

# GCSE History – Year 10

History is a traditional academic GCSE. This means you will study the course for two years then sit three exams at the end of Year 11 to gain your qualification. Paper 2 is worth 40% of your overall GCSE qualification with paper 1 being worth 30%. Passing GCSE grades are anything from grade 9 to grade 1; there are no tiers or sets for GCSE History.

In the Weimar and Nazi Germany paper you will study: Key topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918–29, Key topic 2: Hitler's rise to power, 1919–33, Key topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933–39.

During Unit 24/25 of Paper 2 you will study: Key topic 1: The early settlement of the West, c1835–c1862, Key topic 2: Development of the plains, c1862–c1876, Key topic 3: Conflicts and conquest, c1876–c1895.

During Unit B1 of Paper 2 you will study: Key topic 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060–66, Key topic 2: William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066–87, Key topic 3: Norman England, 1066–88.

By studying GCSE History students are empowered to engage in historical enquiry to develop as independent learners and as critical and reflective thinkers. Develop the ability to ask relevant questions about the past, to investigate issues critically and to make valid historical claims by using a range of sources in their historical context. Develop an awareness of why people, events and developments have been accorded historical significance and how and why different interpretations have been constructed about them. Organise and communicate their historical knowledge and understanding in different ways and reach substantiated conclusions.

## Curriculum overview:

<b>Paper 3 Option 31</b> <i>Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39</i>	<b>Paper 2 Option 24/25</b> <i>The American West, c1815-c1895</i>	<b>Paper 2 Option B1</b> <i>Anglo-Saxon and Norman England c1060-88</i>
<p>The origin of the republic, 1918-19. The early challenges to the Weimar republic 1919-1923. The recovery of the republic 1924-1929. Changes in society, 1924-1929. Early development of the Nazi party, 1920-22. The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923-29. The growth in support for the Nazi's, 1929-32. How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932-33. The creation of a dictatorship, 1933-34. The police state. Controlling and influencing attitudes. Opposition, resistance, and conformity. Nazi policies towards women. Nazi policies towards the young. Employment and living standards.</p>	<p>The Plains Indians their beliefs and way of life. Migration and early settlement. The development of settlement in the west. Ranching and the cattle industry. Changes in the way of life of the Plains Indians. Changes in farming, the cattle industry and settlement. Conflict and tension. The Plains Indians the destruction of their way of life.</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxon society The last years of Edward the Confessor and the Succession Crisis. The rival claimants for the throne. The Norman invasion. Establishing control. Causes and outcomes of Anglo-Saxon resistance 1068-71. The legacy of resistance till 1087. Revolt of the Earls 1075. The Feudal System and the Church. Norman government. The Norman aristocracy. William I and his sons.</p>




The persecution of the minorities.		
<b>Important vocabulary:</b>	<b>Important vocabulary:</b>	<b>Important vocabulary:</b>
<p>Anschluss, Armistice, Anti-Semitism: Aryan: Bolshevism, Capitalism          Censorship: Centre Party (ZP)          Coalition: Civil Rights, Communism: Communist Party (KPD):          Concentration Camps: Concordat: Conscription, Constitution: DAP (Deutsche Arbeiterpartei), Dawes Plan: Democracy: Depression: Dictatorship: Dolchstoß, Edelweiss Pirates. Emergency powers: Enabling Law: Eugenics: Fascist: Final Solution: Freikorps: Führerprinzip: Genetics: German Labour Front (DAF): Gestapo: Ghetto: Gleichschaltung: Great Depression: Gypsy: Hitler Youth: Hyperinflation: Indoctrination: Industrial: Invisible unemployed: Judiciary: Kaiser: Labour exchange: League of Nations: Lebensraum: Left Wing: Nazi Party: November Criminals: Orator: Passive resistance: Police state: Propaganda: Proportional Representation (PR): Purge: Putsch: Rearmament: Reichstag: Rentenmark: Reparations: Republic: SA: Sturm-Abteilung: SD (Sicherheitsdienst): SS (Schutzstaffel): Swastika: The Ruhr: Third Reich: Untermenschen: Volkish: Volksgemeinschaft: Wall Street Crash: Young Plan: Weimar Republic.</p>	<p><b><u>American West Topic has at least 58 Keywords</u></b>          Agent, Annals, Annex, Audit, Band, Bullion, Buffalo, Barbed wire, By-law, Circa, Claim, Claim jumping, Corral, Council, Demobilised, Forty-niners, Depression, Federal government, Free-soldiers, Free state, Frontier, , Game, Genocide, Gentiles, Government bonds, Homesteaders, Indictments, Lodge, Lynched, Manifest Destiny, Medicine man, Militia, Moccasins, Mormons, Nations, Nomadic, Oregon Trail, Open range, Pioneers, Plantations, Polygamy, Prospectors, Ranchers, Rawhides, Repossessed, Reservations, Saloons, Siege, Stampede, State, Subsidy, Subsistence, Sweat lodge, Temperance Movement, Territory, Tipi, Transcontinental, Vigilante, Warrior societies,</p> <p><b><u>Additionally, there are at least 30 Government Acts/Intervention:</u></b>          Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Removal Act, Mexican-American War, Oregon Treaty, Mormon migration, California Gold Rush, Indian Appropriations Act, Fort Laramie Treaty, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Mormon War, American Civil War, Homestead Act, Pacific Railroad Act, Little Crow's War, Sand Creek massacre, Cheyenne Wars, Red Cloud's War, 2nd Fort Laramie Treaty, President Grant's Peace Policy', Indian Appropriations Act, Timber Culture Act, Battle of the Little Bighorn, Great Sioux War, Lincoln County War, Exoduster Movement, Gunfight at the OK Corral, Native American's confined to Reservations, Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Johnson County War, Oklahoma Land Rush.</p>	<p>Bishop Odo, Geld Tax, Tostig, Walthoef, Excommunication, Forfeit, The Witan, Edgar Aetheling, Marcher Earldoms, Edwin and Morcar, Hostage, Castle, William Rufus, Robert Curthose, Fief, Forest, Forest Laws, Tenants-in-chief, Relief, Robert Cumin, Harrying of the North, Coerls, William FitzOsbern, Earls, Edward the Confessor, Danelaw, Shieldwall, Hundreds, Housecarl, Fyrd, Theigns, Motte and Bailey castles, Harald Hardrada, King Sweyn, Shire reeve, William of Normandy, Knights, Knights service, Monarchy, Feudal system, Harold Godwinson, Ralph de Gael, Roger Breteuil, Regent, Hereward the Wake, Domesday Book, Weregild, Murdrum fine, Lanfranc, Stigand, Bayeux Tapestry, Durham, Primogeniture, Marches, Northumbria, Normanisation, Gate Fulford, Stamford Bridge, Hastings, Queen Matilda, Revolt of the Earls.</p>

## Key staff contacts:




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## What are our curriculum aims for your child in year 10?

-  Introduce the course and the demands of the assessment at this level
-  Knowledge and understanding of three units: Weimar and Nazi Germany, American West and Anglo-Saxon and Norman England.
-  Develop and extend their knowledge and understanding of specified key events, periods and societies in local, British, and wider world history, and of the wide diversity of human experience.

## How can I help my child be successful in GCSE History?

-  Discuss their work with them-it may be useful to ask them to share with you three things they have been learning about each week or lesson.
-  Keep an eye on the news and discuss what is going on so students practise speaking and listening to other people's views.
-  Take them to places of historical interest; so that they can understand how history influences their everyday lives.

## How will you assess my child's progress?

-  Via questions and answers in a classroom setting
-  Review tasks in lessons
-  Exam questions conducted in exam conditions in the classroom
-  Trial exams conducted in exam conditions in the gym

As this course has three terminal exams in year 11 to establish a student's overall final grade, the most up to date assessments will also factor in previous learning, in order to establish the most accurate predicted grades overall.