



CORE KNOWLEDGE



What I will know and understand by the end of Year 12.



This year in History you will be able to:		This links to:	Key Vocabulary:				
1	<p>1C Key Topic 1: Henry VII 1485-1509</p> <p><i>End Point: Determine how Henry VII was able to establish and consolidate the Tudor Monarchy during his early reign, in what ways and how effectively England was governed during this period. Including the importance and role of key individuals and groups.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consolidation of power - character & aims, establishing the Tudor dynasty, removal of threats & pretenders, controlling the nobles, role of the Church Henry VII's government - Councils & Court, Parliament, Justice 	<p>1C) The themes of power of the monarchy, government, economy, religion, role of key individuals, relations with foreign powers for each Tudor Monarch.</p>	<p>Yorksist Acts of Attainder Bond Extraordinary revenue Fifteenths and tenths Recognisance</p>	<p>Intercursus Malus Privy Chamber Humanism The Council Learned</p>			
	<p>1C Key Topic 1: Henry VII 1485-1509</p> <p><i>End Point: Evaluate how relations with foreign powers changed, how the succession was secured, the development of trade, exploration and the economy as well as changes in intellectual ideas in England.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Finance - Council Learned in the Law, ordinary and extraordinary revenue. Aims of England's relations with Scotland other foreign powers 1485-1509 - securing the succession, marriage and alliances English Society at the end of the 15th Century - structure, regional divisions, social discontent and rebellions Economic development - trade, exploration, prosperity and depression Religion, humanism, arts and learning. 				<p>1C) The issue of the succession is a recurring theme throughout the Tudor dynasty and influenced a number of decisions made by the reigning monarchs in their domestic and foreign policies.</p>	<p>Yorksist Acts of Attainder Bond Extraordinary revenue Fifteenths and tenths Recognisance</p>	<p>Intercursus Malus Privy Chamber Humanism The Council Learned</p>
	<p>1C: Key Topic 2 - Henry VIII, 1509-1547</p> <p><i>End Point: Determine how effectively England was governed during the reign of Henry VIII. Identify the role and importance of key ministers such as Wolsey and Cromwell and evaluate domestic policies during this period.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The character and aims of Henry VIII & the legacy of Henry VII - re-establishing the nobility, establishing status amongst European monarchs, establishing himself as a warrior king. Government 1509-40 - the relationship between Crown and Parliament, role of Wolsey in Church and State, The King's Great Matter, Establishment of the Royal Supremacy, Cromwell, 1540-47. England's relations with Scotland and other Foreign powers between 1509-26 - the Holy League & war with France, Treaty of London & Field of the Cloth of Gold. 						

Target Grade:		AP1:		AP2:		PPE 1:	
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<p>4 IC End Point: Identify the changes that took place within English society, economy, religion, the influence of the Renaissance ideas and evaluate what impact these changes had in England.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign Relations 1527-47 and securing the succession. • English society- social status of elites, commoners, regional issues and their importance, social impact of religious upheaval, the significance of rebellions. • Economic development - importance of trade, the economic contribution of exploration, the extent of prosperity and depression. • Religion, ideas and reform - Renaissance ideas, Reform of the church, Continuity and Change in religion by 1547. 	<p>1C) The impact of the English Reformation and the religious conflict it created in England led to a number of domestic and foreign issues that continued to be problematic for Henry VIII's heirs.</p> <p>Trade exploration and prosperity during the reign of Henry VII.</p> <p>The changes made to England following the Royal Supremacy and the Reformation in the 1530's.</p>	<p>Conciliar government, Amicable Grant, Eltham Ordinances, King's Great Matter</p>	<p>Praemunire Annates Submission of the Clergy Papal Legate Debasement of the Coinage</p>
<p>5 20: Part 2 End Point: Nazi Germany - identify how Hitler was able to consolidate his power between March 1933 to August 1934, and evaluate the extent and effectiveness of opposition and determine the extent to which totalitarianism was achieved in Germany.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a one party state, control of local government, Civil Service and control of the armed forces. • The Terror State- S.S, Gestapo, SD, the Courts and justice system, concentration camps. • Propaganda - aims, methods and effectiveness. • Opposition - political, Church, Youth, Elites and workers. 	<p>20) The terror and propaganda used to consolidate the Nazi State will be a recurring theme throughout our study of the Third Reich as the Nazi pursue their aims of 'co-ordination' of the German People.</p> <p>NEA: Building on your knowledge and understanding of the nature of Tsarist and Soviet Russia in order to assess the success of industrial/agricultural policy against the backdrop of other domestic and international developments.</p>	<p>Purge, Terror State, Propaganda, Hitler Myth, One Party State</p>	<p>Third Reich, Gestapo, Totalitarianism, S.S Night of the Long Knives</p>
<p>6 NEA : Evaluate economic development under the Tsarist and Soviet governments in the years 1853-1964; including economic problems, the pace of change and differing economic strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of Tsarist Russia under Tsars Alexander II, Alexander III and Nicholas II considering economic, industrial, political and cultural developments. • The nature of Soviet Russia under Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev considering the reasons for Revolution in 1917 and the consequent economic, industrial, political and cultural developments. • Economic and agricultural policy in more depth for each period of Tsarist and Communist rule including Emancipation, Witte & Stolypin, Collectivisation & the Five Year Plans and Virgin Land Schemes. 	<p>Building on your knowledge and understanding of the nature of Tsarist and Soviet Russia in order to assess the success of industrial/agricultural policy against the backdrop of other domestic and international developments.</p>	<p>Autocracy/Autocratic Serfdom Emancipation Bolshevik Soviet 5 Year Plan</p>	<p>Collectivisation Russification Communism Duma Revolution</p>



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Key Vocabulary:

1

20: End Point: Weimar Germany - Identify and evaluate the problems in establishing the Weimar Republic following WWI and the challenges it experienced in the early years 1918-24.

- **Impact of war, the political crises of October to November and the establishment of the Weimar Constitution** - Spartacist, Kapp Putsch.
- **Impact of the Versailles Settlement on Germany** - loss of land and economic resources, burden of reparations, political discontent.
- **The political, economic crises and social issues faced by the Republic from the start** - Invasion of the Ruhr, Economic and social impact of Hyperinflation.
- **Evaluate the state of the Republic by 1924** - problems of coalition governments, political instability and extremism.

You will build upon your knowledge of the Treaty of Versailles and early Weimar Germany between 1918-24 from KS3 & GCSE.

Abdication
Constitution
Reparations
Hyperinflation
Coalition

Conservative
Diktat
Proportional
Representation
Putsch
Reichstag

2

20: End Point: Weimar Germany - Determine to what extent there truly was a 'Golden Age' in Germany between 1924-29 and evaluate the role of Stresemann in this period.

- **Economic developments 1924-28** - stabilisation of the currency, Reparations issue and the Dawes Plan, Young Plan, role of Gustav Stresemann.
- **Social and cultural developments 1924-28** - Social welfare reform, living standards and lifestyle, changes in education, modernist and expressionist movements.
- **Political developments and the working of democracy 1924-28** - Development of political parties, elections, coalition governments, attitudes towards the Republic from elites and other social groups.
- **Germany's international position 1924-28** - Policy of Fulfilment, Stresemann's achievements.

You will use your knowledge of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles to understand the Foreign Policy Stresemann followed during this period in order to improve Germany's international position and solve her economic problems.

Rentenmark
Dawes Plan
Cartel
Tariff
Means Test

Bauhaus
Elites
League of Nations
Treaty of Berlin
Fulfilment

3

20: End Point: Weimar Germany - Explain the collapse of democracy in Germany between 1933- 34.

- **The impact of the Depression** - impact on trade, industry, farming and finance, mass unemployment, fear of Communism from the Middle Class, erosion of faith in democracy.
- **The appeal of Nazism and Communism** - increased electoral support for extremist groups, appeal of Nazi ideology, role of propaganda.
- **The appointment of Hitler as Chancellor** - the situation in November 1932 and the role of 'backstairs intrigue'.
- **The establishment of the Nazi Dictatorship** - the use of terror, the Reichstag Fire, the Enabling Act, the end of democracy.

The collapse of democracy and the appeal of the Nazis is connected to the problems experienced by the Weimar Republic due to the Treaty of Versailles and the political instability of democracy caused by the Constitution.

Wall Street Crash
Grand Coalition
Hunger Chancellor
Fuhrerprinzip
Aryan Race

Lebensraum
Propaganda
Backstairs Intrigue
Chancellor
One Party State

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<p>5</p> <p>20: Part 2 End Point: Nazi Germany - identify how Hitler was able to consolidate his power between March 1933 to August 1934, and evaluate the extent and effectiveness of opposition and determine the extent to which totalitarianism was achieved in Germany.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a one party state, control of local government, Civil Service and control of the armed forces. • The Terror State- S.S, Gestapo, SD, the Courts and justice system, concentration camps • Propaganda - aims, methods and effectiveness • Opposition - political, Church, Youth, Elites and workers. 	<p>20) The terror and propaganda used to consolidate the Nazi State will be a recurring theme throughout our study of the Third Reich as the Nazi pursue their aims of 'co-ordination' of the German People.</p> <p>NEA: Building on your knowledge and understanding of the nature of Tsarist and Soviet Russia in order to assess the success of industrial/agricultural policy against the backdrop of other domestic and international developments.</p>	<p>Purge, Terror State, Propaganda, Hitler Myth, One Party State</p>	<p>Third Reich, Gestapo, Totalitarianism, S.S Night of the Long Knives</p>
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