section 2: Relationship with political and economic interests Section 3: Economic and social policies Section 4: Relationship with the Catholic Church	Changes in the attitude of public, press and Parliament to public health issues; The growth of the government's role The impact of the work of individuals in improving public health, c1780–1939	Section 1: Italy's international standing in 1935 Section 2: Italy's foreign policy, 1935-40 Section 3: Impact of the Second World War, 1940-43 Section 4: The restoration of democracy
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	Knowledge	Creation of a republic, collapse of democracy and establishing a dictatorship; nature of Nazi government; government in wartime, creation of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) Adenauer and Erhard, Brandt, Schmidt and Kohl, the impact of Versailles, political and extremism and crises opposition and dissent in Nazi Germany. the nature of support for the Weimar constitution, support for the Nazi regime and the use of propaganda, de-Nazification policies of the western allies the nature of support for democracy in the FRG,	Political system Political weakness Political groupings and conflicting ideologies Economic and social policies (industry, agriculture, north-south divide, poverty) Italy as a 'great power' – colonial ambitions The influence of Giolitti and his reforms Relationship with Catholics, Socialists, Nationalists Foreign policy 1911 – Libya Events of the war Effects of the war Giolitti's resignation Declaration of neutrality 1914 The intervention crisis, 1914-1915 Supporting neutrality Treaty of London – benefits, impact Military stalemate and defeat First (defeat) and Second (victory) stages Cost of the war and impact	Economic crises and government response, Great Depression, Impact of war, economic recovery, the 'economic miracle', surviving economic challenges, integration into the European economy. The role and status of women, the impact of the Kinder, Küche, Kirche policies and the Second World War and status of women in the FRG education in the Weimar Republic, Nazi education and cultural policies, the status of, and attitudes towards, ethnic minorities, Nazi racial policies, including the Final Solution; the status of, and attitudes towards, ethnic minorities in the FRG.	The 'mutilated victory' Occupation of Fiume, Post-war economic and political crisis How it effects the people of Italy The growth of Socialism and Catholic party November 1919 election results Foundation of the Fasci di Combattimento, 1919 Squadrismo and the move to the right Introduce Mussolini The National Fascist Party (PNF) – 'New Programme' Nature and extent of Fascist support Taking advantage of Political Unrest Mussolini's dual policy 'March on Rome', October 1922 The role of Victor Emmanuel III and Mussolini's appointment as prime minister, October 1922 Parliamentary compromise and coercion Controlling the PNF Acerbo law and Matteotti crisis Constitutional amendments and repression, 1925-28	Influence of Germany history on Nazi foreign policy, Hitler's role in shaping foreign policy, Why did Germany invade Poland? The contribution of other nations to the outbreak of war.	Education and the Youth Fascism: in school, university, youth movements Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro (OND) Press Control, Censorship and Propoganda The Cult of Il Duce Fascism and Culture: Art, Architecture, Literature, Drama, Music and Intellectual ideas Repression and Terror, Anti-Semetic decrees The monarchy Nationalists Central and Local Governments The PNF and Mussolini Economics: Agriculture and Industry Shift towards Fascist economics 1925-29 The Battle for Lira The move away from anti-clerical views, 1922-26 Improving relations with the Catholics – policies The Lateran Pacts Benefits for Mussolini Church support for the regime Church-State tensions 1930s	Impact of industrialisation, impact of epidemics; reports on the state of towns; advances in technology; vaccinations, the work of medical officers; measures to improve the health of children	The search for allies The Balkans 1924 and The Locarno Treaties 1925 The Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928 Relations with Britain, France and Germany The Stresa Front 1935 Invasion of Abyssinia and consequences Wal Wal Incident, Invasion, Impact of European Relations Intervention in the Spanish Civil War 1936 Diplomatic breakdown of the Stresa Front and move towards Germany Sudetenland Crisis 1938: Impact. Military failures in France, North Africa and the Mediterranean War economy and Military Weaknesses Political tensions 1943 Allied invasion of Sicily July 1943 Mussolini Deposed. The Allied invasion, the republic of Salo and the government of the south German surrender and Mussolini's Death 1945 The outcomes of the referendum and elections in 1946, Impact on the monarchy

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Year 11	Fertile Question	Why was there a struggle over the Plains?	Why was Germany so restless after WW1?	How do we best prepare for the exams?		
	Content	Early settlement of the west, the development of the Plains and the resulting conflicts and conquests of this.	The Weimar Republic, 1918-29, Hitler's rise to Power 1919-33, Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39, Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39	Revision techniques/ exam structures/ knowledge revision		
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	Knowledge	Way of life for Plains Indians, Government Policy, Factors encouraging migration, significance of the Civil War and Reconstruction, the use of new methods and technology, spread of the railroad, changes in farming and the cattle industry, problems and solutions of law and order, the range wars and the destruction of the Plains Indians way of life.	Origins and challenges to the Weimar Republic, recovery and changes in society 1924-29. The rise of Hitler, development of the Nazi party, The Munich Putsch, and growth in Nazi support, how Hitler became chancellor. The creation of a dictatorship, the police state and control, Opposition and resistance. Policies towards women, children, living standards and minorities.	Review of KS4 learning – RAG key topics – independent revision		
Year 10	Fertile Question	Why was there a struggle over the Plains?	How successful was Henry VIII?	How did they think you became ill and how was it treated?	How did ideas about causes and treatment lead to better prevention of diseases?	How did medicine and surgery develop on the Western Front
	Content	Early settlement of the west, the development of the Plains and the resulting conflicts and conquests of this.	The role of Wolsey 1509-29, the Role of Cromwell 1529-40, the reformation and its impact, 1529-40	Causes and treatments of disease 1250-present day	Treatments and preventions of diseases 1250-present day	Source skills, how battles effected medical care
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