

KS5 History - Curriculum Overview - Whickham School

First Teacher

Unit Y318 Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964			
Year 12 Term	Subject/Paper	Focus area	Key content
1a	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 <i>The nature of government</i> <i>(Thematic essay)</i>	Autocracy, dictatorship and totalitarianism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nature of rule in Russia from 1855-1964. ● Tsarist and Communist aims, ambitions, fears and concerns. ● Similarities and differences in leadership between Tsars, Communists, individual. ● The effectiveness of Tsarism, Communism and individual rulers.
1a	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 <i>The nature of government</i> <i>(Thematic essay)</i>	Developments in central administration Changes in local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Similarities and differences in the features and functions of government institutions or ministerial positions. ● The extent of control of central government and its ruler. ● The development of central, regional and local government. ● Similarities and differences between Tsarist and Communist governments and methods. ● The role and impact of individuals on the nature or course of Russian government (e.g. Milyutin, Witte, Pobedonostsev, Stolypin, Trotsky, Rasputin, Dzerzhinsky, Kirov, Zinoviev, Beria, Kaganovich, Molotov). ● The nature, aims and development of Communist institutions such as the CPSU, Central Committee, Politburo, Sovnarkom, Comintern, Cominform, Vesenkha, Gosplan. ● Reasons for and the nature of De-Stalinisation. ● Impact of war and revolution.
1a	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 <i>The nature of government</i> <i>(Thematic essay)</i>	Methods of repression and enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Similarities and differences between Tsarist, Communist and individual rulers' methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ government policies (e.g. education, judiciary, emergency powers, food requisitioning) ○ propaganda and censorship ○ secret police (e.g. Third Section, Okhrana, Cheka, NKVD, MVD, KGB) ○ 'guests of the Tsar', the Lyubianka, exile and gulags ○ denunciations, fear, espionage, <i>chistka</i> and show trials ○ anti-Semitism and pogroms ○ role of positions such as the Minister of the Interior

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o importance of individuals such as Trepov, Plehve, Dzerzhinsky, Yezhov, Beria o the Red Terror and <i>Ezhovschina</i> o ideological tenets of the Cold War and mistrust of the West. o The use of Reform as control
1a	<p>Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 <i>The nature of government (Thematic essay)</i></p>	<p>The nature, extent and effectiveness of opposition both before and after 1917.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The nature of opposition or resistance to government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o ideological, military, political, religious, social and personal o social composition and extent of membership o aims and methods of opposition groups, movements and individuals: passive, subversive or violent o government paranoia and fear of conspiracy. ● The significance and effectiveness of opposition groups such as: Land and Liberty, People's Will, Narodnik, SRs, Populist, Menshevik, Bolshevik, Octobrist, Kadet, Progressive, Black Hundreds, exiles and dissidents. ● The role of individuals such as Plekhanov, Zasluch, Kaplan, Lenin, Trotsky. ● The 'Polish syndrome', nationalities and extent of involvement of greater Russians or foreigners in opposition to Russian rulers (e.g. Czech legion, Cossacks, western forces). ● The significance of events such as the assassination of Alexander II, 1905 Revolution, the 1917 Revolutions, Kornilov coup, Kronstadt Mutiny, the Leningrad affair, Doctor's Plot, Polish and Hungarian Uprisings. ● Reasons why opposition was weak or was more successful against Tsarism than Communism. ● Communist and Cold War mentality. ● The impact of the development of 20th century media and the press on opposition and state control. ● Comparative success of Russian leaders in preventing or quashing opposition.
1a	<p>Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 <i>The nature of government (Thematic essay)</i></p>	<p>Attitude of the Tsars, Provisional Government and Communists to political change.</p> <p>The extent of political change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Government reactions to strikes, public demonstrations, dissent and political activism (e.g. Bloody Sunday, Lena goldfields). ● Attitude and reactions to change (e.g. adaptation or manipulation of priorities, personal involvement, repression, reform). ● Comparative contributions and extent to which individual rulers or regimes achieved success, caused development or modernised Russia (e.g. if Alexander II deserves the title 'Tsar Liberator'). ● Extent to which communism merely replaced one form of autocracy for another (Communists as 'Red Tsars'). ● Extent to which Russian rulers preferred repression to reform.
1b	<p>Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964</p>	<p>How 'liberal' was Russian government from 1855 to 1881?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structure and function of central and local government institutions and bodies. ● Role of the Church.

	Nature of Government: Depth Studies and debates		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nature and extent of legal reforms, censorship, the press, police and role of the Minister of the Interior. ● Circumstances of the Loris-Melikov proposal. ● Character and importance of advisors, ministers and imperial relations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Westernising, Liberal, Slavophile or reactionary tendencies ○ extent of individual influence or direct involvement in policy ○ role of Rostovtsev, Reutern, Golovnin, Grand Duke Constantine and the Milyutin brothers ○ influence of Count Tolstoy, Prince Kropotkin, Panin, Pobedonostsev and Catherine Dolgoruky.
1b	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 Nature of Government: Depth Studies and debates	To what extent was the Provisional Government doomed to fail from the start?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nature of government ● Reforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy towards land and the Peasants ○ Continuation of war. ● Problems inherent in Dual authority with the Petrograd Soviet ● How did they deal with opposition - Kerensky and the Kornilov Affair <p><i>The Depth assessment will be on this one.</i></p>
	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 Nature of Government: Depth Studies and debates	How far did de-Stalinisation represent a genuine break from the past?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effect of Stalinism and the struggle for power (1953-56) on Khrushchev's government and leadership style: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ membership of the Praesidium ○ reactions to Malenkov, Beria and their henchmen ○ Khrushchev's role as Secretary of the Central Committee ○ role of Bulganin ○ the 20th Party Congress and 'Secret Speech' ○ appointments to Party positions ○ reasons for De-Stalinisation ○ development of bureaucracy.
1b	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 The impact of dictatorial regimes on the economy and	The extent of and reasons for economic change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key features of industrialisation and their positive and negative effects on the proletariat, skilled and unskilled workers, urban/rural populations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Comparative significance and success of economic and financial policies: Reutern, Bunge, Vyshnegradsky, Witte's 'Great Spurt', Stolypin, war communism, NEP, the Five Year Plans, Seven Year Plan. ○ Communist incentives and propaganda such as the Stakhanovites.

	society of the Russian Empire and the USSR (Thematic essay)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of transport systems such as the railway. • Key features of agricultural policies and their positive and negative effects on the peasantry /rural population. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emancipation, Stolypin, decree on land, war communism, , NEP, dekulakisation collectivisation, the Five Year Plans, Virgin Lands scheme,
1b	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 The impact of dictatorial regimes on the economy and society of the Russian Empire and the USSR (Thematic essay)	Extent of and reasons for Social change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of education, public health, housing and living standards. • The impact of economic reform on women and families. • comparative study of policy toward food and famine.
1b	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 The impact of dictatorial regimes on the economy and society of the Russian Empire and the USSR (Thematic essay)	Limitations on personal, political and religious freedom.	<p>Control of personal, political and religious freedoms</p> <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative extent to which Russian rulers and governments transformed and modernised Russia. • Extent to which everyday life for peasants, industrial workers, students, intelligentsia, religious clerics, middle-classes, ethnic minorities and nationalities was better or worse under the Tsars or Communists.
1b	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 The impact of dictatorial regimes on the economy and	To what extent did reforms by Alexander II improve the status of Russian peasants?	<p>Nature of the Emancipation reform.</p> <p>Redemptions payments</p> <p>The Mir</p> <p>What does the nature of these reforms reveal about the purpose?</p>

	society of the Russian Empire and the USSR (Depth Study and debate)		
1b	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 The impact of dictatorial regimes on the economy and society of the Russian Empire and the USSR (Depth Study and debate)	Why is the Provisional Government often viewed as one that was reluctant to carry out reforms?	Limited nature of reform and the impact of these v The nature of the PG meant that they saw themselves as place holders prior to the elections of the Constituent Assembly.
1b	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 The impact of dictatorial regimes on the economy and society of the Russian Empire and the USSR (Depth Study and debate)	To what extent were the economic and social reforms made by Khrushchev a failure?	Did the bureaucratic nature of the Soviet system doom these to failure? Did Khrushchev underestimate the threat these posed to Communist Party functionaries? Too limited to solve the problems? or Context suggests quite significant In concrete terms some marked success? Living standards went up. Pressing political matters - Courageous failure.
2a	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 Impact of war and revolution on the development of the Russian Empire and the USSR (Thematic essay)	The effects of the following wars on government, society, nationalities and the economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Crimean War ● The Russo-Japanese War ● 1905 Revolution ● First World War 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cause, course and consequence of the Crimean War with a focus on the connection between this as the major reforms of Alexander II, social, political and military ● Cause, course and consequence of the Russo-Turkish War. Focus on what Ru gained and the negative political consequences for Alexander II in terms of Nationalism ● Cause, course and consequence of the Russo-Japanese war. Focus on the connection to the 1905 revolution. ● Cause course and consequence of the First World War. Key focus is to weigh up the extent to which the war was THE key factor is toppling Tsarism which would otherwise have been able to reform itself against the view that Tsarism was crumbling before the war.

2a	<p>Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964</p> <p>Impact of war and revolution on the development of the Russian Empire and the USSR</p> <p>(Thematic essay)</p>	<p>The effects of the following wars on government, society, nationalities and the economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1917 Revolutions ● Russian Civil War ● Second World War ● The Cold War. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overview of the 1917 Revolution and its impact ● Cause, course and consequence of the Civil War with a particular focus on the degree to which this shaped the nature of the Soviet Regime. ● Cause, course and consequence of the Second World War. Focus on the social, economic and political consequences ● Cause, course and consequence of the Cold War. Focus on Ideologies, growing mistrust. Key events up to 1964.
2b	<p>Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964</p> <p>Impact of war and revolution on the development of the Russian Empire and the USSR</p> <p>(Depth study)</p>	<p>How far were Alexander II's reforms due to the Crimean War?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extent to which the Emancipation of the Serfs was motivated by the failure of the Crimean war or other factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the difference of Alexander II to his father (aims, priorities) ○ the role of Crimean war in highlighting Russia's weaknesses (military and economic) ○ condition of the peasantry: state peasants and serfs by 1855 ○ nature of the nobility ○ Western influence ○ moral reasons ○ economic inefficiency.
2b	<p>Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964</p> <p>Impact of war and revolution on the development of the Russian Empire and the USSR</p> <p>(Depth study)</p>	<p>How far was the First World War responsible for the downfall of the Provisional Government?</p>	<p>Extent to which the war hindered the progress of the Provisional Government in terms of cost, strategic position of Germany and the attention the war took away from reform or other factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continuity with old Tsarist Regime ● Role of the Soviets ● Weak leadership of Kerensky
2b	<p>Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964</p> <p>Impact of war and revolution on the development of the</p>	<p>How effectively did Khrushchev deal with the challenges posed by the Cold War?</p>	<p>Focus on the degree to which the secret Speech led to a thaw. How this then led to unintended consequences for satellite states and the suppression of these demands - e.g. Hungary 1956.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Berlin Wall ● Handling of the Cuban Missile Crisis ● Was Khrushchev inspirational and innovative or erratic and impulsive?

	Russian Empire and the USSR (Depth study)		
2b	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 Russia: Empire, nationalities and satellite states (Thematic essay)	Nationalities: context and definition: Case Study: Russo-Polish relations	Why were relations between Russia and Poland fraught with difficulty from 1855 to 1964? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'Polish syndrome' and significance of the 1863 revolt to Russian policy. • Process of Russification • Impact of WW1 • Russo-Polish War 1920 • Relations before WW2 • Experience of WW2 - - Katyn Massacre • Wartime conference and the question of Poland • De-Stalinisation.
2b	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 Russia: Empire, nationalities and satellite states (Thematic essay)	Russification Case studies: Russo-Finnish relations Baltic provinces Ukrainians Caucasians Jewish Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims, purpose and features of Tsarist Russification. • Finland - Reform - Repression - cycle and impact of the Treaty of Brest Litovsk • Changing position of the Baltic States. • Position of Ukraine - focus on repression under Alexander II and forced collectivisation under Stalin. • Georgia • Jewish population - the Pale, pogroms and Stalin's 'Doctor's Plot'.
2b	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 Russia: Empire, nationalities and satellite states (Thematic essay)	Impact of the First World War and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	To what extent was the Treaty of Brest Litovsk a turning point in the development of the Russian Empire? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origins of the Treaty and political consequences. • Terms of the Treaty • Consequences of the Treaty
2b	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 Russia: Empire, nationalities and satellite states (Thematic essay)	Expansion in Asia	How significant was the expansion of Russian influence in Asia? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the Central Asian experience and how this changed during the course of Tsarist and Soviet Rule • The Far East with a focus on the events that led to the 1904-05 Russo-Japanese War. • Relationship between the Soviet Union and KMT and CCP. Changes over time in the relationship between China and the USSR. • The Korean War.

	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 Russia: Empire, nationalities and satellite states (Thematic essay)	Communist advances into Europe after the Second World War.	Overview in terms of Stalin's aims in the war and spheres of influence. Case studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yugoslavia ● Czechoslovakia ● Hungary - including Hungarian uprising 1956 ● Germany ● Other Eastern European states
	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 Russia: Empire, nationalities and satellite states (Depth Study)	How far were issues relating to the empire and minorities neglected by Alexander II?	The primary focus will be on the Polish Rebellion There will also be a focus on the extent to which measures such as emancipation and the Zemstvo reforms were universal in their application
	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 Russia: Empire, nationalities and satellite states (Depth Study)	To what extent did opposition from national minorities lead to the fall of the Provision Government?	How far did the focus on war and the urban centres of Moscow and Petrograd mean that the government failed to consider the demands of the National minorities. Did the failure to establish a National Assembly deny the national minorities a voice and therefore further undermined the legitimacy of the Government?
	Russia and its Rulers 1855 - 1964 Russia: Empire, nationalities and satellite states (Depth Study)	How valid is 'courageous failure' as an assessment of Khrushchev's policy towards minorities, satellite states and Asia?	This will examine the legacy left by Stalin and how Khrushchev managed this. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tito and Yugoslavia ● Hungarian crisis - was this caused by the Secret Speech. Was his treatment of the crisis simply continuity? ● Germany ● China - did the two Communist powers drift further apart in this period. Relationship with Mao

Y245 The Unification of Italy 1789–1896

Year 12 Term	Subject/Paper	Focus area	Key content
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3a	1789-1847	Italy in 1789	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Italian states and the nature of Italy in 1789
		The impact of the French Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Significance of the French revolution in Italy.
		Napoleonic Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nature of Napoleonic rule in Italy ● French interest and Italian reaction ● Support and opposition to French rule ● Impact of rule in Italy ● Economic Issues
		Italy and the impact of the Vienna Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Terms of the treaty and impact on Italy, including impact on Piedmont ● Lombardy, Venice, the Papal States, the Central Duchies and Naples. ● Impact on liberalism and nationalism in Italy
		Unification: An Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The basic ingredients that produced unification ● Growth of nationalism in nineteenth Century Italy. ● Interpretations of Italian unification - Risorgimento vs Modern scholars
		Secret Societies The Carbonari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of secret societies ● Aims of the Carbonari ● Limitations of early unrests and societies
		The revolutions of 1820–1821 and 1831	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aims, events and impact of revolutions ● Successes and failures of revolutions
		Mazzini & Young Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of Risorgimento to 1847 ● Role of Giuseppe Mazzini and Young Italy

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Failures and impact of young Italy and Mazzini ●
		<p>The influence of intellectuals and nationalist movements</p> <p>Different attitudes to unification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of national identity and barriers to unity – including language ● Patriotic themes in musical and literary works ● Role and impact of Vincenzo Gioberti ● Role and impact of Cesare Balbo ● Role and impact of Massimo d’Azeglio ● Pope Pius IX
		<p>Overview</p> <p>Extent of support for nationalism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How accurate is it to say that very little progress was made unifying Italians up to 1847?
3a	<p><i>Y245 The Unification of Italy 1789–1896</i></p> <p><i>The Revolutions of 1848–1849 and their aftermath</i></p>	<p>Revolutions in Lombardy, Piedmont, Naples, Venice and Rome; role of Pope Pius IX and Charles Albert; the role of revolutionary leaders including Garibaldi and Mazzini.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes of the revolutions ● Aims of the revolutionaries ● Reforms of Pope Pius IX ● Success in Central and Northern Italy ● Spread of the revolutions ● Role of Charles Albert and his campaigns ● The Papal Allocution ● The defeat of Charles Albert, July 1848 ● Austrian reaction ● Defeat of Sicilian rebels ● Defeat and abdication of Charles Albert ● Defeat of the Roman Republic ● Defeat of Venice

		The reasons for failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reasons for defeat, including lack of support and strength of Austria
		The developments in Piedmont under Cavour and Victor Emmanuel II.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Political and economic developments in Piedmont. ● The Statuto ● The Siccardi Laws ● Growth of Free Trade ● Technological improvements ● The Connubio ● Anti-clericalism ● Cavour's dealings with the radicals ● Development of the railways ● Development of Textile industry ● Foreign investment ● Canal building ● Electric telegraph
1a	<p><i>Y245 The Unification of Italy 1789–1896</i></p> <p><i>The Risorgimento and the establishment of a new Kingdom of Italy 1850–1861</i></p>	The diplomacy of Cavour and his relations with Napoleon III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Austrian power and Cavour's foreign policy aims ● Significance of the Crimean War for Piedmont ● Involvement of Napoleon III and the assassination attempt by Orisini ● The Plombieres
		Causes and results of the war of 1859	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes of war ● Attempts to provoke war ● European responses ● Events of the war

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleon's peace and Villafranca • Results of the war • Role of the Pope • The Treaty of Turin • Annexation of the Central States
		Garibaldi and the Thousand and the expedition to Sicily; the role of Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour and the enlargement of Piedmont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaction of loss of Nice by Garibaldi • Events of expedition • Consequences and significance of the thousand • Role of Victor Emmanuel and Cavour • Garibaldi and Rome
Y245 The Unification of Italy 1789–1896 (Year 13)			
1a	<i>Y245 The Unification of Italy 1789–1896</i> <i>Italy 1861–1896</i>	The impact of Prussia's wars against Austria and France 1866–1871 on Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prussian war with Austria and France, impact on Italy, in particular in Rome and Venice
		Piedmontisation 1861–1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of Piedmont politics • Growing resentment
		Problems of the papacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaction of Pope Pius IX • Syllabus of Errors
		Brigands' War and the policies of the new Italy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes, events and significance of the Brigands War • Economic integration

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The standard of living
		<p>The degree of unity in 1871;</p> <p>Political Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Divisions between North and South ● On-going issues with Piedmontisation ● Weak central government ● Political policies of Trasformismo and on-going political problems ● Lack of economic integration
		<p>Relations between the Church and the State.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Divisions between Church and State. ● Doctrine of Infallibility ● Issues with Rome.
		<p>Social and economic problems</p> <p>The Mezzogiorno</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continued issues in the South ● Growing economic disparity ● Rise of poverty and organised crime ● upsurge in brigandage ● Growth of Italian diaspora
		<p>Italy's relations with the other European powers;</p> <p>Colonial expansion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relations with Britain, Prussia/Germany, France, Austria, Russia ● Attempts to gain overseas empire, successes, failures and impact.

Second Teacher

Unit Y113: Churchill			
Term Y12/13	Key Topic	Indicative Content	Extended Content
Y12 1a	Churchill's view of Events 1929-1939	Attitude to the Abdication Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relationship between Edward and Wallis Simpson ● Issue with religion and marrying a divorcee for the King ● Views of general public and press ● Advice given by Archbishop of Canterbury
		Views about Empire and India and clashes with Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Churchill and the Indian Empire Society (speech 1930) ● Halifax and proposal for Round Table Conference 1931 ● Indian White Paper 1933 ● Randolph Churchill and 1935 By-election ● Government of India Act 1935 ● India post 1939 ● Cripps Mission 1942 ● Bengal Famine 1942-1943 ● Role of Gandhi
		Attitude towards Germany after 1933	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Standing up to Hitler ● Assessment of international situation ● Assessment of Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations

		Views about Rearmament and Appeasement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase air defences ● Alliance with the USA, France and Russia ● Attitude towards Hitler and the need for a strong hand ● Moral attitude towards Hitler ● Consideration of overstretch within the Empire ● GB financial and economic situation ● View of the Dominions ● Reaction to Hitler coming to power in 1933 ● Response to German rearmament 1933 ● Criticism towards Anglo-German Naval Treaty of 1935 ● Concerns with Abyssinia (1935-6) ● Support for government towards their policy in regards to the remilitarisation of the Rhineland (1936) and Spanish Civil War (1936-9) ● Response to Anschluss (1938) ● Czechoslovakia and the Munich Crisis (1938) ● Nazi-Soviet Pact 1939
		Why Churchill became Prime Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Norway ● Role of Halifax and the King
Y12 1b	Churchill as wartime Prime Minister	Stance in 1940 and style of leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Role of oratory and speeches of 1940 ● Symbolic nature of Churchill ● Battle of Britain
		Relations with generals and impact on strategic decision in the Mediterranean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extent of interference/involvement in leadership decisions ● Relations with Ismay ● Relations with Gort ● Relations with Alanbrooke ● Relations with Cunningham and the sinking of the French fleet ● Relations with Wavell, Auchinleck and Montgomery and impact on North Africa campaign ● Relations with Dill

		Bombing of Germany and the war in Europe 1944-1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● D-Day and Planning ● Role of Alanbrooke ● Large scale bombing campaigns- Harris and total war ● Dambusters, Hamburg, Ruhr and Dresden
		Plans for reconstruction and loss of 1945 election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Beveridge Report ● Butler's Education Act ● Reasons for Labour victory (experience, familiarity of ministers, poor record of Conservatives etc.)
		Relations with other wartime leaders (Roosevelt, Stalin and deGaulle)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Background to grand alliance ● Traditional view- Churchill and forged a personal bond with the USA and practical relationship with Stalin ● Alternate view-Relationship based on necessity and self-interest, at least from the US and USSR perspective <p>USA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ottawa Agreement 1932 ○ Lend Lease (1941) ○ Atlantic Charter 1941 ○ Mediterranean strategy and conflict ○ Issues in 1943 at Tehran 1943 <p>USSR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visit to Moscow 1942 ○ Percentages Agreement 1944 <p>France</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vichy France ○ deGaulle's personality and clashes
Y12 2a	Churchill and International Diplomacy	Contributions to international conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tehran 1943 ● Yalta 1945 ● Potsdam 1945
		Plans for post-war Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Churchill and Germany ● Spheres of Influence

		Iron Curtain Speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes • Impact of Speech on USA and USSR
		Attitude to Empire and Europe after 1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India • Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan • Atomic Bomb
		REVISION	Exam Skills and Practice Questions

OCR Unit Y113: Britain 1951-1997			
Term Y12/13	Key Topic	Indicative Content	Extended Content
Y12 2b - 3a	Conservative domination 1951–1964	The establishment of the Post-War Consensus;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life in Britain before the Second World War (experience of the great depression) • How did pre-war experiences impact upon expectations post-war? • Experience during the Second World War and impact upon expectations of life after the war. • Key elements of the post-war consensus and how these relate to war time experience. • The Attlee Government, policies, problems and legacy.
		Reasons for the Conservative victory 1951;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour problems (economic, party divisions, image, fatigue of ministers, Korean War) • Conservative advantages (dynamic new ministers, popular policies, party reform)
		The Churchill and Eden Governments 1951-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key developments under Churchill (denationalisation, end of rationing, end of the Korean War) • Butskellism • Eden and the Suez Affair • British withdrawal from Suez

		Harold Macmillan's Government 1957-63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macmillan and Suez • Macmillan's image as leader 'SuperMac' • Conservative economic policy (Budget Politics, Stop-go stagflation, unemployment) • Living standards (wages, credit availability, housing, property ownership) • Social change (education, class, social tensions and the riots of 1958-9) • Macmillan and the end of Empire • Relations with Europe (European developments 1945-7, Britain's attitude toward Europe, veto of application to join the EEC in 1963, • The Labour Party 1951-64 (reasons for division and performance in the 1959 election) • Scandal and the Conservatives last years in government (Vassall affair, Philby, Argyll and Profumo) • Douglas-Home succeeds Macmillan
Y12 3b	Labour and Conservative governments 1964 –1979	1964 General Election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilson as party leader • Image of Douglas-Home • 1964 Election campaign and results
		Labour's difficulties in government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Plan 1964 • Tensions with the unions • Devaluation 1967 • Britain's second application to join the EEC 1967
		1970 General Election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heath as leader of the Conservative Party • Reasons for Labour's defeat in 1970
		The Heath Government 1970-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heath's aims and 'new conservatism' • Industrial Relations Act 1971 • Local government reforms • Britain's entry into Europe 1973 • Oil price rise 1973 • Heath's U-turn • Three-day week 1973 • February 1974 election 'Who governs?'

		Labour in Office 1974-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for Labour electoral victory 1947 • Labour's narrow majority and the Lib-Lab pact • Economic problems (inflation, the IMF crisis 1976, worsening relations with the unions) • 1975 Referendum on Europe • Wilsons retirement 1976 • Callaghan as leader • The winter of discontent 1978-9 (causes, events, consequences) • Labour handicaps in the 1979 election (economic crises, unemployment, belligerent trade unionism, lapse of the Lib-Lab pact)
Y13 1a - 1b	Thatcher and the end of consensus 1979–1997	Thatcher and the 1979 Election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thatcher and the Post-War Consensus • Ideological position and the 'New Right' • Economic revolution (monetarism and social unrest) • The Falklands War 1982 (causes, events, consequences) • The Miners' Strike 1984-5
		The Thatcher Revolution: The First Stage 1979-86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thatcher and the Post-War Consensus • Ideological position and the 'New Right' • Economic revolution (monetarism and social unrest) • The Falklands War 1982 (causes, events, consequences) • The Miners' Strike 1984-5
		The Thatcher Revolution: The Second Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply-side Economics • Deregulation and Privatisation • North Sea oil • Taxation • Relations with the USA • Relations with ministers (the Westland Affair, cabinet divisions) • Reasons for electoral victory in 1987 • Social Policy (Local government reform, Education, Welfare, NHS) • Thatcher and Europe • The Labour Party during the Thatcher years
		The Fall of Margaret Thatcher 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poll Tax 1989-90 • Opposition within the Conservative Party (Howe and ERM, Poll Tax, Leadership contest) • Thatcher's Legacy

		John Major's Government 1990-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Major succeeds Thatcher ● Gulf War 1991 ● Maastricht Treaty 1992-3 ● Major and the electoral victory of 1992 ● Crises over Europe ● Foreign Affairs (Bosnia) ● 'Sleaze' and the Major Government ● Tony Blair as New Labour leader ● 1997 election
Y13 2a - 2b	Britain's position in the world 1951–1997	Relations with and policies towards the USA and the USSR;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cold War ● Korean War ● Vietnam ● Relationship with Reagan and Gorbachev
		Britain's influence at the UN;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Founding of UN ● Britain's role as Permanent Member ● Role during Crises (Suez, Malaya, Cyprus, Africa)
		Britain's role in Europe;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attitude toward Europe ● Military and economic issues: priority of Imperial or European interests? ● Attitudes to the Shumann Plan and the Treaty of Rome ● Macmillan, Wilson and Heath: relations with the EEC
		Britain's response to Crises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nuclear Policy ● Suez Crisis ● Falklands War ● First Gulf War ● Decolonisation ● Changing attitudes to the Commonwealth ● Role during Crises (Suez, Malaya, Cyprus, Africa)
		REVISION	Revision and exam preparation

