

Module/Unit of Learning	Term Taught	What will students learn?	How will this build a broad and strong foundation?	Links to other subjects
Period Study: Germany and the Growth of Democracy 1890-1945	Autumn + Spring 1	<p>This period study focuses on the development of Germany during a turbulent half century of change. It was a period of democracy and dictatorship – the development and collapse of democracy and the rise and fall of Nazism.</p> <p>Students will study the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of these two developments and the role ideas played in influencing change. They will also look at the role of key individuals and groups in shaping change and the impact the developments had on them.</p> <p>Part one: Germany and the growth of democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Impact of the First World War: war weariness, economic problems; defeat; the end of the monarchy; post-war problems including reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation. • Weimar democracy: political change and unrest, 1919–1923, including Spartacists, Kapp Putsch and the Munich Putsch; the extent of recovery during the Stresemann era (1924–1929); economic developments including the new currency, Dawes Plan and the Young Plan; the impact of international agreements on recovery; Weimar culture. <p>Part two: Germany and the Depression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of the Depression: growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties (1928–1932), including the role of the SA; Hitler's appeal. • The failure of Weimar democracy: election results; the role of Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler's appointment as Chancellor. • 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>Part three: The experiences of Germans under the Nazis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Social policy and practice: reasons for policies, practices and their impact on women, young people and youth groups; education; control of churches and religion; Aryan ideas, racial policy and persecution; the Final Solution. • Control: Goebbels, the use of propaganda and censorship; Nazi culture; repression and the police state and the roles of Himmler, the SS and Gestapo; opposition and resistance, including White Rose group, Swing Youth, Edelweiss Pirates and July 1944 bomb plot. 	<p>Specification for GCSE examination</p> <p>Cause and Consequence</p> <p>Change and Continuity</p>	RE
Depth Study: Norman England 1066 - c1100	Spring 2 + Summer	<p>This option allows students to study in depth the arrival of the Normans and the establishment of their rule. The depth study will focus on major aspects of Norman rule, considered from economic, religious, political, social and cultural standpoints of this period and arising contemporary and historical controversies.</p> <p>Part one: The Normans: conquest and control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of Norman Conquest, including the death of Edward the Confessor, the claimants and claims. • Military aspects: Battle of Stamford Bridge; Battle of Hastings; Anglo-Saxon and Norman tactics; military innovations, including cavalry and castles. • Establishing and maintaining control: the Harrying of the North; revolts, 1067–1075; King William's leadership and government; William II and his inheritance. <p>Part two: Life under the Normans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feudalism and government: roles, rights, and responsibilities; landholding and lordship; land distribution; patronage; Anglo-Saxon and Norman government systems; the Anglo-Saxon and Norman aristocracies and societies; military service; justice and the legal system such as ordeals, 'murdrum'; inheritance; the Domesday Book. • Economic and social changes and their consequences: Anglo-Saxon and Norman life, including towns, villages, buildings, work, food, roles and seasonal life; Forest law. <p>Part three: The Norman Church and monasticism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church: the Anglo-Saxon Church before 1066; Archbishop Lanfranc and reform of the English Church, including the building of churches and cathedrals; Church organisation and courts; Church-state relations; William II and the Church; the wealth of the Church; relations with the Papacy; the Investiture Controversy. • Monasticism: the Norman reforms, including the building of abbeys and monasteries; monastic life; learning; schools and education; Latin usage and the vernacular. <p>Part four: The historic environment of Norman England</p> <p>The historic environment is 10% of the overall course which equates to approximately 12 hours out of 120 guided learning hours.</p> <p>Students will be examined on a specific site in depth. This site will be as specified and will be changed annually. The site will relate to the content of the rest of this depth study. It is intended that study of different historic environments will enrich students' understanding of Norman England.</p> <p>The study of the historic environment will focus on a particular site in its historical context and should examine the relationship between a specific place and associated historical events and developments.</p>	<p>Specification for GCSE examination</p> <p>Change, Continuity, Cause and Consequence</p>	English