Newent Community School & Sixth Form Centre

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Theme/Big Idea	**Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91** Paper 2 (option P4)– unit 1	**Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91** Paper 2 (option P4)– units 2-3	**Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1060–88** Paper 2 (option B1)- unit 1	**Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1060–88** Paper 2 (option B1)- unit 2	**Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1060–88** Paper 2 (option B1)- unit 3	Revision on all topics
Content What are they learning? (including keywords)	**The origins of the Cold War, 1941–58** The Grand Alliance. The outcomes of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. The ideological differences between the superpowers and the attitudes of Stalin, Truman and Churchill. The impact on US-Soviet relations of the development of the atomic bomb, the Long and Novikov telegrams and the creation of Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe.	**Cold War crises, 1958–70** The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959–61. The impact of the Cuban Revolution on relations with the USA and the Soviet Union, including the refusal of the USA to recognize Castro's government and the closer relations with the Soviet Union. The significance of the Bay of Pigs incident. Opposition in Czechoslovakia to Soviet control: the Prague Spring. The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961.	**Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060–66** Monarchy and government. The power of the English monarchy. Earldoms, local government and the legal system. The economy and social system. Towns and villages. The influence of the Church. The significance and power of the house of Godwin. Harold Godwinson's succession as Earl of Wessex. Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy. The	**William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066–87** The submission of the earls, 1066. Rewarding followers and establishing control on the borderlands through the use of earls. The Marcher earldoms. Reasons for the building of castles; their key features and importance. Causes and outcomes of Anglo-Saxon resistance: the revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar (1068); Edgar the Aethling and the rebellions in the North (1069); Hereward the Wake	**Norman England, 1066–88** The feudal hierarchy. The role and importance of tenants-in-chief and knights. The nature of feudalism (landholding, homage, knight service, labour service); forfeiture. The Church in England: its role in society and relationship to government, including the significance of Stigand and Lanfranc. The Normanisation and reform of the Church in the reign of William I.	

	The impact on US-Soviet relations of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947. The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949). Berlin: its division into zones. The Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift) of 1948-49 and its impact. The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic. The significance of the arms race. The formation of the Warsaw Pact. Events in 1956 leading to the Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev's response. The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary	The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis. The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia. Impact of the construction of the Berlin Wall on US-Soviet relations. Kennedy's visit to West Berlin in 1963. The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis, including the 'hotline'. Attempts at arms control: the Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963); the Outer Space Treaty (1967); and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968). **The end of the Cold War, 1970–91** Détente and attempts to reduce tensions in the 1970s. The significance of SALT 1, the Helsinki Accords, and SALT 2 The significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter Doctrine and the Olympic boycotts.	reasons for the rising against Tostig and his exile. The death of Edward the Confessor. The motives and claims of William of Normandy, Harald Hardrada and Edgar the Aethling. The Witan and the coronation and reign of Harold Godwinson. Reasons for, and significance of, the outcome of the battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge. The Battle of Hastings. Reasons for William's victory, including the leadership skills of Harold and William, Norman and English troops and tactics. **Key words** Witan, shires, hundreds, shire reeve, earls, earldoms, ceorls, thegns, huscarls, fyrd, tything, burh,	and rebellion at Ely (1070–71). The reasons for and features of Harrying of the North (1069–70). Its immediate and long-term impact, 1069–87. Changes in landownership from Anglo-Saxon to Norman, 1066–87. Reasons for and features of the revolt. The defeat of the revolt and its effects. **Key words** Submission, geld tax, Danelaw, marcher earls, motte & bailey, castelry, castellan, harrying, guerilla warfare, Domesday Book, feudal system, tenants-in-chief, forfeiture, tenure, vassal, writs,	The extent of change to Anglo-Saxon society and economy. Changes to government after the Conquest. Centralised power and the limited use of earls under William I. The role of regents during William's absences. The office of sheriff and the demesne. Introduction and significance of the 'forest'. The Domesday survey and Domesday Book and their significance for Norman government and finance. The culture and language of the Norman aristocracy. The career and significance of Bishop Odo. Character and personality of William I and his relations with Robert, including Robert's revolt in Normandy (1077–80).	

	Key words Soviet Union, capitalism, communism, Cold war, Theran, Big Three, Yalta, Potsdam, Long Telegram, Iron Curtain, Novikov, Truman Doctrine, Superpower, Satellite states, buffer zone, Second Front, Grand Alliance, UN, containment, imperialism, Marshall Aid, Cominform, Comecon, Trizonia, Operation Vittles, NATO, Warsaw Pact, hydrogen bomb, ICBM, deterrent.	Reagan and the 'Second Cold War', the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). The significance of Reagan and Gorbachev in reducing tensions. The impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' on Eastern Europe: the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe. The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall. The collapse of the Soviet Union and its significance in bringing about the end of the Warsaw Pact. **Key words** <u>Unit 2</u> Berlin Ultimatum, U2 spy plane, Berlin wall, Cuban Revolution, Bay of Pigs, CIA, Cuban Missile Crisis, blockade, brinksmanship, hotline, Test ban Treaty, Prague Spring, Brezhnev Doctrine. <u>Unit 3</u> Detente, MAD, SALT1, SALT2, ICBM, ABM, MIRV, Helsinki Accords, Politburo, Carter Doctrine, Olympics,	embassy, oath, claimant, hue and cry, wergild, diocese, treasury, trial by ordeal, blood feuds, vassal, Gate Fulford, Stamford Bridge, Sheild wall, Hastings, feigned retreats, hostages.		William's death and the disputed succession. William Rufus and the defeat of Robert and Odo. **Key words** Hierarchy, Normanisation, feudalism, fiefdom, knight service, under-tenant, Lord of the Manor, manorial court, homage, pluralism, aristocracy, simony, nepotism, primogeniture, chivalry, royal demesne, forest laws, Anglo-Normans, Romanesque architecture.	

		Mujahideen, SDI, Chernobyl, Perestroika, Glasnost, KGB, Solidarity, INF Treaty.				
Skills How are they learning it?	Completing structured tasks within class that build on each other to show change over time. Working towards the skills needed for a GCSE "Explain one consequence…" question	Through case studies that link to each key question, each addressing particular issues.	Creating and interpreting timelines, taking notes, and using these to write short explanations and form diagrams	Completing structured tasks within class that build on each other to show change over time. Working towards the skills needed for a GCSE "Explain why…" question	Structured tasks and activities that focus on the key issues of the time.	Structured tasks and activities that focus on question answering techniques and revision strategies.
Key Questions	What was the Cold War? Why did divisions occur between the "East" and the "West"? Why was the impact of the Hungarian Uprising?	Which key events increased Cold war tensions further? What was the impact of Détente? What was the "Second Cold War"? Why did the Cold War end?	How did Anglo-Saxon society function? Why was the House of Godwin so powerful? Why was 1066 a key year?	How were William's supporters rewarded? Why did all rebellions against William fail? What was the impact of the "Harrying of the North"?	In what ways did the Normans change English society? Why was the Domesday Book created? Why was there a power struggle when William died?	
Assessment (specific assessed piece(s); milestone(s))	**Skills check** – a source usefulness, explain why or an interpretations question. **Paper 3 mock exam** **End of unit test 1**	**Skills checks** – a source usefulness, explain why or an interpretations question. **End of unit tests 2-3**	**Skills check** – a source usefulness, explain why or an interpretations question. **End of unit test 1**	**Skills check** – a source usefulness, explain why or an interpretations question. **Paper 2 mock exam** **End of unit test 2**	**Skills check** – a source usefulness, explain why or an interpretations question. **End of unit test 3**	