

GCSE History – Year 11

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. In Year 11 you will spend time revising Year 10 content and additionally Paper 1 – Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000 – present **and** Whitechapel, c1870 - c1900: crime, policing and the inner city which accounts for 30% of the Final GCSE Grade.

In studying the content defined below in strands 1 and 2, students should understand how key features in the development of crime and punishment were linked with the key features of society in Britain in the periods studied. They should develop an understanding of the nature and process of change. This will involve understanding patterns of change, trends and turning points, and the influence of factors inhibiting or encouraging change within periods and across the theme. The key factors are attitudes in society; individuals and institutions (Church and government); and science and technology. They should also understand how factors worked together to bring about particular developments at particular times. The selected case studies in strand 3 of each period exemplify, in context, the elements defined in strands 1 and 2. They provide opportunities to explore the operation of the key factors and to make detailed comparisons over time.

Curriculum overview:

Study & revise Paper 1: Option 10: Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000 – present and Whitechapel, c1870 - c1900: crime, policing, and the inner city	Revise paper 2 Option B1 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England c1060-88	Revise paper 2 Option 24/25 The American West, c1815-c1895	Revise paper 3 Option 31 Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39
c1000–c1500: Crime and punishment in medieval England. Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity. The nature of law Enforcement and Punishment. Case study - The influence of the Church on crime and punishment in the early thirteenth century c1500–c1700: Crime and punishment in early modern England. Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity. The nature of law Enforcement and Punishment. Case studies – The Gunpowder Plotters, Matthew Hopkins. c1700–c1900: Crime and punishment in eighteenth-	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.	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.	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>and nineteenth century Britain. Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity. The nature of law Enforcement and Punishment. Case studies – Pentonville prison, Robert Peel. c1900–present: Crime and punishment in modern Britain. Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity. The nature of law Enforcement and Punishment. Case studies – Conscientious objectors, the Derek Bentley case. Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing, and the inner city. Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city. Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries.</p>			<p>The persecution of the minorities.</p>
Important vocabulary:	Important vocabulary:	Important vocabulary:	Important vocabulary:
<p>Abscond, absolute poverty, Alibi, Anarchism, Arrest warrant, Assize judges, Beat constable, benefit of clergy, Black market, Blood feud, Bloody Code, Board of Works, Borstal, capital crime, Capital punishment, Chief inspector, Compensation, Coroner, Coroner's Inquest, Corporal punishment, Counterfeiting, County Assizes, Criminal Investigation Department, Curfew, Custody, Customs officer, Debtor's prison, detecting, Deterrence, Disembowel, DNA, drug crime, Fenian, Forest Laws, Fraud, French Revolution, gamekeeper, Hard labour,</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 Hardraada, King Sweyn, Shire reeve, William of Normandy, Knights, Knights service, Monarchy, Feudal</p>	<p>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,</p>	<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:</p>



<p>Hard fare, Hard board, Heresy, Highway robbery, Hoaxers, Home Rule, Home Secretary, horsewhip, Houses of Correction, Hue and cry, Hulks, Identity parade, inspector, IRA, irons, Justices of the Peace, knuckle-duster, legal highs, Lock down, Lodging house, Lord Chief Justice, Lunatics, magistrate, Manor courts, Mass, Moral offences, Mortuary, Mug-shots, Murdrum fine, Neighbourhood watch, Non-custodial, Open prison, Opportunistic thief, pamphleteers, parish constable, Penal reform, Pepper spray, Pillory, poaching, Police surgeon, Poor rates, Posse, Prison colony, Prison warders, probation officer, protection racket, Quaker, Quarter session, race crime, Reformation, Repeal, Residuum, Retribution, Rookeries, Sanctity of Life, Sanctuary, Scribe, Serial killer, Sheriff, Slum clearance, Smuggling, Snares, Social crime, Socialism, Sociological research, Solitary confinement, Stagecoach, Stocks, Sweatshop, Thief-taker, Tithings, Trade Union, Transportation, Treason, Trial by combat, Trial by ordeal, Tribunal, vagabondage, Welfare state, Wergild, Witchcraft, Young Offenders Institute.</p>	<p>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>	<p>Rawhides, Repossessed, Reservations, Saloons, Siege, Stampede, State, Subsidy, Subsistence, Sweat lodge, Temperance Movement, Territory, Tipi, Transcontinental, Vigilante, Warrior societies,</p> <p>Additionally, there are at least 30 Government Acts/Intervention: 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>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>
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Key staff contacts:




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What are our curriculum aims for your child in year 11?

-  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 be child be assessed in GCSE History?

-  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.