

SJBC Curriculum Termly Plan: Y9 History

Term	Topic(s) and links to other subjects	Core Knowledge	Core Vocabulary	Assessment	Resources
<p><b>Autumn 1</b></p>	<p>WW1 &amp; Empire Soldiers</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. World War I started in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Long-term causes included militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism—a combination that created tension and led to a domino effect of countries entering the war.</li> <li>2. Soldiers lived in harsh conditions in trenches—cold, muddy, and dangerous. They were often interpreted as brave “lions” led by poor commanders (“donkeys”) who made deadly mistakes in battles like the Somme.</li> <li>3. WWI saw deadly new weapons like machine guns, tanks, poison gas, and airplanes. The war became a total war, affecting soldiers and civilians across the world, especially through trench warfare and mass casualties.</li> <li>4. The government used propaganda to recruit soldiers and gain public support. From 1916, conscription made military service compulsory. Some people refused to fight for moral or religious reasons—these were conscientious objectors.</li> <li>5. Millions of soldiers from the British Empire (India, Africa, Caribbean) fought in the war. Many troops suffered from shell shock (early PTSD), which was poorly understood at the time.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Militarism</b> – The belief that a country should maintain a strong military and be ready to use it.</li> <li>2. <b>Alliance</b> – An agreement between countries to support each other in case of war.</li> <li>3. <b>Imperialism</b> – When powerful countries control colonies for resources and power.</li> <li>4. <b>Nationalism</b> – Strong pride in your country, often leading to rivalry or conflict.</li> <li>5. <b>Conscription</b> – The legal requirement for people (usually men) to join the army.</li> <li>6. <b>Propaganda</b> – Media used to influence public opinion or promote a political message.</li> <li>7. <b>Conscientious Objector</b> – Someone who refuses to fight in a</li> </ol>	<p>How useful is the source A for finding out about CO's? (Source skills – utility)</p>	<p>Core resources: Shared lessons on One-Drive</p> <p>Enrichment and extension resources:</p>

			<p>war for moral or religious reasons.</p> <p>8. <b>Trench Warfare</b> – A type of fighting where soldiers live and battle in long, narrow ditches.</p> <p>9. <b>Shell Shock</b> – A psychological condition caused by the trauma of war (now known as PTSD).</p> <p>10. <b>Total War</b> – A war that affects all parts of society, not just the military.</p>		
<b>Autumn 2</b>	Russian Revolution	<p>1. In early 1900s Russia, extreme social inequality and poor living conditions, especially among peasants and industrial workers, caused widespread dissatisfaction with Tsarist rule.</p> <p>2. Tsar Nicholas II autocratic style, poor handling of events like Bloody Sunday and WWI, and resistance to reform led to revolution and his abdication in 1917.</p> <p>3. Influenced by Marxist ideas, Lenin and the Bolsheviks offered a radically different system—rejecting monarchy and capitalism in favour of a worker-led, classless society.</p> <p>4. Lenin’s leadership and slogans like “Peace, Land, Bread” helped the Bolsheviks overthrow the Provisional Government, withdraw from WWI, and begin building a one-party communist state.</p> <p>5. After Lenin’s death, Stalin eliminated rivals, used brutal purges, propaganda, and Five-Year Plans to industrialise the USSR and create a totalitarian regime.</p>	<p>1. <b>Autocracy</b> – A system of government where one person has absolute power.</p> <p>2. <b>Tsar</b> – The title of the emperor of Russia before 1917.</p> <p>3. <b>Bolsheviks</b> – A radical socialist group led by Lenin that seized power in Russia in 1917.</p> <p>4. <b>Provisional Government</b> – The temporary government that took over after Tsar Nicholas II abdicated.</p>	<p>Explain the causes of the 1905 Russian Revolution (12 marker-Causation)</p>	<p>Core resources:</p> <p>Enrichment and extension resources:</p>

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>5. <b>Marxism</b> – A political and economic theory by Karl Marx that inspired communism.</li><li>6. <b>Communism</b> – A system where property is publicly owned and each person works and is paid according to their abilities and needs.</li><li>7. <b>Slogan</b> – A short, memorable phrase used in propaganda, e.g., “Peace, Land, Bread.”</li><li>8. <b>Totalitarianism</b> – A government that seeks to control every aspect of public and private life.</li><li>9. <b>Five-Year Plans</b> – Economic plans introduced by Stalin to quickly industrialize the Soviet Union.</li><li>10. <b>Purge</b> – The removal or execution of people considered a threat to the leadership (especially under Stalin).</li></ol>		
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