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| Subject:**GCSE History****Year 11** | **Autumn HT 1 - Super power relations – The Cold War** | **Autumn HT 2 - Early Elizabethan England** | **Spring HT 1 – Early Elizabethan England** | **Spring HT 2 – Early Elizabethan England** | **Summer HT 1** | **Summer HT 2** |
| **The origins of the Cold War, 1941-58*** Early tensions between East & West. Ideological differences, Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam & US/Soviet relations.
* The development of the Cold War. The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan. Cominform and Comecon, the Berlin crisis and creation of two armed camps.
* The Cold War intensifies. The arms race, 1950-58.New leaders, the Hungarian uprising and reaction.

**Cold War crises, 1958-70*** Berlin refugee problem, 1958. Khrushchev’s ultimatum, summit meetings and
* Building the Berlin Wall. The impact of the Berlin Wall on the Soviet Union and the USA. Impact on international relations.
 | **Cold War Crises, 1958-1970.*** The Cuban Revolution, the Bay of Pigs incident. Effects of the Bay of Pigs on international relations
* The Cuban Missile Crisis and its consequences. The Thirteen Days.
* Czechoslovakia, opposition to Soviet control, the Prague spring, the Brezhnev Doctrine and the Soviet reaction.
* The impact of the Prague Spring and the Soviet Invasion.

**The end of the Cold War 1970-91*** Attempts to reduce tension between East and West. Détente. SALT I. Helsinki Accords 1975. SALT II
* The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan 1979. Build up to the invasion, the American reaction. The impact on relations.
* Ronald Reagan and the ‘Second Cold War.’ Reagan’s policies. The Strategic Defense Initiative
* Collapse of Soviet Control in Eastern Europe, 1985-1991. Gorbachev’s new thinking, different summits.
* The end of the Soviet hold on Europe. The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall and end of the Warsaw Pact
 | **Queen, government and religion, 1558–69** * Elizabethan England in 1558: society and government.
* The Virgin Queen: the problem of her legitimacy, gender, marriage. Her character and strengths.
* Challenges at home and from abroad: the French threat, financial weaknesses.
* Religious divisions in England in 1558. Elizabeth’s religious settlement (1559): its features and impact.
* The Church of England: its role in society.
* The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge.
* The nature and extent of the Catholic challenge, including the role of the nobility, Papacy and foreign powers.
* Mary, Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne, her arrival in England in 1568.
* Relations between Elizabeth and Mary, 1568–69.

**Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569–88*** The reasons for, and significance of, the Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569–70.
* The features and significance of the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington plots. Walsingham and the use of spies.
* The reasons for, and significance of, Mary Queen of Scots’ execution in 1587.
* Political and religious rivalry. Commercial rivalry. The New World, privateering and the significance of the activities of Drake.
* English direct involvement in the Netherlands, 1585–88. The role of Robert Dudley.
 | * Drake and the raid on Cadiz: ‘Singeing the King of Spain’s beard’.
* Spanish invasion plans. Reasons why Philip used the Spanish Armada.

The reasons for, and consequences of, the English victory.**Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558–88*** Education in the home, schools and universities.
* Sport, pastimes and the theatre.
* The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage during these years.
* The changing attitudes and policies towards the poor.
* Factors prompting exploration, including the impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade.
* The reasons for, and significance of, Drake’s circumnavigation of the globe.
* The significance of Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia.
* Reasons for the failure of Virginia.
* The reasons for, and significance of, Mary Queen of Scots’ execution in 1587.
* Political and religious rivalry. Commercial rivalry. The New World, privateering and the significance of the activities of Drake.
* English direct involvement in the Netherlands, 1585–88. The role of Robert Dudley.
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* The reasons for, and consequences of, the English victory.
 | **Revision** | **Revision** |