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Year 10 History

Edexcel GCSE History - Paper 3 – Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-1939
Terms 1 and 2

Learning Objectives

Key Topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918–29

- What were the Origins of Weimar Republic?
- Why was the Treaty of Versailles so unpopular with the German people?
- Why were the origins of the Weimar Republic so challenging?
- Why were their political uprisings against the Weimar Republic between 1919 & 1920?
- How did Hyperinflation challenge the stability of the Weimar Republic?
- How did Stresemann recover Germany between 1924 and 1929?
- How far did society change under the Weimar Republic?

Key Topic 2: Hitler's rise to power 1919–33

- What are the early origins of the Nazi Party?
- What were the consequences of the Munich Putsch of 1923?
- How did the Nazi Party change after the Munich Putsch?
- Why did the Nazis gain more support from the German people between 1928 and 1932?
- Why was Hitler appointed Chancellor in January 1933?

Key Topic 3 - Nazi Control and Dictatorship

- The creation of a dictatorship, 1933: Reichstag Fire and Enabling Act- How did Hitler gain more dictator like powers after becoming Chancellor in 1933?
- The creation of a dictatorship, 1934: The Night of the Long Knives - How did Hitler consolidate his dictator powers in 1934?
- The Police State: Gestapo and SS - How did the Nazis create a Police State in Germany?
- The Police State: Controlling the Church - Why did the Nazis need to control the German Churches?
- Propaganda: Goebbels and Propaganda, Censorship, and the Olympics - How did the Nazis use propaganda to control the minds of the German people
- Opposition, resistance, and conformity - What opposition existed to the Nazi regime between 1933 and 1939?

Key Topic 4 – Life in Nazi Germany

- Nazi policies towards women
- Nazi policies towards the young:
- Employment and living standards: Jobs.
- Employment and living standards: Living standards.
- The persecution of minorities

<u>Historical skills:</u>

- Causation (AO2)
- Source Analysis – Inference and Utility (AO3)
- Interpretation (AO4)

What previous knowledge is required?

Contextual knowledge about the situation at the end of World War One for Germany.

- How and why did Germany lose WW1?
- Why was the Armistice signed?
- What was the Treaty of Versailles?

Background in understanding about the Nazi Party and concepts of democracy and dictatorship.

- Who was Adolf Hitler?
- What is nationalism?
- What does democracy mean?
- How does a dictatorship work?

How will this term's content help with future learning?

This topic prepares students for their final GCSE exam paper (3). Term 2 and 3 of Year 11 completes the Paper 3 study.
The skills of Source Analysis and Interpretation also help prepare future A Level studies in History and Politics.

Common Misconceptions

- Everyone in Germany voted for, and supported Hitler: only 37% voted for Hitler in the 1932 election

National Curriculum / Specification

GCSE Pearson Edexcel, Paper 3 Depth Study *https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/edexcel-gcses/history-2016.html*

Edexcel GCSE History
Paper 2P – International Period Study – Superpower relations in the Cold War, 1945-1990
Terms 3 and 4

Learning Objectives

Unit 1 – The Origins of the Cold War, 1941

- What was the Cold War?
- How did the Grand Alliance break down?
- Why did the East and the West mistrust each other?
- How did the 'Truman Doctrine' and Marshall Plan escalate the Cold War?
- What did Stalin do in reaction to 'Truman Doctrine' and Marshall Plan?
- Why did things escalate in Berlin?
- How did the political division between East and West become a military division?
- How significant was the arms race in fuelling the Cold War (1945-1958)?
- Why did the people in Hungary fight the Russians?

Unit 2 – Cold War Crises

- How did Germans respond to the economic miracle in the West and how did Khrushchev react?
- What was the reaction to the Berlin Wall?
- What was the national impact of the Berlin Wall?
- What was the international impact of the Berlin Wall?
- Why does Cuba cause the Americans a headache?
- What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?
- What were the consequences of the CMC?
- What was the Prague Spring and what its reactions?

Unit 3 – The End of the Cold War

- How and why did the tensions in the Cold War ease?
- Why did the Soviets invade Afghanistan in 1979?
- Was there a 'second' Cold War?
- Why did Mikail Gorbachev make all the difference?
- Why was Gorbachev's New Thinking significant for Eastern Europe?
- How did the Soviet Union collapse?
- Why did the Cold War end?

Historical skills:

- Knowledge and understanding (AO1)
- Consequence (AO2)
- Importance (AO2)
- Sequencing – narrative (AO2)

What previous knowledge is required?

Students will benefit from their understanding of the state of Nazi Germany at the end of World War Two. This knowledge links to Paper 3 of the GCSE taught in Terms 1-3, in addition to the World War Two topic taught in Year 9.
Students would benefit from an understanding of the political ideology of communism.

How will this term's content help with future learning?

This is the last topic to be studied as part of the GCSE History and will prepare students for Paper 2 of the examination.
Knowledge taught here also links to Unit 2 of the A Level History.

Common Misconceptions

There was nuclear war between USA and USSR: it was only ever a 'cold war' – no actual physical fighting between USA and USSR.
The whole Cold War was always high tensions: there were periods of easing tensions and better relations.

National Curriculum / Specification

GCSE Pearson Edexcel, Paper 2 Period Study *https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/edexcel-gcses/history-2016.html*

Edexcel GCSE History
Paper 2 (Option 2B) British Period Study – Early Elizabethan England 1558-1588
Terms 5 and 6

Learning Objectives

Unit 1 Queen, government and religion, 1558-69

- What was 16th Century England like?
- Who was the Virgin Queen?
- What challenges did Queen Elizabeth I face upon her accession in 1558?
- What were the religious divisions in England in 1558?
- What was Elizabeth's Religious Settlement?
- What challenges were there to Elizabeth's Religious Settlement?
- Why was Mary Queen of Scots a threat to Elizabeth I?

Unit 2 Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88

- Why did the Northern Earls rebel against Elizabeth in 1569?
- How did the Catholics try to overthrow Elizabeth I?
- Why was MQS executed?
- How did Francis Drake aid Elizabeth's foreign policy?
- How far did England's intervention in the Netherlands cause war with Spain?
- What was the Spanish Armada?
- Why was the Spanish Armada defeated?
- What were the consequences of the Spanish Armada?

Unit 3 Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration, 1558-88

- How did Elizabethans spend their leisure time?
- How far did education improve in Elizabethan England?

- How far was the poor a problem in Elizabethan England?
- What exploration took place in England during the reign of Elizabeth I?
- Why was Sir Francis Drake an important explorer?
- Why did Sir Walter Raleigh fail to colonise Virginia?

Skills
AO1 – knowledge and understanding.
AO2 – causation, change and argument.

What previous knowledge is required?

Students will benefit from knowledge gained at KS3 which focused on medieval kingship and Tudor England. Key knowledge required:

- What was the role of a monarch in Medieval/ Early Modern England
- The causes and effects of the Reformation in 16th century England
- The Tudor family dynasty
  - Henry VIII
  - Edward VI
  - Mary I
- Background knowledge about Queen Elizabeth I would be useful. Including:
  - Her status as a female monarch
  - Her religious beliefs
  - The issue of Mary, Queen of Scots
  - The Spanish Armada

How will this term's content help with future learning?

This topic prepares students for their final GCSE exam paper (2) – Section B

The skills of causation, change and continuity are essential for any study of history and support the fundamental skills for all historical assessment.

There is some content here which prepares of the A Level topic – Tudor England.

Common Misconceptions

England was a powerful nation in the 16th century: in reality England was a minor player in European affairs
The Spanish Armada was a major victory for England's sea power: in reality, it was luck that saved England.
Elizabeth I never intended to marry: she actually had many suitors to her hand in marriage.
As a female monarch, Elizabeth's gender triumphed: female rights did not progress under Elizabeth – she called herself a prince, and even a King.

National Curriculum / Specification

GCSE Pearson Edexcel, Paper 2 British Period Study *https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/edexcel-gcses/history-2016.html*