

OVERVIEW	<p>In Year 11, students follow the Edexcel GCSE specification. We begin looking at Weimar and Nazi Germany, before looking at Superpower Relations and the Cold War 1941-91. We have selected these topics to be taught in chronological order to allow our students to make sense of the way the world has progressed throughout time.</p>		
AUTUMN	<p>Weimar and Nazi Germany</p> <p>Subtopic 2: How was Hitler able to become Chancellor? Students will study how Hitler managed to capitalise on the state of Germany in order to make himself Chancellor of Germany in 1933.</p> <p>Subtopic 3: How did Germany become a totalitarian state? Students will study how Hitler managed to turn Germany from a democratic country to a dictatorship in a short space of time, turning Germany into a country where he had total authority.</p> <p>Subtopic 4: What was life like for ordinary Germans after 1933? – Students will study the experience of the German people living under Nazi rule, such as women, workers, and ethnic minorities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">November Mock Exams.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessment</p> <p>Big Write – How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into how Hitler was able to become Chancellor in 1933?</p> <p>Big Write – How do interpretations differ about why Hitler carried out the Night of the Long Knives?</p> <p>Big Write – How far do you agree with Interpretation 19 about the persecution of minorities in Germany after 1933?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Personal Development</p> <p>Democracy – An understanding of how Hitler managed to turn Germany from a democratic nation into a dictatorship in a matter of years, so lessons can be learnt on how to avoid this in future.</p>
SPRING	<p>Superpower Relations and the Cold War</p> <p>Subtopic 1: What were the origins of the Cold War? A study of the end of WW2 and the creation of two rival ideological theories (communism and capitalism) and how this led to the start of the Cold War.</p> <p>Subtopic 2 : How did the Cold War escalate? A study of some of the key crises of the Cold War, such as the Prague Spring and the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>Subtopic 3: Why did the Cold War finally end? A study of the period in the 1980s and the early 1990s which saw the end of the Cold War and the collapse of communism and the Eastern Bloc</p> <p style="text-align: center;">March Mock Exams.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessment</p> <p>Big Write – Explain two consequences of the creation of the Warsaw Pact.</p> <p>Big Write – Write a narrative account of the key events of the Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p>Big Write – Explain the importance of Gorbachev’s new thinking for the reduction in tension between east and west.</p> <p>How far do you agree?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Personal Development</p> <p>Democracy and Individual Liberty – An understanding of the differing political ideologies at play during the Cold War – communism and capitalism.</p>
SUMMER	<p style="text-align: center;">GCSE Exams.</p> <p>Revision of topics from Year 10 and 11.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessment</p> <p>Paper 1 – Medicine Through Time</p> <p>Paper 2 – Anglo-Saxon and Norman England and Superpower Relations and the Cold War.</p> <p>Paper 3 – Weimar and Nazi Germany</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Personal Development</p>

Useful resources for supporting your child at home.

Seneca – There are quizzes on Seneca that match to all the units we study. This will allow your child to quiz themselves to improve their ability to remember facts. Seneca is set for homework once every 2 weeks, students should complete the quizzes set by their teacher.

Past Papers – Encourage your child to complete written homework of past paper questions.