

KS5 Curriculum Plan 2024-25

	LP1	LP2	LP3	LP4	LP5	
Year 12 (Paper 1)	TOPIC					
		<p>Changing party fortunes, 1918–31; the National government, 1931–45; Labour government, the rise of consensus politics and political challenge, 1945–79.</p> <p>Economic challenges in 1918 and post-war boom, crisis and recovery, 1918–39; creating a managed economy, 1939–51; the response to economic challenges, 1951–79.</p> <p>Change and challenge in the workplace: the reasons for, and consequences of, industrial change and changing industrial relations, 1918–39; changing working opportunities and conditions, 1939–79; industrial relations, 1939–1979, and the reason for their breakdown in the 1960s and 70s.</p>	<p>The extent, and nature of, social welfare provision, 1918–39; the impact of the Second World War, the Labour government and consensus, 1939–64; the reasons for increasing challenges to state welfare provision, 1964–79.</p> <p>Public health: health provision, 1918–45; the creation and impact of the National Health Service (NHS), 1945–79, and the challenge of medical advances.</p> <p>Education and widening opportunities: education policy, 1918–43; the significance of the 'Butler Act' 1944, and the development of comprehensive education to 1979; the growth and social impact of university education, 1918–79.</p>	<p>Class, social change and the impact of wars, 1918–51; the emergence of the 'liberal society', and its opponents, 1951–79.</p> <p>The changing role and status of women: the right to vote and political advancement, 1918–79; changes in family life and the quest for personal freedoms, 1918–79.</p> <p>Race and immigration: immigration policies and attitudes towards ethnic minorities, 1918–39; the impact of the Second World War and new Commonwealth immigration; racial controversy and the impact of government policies on race relations and immigration, 1958–79.</p>	<p>The impact of boom, crisis and recovery, and the significance of regional differences, 1918–39; the effects of 'total war' and austerity, 1939–51; the growth of a consumer society, 1951–79.</p> <p>Popular culture and entertainment: the impact of mass popular culture, including cinema, radio and music, 1918–79; the influence of television from the 1950s and youth culture, 1955–79.</p> <p>Leisure and travel: the growth of spectator sports from the 1920s; increased leisure time and the development of mass tourism from the 1930s; the impact of car ownership and travel developments, 1918–79.</p>	<p>The effect of Thatcher's economic policies.</p> <p>The extent to which state intervention and the public sector were 'rolled-back'.</p> <p>The extent of political and social division within Britain.</p> <p>The effect of Thatcherism on politics and party development.</p>
	Skills	Analysis of sources, apply knowledge and understanding of historical concepts, terms and issues to contexts and actions. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Historical concepts, terms and issues.				
Key Vocab	Beveridge, Welfare, Gestapo, First World War, Second World War, General Strike, abdication, affiliated members, anarchist, appeasement, armistice, GDP, Local government register, Great Depression, General Strike, Gold Standard.	Cold War, Battle of Britain, Budget deficit, Communism, Coalition, Direct taxation, Fascist, Gestapo, League of Nations, Left wing, Nationalisation, Motion of no confidence, Social mobility, Recession, Rearmament, Safe seats,	White paper, Women's Liberation movement, immigration, stagflation, Unemployment insurance, Public work scheme, Poverty line, peerage, National Health insurance, Middle Class, Means test, Dole, Direct taxation, Budget deficit.	Picket, Social Chapter, VAT, Hillsborough, Co-ownership, Development, flappers, Closed Shop, Basic rate of tax, Rates, Bill of Rights, Knighthood, Hung parliament, Balance of payments, 1973 oil crisis, Injunction, Direct grant schools.	Thatcher, Conservative, Labour, Liberal Democrats, Communism, Monetarism, local government, miners, strikes, NHS, privatisation, marginal tax, local government register, General strike, Tariffs, Minority government, Majority, Political levy.	

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Year 12 (Paper 2)	TOPIC					
	Knowledge	<p>Urbanisation and affluence: the changing nature of cities; expansion of the suburbs; highway development; growing ownership and use of cars; white collar jobs and service industries; consumerism and domestic technology.</p> <p>Cultural conformity and challenge: suburban conformity and social change in film and TV; advertising; the challenge of teenage culture and music; 'beatnik' culture.</p> <p>The civil rights movement, including the Montgomery and Birmingham protests; the impact of the Washington march; the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens' Committees.</p>	<p>Kennedy's New Frontier: social welfare and unemployment programmes; environmentalism and expansion of the National Park system; the Peace Corps; the space programme; extent of Kennedy's domestic achievements.</p> <p>Civil rights: the significance of Malcolm X, Black Power and the Black Panthers; King's changing priorities, including the campaigns in Selma and Chicago; King's achievements and the impact of his assassination; the work of Cesar Chavez.</p>	<p>Protest and personal freedom: pupil protest; counterculture and its key features; the growth of the women's movement; the impact of sexual liberalisation; the origins of gay rights.</p> <p>Johnson's Great Society, 1964–68: tackling poverty and unemployment; improving housing and education; Medicare and Medicaid; civil rights laws; Johnson's achievements.</p> <p>Reactions to the counterculture, 1968–72: the rise of the 'silent majority'; the role of the media in influencing attitudes; the impact of events in Vietnam and at Kent State; Nixon's appeal and his attack on the Great Society.</p>	<p>The crisis of political leadership: the impact of Watergate on politics and the presidency; Ford, Carter and a new style of leadership; growing political disillusion, including the impact of the Iranian hostage crisis; the political impact of environmentalism.</p> <p>The impact of economic change on society: the effects of inflation on family incomes; the growth of homelessness; the oil crisis and the end of cheap energy; the impact of foreign competition; the response of the government.</p> <p>Changing popular culture: business interests in sports; the fragmentation of popular music; contradictions in film and TV, including the depiction of political and social tensions and a return to escapism; developments in news media.</p> <p>The extent of progress in individual and civil rights: the political and social impact of Roe v. Wade; women's rights; workers' rights; gay rights; Native American rights and the impact of Red Power; the status of black Americans</p>	<p>New directions in economic policy: the impact of Reagan's policies on workers and the family; the trade and budget deficit; the significance of Bush's decision to raise taxes.</p> <p>The Religious Right and its critics: the promotion of traditional values; campaigns against abortion and homosexuality; Nancy Reagan's 'Just Say No' campaign; the growth of bitter political divisions and their significance.</p>
	Skills	Analysis of sources, apply knowledge and understanding of historical concepts, terms and issues to contexts and actions. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Historical concepts, terms and issues.				
Key Vocab	Affirmative action, Age of Majority, American Dream, Beats, Beatniks, Blue collar workers, Bohemians, Constitution, Consumerism, Declaration of Independence, Deep south, Desegregation, Domestic, Ducktail, Fourteenth Amendment, Franchise, Freedom Rides, Great Migration, Hash, Hippies, Homemakers, Jim Crow Laws	Black power Movement, Bussing, Camp David, CIA, Child nutrition programme, Congress, Counter culture, De facto segregated, De Jure Segregation, Disfranchisement, Entrapment, Federal Government, Food stamp programme, Ghettos, Happenings, Inaugural address, Mass direct action, NAACP, New frontier	Cold War, Communism, Communist, Conscious raising, Feminist, Gay Pride, Glass ceiling, Homophobic, Liberalism, Middle Americas, NOW, Nuclear Family, obstruction of justice, Radical feminism	Culture Wars, Democratic national committee, democratic national convention, Equal rights amendment, Executive branch, Executive powers, Gubernatorial, Impeach, Imperial Presidency, Indians, Mass society, Medicare, NASA, Reaganomics, Reproductive Rights	Gross National Product, Gulf war, Moral Majority, OPEC, Provincialism, Republican, Reservations, Rust Belt, Senate, Silent Majority, Televangelist, videocassette recorder, Yom Kippur War	

	LP1	LP2	LP3	LP4	LP5
Year 13 (Coursework)					
TOPIC					
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural challenge: trends in youth culture; the impact of technology on popular culture; the growth of cable television and the influence of MTV; the impact of the AIDS crisis; controversial social issues in film and television. Social change: the changing status of ethnic minorities; the impact of black American success in politics, business, sport and popular culture; the extent of racial tolerance and integration by 1992; the impact of women in politics and the workplace; the changing status of women by 1992. 	<p>Coursework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils will recognise that interpretations are representations and constructions of the past Pupils should recognise the relationships between interpretations and the questions that they seek to ask and answer Pupils will comprehend and analyse the defining elements of particular interpretations Pupils will explain why historians arrive at the interpretations they do and understand that differences in interpretation can be legitimate Pupils will be able to evaluate differing interpretations against appropriate and relevant criteria pupils will organise and communicate their findings. 	<p>Coursework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils will recognise that interpretations are representations and constructions of the past Pupils should recognise the relationships between interpretations and the questions that they seek to ask and answer Pupils will comprehend and analyse the defining elements of particular interpretations Pupils will explain why historians arrive at the interpretations they do and understand that differences in interpretation can be legitimate Pupils will be able to evaluate differing interpretations against appropriate and relevant criteria pupils will organise and communicate their findings. 	<p>Pupils will reflect on the previous three units studied over the past two years. These will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Paper 1 Britain Transformed 1918-79 Paper 2 America Affluence and conformity 1955-92. Paper 3 Witch craze in Britain, Europe and America 1580-1750. 	<p>Summer Examination Series</p>
Skills	Analysis of sources, apply knowledge and understanding of historical concepts, terms and issues to contexts and actions. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Historical concepts, terms and issues.				
Key Vocab	aesthetic, cultural, economic, ethnic, political, religious, scientific, social or technological, and could include debates on change, continuity, causation, consequence, similarity, difference, significance or the key features of societies and periods.	aesthetic, cultural, economic, ethnic, political, religious, scientific, social or technological, and could include debates on change, continuity, causation, consequence, similarity, difference, significance or the key features of societies and periods.	All Vocabulary to Revise	All Vocabulary to revise	

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Year 13 (Paper 3)					
TOPIC					
Knowledge	<p>The existence and growth of scepticism, c1580–c1750: the impact of notable frauds and doubtful cases (key developments: the case of the Boy of Burton 1597, the Pendle Swindle 1634, the Demon Drummer of Tedworth 1662, the case of Jane Wenham in 1712); the influence of Lord Chief Justice Sir John Holt, 1689–1710.</p> <p>The impact of notable sceptic publications, c1580–c1750: Reginald Scot's Discoveries of Witchcraft 1584, Samuel Harsnett's a Discovery of the Fraudulent Practices of John Darrel 1599, Thomas Ady's a Candle in the Dark 1656, John Webster's The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft 1677 (key development: the publication of Balthasar Bekker's The Enchanted World 1691).</p>	<p>Making sense of the universe and its impact, c1580–c1750: the coexistence of new and older ideas and impact of Johannes Kepler, Galileo Galilei and Isaac Newton.</p> <p>The changing approach to human understanding and knowledge, c1580–c1750 (key developments: Francis Bacon and the empirical scientific approach, the foundation of Gresham College 1597 and the Royal Society 1662, Thomas Hobbes's deductive reasoning and materialism, John Locke and his Essay Concerning Human Understanding 1690).</p> <p>The origins of the persecution: Gilly Duncan's confession; the impact of James VI's voyage from Denmark; the extent to which Danish witch hunting influenced events in Scotland.</p> <p>The widening net: the case of Agnes Sampson and John Fian; the role of the king and torture; the involvement of the Earl of Bothwell; impact of the confessions, trials and executions.</p>	<p>Reasons for the extent of persecutions in Scotland to 1597, including judicial procedures, lack of strong central control, the role of King James and significance of his Daemonologie.</p> <p>The influence of social, economic and religious context of the area around Pendle in the early seventeenth century and the significance of the new witchcraft statute of 1604.</p> <p>The origins of the case: Alizon Device and John Law; the investigations of Roger Nowell; Old Demdike and Old Chattox and their witchcraft families; the meeting at Malkin Tower.</p> <p>The trial 1612: The Judges Bromley and Altham; the conduct and outcomes of the trial; impact of Thomas Potts's account</p> <p>The economic, political and religious context: reclaiming territory for the Catholic Church; the impact of the Thirty Years War on Bamberg in these years; economic crises.</p> <p>Numbers and social groups affected by the witch hunts; the use of torture and property confiscations; the roles of the Prince-Bishop von Dornheim and Frederick Forner.</p>	<p>The economic, political and religious context: reclaiming territory for the Catholic Church; the impact of the Thirty Years War on Bamberg in these years; economic crises.</p> <p>Numbers and social groups affected by the witch hunts; the use of torture and property confiscations; the roles of the Prince-Bishop von Dornheim and Frederick Forner.</p> <p>The reasons for the ending of the craze: the influence of the Emperor Ferdinand II and the Imperial Chamber Court; the arrival of the Swedish Army.</p> <p>Economic and political context: the impact of the breakdown of traditional authority and legal structures; economic crises.</p> <p>The social, economic and political context of Salem: weakened authority following the 1688 Revolution; Indian threats and economic crisis; social tensions.</p> <p>The influence of Cotton Mather, including Memorable Providences relating to Witchcraft and Possessions; instigators, including the roles of Samuel Parris, children and Tituba; the nature of the victims; the trials and executions.</p>	<p>Summer examinations.</p>
Skills	Analysis of sources, apply knowledge and understanding of historical concepts, terms and issues to contexts and actions. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Historical concepts, terms and issues.				
Key Vocab	Witch Craze, Scepticism, Sorcery, Phenomenon, Political, Salem, Resilience, Devil's Mark, Sacrament, Maleficium, Cunning-folk, Capital offence, Assize circuit, Canon, Justice of the Peace, Privy council, Alms, Vagrant.	Royal society, Whig politician, Dissenter, Called to the Bar, Melancholia, Arminian, Idolater, Nonconformist, Curate, Heretic, Calvinist, Cartesian, Homocentric, Natural Philosophy, Empiricism, Polymath.	Kirk, Lutheran, Borgmaster, Coven, Boots, Kiss of shame, Divine right of kings, Pastoral, Arable, Probable inventories, Clothier, Entry Fines, Copyholder, Enclosure, Duchy of Lancaster, Recusant, Pedlar.	Malkin Tower, Witches' sabbat, Baron of the Exchequer, Serjeant-at-law, Holy Roman Empire, Prince-Bishop, Jesuit, Habsburgs, Coin Clipping, Reserve currency, Holfrat, Diet of Regensburg, Imperial Chamber Court.	New Model Army, Poor rates, Ergot, Seed-corn, Conservative, Episcopacy, High church, Popish plot, Star Chamber, Theocracy, Voodoo, Court of Oyer and terminer, Salem, Hopkins, Trial.