

# History KS4 Learning Journey



## Key topic 2: Cold War crises, 1958–70

The refugee problem, Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959–61. The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961, consequences of the Berlin Wall. The Cuban Revolution. the Bay of Pigs incident, The Cuban Missile Crisis, The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Opposition in Czechoslovakia: the Prague Spring. The Brezhnev Doctrine. International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia.

## Key topic 3: The end of the Cold War, 1970–91

Détente in the 1970s, SALT 1, Helsinki, and SALT 2. Reagan and Gorbachev. Afghanistan, the Carter Doctrine and the Olympic boycotts. The 'Second Cold War', the Strategic Defence Initiative Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty 1987. Gorbachev's 'new thinking'. The fall of the Berlin Wall, The collapse of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact

## Key Topic 1 The origins of the Cold War, 1941–58

Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences, Ideological differences, Soviet satellite states, Long and Novikov telegrams, Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) The Berlin Blockade and Airlift, NATO, The Warsaw Pact and the Hungarian uprising.

## Life in Nazi Germany 1933-39

Nazi policies towards women, the young, minorities including the Jewish people and Kristallnacht. Employment and the standard of living

## Weimar 1918-29 – Problems 1918-24 Treaty of Versailles, Threats from Left and Right, Ruhr invasion, hyperinflation. Solutions and

**Stresemann** Rentenmark, Dawes Plan, young Plan, Locarno, League of Nations, Kellogg Briand Pact. Wall Street Crash and depression. **Changes in society** including culture and the role of women.

## Early development of the Nazi Party, 1919–33

Hitler's early career: The early growth and features of the Party. Munich Putsch and Mein Kampf. Rebuilding the Party 1924-29, propaganda, Bamberg conference of 1926. Increased support 1929-Jan1933. Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher.

## Nazi Control and dictatorship 1933-39

Reichstag fire, Enabling Act, Night of the Long Knives, police state, The church including the Reich Church and the concordant, Censorship and propaganda. Opposition, young people and the church including Niemöller.

11

## Key topic 3: Norman England, 1066–88

**The feudal system and the Church**, including Lanfranc and Normanisation. **Norman government** including regents and the Domesday Book. **The Norman aristocracy** including Bishop Odo. **William I and his sons** Robert and revolt in Normandy, 1077–80, William's death, William Rufus and the defeat of Robert and Odo.

## Key topic 2: William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066–87

**Establishing control**: The submission of the earls, marcher earldoms. **Anglo-Saxon resistance, 1068–71**: The revolt of Edwin and Morcar, uprising of the North and Hereward the Wake. Harrying of the North, and land ownership. Revolt of the Earls, 1075

## Crime and punishment in England 1900-Modern

**Crimes**: new forms of theft, smuggling, driving offences, race crimes and drug crimes. **Law enforcement**: Neighbourhood Watch, changes in the police force: Increasing specialisation, use of technology and the move towards prevention. **Punishment**: End of the death penalty, changes to prison, non-custodial alternatives. Case Studies: Contentious objectors and Derek Bentley

## Whitechapel. c1870–c1900: The local context of Whitechapel.

housing: the Peabody Estate, workhouses, rookeries. Immigration, pubs, political issues. **Crimes**: prostitution, protection rackets, gangs, violent demonstrations. **Policing**: H Division, CID and techniques, The Whitechapel Vigilance Committee. Difficulties of policing.

## Key topic 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060–66

**Anglo-Saxon society**, Edward the Confessor and the succession crisis. The battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge. **The Norman invasion** The Battle of Hastings including the reasons for William's victory.

## Crime and punishment in England 1700-1900

**Crimes**: crimes against the person, property and authority, including highway robbery, poaching and smuggling, ending witchcraft and the treatment of the Tolpuddle Martyrs. **Law enforcement**: work of the Fielding brothers (Bow Street Runners) and the Met. **Punishments**: ending of transportation, public execution and the Bloody Code. Prison reform. **Case Studies**: Pentonville, separate and silent systems

## Crime and punishment in England 1500-1700

**Crimes**: against the person, property and authority, including heresy and treason, vagabondage and treason. **Law enforcement**: town watchmen, courts including quarter sessions **Punishment**: Corporal and capital punishment, transportation and the start of the Bloody Code **Case Studies**: Gunpowder Plot, Hopkins and witchcraft

## Crime and punishment in England 1000-1500

**Crimes**: against the person, property and authority, poaching, 'social' crimes Forest Laws. **Enforcement**: Tithings, hue and cry, trial by ordeal, parish constable. **Punishment**: Corporal and capital punishment, wergild. **The Church**: Sanctuary and benefit of the clergy

10