

Year 10 HISTORY						
	Half Term 1	Half Term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half term 5	Half term 6
Topic	Part Two: The First World War: Stalemate	Part Three: The First World War: Ending the War	Part 1: Germany and the growth of democracy, 1890–1923	Part 2: Germany and the Depression, 1929–34	Part 3: The experiences of Germans under the Nazis, 1933–45	Part 1: The Middle Ages, c1000–1500: Medicine stands still
Key Concepts	<p>The Schlieffen Plan: The reasons for the plan, its failure, including the Battle of the Marne and its contribution to the stalemate.</p> <p>The Western Front: Military tactics and technology, including trench warfare.</p> <p>The Western Front: Key battles and attrition.</p>	<p>The Wider War: Gallipoli</p> <p>Developments in Tactics and Technology</p> <p>The Ludendorff Offensive</p> <p>The Hundred Day Offensive</p> <p>Reasons for Germany's Defeat</p>	<p>Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties of ruling Germany: The growth of parliamentary government; The influence of Prussian militarism; Industrialisation; Social reform and the growth of socialism; The domestic importance of the Navy Laws.</p> <p>Impact of the First World War: War weariness; Economic problems; Defeat; The end of the monarchy; Post-war problems including:</p>	<p>The impact of the Depression and the growth in support for the Nazi Party: Growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties (1928– 32), including o the role of the SA; Hitler's appeal</p> <p>The failure of Weimar democracy: Election results; The role of Papen and Hindenburg; Hitler's appointment as Chancellor.</p>	<p>Economic changes: Benefits and drawbacks; Employment; Public works programmes; Rearmament; Self-sufficiency; The impact of war on the economy and the German people, including: Bombing, Rationing, Labour shortages; Refugees</p> <p>Social policy and practice (1): Aryan ideas, racial policy and persecution; The Final Solution</p> <p>Social policy and practice (2): Reasons for policies, practices</p>	<p>Medieval medicine: • Approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments • The medieval doctor • Training, beliefs about cause of illness</p> <p>Medical progress in the Middle Ages: • The contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment • Hospitals • The nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery • Surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques</p>

			<p>Reparations; Occupation of the Ruhr and Hyperinflation</p> <p>Weimar democracy: Political change and unrest, 1919–1923 including Spartacists, Kapp Putsch, Munich Putsch. The extent of recovery during the Stresemann era (1924-1929): Economic developments; The new currency; The Dawes Plan and The Young Plan; The impact of international agreements on recovery; Weimar culture</p>	<p>The establishment of Hitler’s dictatorship: The Reichstag Fire; The Enabling Act; Elimination of political opposition; Trade unions; Rohm and the Night of the Long Knives; Hitler becomes Führer.</p> <p>How Hitler kept control: Goebbels, the use of propaganda and censorship; Nazi culture</p>	<p>and their impact on: Women; Young people and youth groups; Education; Control of churches and religion</p> <p>Repression and the police state and the roles of: Himmler; SS and Gestapo; Opposition and resistance, including White Rose group; Swing Youth; Edelweiss Pirates; July 1944 bomb plot</p>	<p>Public health in the Middle Ages: • Towns and monasteries • The Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention</p>
<p>Knowledge and Understanding Milestones</p>	<p>The Schlieffen Plan: neutrality; mobilization; artillery; shell fire; machine guns; stalemate; trenches; the Western Front.</p> <p>The Western Front: front</p>	<p>The Wider War: Gallipoli</p> <p>Developments in Tactics and Technology</p> <p>The Ludendorff Offensive</p> <p>The Hundred Day Offensive</p>	<p>Kaiser Wilhelm’s aims</p> <p>The difficulties of ruling Germany</p> <p>The importance of the Navy Laws</p> <p>Defeat in the First World War</p>	<p>The causes of the Depression</p> <p>The impact of the Depression</p> <p>The role played by Hitler in the rise of the Nazi party</p> <p>The role played by SA and propaganda</p>	<p>How the Nazis reduced unemployment</p> <p>The impact of the changes the Nazis made to the economy</p> <p>The impact of war on the economy and the German people</p>	<p>Understanding of causes, treatment, surgery and public health</p>

	line; communication; reserve trenches; supply lines; the make-up of the infantry, including the section, platoon, company and battalion; field guns; heavy artillery; counter-battery; rolling barrage; offensive and defensive mining; Reconnaissance.	Reasons for Germany's Defeat	Life in Germany during the First World War The impact of the Treaty of Versailles Reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation The Weimar constitution Political change and unrest in Weimar Germany The Weimar Republic during the Stresemann era Weimar culture	in the rise of the Nazis Case Study: Nazi Party propaganda The reasons for the growth in support for the Nazis (1929–32) Election results and weakening opposition to the Nazis (1928–32) Hitler establishes his dictatorship Who was to blame for the Reichstag Fire The Night of the Long Knives Hitler becomes Fuhrer	The reasons for Nazi racial policy and persecution How Jewish lives changed as a result of persecution The Final Solution Control of the churches and religion The lives of women in Nazi Germany The lives of young people in Nazi Germany Case study: Interpretations of the Hitler Youth The police state - control by terror and repression Nazi culture and the use of propaganda and censorship Opposition and resistance	
Scaffolding for SEND to ensure quality first teaching	Scaffolds Sentence stems Frayer models for key vocabulary Glossaries	Scaffolds Sentence stems Frayer models for key vocabulary Glossaries	Scaffolds Sentence stems Frayer models for key vocabulary Glossaries Disciplinary literacy reading strategies	Scaffolds Sentence stems Frayer models for key vocabulary Glossaries Disciplinary literacy reading strategies	Scaffolds Sentence stems Frayer models for key vocabulary Glossaries Disciplinary literacy reading strategies	Scaffolds Sentence stems Frayer models for key vocabulary Glossaries Disciplinary literacy reading strategies

	Disciplinary literacy reading strategies Guided reading activities Challenge tasks Model answers Targeted questioning Knowledge Organiser tests Recall quizzes Dual-coding	Disciplinary literacy reading strategies Guided reading activities Challenge tasks Model answers Targeted questioning Knowledge Organiser tests Recall quizzes Dual-coding	Guided reading activities Challenge tasks Model answers Targeted questioning Knowledge Organiser tests Recall quizzes Dual-coding	Guided reading activities Challenge tasks Model answers Targeted questioning Knowledge Organiser tests Recall quizzes Dual-coding	Guided reading activities Challenge tasks Model answers Targeted questioning Knowledge Organiser tests Recall quizzes Dual-coding	Guided reading activities Challenge tasks Model answers Targeted questioning Knowledge Organiser tests Recall quizzes Dual-coding
Careers input	General – historical skills	General – historical skills	General – historical skills	General – historical skills	General – historical skills	General – historical skills
Links (prior knowledge, future knowledge)	The First World War	The Wider War	The Kaiser's Germany Fascism			Medieval and Renaissance life
Key Vocabulary	neutrality; mobilization; artillery; shell fire; machine	Tactics and Technology The Ludendorff Offensive	Treaty of Versailles Reparations, occupation, hyperinflation,	National Socialism, Socialism, President,	Employment; Public works programmes; Rearmament; Self-sufficiency;	natural, supernatural, Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments,

	guns; stalemate; trenches; the Western Front	The Hundred Day Offensive Creeping barrage	constitution, change. Unrest, era, culture, Putsch, Reichstag	Chancellor, Fuehrer,	Rationing, Labour shortages, Refugees, Aryan ideas, racial policy, persecution, The Final Solution	progress, Christianity , Hospitals, Islamic medicine, surgery, Public health
Review and Assessment Dates (including opportunities for retrieval practice)	Assessment point: short factual recall test on the stalemate.	Knowledge recall test. Students do exam style questions based on the content of part one of the unit. Students review each other's answers and discuss. End-of-topic assessment.	Knowledge recall test. Students do exam style questions based on the content of part one of the unit. Students review each other's answers and discuss. End-of-topic assessment.	Knowledge recall test. Students do exam style questions based on the content of part one of the unit. Students review each other's answers and discuss. End-of-topic assessment.	Knowledge recall test. Students do exam style questions based on the content of part one of the unit. Students review each other's answers and discuss. End-of-topic assessment.	Knowledge recall test. Students do exam style questions based on the content of part one of the unit. Students review each other's answers and discuss. End-of-topic assessment.