

**SJBC Curriculum Termly Plan: Y13 History**

| Term                                      | Topic(s) and links to other subjects            | Core Knowledge  | Core Vocabulary   | Assessment   | Resources  |
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| <p align="center"><b>Autumn<br/>1</b></p> | <p>The French and Napoleonic Wars 1793-1815</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Britain and France had been enemies for a long time, particularly they were rivals over expanding and gaining empire. Britain had a smaller population but had developed other strengths such as the Industrial Revolution and reforming their economic system. While Britain's Navy had always been very powerful, the army was much weaker.</li> <li>2. The Navy played a major role in the first half of the Napoleonic War as they were fundamental to preventing invasion and protecting Britain's interests overseas. The Navy faced internal administration and logistical problems, which lead to mutiny.</li> <li>3. The Napoleonic Wars saw the rise of several Naval stars, such as Pelew, Jarvis, Nelson, Cochrane and Collingwood. Nelson was known for his charisma, fighting qualities and fame. He was effective at the Battle of Cape St Vincent, The Nile and Copenhagen. He died at the Battle of Trafalgar after being shot by a sharp shooter.</li> <li>4. After the Battle of Trafalgar, the French and Spanish fleets were so weakened that there were no major fleet actions. Attention turned to the Peninsula, where Wellington landed with a small army to support the Spanish and Portuguese soldiers. Wellington was known for his excellent management of battles, his strict discipline and tactics, leading to successes even when he was outnumbered. There were several major battles such as Talavera, the lines of Torres Vedras, Fuentes do Onoro, Salamanca, Vitoria and Waterloo.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Stocks:</b> Government stocks are securities issued by governments to raise funds.</li> <li>2. <b>Coalition:</b> Alliance of groups or nations working together for common goals</li> <li>3. <b>Conscription</b> Mandatory enlistment of citizens into the military service by government</li> <li>4. <b>Agrarian revolution:</b> a revolution in farming techniques and animal breeding.</li> <li>5. <b>Rearguard action:</b> Military tactic delaying enemy while main forces retreat safely.</li> <li>6. <b>Bayonets:</b> Blade attached to rifle's muzzle for close combat fighting.</li> <li>7. <b>Siege train:</b> Heavy artillery and equipment used to attack fortified positions.</li> <li>8. <b>Square formation</b> Infantry defensive formation to repel cavalry attacks on all sides.</li> <li>9. <b>Ship of the line:</b> Large warship designed for naval battles in battle line.</li> <li>10. <b>Frigate:</b> Fast, maneuverable warship used for escorting and patrol duties.</li> <li>11. <b>Mutiny:</b> Rebellion by soldiers or sailors against</li> </ol> | <p>Breadth and depth essay questions in class and for homework</p> | <p>Core resources:<br/><br/>Shared lessons on One-Drive<br/><br/>Command of the oceans<br/><br/>War of wars<br/><br/>Sharpe novels<br/><br/>Video resources (Master and Commander)</p> |

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|                 |                     | <p>5. In order to finance this enormous war, and bank role their struggling allies, Britain edited the economic system to allow for this. The also adapted to prevent food shortages, all of this being possible as a result of the Industrial Revolution.</p>  | <p>commanding officers' authority</p> <p>12. <b>Prize money</b> : Financial reward given to captors of enemy ships or goods.</p> <p>13. <b>Tariff</b>: Tax imposed on imported or exported goods by government.</p> <p>14. <b>Martello towers</b>: Small coastal defense forts built to repel naval attacks.</p> <p>15. <b>Haebus corpus</b>: Legal principle protecting against unlawful imprisonment without trial.</p>   |   |  |
| <b>Autumn 2</b> | Crimean War 1854-56 | <p>1. By the mid-1850s, Russia was looking to expand southward by exploiting the weakened Ottoman Empire. This expansion threatened British and French naval supremacy in the Mediterranean. Britain had not adequately prepared for war and, as a result, lacked effective tactics, logistics, and supplies—many of which had changed little since the Napoleonic Wars.</p> <p>2. The Battle of Alma marked the first major engagement of the Crimean War, where a combined French and British army faced the Russian army led by Prince Menshikov. The battle was chaotic, and the allied forces were poorly coordinated, with instances of friendly fire, contradictory orders, and inadequate preplanning. Despite this, strong soldier discipline secured a fortunate victory.</p> <p>3. The Russians retreated to the harbor of Sevastopol and occupied the Causeway Heights. This prompted the Battle of Balaklava, which became notorious for the Charge of the Light Brigade and the stand of the Thin Red Line. Soldiers then</p> | <p>1. <b>Sultan</b>: Muslim ruler with absolute power over a kingdom or empire</p> <p>2. <b>Earthwork</b>: Man-made defensive structure made by digging and piling soil.</p> <p>3. <b>Siege works</b>: Fortifications built to attack or defend during a siege.</p> <p>4. <b>Scuttle</b>: To deliberately sink a ship by making holes in hull.</p> <p>5. <b>Mortar</b>: Short, portable artillery launching explosive shells in high arcs.</p> <p>6. <b>Enfilade</b>: Gunfire directed along the longest axis of enemy formation.</p> <p>7. <b>Orderly</b>: Soldier assigned to assist officers with duties and messages.</p> <p>8. <b>Miasma</b>: Foul-smelling air once believed to cause disease and infection.</p> <p>9. <b>Telegraph</b> Device sending messages over distances using coded electrical signals.</p> <p>10. <b>Redoubt</b>: a small, often temporary <b>fortified defensive structure</b>, usually enclosed and without</p> | Breadth and depth essay questions in class and for homework | Core resources:<br><br>Shared lessons on One-Drive |

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|  |  | <p>dug in for the winter siege of Sevastopol, but poor supply lines led to immense suffering and death from disease.</p> <p>4. Florence Nightingale traveled to Scutari (in modern-day Turkey) to establish a hospital, where she pioneered nursing practices, hospital organization, and the care of wounded soldiers—greatly improving survival rates. Meanwhile, Mary Seacole treated soldiers directly on the battlefield and established the "British Hotel" to provide nourishing food and comfort, particularly important during the Siege of Sevastopol.</p> <p>5. The Crimean War also marked the beginning of war journalism and photography. Roger Fenton arrived in April, near the end of the siege, to photograph the aftermath of the harsh winter. Meanwhile, William Howard Russell, writing for <i>The Times</i>, became the first modern war correspondent</p> | <p>flanking defenses. It is used to protect soldiers and artillery, especially in field battles or as part of a larger fortification system.</p> <p><b>10 Dispatches</b> Official reports or messages sent from military or government authorities.</p> |  |  |
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