

EASTBURY SUBJECT CURRICULUM

Subject	HISTORY
Year Group	10
Overview	<p>Students embark on a two year GCSE History course, following the OCR Modern World B syllabus, which they are examined at the end of the two years. Students study Unit 1 – Aspects of International Relations 1919-2005 (The Cold War, 1945-75) with a depth study on Germany 1918-45.</p> <p>Students explore three key issues relating to the Cold War 1945-75: Who was to blame for the Cold War? Who won the Cuban Missile Crisis? Why did the USA fail in Vietnam?</p> <p>The Study in Depth is designed to enable candidates to develop and enrich their understanding of people and problems in the past through the study of social, economic, political, cultural and religious aspects of a country over a relatively short period of time. In the German depth study students study the period immediately after the end of the First World War, the birth of the Weimar Republic and its struggle to survive in its early years. Students also learn about the successes of the Weimar era as well as its subsequent demise after the Wall Street crash of 1929 before learning about the Third Reich 1933-45 when Germany became a totalitarian state under Adolf Hitler.</p> <p>Towards the end of the Summer Term students begin working towards research into their controlled assessment, which they write up in examination conditions in the Autumn Term of Year 11.</p>
Term by term	
Autumn	<p>Cold War 1945-75: (1) The origins of the Cold War 1945-49: students learn how the Cold War started as well as about the concepts associated with the Cold War itself such as <i>Capitalism, Communism, Containment, Truman Doctrine, Sovietisation of Eastern Europe and Domino Theory</i>. (2) The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962: students learn about the reasons for the 13-days of crisis in October 1962 when World War Three nearly happened. Students will understand the US reaction to the Cuban revolution of 1959 and subsequent attempts to assassinate Fidel Castro, including the failed Bay of Pigs invasion by Cuban exiles in 1961. Students learn how the resolution of the crisis left USA, USSR and Cuba respectively. (3) The Vietnam War: students learn about the USA's increasing involvement in Vietnam, from financial and military aid to President Diem of South Vietnam to one of US combat troops from March 1965 onwards. Students explore the reasons for US failure to capture 'Hearts and Minds', as well as the increasing unpopularity of the war back at home. Reasons for US failure are analysed in relation to US withdrawal under President Nixon.</p>
Spring	<p>Germany 1918-45 Depth Study: students study two parts within this depth study with the first being covered in the Spring Term - Weimar Germany: The democratic experiment 1918-33. This first part is further sub-divided into three elements: (a) The birth of the Weimar Republic 1918-23; (b) The years of recovery and achievement 1924-29; (c) the years of crisis and collapse, 1929-33.</p> <p>Students learn the states of affairs surrounding the Weimar Republic's foundation and the economic and political crises that beset its early years. Students will also learn about the rise of Hitler and the Nazi Party and explore the route to power, from the attempted violent take-over of the Munich Beer Hall Putsch of 1923 through to the legal path to power adopted following Hitler's trial in 1924.</p> <p>Students will also learn about the cultural achievements of the Weimar Republic such as the</p>

	<p>Bauhaus movement as well as the economic and political achievements of the Stresemann era of 1924-29.</p> <p>Students then focus on the reasons for Weimar's eventual failure and seek to challenge the assumption that its demise was somehow inevitable given the structural weaknesses of the regime.</p>
Summer	<p>Germany 1918-45 Depth Study: Nazi Germany, 1933-45: In this second part of the depth study, students focus on life in Nazi Germany. First, students learn why Hitler was appointed Chancellor in January 1933. Second, students learn how Hitler and the Nazis seized control over the whole German state and people in so short a time. Third, students analyse the ability of the Nazi regime to control the German people through the combination of terror and propaganda. Students explore the issue of Hitler's personal popularity as well as the way the Nazi regime functioned in a dynamic yet chaotic manner. Several social groups are studied in the Nazi regime such as: the working class, the middle class and traditional elites, women, young people, and the churches. Opposition is also considered with students learning how some died in opposing the regime.</p>
Homework	<p>Research tasks are set via the VLE under Show My Homework</p>
Additional information	<p>Students are strongly encouraged to keep abreast of current historical debates surrounding the issues covered by the course.</p> <p>Students become critical evaluators of sources, especially contemporary political cartoons.</p>
Useful resources	<p>Highly recommended documentaries:</p> <p><i>The World At War</i> (1973) produced by Jeremy Isaacs as a 26-episode series for Thames TV</p> <p><i>The Nazis – A Warning From History</i> (1997) produced by Laurence Rees for the BBC</p> <p><i>The Dark Charisma of Adolf Hitler</i> (2012) produced by Laurence Rees for the BBC</p> <p><i>Cold War</i> (1998) narrated by Kenneth Branagh, produced by Pat Mitchell and Jeremy Isaacs</p> <p>Recommended Websites:</p> <p>http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/0/</p> <p>http://www.johndclare.net/</p> <p>Recommended historical magazines:</p> <p>BBC History</p>

