

MARINA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

HISTORY SCHEME OF WORK

FORM 3 - TERM 1

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
1.1	THE 20TH CENTURY: WARS AND POLITICAL UPHEAVAL	List some of the major wars that happened during the 20th century and some of the reasons why they were fought <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the major results of wars fought in the 20th century <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the similarities and differences between total and limited war <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what an ideology is and what role it played in the violence of the 20th century <input type="checkbox"/> What has been learned about securing a more peaceful world?
1.2	An Introduction into the First World War	<input type="checkbox"/> When was the First World War fought? <input type="checkbox"/> Why was it called a "World War" and why was it called "The Great War?" <input type="checkbox"/> Which countries were involved in the First World War? <input type="checkbox"/> What were some of the major permanent changes that resulted from the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Provide an overview of some of the major facts about the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> State the differences between short-term and long-term reasons for the start of the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what it was like to be a soldier in the First World War
1.3	Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic cleansing: the violent removal of one ethnic group by another ethnic group <input type="checkbox"/> ideologies: idea or beliefs that form the basis of a political or economic system <input type="checkbox"/> genocide: the killing of an entire national, racial, religious, or ethnic group
2.1	WORLD WAR I: MRS. BEECHEY AND HER FAMILY?	Who was Mrs. Beechey and what does her story say about how the overall characteristics of the First World War? <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how a mother might feel when her sons are killed in a war <input type="checkbox"/> What did it be to be "conscripted?" <input type="checkbox"/> What does the story of Mrs. Beechey's sorrow reveal about "total war?" <input type="checkbox"/> What types of impact did World War I have on a town or village that suffered many casualties at once?
2.2	What are war memorials and why are they important?	<input type="checkbox"/> What are war memorials and plaques and why are they constructed? <input type="checkbox"/> What are some examples of war memorials? <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the common features of war memorials <input type="checkbox"/> Having examined many of the World War I memorials, what conclusions can be drawn about the Great War? <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what war memorials can explain about the types of soldiers who fought the First World War

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2.3	Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> dignitary: as person of high rank or position <input type="checkbox"/> battalion: fighting unit of around 1,000 men <input type="checkbox"/> over the top: an expression used by British commanders for soldiers leaving the British trenches to attack enemy trenches <input type="checkbox"/> Commemorating: remembering in an important way <input type="checkbox"/> Plaque: an ornamental tablet, typically of metal, porcelain, or wood, that is fixed to a wall or other surface in commemoration of a person or event
3.1	WHAT WERE THE SHORT-TERM CAUSES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the meaning of “short-term causes.” <input type="checkbox"/> Explain which countries were inside the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires <input type="checkbox"/> Where is the Balkans and why has it been home to much conflict and war <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the relationship between the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires and the Bosnia <input type="checkbox"/> What does it mean to be a “minority?” <input type="checkbox"/> List examples of minority groups <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the goals and aims of minority groups in these empires and how some turned to terrorism
3.2	Who was Archduke Franz Ferdinand?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Who was the Black Hand and what were their goals and aims? <input type="checkbox"/> What does it mean to be a nationalist? <input type="checkbox"/> What is terrorism? <input type="checkbox"/> Why was Franz Ferdinand’s visit offensive to Serbians? <input type="checkbox"/> How did the assassination of Franz Ferdinand lead to war? <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the reasons for the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the multi-ethnic region of the Balkans <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the goals and aims of Serb-nationalists
3.3	Key Terms	
4.1	WHAT WAS THE “BALANCE OF POWER” SYSTEM IN EUROPE?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the causes of the breakdown of the Balance of Power <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the similarities between Austria and Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how international commerce and trade was thought to prevent war <input type="checkbox"/> Understand what it meant to be a Great Power in Europe prior to the start of the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the major goals of the “Balance of Power” <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the events that led to the unification of Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why German unification threatened other European Powers and disturbed the Balance of Power
4.2	What changed to the “Balance of Power” system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the causes of the breakdown of the Balance of Power <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the similarities between Austria and Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how international commerce and trade was thought to prevent war <input type="checkbox"/> Describe Bismarck’s efforts to avoid world war and make progress in Europe <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the interconnections of European nations prior to the First World War given the developments in commerce and trade <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the ambitions of Kaiser Wilhelm II and contrast it with the conservative goals of Bismarck

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4.3	Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Kaiser: the German word for emperor derived from "Caesar" and the German head of state from 1871-1918 <input type="checkbox"/> Franco-Prussian War: a war between France and Prussia in 1870-1871 that was won by Prussia and resulted in the unification of Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Conservative: holding traditional values, and careful and calculative in planning future goals
5.1	WHAT WERE THE LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE WAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Describe how nationalism, imperialism and militarism were long-term causes of the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the imperial rivalries that led to tension between European Powers <input type="checkbox"/> Lead a debate over whether militarism will lead to war
5.2	What are military alliances?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the web of military alliances that existed at the start of the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe why the Central Powers and Triple Entente were formed <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the relationship between Serbians and Russians <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why some nations remained neutral prior to the start of the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the complicated system of military alliances that existed prior to the start of World War <p>Explain the purposes of military alliances and provided examples of modern-day alliances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Debate whether military alliances will lead to peace or to war
5.3	Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> nationalism identification with one's own nation and support for its interests, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations <input type="checkbox"/> militarism the belief that a country should maintain a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests <input type="checkbox"/> alliance: coalition of countries agreeing to work together for the same aims <input type="checkbox"/> mobilise: to make armies ready for war
6.1	WHAT WAS THE VON-SCHLIEFFEN PLAN?	<p>Understand the reasons why Germany was unable to successfully carry out the von-Schlieffen Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the consequences of the British enforced blockade of Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why German U-boats threatened British dominance of the seas <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the causes of trench warfare <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the beliefs that German military leaders had about France at the beginning of the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the German strategy at the beginning of the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what is meant by a "two front war" <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the significance of Germany invading neutral Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the events that led to the blockade of Germany

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6.2	The stalemate of World War I —both sides dig in	<input type="checkbox"/> Understand the reasons why Germany was unable to successfully carry out the von-Schlieffen Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the consequences of the British enforced blockade of Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why German U-boats threatened British dominance of the seas <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the causes of trench warfare <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the ways in which neither the Triple Entente nor the Central Powers were able to secure a swift victory at the start of the Great War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why the British came to the defense of Belgium following its invasion by Germany
6.3	Key Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> blockade: an act or means of sealing off a place to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving <input type="checkbox"/> neutral: to be impartial and not supporting or helping either side in a conflict, disagreement, or war <input type="checkbox"/> U-boat: a German submarine used in the First or Second World War <input type="checkbox"/> stalemate: any position or situation in which no action can be taken or progress made; deadlock
7.1	THE FIRST WORLD WAR IN TRENCHES	<p>What was it like to live and fight in the trenches?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the fears and challenges of fighting in the trenches <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the different responsibilities of soldiers in trenches <input type="checkbox"/> Explain a daily routine of chores for soldiers in the trenches <input type="checkbox"/> Understand from primary resources how horrific life in the trenches was for soldiers in the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the basic structure of a trench, including the parapet, pill box and barbed wire <input type="checkbox"/> Explain where the trench lines were dug on the Western and Eastern fronts how trenches became so closely associated with the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the difficulties and losses experienced by France, Belgium, and Luxemburg because of trench warfare
7.2	What was it like to live and fight in the trenches?	<input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the fears and challenges of fighting in the trenches <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the different responsibilities of soldiers in trenches <input type="checkbox"/> Explain a daily routine of chores for soldiers in the trenches <input type="checkbox"/> Understand from primary resources how horrific life in the trenches was for soldiers in the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the major challenges of fighting in the trenches during the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain which challenge would be most difficult about fighting in the trenches during the First World War
7.3	Key Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Front: the main theatre of war during the First World War. Following the outbreak of war in August 1914, the German Army opened the Western Front by invading Luxembourg and Belgium, then gaining military control of important industrial regions in France <input type="checkbox"/> trench foot: a painful condition of the feet caused by long immersion in cold water or mud and marked by blackening and death of surface tissue. <input type="checkbox"/> pilfered: to steal

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
8.1	WHY DID SO MANY SOLDIERS DIE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the types of weapons that were used throughout the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe which countries suffered the greatest number of casualties and explain why they lost so many lives <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how machine guns, poisonous gas, tanks, airplanes, flamethrowers and grenades were all used during the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the military tactics that were used in the First World War that led to so many deaths <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what disadvantages Russia had in terms of weapons and supplies during the Great War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how the “total war” efforts led to such a great number of casualties <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the different sicknesses that caused so many deaths <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the goals, aims and results of the Battle of Gallipoli
8.2	What was the Battle of the Somme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the significance of the Battle of the Somme. What were its goals and what were its results <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the Battle of the Somme led to the deaths of the so many soldiers <input type="checkbox"/> Describe how the weather conditions helped to determine the outcome of the Battle of the Somme <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the planning, intentions and outcomes of the Battle of the Somme <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the major challenges faced by Britain in France during the Battle of the Somme <input type="checkbox"/> List all of the countries involved in the Battle of the Somme <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the ways in which the Battle of the Somme affected the morale of the families of the soldiers <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why you agree or disagree with the military tactics used in the Battle of the Somme
8.3	Key Terms	Reconnaissance: military observation of a region to locate an enemy or ascertain strategic features
9.1	1917: RUSSIA SURRENDERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the major reasons why Russia withdraws from the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the key agreements outlined in the Treaty of BrestLitovsk. <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the major reasons why Russia surrendered to Germany and what the goals of Vladimir Lenin, explain the Russian Revolution motto: “Peace, Land and Bread.” <input type="checkbox"/> Describe what the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk meant for the British and French on the Western Front <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why Britain and France sought to create a military alliance with the United States

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
9.2	1917: United States enters the War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the events that led to the United States entering the war on the side of the Triple Entente <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why many Americans had resisted joining the First World War and why some supported the Central Powers <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the key advantages that the Americans brought to the Western Powers <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the details and consequences of the Zimmerman telegram <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why the German navy resumed the tactic of unrestricted submarine warfare <input type="checkbox"/> Provide some of the key details to Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points and how they were received in Europe <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the ways in which Woodrow Wilson was an idealist and what he meant by "making the world safe for democracy" and "fighting the war to end all wars" <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how American entry into the First World War began to break the stalemate on the Western Front
10.1	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the different reasons why German leaders agreed to surrender and offer an armistice <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the discontent and mutinies that happened in the German military in 1918 <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the short-term effects of the armistice <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why people might have reacted in different ways to the announcement of the armistice <input type="checkbox"/> Describe why Wilson's 14 Points influenced the end of the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the meaning of "self-determination nations" <input type="checkbox"/> Make a reasoned judgment about the impact of the First World War on all of the countries involved <input type="checkbox"/> Assess the question, "Was it all worth it?"
10.2	What was the Treaty of Versailles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the significance of the Treaty of Versailles <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the key actors involved with the Paris Peace talks <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the major goals for each country represented at the Treaty of Versailles <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the advantages the French representatives at the Treaty of Versailles <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the reasons why Versailles was selected as a location for post-war peace discussions <input type="checkbox"/> the key the Treaty of Versailles, reparations, loss of land, limited military, loss of overseas colonies for Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the French attitude towards Germany at the end of the First World War and why they sought to punish Germany so severely <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the new countries that emerged in Europe as a result of the Treaty of Versailles <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the challenges that people faced as a result of the First World War, economically, politically and spiritually

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
11.1	A BOOM AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what it means to describe a country as a “melting pot” <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the different types of immigrant groups that came to the United States following the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the prejudices that immigrants faced <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the causes of economic growth in the USA <input type="checkbox"/> Describe what “buying on the margin” meant, what it means to buy stock in a company, as well as the responsibilities of stock brokers and bankers <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what opportunities there were for economic growth in America after the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how the assembly line made production of Model T’s more affordable <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what is meant by protectionism? <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why soldiering was an honourable tradition in India and the British capitalised on this
11.2	America as a melting pot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what it means to describe a country as a “melting pot” <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the different types of immigrant groups that came to the United States following the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the prejudices that immigrants faced <input type="checkbox"/> Understand what was meant by the phrase, “A return to normalcy.” <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the attitudes of Americans towards immigrants in the 1920’s <input type="checkbox"/> Compare the experiences of minority groups in America with the white population of the country <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the significance of Ellis Island <input type="checkbox"/> Decide whether or not the treatment of minorities was fair in America in the 1920’s
12.1	THE LOST GENERATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the major characteristics of the “Lost Generation” <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the key individuals associated with the Lost Generation <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the different attitudes and challenges faced by veterans of the First World War had after returning home <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why many artists of the Lost Generation chose to move to Paris in the 1920’s <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the cultural significance of Harlem as a center for African Americans and what life there was like in the 1920’s <input type="checkbox"/> Describe how the musical style of jazz and blues became popular during the 1920’s

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
12.2	Women Suffrage and Prohibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the significance of the women's suffrage movement <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the significance of the temperance movements <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the causes of and results of prohibition <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the relationship between prohibition and the rise of organised crime <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the major causes and effects of the women's suffrage movement <input type="checkbox"/> Explain women the major reasons why women earned the right to vote <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the major reasons why the United States enacted prohibition laws throughout the 1920's <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the consequences of prohibition as they relate to the rise of organized crime <input type="checkbox"/> Draw a connection between the experiences of immigrants and the rise of organized crime

HISTORY SCHEME OF WORK

FORM 3 - TERM 2

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
1.1	BUST: THE START OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Describe the ways in which the Great Depression was “great” but not “good”<input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the causes and consequences of the Great Depression and the Stock Market Crash of 1929<input type="checkbox"/> Explain what groups of workers suffered because of the Great Depression<input type="checkbox"/> Understand the challenges that farmers faced as a result of the Great Depression
1.2	What was the New Deal?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the changes to government regulation of an economy following the Stock Market Crash<input type="checkbox"/> Explain the goals of the President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal<input type="checkbox"/> Describe the key features of the New Deal<input type="checkbox"/> Describe the events that led to the start of the New Deal<input type="checkbox"/> Provide a list of some of the key aspects to the New Deal<input type="checkbox"/> Explain the differences between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his Republican predecessors<input type="checkbox"/> Explain why many conservatives and business leaders opposed the New Deal
1.3	Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> drought<input type="checkbox"/> dustbowl<input type="checkbox"/> welfare state<input type="checkbox"/> Keynesian economics<input type="checkbox"/> Social security
2.1	WHAT WAS THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Explain the major causes and characteristics of the Russian Revolution<input type="checkbox"/> Describe the events that led to the downfall of Nicholas II and the end of the Russian monarchy<input type="checkbox"/> Explain the role of Vladimir Lenin in the Russian Revolution <p>Describe some of the short term effects of the Russian Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Explain the influence of Karl Marx on the start of the Russian Revolution

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
2.2	Who were the Bolsheviks?	<input type="checkbox"/> Explain the major characteristics of the Bolsheviks; the aims, goals and ideology <input type="checkbox"/> Understand why the Bolsheviks received support from the Russian peasantry <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the reasons why Russians opposed the Bolsheviks, private property, religious freedom etc <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how the Bolsheviks rose to power in Russia following the start of the Russian Revolution <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the conflicts that existed between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the similarities and differences between Marx's views on communism and the Bolshevik's views on communism <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the main reasons why many Russians opposed communism and what the gulags were
2.3	Key Terms	czar communism peasant collectivization proletariat bourgeoisie hammer and sickle
3.1	WHAT WAS THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR?	<input type="checkbox"/> Explain the major causes and characteristics of the Russian Civil War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the major challenges Russians faced during the Civil War given the devastation that Russia suffered during the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the different beliefs between the Red Army and the White Army <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the major effects that the Russian Civil War had the Russian people
3.2	How did the Red Army win?	<input type="checkbox"/> Explain the effective use of propaganda utilized by the Red Army during the Russian Civil War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the Russian people who made up the White Army <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the grievances that the White Army had with Bolshevism <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what the actions of the Red Army suggested about how the communists would rule Russia <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the major effects that propaganda had on Russians during the Civil War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how and why propaganda is used in times of conflict and war <input type="checkbox"/> Create a propaganda poster based on one of the historical events covered in the syllabus
3.3	Key Terms	

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
4.1	WHAT IS FASCISM?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the major features of fascist ideology <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the rapid rise of fascism in Italy after World War I <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why many Italians were frustrated at the end of the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the origins of the term fascist and how the goals of unity and strength relate to the etymology of the term <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the significance of the fascist symbol
4.2	The rise of fascism in Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the political, social, and moral beliefs of Benito Mussolini <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the structure and goals and aims of the Black Shirts and the significance of the "March on Rome" <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why Mussolini would draw connections between the Fascist government and the Roman Empire <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the key concepts involved in the propaganda campaign of the Italian fascists <input type="checkbox"/> Explain who the Black Shirts were and how they were able to gain popularity <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the "mutilated victory" campaign and why so many Italians were angered at the end of the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Create a propaganda poster supporting the Italian fascists and their efforts to seize power in 1921
4.3	Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> right-wing <input type="checkbox"/> veteran <input type="checkbox"/> political agitators <input type="checkbox"/> socialism <input type="checkbox"/> mutilated victory <input type="checkbox"/> coup d'état
5.1	GERMANY AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the major changes that took place in Germany following the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what happened to the German Kaiser at the end of the First World War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe why many of the Allied nations wanted the German Kaiser to be extradited from Holland <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how Germans were not involved in the Paris Peace Conference <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the struggles that ordinary Germans faced at the end of the First World War

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
5.2	The challenges faced by the Weimar Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the geographical losses that Germany suffered following World War I <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what type of government replaced the German Kaiser <input type="checkbox"/> Describe Germany's lack of experience with democracy <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the significance of the Ruhr region <input type="checkbox"/> Describe why pockets of German people were separated from the rest of Germany while other were forced to live outside of Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the significance of the Ruhr and why French and Belgian troops would take control over it in the event Germans reneged on reparation payments <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the political situation of the Weimar Republic and the lack of experience that the German population had with self-government
5.3	Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> war guilt clause <input type="checkbox"/> federalism <input type="checkbox"/> Kaiser <input type="checkbox"/> abdicate <input type="checkbox"/> extradite
6.1	THE RISE OF FASCISM IN GERMANY	<p data-bbox="564 931 1422 1003">Describe the different reasons for why many German veterans felt resentment and joined the Nazi party after the First World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how Nazis blamed Jewish people for the defeat of Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the similarities and differences between fascism in Italy and fascism in Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the grievances that Germans had with the Weimar Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how fascists in Germany began to spread their ideology throughout southern Germany
6.2	The Start of the Nazi Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Understand who some of the first members of the Nazi party were and why they were respected <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of key beliefs of the Nazi party <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the role of extreme nationalism within the Nazi party <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of key features of the structure of the Nazi Party <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why the Nazis used Bavarian beer halls as a location to spread their ideolog
6.3	Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> nationalism <input type="checkbox"/> anti-Antisemitism <input type="checkbox"/> extremism <input type="checkbox"/> beer hall putsch <input type="checkbox"/> fiery rhetoric

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
7.1	WHO WAS ADOLF HITLER?	<p>Explain some of the major events in the life of Adolf Hitler</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain Hitler's beliefs about blaming Jews for Germany's defeat <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the similarities and differences between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the goals and aims of Hitler at various points his life <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the strengths and weaknesses Hitler had in gaining support from Germans <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the tactics used by Hitler to seize power in Munich <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the effects of the failed Beer Hall Putsch
7.2	How did the Nazis gain power in Germany?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the challenges of hyperinflation <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the financial drains of reparations costs <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the fragile political state of the Weimar Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Describe how Nazis manipulated the political situation to gain power
7.3	Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Mein Kampf <input type="checkbox"/> hyperinflation <input type="checkbox"/> agenda <input type="checkbox"/> scapegoats <input type="checkbox"/> stab in the back myth <input type="checkbox"/> manipulation <input type="checkbox"/> inflamed <input type="checkbox"/> post-election violence <input type="checkbox"/> voter intimidation <input type="checkbox"/> chancellor
8.1	WHAT WAS THE ENABLING ACT?	<p>Describe the events that led to the Reichstag fire.</p> <p>Describe the short-term and long-term effects of the Reichstag Fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how Hitler enacted policies in Germany that stripped Jewish people of their properties and human rights <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the different ways the Enabling Act permitted Hitler to transform fiery rhetoric into action <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how the Nazis responded to any perceived threat to their hold on power in Germany
8.2	How did Hitler and the Nazis create a totalitarian state for Germany?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Understand some of the main methods and tactics Hitler used to gain control over all aspects of German society <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the main characteristics of totalitarianism <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the role of the SS following Hitler's rise to power <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how Hitler and the Nazis wished to take over all aspects of life in Germany and transform the way religion, education and families functioned <input type="checkbox"/> Compare and contrast the totalitarianism in communist Russia under the Soviet Union and totalitarianism in fascist Germany under the Nazi Regime

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
8.3	Key Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> Reichstag fire <input type="checkbox"/> arsonist <input type="checkbox"/> extremism <input type="checkbox"/> dictatorship <input type="checkbox"/> der Fuhrer
9.1	HOW DID THE SECOND WORLD WAR BEGIN?	<p>Describe how the policies of appeasement emboldened Hitler and his foreign policy goals</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the significance of the Anschluss and Sudetenland <input type="checkbox"/> What was the Kindertransport? <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the major improvements that had been made to the German military by 1939 <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the non-aggression pact made between Nazi-Germany and the Soviet-Union, and why the invasion of Poland led to the start of war
9.2	What was the blitzkrieg?	<input type="checkbox"/> Explain the key components to the Nazi German military strategy of blitzkrieg <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the major changes that took place in military equipment between the First and Second World Wars <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why Britain and France declared war on Nazi Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Describe what the blitzkrieg strategy was for Nazi Germany, explain the meaning of this term in English <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the major disadvantages that the Polish faced following the Nazi invasion in 1939 <input type="checkbox"/> Contrast the blitzkrieg with the trench warfare of the World War I
9.3	Key Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> Appeasement <input type="checkbox"/> Ultimatum <input type="checkbox"/> Anschluss <input type="checkbox"/> Lebensraum <input type="checkbox"/> Kindertransport <input type="checkbox"/> Non-aggression pact

HISTORY SCHEME OF WORK

FORM 3 - TERM 3

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
1.1	WHAT WAS THE HOLOCAUST?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Describe the key characteristics as well as individual experiences of the Holocaust<input type="checkbox"/> Explain the relation between concentration camps and death camps<input type="checkbox"/> Categorise individuals as victims, resisters, perpetrators, collaborators, bystanders or rescuers<input type="checkbox"/> Explain the key events that led to the incarceration and murdering of millions of European Jews
1.2	How did Holocaust change the views of Jewish people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Describe Jews were treated differently in different countries<input type="checkbox"/> Describe the main details of the experience of Anne Frank<input type="checkbox"/> Explain the reasons why the Holocaust should be studied<input type="checkbox"/> Describe how the event of the Holocaust led to the creation of the Jewish state of Israel in 1948<input type="checkbox"/> Describe how the Holocaust changed Jewish people's views about living as minorities in Europe<input type="checkbox"/> Describe the ways in which anti-Semitism continues to exist
1.3	Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> collaborators<input type="checkbox"/> perpetrator<input type="checkbox"/> resisters<input type="checkbox"/> bystander<input type="checkbox"/> survivors<input type="checkbox"/> rescuers<input type="checkbox"/> Auschwitz<input type="checkbox"/> concentration camps<input type="checkbox"/> gas chambers<input type="checkbox"/> Zionism

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
2.1	WHAT WAS THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the major events that led to the Battle of Britain <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the objectives and strategies of the Nazi military during the Battle of Britain <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the key role that Prime Minister Winston Churchill played during the Battle of Britain and his famous, "We shall never surrender" speech <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the advantages that the British had over Germany during the Battle of Britain, and the important role played by the Royal Air Force
2.2	What was Pearl Harbor?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the causes of the attack on Pearl Harbor <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the goals and aims of the Japanese with the attack on Pearl Harbor <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the short-term and long-term effects of the attack on Pearl Harbor <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the significance of the attack on Pearl Harbor. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the role that US President Franklin D. Roosevelt played in the aftermath of Pearl Harbor, and his famous "A day which will live in infamy" speech <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why the Pearl Harbor attacks were a turning point in geopolitical history
2.3	Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Royal Air Force <input type="checkbox"/> radar <input type="checkbox"/> spitfire <input type="checkbox"/> Kamikaze <input type="checkbox"/> stereotypes
3.1	HOW DID THE SECOND WORLD WAR END?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the significance of the D-Day invasion in 1944 and how it was a turning point for the European theatre of the Second World War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the consequences of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
3.2	Superpowers and the start of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the tensions that existed between the East and West prior to the end of the Second World War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the meaning of a "Cold War" <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the different ways in which Americans and Soviets would compete against each other <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the major differences between the Americans and Soviets and the experiences of each side during the Second World War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe what it means to be a world "superpower" and how it applied to both the United States and the Soviet Union following the Second World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the different spheres of interest that each side had and the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
4.1	THE PARTITION OF GERMANY, EAST AND WEST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the main characteristics of how Germany was divided following the Second World War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the differences between East and West Germany <input type="checkbox"/> What was the Berlin Wall and why was it built? <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the long-term effects of German partition <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the major features of the zones of occupation in Germany following WWII <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why France was given an occupational zone and what the role of Charles de Gaulle and the Free French were in deciding upon the partition of Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the unique situation of Berlin and why it became a center for the divide between capitalism and communism <input type="checkbox"/> Debate whether it was necessary to partition Germany following the Second World War
4.2	What happened at Nuremberg?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the major causes of the Nuremberg trials and what to overall goal of the trials were <input type="checkbox"/> List some of the defendants were at the Nuremberg trials <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the long-term effects of the Nuremberg trials <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the significance of the Nuremberg trials, including the symbolic significance of Nuremberg <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the relationship between the Nuremberg trials and the emergence of the International Criminal Court <input type="checkbox"/> Compare the events of the Nuremberg trials with the Treaty of Versailles
4.3	Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> defendants <input type="checkbox"/> human rights <input type="checkbox"/> international criminal court
5.1	WHEN DID AMERICANS FEEL MOST THREATENED BY THE SOVIET UNION FROM 1946 TO 1960?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the times when the Americans felt most and least threatened <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what it was like living in the United States during the Cold War. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the major causes and results of the Korean War, and describe the role of the United Nations during this war

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
5.2	When did Americans feel most threatened by the Soviet Union from 1960-1980?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the key events of the Cuban Missile Crisis <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what it means to live under “nuclear threat.” <input type="checkbox"/> Describe how the Cuban Missile Crisis was resolved <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why the United States first became involved in the Vietnam War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the key events of the Cuban Missile crisis and the roles that President John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev played during this event <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why the Cuban Missile Crisis was the closest that the world has come to nuclear disaster <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the major reasons why the United States first became involved in the Vietnam War and what consequences it led to during the Cold War
5.3	Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Warsaw Pact <input type="checkbox"/> North Atlantic Treaty Organisation <input type="checkbox"/> 38 Parallel and demilitarized zone
6.1	THE SWINGING SIXTIES: POP MUSIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> List some of the most popular types of music and popular musicians of the 1960’s <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the changes in young people’s attitudes during the 1960’s and how this was reflected in the popular music of the time <p>Describe how some of the features of music in the 1960’s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the events and what developments took place to change the nature of popular music during the 1960’s, especially between the years 1963-1970 <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how the appearance of popular musicians changed over the same period <input type="checkbox"/> Describe what was meant by the “hippie movement.” What were some of the key characteristics of hippies and counter-culture? <input type="checkbox"/> Compare the 1960’s music scene with the music of present day, and see what has changed and what has stayed the same
6.2	The swinging sixties: women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the causes of the changes in the lives of women in the 1960’s <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some the events in the 1960’s that changed women’s lives <input type="checkbox"/> Compare and contrast the roles of women in the 1960’s with the roles of women today <input type="checkbox"/> Understand the major changes that took place the effected everyday life for many women in the 1960’s <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what the goals of feminists were in the 1960’s and the changing gender roles that took place <input type="checkbox"/> Compare the 1960’s with the present day to see what has changed and what has stayed the same

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
6.3	Key Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> feminist <input type="checkbox"/> predominant
7.1	WHY DID THE USA OPPOSE IRAN'S ISLAMIC REVOLUTION?	<input type="checkbox"/> Understand the major political, economic, social and religious causes of the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979 <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the role of the Iranian Shah prior to the revolution <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the role that Ayatollah Khomeini played in the Islamic Revolution, and why the US opposed his rule <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the ways the Iranian Islamic Revolution fit into the Cold War context <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the connection between the Islamic Revolution of 1979 and the state of Iran today, particularly with respect to Islamic extremism
7.2	Why did Osama bin Laden turn against America?	<input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the main details of bin Laden's life and how he responded to the Islamic Revolution of Iran <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how the Al-Qaeda terrorist organisation was founded <input type="checkbox"/> Understand who Osama bin Laden was and his relation to international Islamic terrorism <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the ways in which bin Laden perverted the teachings of Islam to fuel hatred and terrorism <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the relation Islamic extremism and the Zionist movements in the Middle East
7.3	Key Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> Shah <input type="checkbox"/> cleric <input type="checkbox"/> jihad
8.1	DID RONALD REAGAN OR MIKHAIL GORBACHEV REALLY END THE COLD WAR?	<input type="checkbox"/> Create a timeline of the main events that led to the end of the Cold War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the short-term effects of the ending of the Cold War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some evidence that supports either Reagan or Gorbachev in ending the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States <input type="checkbox"/> Describe how Reagan's foreign policies towards the Soviet Union were informed by the failures of appeasement prior to the Second World War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the role that religious leaders played in ending the Cold War <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the role that nuclear weapons played during the Cold War and the MAD policy <input type="checkbox"/> Debate whether nuclear weapons ended the Cold War

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
8.2	What does the story of the Berlin Wall reveal?	<input type="checkbox"/> Explain how the reunification of Germany led to the crumbling of the Soviet Union <input type="checkbox"/> Explain concerns that Europeans had over the reunification of Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Understand how Germany and France have acted as partners in European Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the reasons why Europeans were worried when the partition of Germany ended <input type="checkbox"/> Debate whether the partition of Germany for over 40 years was necessary for securing a lasting peace in Europe
8.3	Key Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-proliferation: the prevention of an increase or spread of something, especially the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons. <input type="checkbox"/> reunification <input type="checkbox"/> European Union
9.1	HOW MUCH HAS THE WORLD CHANGED IN THE LAST CENTURY	<input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the key changes that have occurred over the past century, especially since the end of the Second World War <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the positive and negative results of living in the nuclear age <input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the lessons that world leaders have learned based on the wars and politics of the 20th century <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what advancements have been made in alleviating human suffering and securing a more peaceful world in the 21st century <input type="checkbox"/> Explain some of the continued challenges to progress and peace in the 21st century
9.2	What were the most significant developments over the last century?	<input type="checkbox"/> Describe some of the key developments that occurred during this time period. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what changes the digital revolution has produced? <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the roles of regional blocks like the EU, AU or ECOWAS <input type="checkbox"/> Assess which changes in economics, science, technology, health, education, transportation, manufacturing and trade were most important in the 20th century <input type="checkbox"/> Write an article explaining what the most important lesson the 20th century taught world leaders about preserving peace and promoting progress.
9.3	Key Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> digital age <input type="checkbox"/> space age <input type="checkbox"/> nuclear age <input type="checkbox"/> post-modern

