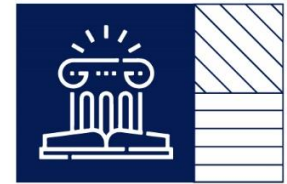




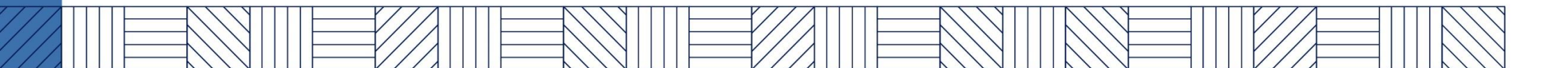
History Curriculum Map



Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 1	Summer 1	Summer 2
9	<p>The Holocaust America, 1840–1895: Expansion: Opportunities and Challenges Careers Link – A Levels, University courses linked to History.</p>	<p>America, 1840–1895: Conflict across America</p>	<p>America, 1840–1895: Conflict across America</p>	<p>America, 1840–1895: Conflict across America; Consolidation: forging the nation</p>	<p>America, 1840–1895: Consolidation: forging the nation.</p>	<p>Exam Skills and practice End of Year 9 exam</p>
	<p>The geography of North America: attitudes to the Great American Desert; the belief in 'Manifest Destiny'. Why the early settlers went west and the challenges they faced: Brigham Young and the Mormons; the pioneer migrant farmers, the journey west; the miners.</p>	<p>Dealing with a different culture: the Plains Indians' way of life; early American Government policy towards the Plains Indians; the Permanent Indian Frontier; a changing relationship with the Plains Indians. Increasing conflict on the Plains: the Fort Laramie Treaty (1851) and the failure of the policy of concentration; the Indian Wars (1862–1867): reasons for and consequences of the Wars; Sand Creek Massacre; Fetterman's Trap.</p>	<p>The background to the American Civil War: differences between North and South, issues of slavery, westward expansion and free states abolitionism; breakdown of the Missouri Compromise, John Brown, the roles of Lincoln and Jefferson Davis; the social and economic impact of the American Civil War on civilian populations. Coming to terms with the Mormons: the Mountain Meadow Massacre and its aftermath</p>	<p>The aftermath of the American Civil War: the 13th Amendment; Civil Rights Act; reconstruction in the South, 1866–1877; carpetbaggers; the balance of Federal and State powers. The continued settlement of the west: the Homesteaders, reasons for going west; government actions and laws; land and railroads; farming problems and solutions.</p>	<p>The resolution of 'the Indian problem' after 1865; the small reservations policy; attitudes to the native Americans; Battle of the Little Big Horn; The Dawes Act; Battle of Wounded Knee; the closing of the frontier and its impact on native Americans.</p>	



Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 1	Summer 1	Summer 2
10	Introduction to Elizabethan England Elizabethan England: Court and Parliament Careers Link – A Levels, University courses linked to History/Politics/Journalism	Elizabethan England: Life in Elizabethan Times	Elizabethan England: Troubles at home and abroad	Elizabethan England: The historic environment of Elizabethan England	WWI: Causes of the First World War	The First World War: Stalemate TRIP – Thackray Museum Leeds –
	Elizabeth I and her court: background and character of Elizabeth I; court life, including patronage; key ministers. The difficulties of a female ruler: relations with Parliament; the problem of marriage and the succession; the strength of Elizabeth's authority at the end of her reign, including Essex's rebellion in 1601.	A 'Golden Age': living standards and fashions; growing prosperity and the rise of the gentry; the Elizabethan theatre and its achievements; attitudes to the theatre. The poor: reasons for the increase in poverty; attitudes and responses to poverty; the reasons for government action and the seriousness of the problem. English sailors: Hawkins and Drake; circumnavigation 1577–1580, voyages and trade; the role of Raleigh.	Religious matters: the question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism; the Northern Rebellion; Elizabeth's excommunication; the missionaries; Catholic plots and the threat to the Elizabethan settlement; the nature and ideas of the Puritans and Puritanism; Elizabeth and her government's responses and policies towards religious matters. Mary Queen of Scots: background; Elizabeth and Parliament's treatment of Mary; the challenge posed by Mary; plots; execution and its impact. Conflict with Spain: reasons; events; naval warfare, including tactics and technology; the defeat of the Spanish Armada.	Students will be examined on a specific site in depth. This site will be changed annually. The site will relate to the content of the rest of this depth study. The study of the historic environment will focus on a particular site in its historical context and should examine the relationship between a specific place and associated historical events and developments.	The Alliance System: the Triple Alliance; Franco-Russian Alliance; relations between the 'Entente' powers; the crises in Morocco (1905 and 1911) and the Balkans (1908–1909), and their effects on international relations. Anglo-German rivalry: Britain and challenges to Splendid Isolation; Kaiser Wilhelm's aims in foreign policy, including Weltpolitik; colonial tensions; European rearmament, including the Anglo-German naval race. Outbreak of war: Slav nationalism and relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary; the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo and its consequences; the July Crisis; the Schlieffen Plan and Belgium; reasons for the outbreak of hostilities and the escalation of the conflict.	The Schlieffen Plan: the reasons for the plan, its failure, including the Battle of Marne and its contribution to the stalemate. The Western Front: military tactics and technology, including trench warfare; the war of attrition; key battles, including Verdun, the Somme and Passchendaele, the reasons for, the events and significance of these battles. The wider war: the war on other fronts; Gallipoli and its failure; the events and significance of the war at sea, including Jutland, the U-Boat campaign and convoys.





Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
11	The First World War: Ending the War	Medieval Medicine 'Medicine stands still' - Influence of Galen, Hippocrates, Christianity CAREERS LINK – careers in medicine, careers in museums	Renaissance Medicine Re-birth of learning – focus on individuals – Pare, Vesalius, Harvey	Industrial Medicine Public Health, role of the individual – Pasteur, Koch, Lister, Simpson	Modern Medicine Impact of war on medicine, public health, individuals, Fleming
	Changes in the Allied Forces: consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and the withdrawal of Russia on Germany strategy; the reasons for and impact of the entry of the USA into the war. Military developments in 1918 and their contribution to Germany's defeat: the evolution of tactics and technology; Ludendorff the German Spring Offensive; the Allied advance during The Hundred Days. Germany surrenders impact of the blockade; abdication of the Kaiser; armistice; the contribution of Haig and Foch to Germany's defeat.	Medieval medicine: approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic & Galenic methods and treatments; the medieval doctor, training, beliefs about the cause of illness. Medical progress: the contribution of Christianity; hospitals; significance of Islamic medicine, surgery in medieval times. Public Health in Middle Ages: towns and monasteries; The Black Death; beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention.	Impact of Renaissance, Vesalius, Pare, Harvey. Opposition to change. Disease: trad vs new methods of treatment; quackery; plague; growth of hospitals, status and training of surgeons. Hunter. Prevention of disease: Jenner – opposition to change.	Germ Theory, Pasteur, Koch, Erich and magic bullets. Revolution in surgery; anaesthetics, antiseptics, aseptic surgery. Improvements in Public Heath, cholera, public heath reformer, 1848 & 1875 Public Health Acts.	Dev of pharmaceutical industry, Fleming & Penicillin, new diseases and treatments, antibiotic resistance. Impact of war on surgery Modern Public Health importance of Booth, Rowntree, Liberal Social Reforms, Beveridge Report, Welfare State, NHS, 21 st Century healthcare





RUSKIN
Community High School
Learning Together. Achieving High Standards.

