



CURIOSITY

COMPASSION

COURAGE



## Curriculum Overview

Subject	History
<p><b>Vision statement:</b></p>	<p>At Landau Forte our curriculum exists to ensure all students regardless of background and ability have the opportunity to unlock their potential. We are committed to students being challenged from their previous key stage learning experiences. Our broad and balanced curriculum is ambitious, coherently planned and sequenced, and will provide the platform for preparing students with the foundations for examination success.</p> <p>Our Curriculum Intent has been informed by a wide variety of researchers and is steeped in evidence based research. Christine Counsell summarises the aspiration of our curriculum to empower all learners creating a pathway to success in university, their career and life:</p> <p><i>'A curriculum exists to change the pupil, to give the pupil new power. One acid test for a curriculum is whether it enables even lower attaining or disadvantaged pupils to clamber into the discourse and practices of educated people, so that they gain powers of the powerful.'</i></p> <p>As well as excellent academic success we aim to ensure our students leave us as polite and well-rounded young adults. Our new core values of Compassion, Courage and Curiosity are currently being embedded throughout our curriculum offer to ensure we continue to meet our social, emotional, spiritual and moral obligations.</p>
<p><b>Curriculum intent:</b></p>	<p>History is all around us. The study of history ignites children's <b>curiosity</b> about the past in Britain and the wider world. Through finding out about how and why the world, our country, culture and local community have developed over time, children understand how the past influences the present. History enables children to develop a context for their growing sense of identity and enables them to understand others and show <b>compassion</b>.</p> <p>At Landau Forte QEMS, our intent, when teaching history, is to stimulate children into showing <b>courage</b> when learning about the past by asking questions and debating difficult or morally challenging topic areas.</p>
<p><b>Threshold Concepts (TCs):</b></p>	<p>TC 1 - An LFAT Historian will understand <b>chronology</b> and be able to explain how events follow on from each other.</p> <p>TC 2 – An LFAT Historian will <b>describe</b>: causes and consequences of historical events, change and continuity within time periods, similarities and differences across different time periods and significance in the short term and long term.</p> <p>TC 3 – An LFAT Historian will <b>explain</b>: causes and consequences of historical events, change and continuity within time periods, similarities and differences across different time periods and significance in the short term and long term.</p> <p>TC 4 – An LFAT Historian will <b>evaluate</b> causes and consequences of historical events, change and continuity within time periods, similarities and differences across different time periods and significance in the short term and long term.</p> <p>TC 5 – An LFAT Historian will <b>evaluate sources</b> and reach judgements regarding their utility and reliability using contextual knowledge.</p> <p>TC 6 – An LFAT Historian will <b>analyse interpretations</b> explaining how and why people have different views about the past</p> <p>TC 7 – An LFAT Historian will <b>evaluate interpretations</b> and reach judgements about the validity of the views through comparison with their contextual knowledge.</p>
<p><b>KS2 National Curriculum summary:</b></p>	<p>Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</p>









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<b>Learner skills:</b>	Critical thinking  CRITICAL THINKING	Organisation  ORGANISATION	Collaboration  COLLABORATION	Adaptability  ADAPTABILITY	Oracy  ORACY	Self-quizzing  SELF QUIZZING
	Term 1 Aug-Oct	Term 2 Nov-Dec	Term 3 Jan-Feb	Term 4 Mar-Apr	Term 5 Apr-May	Term 5 Apr-May
<b>Year 13</b>	NEA preparation	Part Two: Crises and the rise to World power 1920 – 75 <u><a href="#">The Crisis of Identity 1920-45</a></u>	Part Two: Crises and the rise to World power 1920 – 75 <u><a href="#">The Superpower, 1945-1975.</a></u>	Part Two: Crises and the rise to World power 1920 – 75 <u><a href="#">The Superpower, 1945-1975.</a></u>	Part Two: Crises and the rise to World power 1920 – 75 <u><a href="#">The Superpower, 1945-1975.</a></u>	Part Two: Crises and the rise to World power 1920 – 75 <u><a href="#">The Superpower, 1945-1975.</a></u>
<b>The Big Questions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How did government, political authority and political parties <u>change and develop</u>?</li> <li>2. In what ways did the economy and society of the USA <u>change and develop</u>?</li> <li>3. How did the role of the USA in <u>world affairs</u> change?</li> <li>4. How important were ideas and ideology?</li> <li>5. How united was the USA during this period?</li> <li>6. How important was the role of key individuals and groups and how were they affected by developments?</li> </ol>					
<b>Big picture questions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the context of the years 1485 to 1587, how far did Tudor rebellions pose a serious threat to the authority of the Tudor Monarchy?</li> <li>• To what extent was socio-economic grievances the most important</li> </ul>	To what extent was FDR and his New Deal successful?  What was the real impact of the many social & cultural developments in the USA 1920-1941?	How did government, political authority & political parties change & develop in this era?  To what extent did American presidents in this era face unexpected problems which limited their power?  Why did The American economy and society see	To what extent did American presidents in this era face unexpected problems which limited their power?  Why did The American economy and society see so much change and instability between 1960-1975?	Why did The American economy and society see so much change and instability between 1960-1975?  To what extent did US relations with the Soviet Union worsen in the period between 1960-1975?  Why was the USA unable to win in Vietnam?	To what extent were there significant changes in the culture and society of the USA between 1945-1975?  To what extent was America now a superpower?



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**cause of rebellion  
1485-1603?**

**How did Tudor  
Monarchs ensure  
stability and order in  
Tudor society?**

**When did Tudor  
Monarchs face  
rebellions and how did  
they deal with them?**

**Analysing factors:  
Which factors made a  
rebellion serious?**

**Analysing factors:  
Which factors caused a  
rebellion?**

**Which factors made a  
rebellion fail?**

**How do we use and  
evaluate  
interpretations to  
investigate this issue  
further?**

**How do we use and  
evaluate sources to  
investigate this issue  
further?**

**Why did the  
relationship between  
the USA and the world  
change dramatically in  
the 1930s? Why did the  
US policy of isolationism  
end?**

**so much change and  
instability between 1960-  
1975?**



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**What are the skills I need to begin writing up my investigation?**

**Progress, Ward of the Roses, Feudal System, Acts of Attainder, Imposter, Pretender, Obedience, Yorkist, Lancastrian, Lord Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace.**

**Henrician Reformation, visitations, Dissolution, Pilgrimage of Grace, Amicable Grant, Uniformity, Protestantism, iconoclasm, enclosure, usurp, coup d'état.**

**Counter-Reformation, xenophobia, pardon, Ex -communication, agents provocateurs, decipher, ambassador, heretic.**

**NEA 3500- 4500 word essay.**

- **The difference between an interpretation and a source.**
- **The difference between Mary Queen of scots and Mary Tudor.**



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- The multi causal nature and precise development of the Pilgrimage of Grace.
- The potential for rebellion caused by the Papal Bull and the actual impact.
- The importance of evaluating sources and not just copying or paraphrasing them.
- The importance of comparing 2 different interpretations using the background information on the historian. Being critical of the lens they are looking at the past through. Not just describing what they say.
- About the different religious beliefs/ legal changes of each monarch throughout the Tudor period and how that impacted rebellions.



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<p><b>Content (Linked to TCs):</b></p>						
	<p>To what extent was FDR and his New Deal successful? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>What examples can be found of FDR keeping his promises? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Why there was a conflict of ideas over the role of Federal government? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Why did FDR faced criticism over the New Deals? To what extent did Father Coughlin and Huey Long threaten the New Deal with their opposition? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>What were the features of the Jazz Age? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Why did the Model T Ford become the symbol of the boom in the 1920s? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p>	<p>What position was the USA in following World War 2? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>What sort of President was Truman? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Who was Joseph McCarthy &amp; how did he launch the wave of anti-Communist paranoia, known as McCarthyism? What was the IMPACT of McCarthyism? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>What was Truman criticised for in 1948? What did he offer in his "Fair Deal"? Why was this fair deal only partially implemented? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Which major foreign policy crises pulled his attention away from domestic politics? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>What was the political IMPACT of the Red scare? Have Truman &amp;</p>	<p>Why was 1960-1975 a time of great change for American politics? What sort of President was Kennedy? What were the limits of his Presidential power at this time? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>How well did Kennedy handle the issue of Civil Rights? Was this an unexpected problem for his administration? Did MLK threaten to limit his power? To what extent did Kennedy's assassination have an impact on American politics for the rest of our timeframe? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Why did Lyndon Johnson have a difficult administration? Why is he often presented in a negative light? What</p>	<p>Why were there ideological, social, regional &amp; ethnic divisions in the USA? What do we mean by the age of conformity and the rise of the consumer society? How did culture and the mass media change during this era? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>How extreme were the Regional and Ethnic divisions at this time? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>How and why did the relationship between the USA and USSR change between 1945-1975? What role did the USA play in the Cold War from 1960-1975? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Why did the USA have a policy which involved the CONTAINMENT of communism from 1947-1975? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i> How successful was the policy of CONTAINMENT? How much did this cost?</p>	<p>To what extent has the role of Martin Luther King in achieving civil rights for African Americans in the years 1960-1968 been exaggerated? Was Malcolm X and the Black power movement more revolutionary than Martin Luther King? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>How revolutionary were the Black panthers ? What did the Black Panthers do in the community ? What was the legacy they left? What were the negatives and why they were disbanded by 1982? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>How revolutionary was the student movement in the 1960s and 1970s? How revolutionary was the women's</p>	



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		<p>The role of women: Why is making historical judgements about the role of women difficult? Why is Eleanor Roosevelt important? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>What was the social impact of the Great Depression? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>What was the social impact of Prohibition? Why was it difficult to enforce? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Social divisions and the rise of the KKK. Why were there serious tensions beneath the surface in the USA? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Why did the relationship between the USA and the world change dramatically in the 1930s? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>How far do the Isolationist policies of the USA in the 1930s</p>	<p>Eisenhower been underestimated? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>What happened to McCarthyism in the end? Is Senator McCarthy an example of an important individual in this era? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Was Nixon a good choice for Vice President? In what way was he a typical politician? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Why is the Election of 1960 a turning point in American politics? What made Kennedy different?</p> <p>Why did the “Kennedy style” reflect and connect with the USA in 1960?</p> <p>What were Kennedy’s aims for the American people and did he achieve them? How successful was Kennedy? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p>	<p>are the positive achievements about Johnson which have been overlooked?</p> <p>The first Hundred days of his Administration What was achieved? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Even though Johnson was re elected in 1964, what made him unpopular? Which issues undermined him? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>What were the key developments in the <b>CIVIL RIGHTS ACT</b> of 1964? Why was Johnson able to achieve this?</p> <p>Why was he able to secure a runaway election victory in 1964? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>To what extent did Robert Kennedy’s assassination have an</p>	<p>Which events worsened relations between the USA and USSR? What landmarks can we see?</p> <p>Why was the Cuban Missile Crisis a significant event? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Why did this overseas conflict in Vietnam have such a large impact on the politics, economy and society of the USA? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Explain why the US became involved in Vietnam. Why was Vietnam significant?</p> <p>Why was the My Lai massacre a turning point for the U.S government?</p> <p>Why was the USA defeated in this conflict?</p> <p>Why were the methods of warfare used by the USA in Vietnam controversial?</p> <p>What was the impact of the mass media on the war in Vietnam?</p> <p>How significant was the television coverage of Vietnam? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p>	<p>movement in the 1960s and 1970s? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>Between 1941 and 1975 the United States experienced a social revolution” Assess the validity of this view.</p> <p><u>America as a world power in 1975</u>: Why was the resilience of the American Dream being tested now? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p><u>The USA in 1975</u>.</p> <p>Why was this a turbulent era, which seemed to remind many of the recent past? Was America a troubled giant by 1975?</p> <p>What image did America have on the world stage by 1975? What had happened to the role of the presidency since the fall of Nixon? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p>
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reflect her commitment to isolationism? *TC 1 TC 3*

The approach of war: Who do you think was more to blame for the deterioration in Japanese American relations in the 1930s? *TC 1 TC 3*

To what extent was there a special relationship between England and the USA? *TC 1 TC 3*

Why was Roosevelt's 3<sup>rd</sup> time in office so significant? *TC 1 TC 3*

How formidable an opponent was Lindbergh? *TC 1 TC 3*

What were the landmarks which suggested the USA was

impact on American politics for the rest of our timeframe?

The resurrection of Richard Nixon. Why was he able to gain such a decisive victory? *TC 1 TC 3*

To what extent did Martin Luther King's assassination have an impact on American politics for the rest of our timeframe? *TC 1 TC 3*

Why did the U.S economy from 1960-1975 experience a time of great abundance followed by depression?

Nixon and Johnson: Why were they both impeached? *TC 1 TC 3*

Why was there no crash or depression in the years after 1945?

Why did the USA withdraw from Vietnam as early as 1969 and

is it right to judge this as an act of defeat?

Conclusion: What were the effects of the U.S involvement in Vietnam? *TC 1 TC 3*





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edging closer to war? *TC 1 TC 3*

Why did public opinion change? Why did war come? Was war inevitable by 1941? *TC 1 TC 3*

Why did the Japanese bomb Pearl Harbour? *TC 1 TC 3*

To what extent did the Second World War help to advance the position of African Americans in the USA by 1945? *TC 1 TC 3*

What do we mean by a cold war? What was the significance of the events which took place at the wartime conferences? *TC 1 TC 3*

What impact did the dropping of the Atomic bomb have on the conferences and International relations? *TC 1 TC 3*

How was world trade reshaped by the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference? What did the Marshall Plan achieve? What sort of goods did people buy? *TC 1 TC 3*

The Affluent society: Why was there economic growth in the 1960s?

Economic change: Why was there a Great depression in the 1970's? *TC 1 TC 3*



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		<p>Was the dropping of the Atomic bomb justified? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>What sort of an impact did WW2 have on the economy &amp; society of the USA? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p> <p>What sort of an impact did WW2 have on the political structure of the USA? <i>TC 1 TC 3</i></p>				
<b>Key vocabulary:</b>	Banking holiday Keynesianism Voluntarism New deal Gross domestic product Real wages Staple industries Speculative bubble Great bull market Buying on credit Repossession Double dip recession	The Good neighbour policy  The special relationship  Lend-lease  Bretton Woods conference  Cold War	Demagogue Rise of the national security state Balancing the ticket The pentagon papers The watergate affair	Consumerism Gross Domestic Product Affluent Economic Cycle Inflation Stagflation Beat generation Hollywood Ten New left	Containment Yalta conference & yalta axioms Hawks Diplomat Advisor Domino theory Surveillance Espionage Brinkmanship Détente Asymmetric warfare	Helsinki conference Helsinki accords Conspiracy Assassination Trente Glorieuse Ping pong diplomacy
<b>Assessment:</b>	End of unit test. Closed book. Exam conditions :1 hour 45 mins	End of unit test on everything studied in The Crisis of Identity. 1920 -1945 Closed	End of unit test. Closed book. Exam conditions :1 hour 45 mins	End of unit test	Y12 PPE.	<b>Final Exam</b>



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		book. Exam conditions 1 hour 45 mins. Y12 PPE.				
<b>Key/Historical misconceptions in this unit:</b>						
<b>Sequencing:</b>	<p><u>Part Two: Crises and the rise to World power 1920 – 75</u></p> <p><u><a href="#">The Crisis of Identity 1920-45</a></u></p> <p>This teaching and learning covers further profound changes in US society which build on the work students completed in Y12. Students will learn about significant fluctuations in the economy, developments in the role of the USA in international affairs and the influence of key individuals such as FD Roosevelt, Martin Luther King and JF Kennedy. The main aim in Y13 is to draw on the breadth of knowledge acquired in Y12 and to extend it further. This era starts with the Economic boom of the 1920s, which ends with the Wall St Crash of 1929. This was followed by depression and massive unemployment. Recovery was encouraged by the New Deal policies of FDR but the impact of the second world war. The teaching and learning should enable students to see that Economic developments led to political change. This included a greater role for the presidency, which brought further conflict about the role of federal government. Again students should see the link between social changes in the jazz age and the benefits of prosperity. However, there were still divisions in US society. Americans</p> <p><u><a href="#">The Superpower, 1945-1975</a></u>. The teaching and learning for this module should enable students to see that Economic developments led to political change. This included a greater role for the presidency, which brought further conflict about the role of federal government. Again students should see the link between social changes in the jazz age and the benefits of prosperity. However, there were still divisions in US society. African Americans did not enjoy prosperity. Students will appreciate why the USA became involved in the Second World war and how this made them into a political, economic and military superpower. However, American society became even more divided due to the threat of communism, the US involvement in the war in Vietnam etc. The students will continue to see change in the campaign for civil rights and student protests. The role of high profile personalities will be examined, such as Martin Luther King and JFK, who were assassinated. The course ends with a mood of political disillusionment, with the presidency of Richard Nixon and his involvement in the watergate scandal of the 1970s</p>					
<b>National Curriculum plus:</b>						



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