

SJBC Curriculum Termly Plan: Y12 History

Term	Topic(s) and links to other subjects	Core Knowledge	Core Vocabulary	Assessment	Resources
<p><b>Autumn 1</b></p>	<p>Government of the USSR</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1.The Bolshevik Revolution replaced autocracy with a Communist dictatorship. After seizing power in 1917, Lenin transformed Russia from a monarchy into a one-party Communist state based on Marxist ideology. The Communist Party quickly suppressed rival political groups and centralized authority to maintain control, especially during the Civil War.</li> <li>2. Stalin consolidated power through manipulation and terror. Following Lenin’s death, Stalin rose to power by outmaneuvering rivals like Trotsky and Bukharin. He used his role as Party Secretary to install loyalists, eliminated opponents through purges, and ruled by fear, turning the Communist Party into a rubber stamp for his decisions.</li> <li>3. Khrushchev’s leadership marked a break from Stalin through de-Stalinization. After Stalin’s death, Khrushchev gradually gained control and distanced the USSR from Stalin’s brutal legacy. He promoted more collective leadership and decentralization but was eventually removed after foreign policy failures and erratic behavior damaged his credibility.</li> <li>4. Brezhnev halted reforms and entrenched political stagnation. He reversed Khrushchev’s reforms and reinforced centralized, collective leadership through the “cadre system.” His era was marked by widespread corruption, nepotism, and</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Marxism</b>- A theory advocating class struggle and workers controlling production</li> <li>2. <b>Proletariat</b>- The working class, exploited under capitalism, central in Marxist theory</li> <li>3. <b>Socialist revolutionaries</b>- Russian party supporting land redistribution to benefit peasants.</li> <li>4. <b>Mensheviks</b>- Moderate Marxists favoring broad party membership and gradual change.</li> <li>5. <b>Soviets</b>- Local councils representing workers, soldiers, and peasants in revolutionary Russia.</li> <li>6. <b>Trade union</b> - Organization defending workers’ rights, wages, and working conditions.</li> <li>7. <b>Politburo</b> - The Communist Party’s executive body, controlling major political decisions.</li> <li>8. <b>Bureaucracy</b>- A hierarchical system of officials managing government administration and policies.</li> <li>9. <b>Nomenklatura system</b> - A list-based system controlling appointments to key Soviet positions.</li> </ol>	<p>Breadth and depth essay questions in class and for homework</p>	<p>Core resources:  Shared lessons on One-Drive  Rise and fall of the Soviet Union  A history of the Soviet Union  A people’s tragedy</p>

		<p>political inertia, weakening the Soviet system over time.</p> <p>5. Soviet leadership evolved from ideological revolution to bureaucratic control. Over time, the USSR moved from revolutionary zeal under Lenin to Stalin's totalitarianism, then to a less brutal but inefficient bureaucracy under Khrushchev and Brezhnev. Each leader shaped the nature of Communist rule, often prioritizing power over ideological consistency.</p>	<p>10. <b>Purges</b>- Systematic removal, often violent, of political opponents or threats.</p> <p>11. <b>Show trial</b>- Public trial with predetermined verdict, used for propaganda</p> <p>12. <b>Gosplan</b> - Central agency responsible for economic planning in the Soviet Union.</p> <p>13. <b>Destalinization</b> - Reforms aimed at reducing Stalin's influence and authoritarian practices.</p> <p>14. <b>Cadres</b>- Loyal Communist officials trained for administration or ideological enforcement.</p> <p>15. <b>Political stagnation</b>- Period of little reform or innovation within political leadership.</p>		
<b>Autumn 2</b>	USSR Agriculture and Industry	<p>1. Lenin radically reshaped the economy through nationalization and state control. Following the 1917 Revolution, Lenin abolished private land ownership, nationalized banks, and placed factories under workers' control. War Communism was introduced during the Civil War to centralize production but led to economic collapse. This prompted Lenin to launch the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1921 to reintroduce limited private trade and revive agriculture and industry.</p> <p>2. Stalin replaced the NEP with Five-Year Plans to industrialize the USSR. In 1928, Stalin scrapped the NEP in favor of central planning</p>	<p>1. <b>Command economy</b>- An economic system where the government controls all production decisions.</p> <p>2. <b>State capitalism</b> - State controls industry but uses capitalist methods to manage economy.</p> <p>3. <b>Collectivization</b>- Forcing peasants to farm collectively under state control.</p> <p>4. <b>Bartering</b> - Exchanging goods or services without using money.</p> <p>5. <b>Rationing</b> - Government-controlled distribution of scarce goods, especially during shortages.</p> <p>6. <b>Nepmen</b> - Private traders during the NEP allowed limited capitalist activity.</p>	Breadth and depth essay questions in class and for homework	<p>Core resources:</p> <p>Shared lessons on One-Drive</p> <p>Rise and fall of the Soviet Union</p> <p>A history of the Soviet Union</p> <p>A people's tragedy</p>

		<p>through a series of Five-Year Plans aimed at boosting heavy industry. Despite early chaos, these plans significantly expanded Soviet industrial capacity, especially after World War II, when they were used to rebuild the economy.</p> <p>3. Stalin's collectivization of agriculture caused devastation in the countryside. To gain control over agriculture, Stalin enforced collectivization, consolidating individual farms into state-run collectives. This policy led to widespread resistance, mass famine, and the Holodomor in Ukraine, resulting in millions of deaths from starvation.</p> <p>4. Khrushchev attempted to modernize the economy with consumer focus and agricultural reform. Khrushchev shifted priorities toward light industry and consumer goods, though quality remained poor. His Virgin Lands Scheme aimed to boost agricultural production by cultivating previously unused land. While initially more accepted than collectivization, the scheme struggled due to environmental and logistical challenges.</p> <p>5. Under Brezhnev and Andropov, economic reform stalled and stagnation set in. The Brezhnev era saw limited reform and increased dependence on central planning, leading to economic stagnation by the 1970s. While living standards improved during the Ninth Five-Year Plan, underlying inefficiencies grew. Andropov tried to restore discipline and productivity, but his efforts were undermined by a poorly motivated workforce.</p>	<p>7. <b>Five year plans</b> - Soviet goals for rapid industrial and economic development.</p> <p>8. <b>Bourgeois</b> - Middle or upper class; seen as capitalist oppressors in Marxism.</p> <p>9. <b>Gulag</b>- Harsh Soviet labor camps for political prisoners and criminals.</p> <p>10. <b>Kulak</b>- Wealthier peasants targeted as enemies during collectivization</p> <p>11. <b>dekulakization</b> - Campaign to eliminate kulaks as a class through repression.</p> <p>12. <b>Holodomor</b> - Man-made famine in Ukraine causing millions of deaths (1932–33).</p> <p>13. <b>Reconstruction</b>- Post-war rebuilding of economy, infrastructure, and industry.</p> <p>14. <b>Light industry</b> - Production of consumer goods, not heavy industrial materials.</p> <p>15. <b>Supply and demand</b> - Economic model where availability and desire set prices.</p>		
--	--	---	--	--	--

