

History Year 9 Curriculum Map



YEAR 9	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Curriculum Content	<p>Enquiry: Why did the First World War lead to the emergence of totalitarianism during the interwar years?</p> <p>Composite = understand how war led to the rise of a series of dictators in Europe.</p> <p>Mini Enquiry: Did the people of Russia replace Tsars for Red Tsars in the period 1917-1956?</p> <p>Compositie = understand how similar the styles of leadership were in Russia between 1917-1956</p> <p>Component 1: Introduction to the terms democracy and dictatorship. Component 2: Why was Russia so hard to rule? – Consideration of issues such as geography and population which made the Russian empire increasingly difficult to rule. Component 3: 1905 revolution: Consideration of the causes and events of the revolution. Component 4: 1917 revolution: to consider the long term reasons for the 1917 revolution and judge which reason is most important. Component 5: 1917 revolution: Short term reasons. To introduce short term causes of the revolution and judge whether poor leadership from Tsar Nicholas II was the main reason for revolution in Russia in 1917. Component 6: Rasputin – to describe the impact of Rasputin on the reputation of the Tsar. Component 7: To explain how the Bolsheviks overthrew the Provisional Government in 1917. Component 8: To write an essay explaining why the Bolsheviks took power. Component 9: Lenin in power: Introduction to the impact of Lenin's rule on Russia. Component 10: To consider how the Russian Revolution impacted the Russian people.</p>	<p>Mini Enquiry: Did the people of Russia replace Tsars for Red Tsars in the period 1917-1956?</p> <p>Compositie = understand how similar the styles of leadership were in Russia between 1917-1956</p> <p>Component 12: evaluate whether Trotsky or Stalin was best suited to leading Russia after Lenin's death. Component 13: to examine how Stalin emerged as leader of Russia during the power struggle. Component 14: To evaluate if Stalin should be blamed for the death of Kirov. Component 15: to explain how Stalin ruled the USSR including his use of the Secret Police. Component 16: to evaluate whether Stalin should be called a 'Red Tsar'.</p> <p>Mini EQ: How did Hitler emerge as leader of Germany in 1933?</p> <p>Composite:</p> <p>Component 1 = Hitler's early life up to joining and becoming leader of the Nazi Party Component 2 = the causes and consequences of the Munich Putsch Component 3 = the Great Depression and its impact on Germany, including the growth in support for extremist parties Component 4 = the role of propaganda in persuading different groups of people to vote for Hitler and the Nazi Party. Component 5 = the events which turned Germany from a democracy to a dictatorship including the importance of the Reichstag Fire and Enabling Act Component 6: to identify similarities and differences between Hitler and Stalin's rule. Component 7: to examine factors responsible for the rise of totalitarian regimes in the interwar period.</p>	<p>Enquiry: What was the most significant turning point during the Second World War?</p> <p>Composite = identify the key turning points of the Second World War and evaluate which turning point is the most important.</p> <p>Component 1: Causes of the Second World War – considering long and short-term causes. Component 2: Appeasement: explain the policy of appeasement, including evidence to decide if this was a good or bad policy for Britain. Component 3: the key stages of the Second World War. Component 4: written and pictorial evidence to evaluate whether Dunkirk was a national triumph. Component 5: how the Battle of Britain unfolded and its impact on the war. Component 6: How Liverpool was impacted by the Blitz. Component 7: To examine the German invasion of the Soviet Union and to judge whether it was a success. Component 8: Consideration of the events at Pearl Harbour and how this event was a turning point in the Second World War. Component 9: the events of D-Day and how this led to Allied victory</p>	<p>Enquiry: What was the most significant turning point during the Second World War? Continued</p> <p>Composite: learn about the key events in the latter part of the Second World War and how the war impacted Britain.</p> <p>Component 1: The events at Hiroshima and the consideration of primary sources and their value. Component 2: Consideration of Labour reforms after the Second World War including the creation of the NHS. Judging their overall success.</p> <p>Enquiry: 'Was one man's hatred of the Jews responsible for 6 million deaths?'</p> <p>Composite: to learn about the Holocaust. Component 1: Heroes and villains: consider the different roles taken by individuals during the Holocaust. Component 2: To examine how Jews have been treated throughout history. Component 3: Changes to the lives of Jewish people through the introduction of the Nuremberg Laws. Component 4: the events of Kristallnacht and how this event was turning point in the treatment of the Jews. Component 5: to use written and pictorial evidence to examine the conditions in the ghettos. Component 6: the treatment of Jews at Auschwitz camp. Component 7: to examine resistance to the Nazis. Component 8: Consideration of primary evidence to evaluate who is most responsible for the Holocaust.</p>	<p>Enquiry: 'Was one man's hatred of the Jews responsible for 6 million deaths?'</p> <p>Composite: To identify and explain how people resisted the Nazis and how the Holocaust has been remembered around the world.</p> <p>Component 3: Examination of the different ways the Holocaust has been remembered across the world including memorial monuments. Component 4: Evaluation of historical interpretations of the Holocaust.</p> <p>Enquiry: Did the Civil Rights Movement gain any equality for Black Americans 1863-2007?</p> <p>Composite: To study the treatment of Black Americans and how this links to other world events.</p> <p>Component 1: to consider the significance of the Jim Crow Laws on the lives of Black Americans. Component 2: To use sources to describe what it was like for Black American soldiers during the Second World War. Component 3: to examine why segregation was challenged after 1945. Component 4: consider the effects of segregation on school children in America. Component 5: to understand why the Brown vs Board of Education case was significant to the Civil Rights Movement.</p>	<p>Enquiry: Did the Civil Rights Movements gain any equality for Black American 1863-2007?</p> <p>Composite: To identify the impact of individuals and events on the Civil Rights Movement</p> <p>Component 1: to use photographic and written evidence to explain the events at Little Rock High School in 1957. Component 2: to describe the attack on Emmett Till and the significance of this event to the Civil Rights Movement. Component 3: To assess the importance of Rosa Parks to the Civil Rights Movement. Component 4: To use evidence to decide if Martin Luther King Jr was a 'great man'. Component 5: to describe the events during the Greensboro sit ins and explain whether they were a success or failure. Component 6: To use sources to judge which individuals had the greater impact on the Civil Rights Movement. Component 7: To consider if the position of Black Americans changed between 1945-2000. Component 8: To examine the story of Barack Obama as he became the first Black president of the United States.</p>

