

SJBC Curriculum Termly Plan: GCSE History- Year 10

Term	Topic(s) and links to other subjects	Core Knowledge	Core Vocabulary	Assessment	Resources
Summer 1/ Autumn 1 Historical Environment- Notting Hill 1948-1970		1. After World War II, Britain needed help rebuilding and passed the 1948 Nationality Act, which encouraged migration from Commonwealth countries. Many Caribbean migrants came to Britain, contributing significantly to the workforce but facing widespread discrimination. 2. Caribbean migrants, particularly in areas like Notting Hill, often faced poor housing conditions, racist landlords (Peter Rachman), and employment discrimination. Despite job opportunities, black workers were frequently denied fair treatment and lived in substandard accommodations (HMOs). 3. Faced with exclusion from mainstream leisure and public services, the black community built a distinct cultural identity through Caribbean shops (<i>Portobello Road</i>), music (<i>Calypso</i>), food (<i>Mangrove restaurant</i>), and entertainment (<i>Shebeens</i>). They also created mutual aid organizations to support one another with childcare, housing, legal advice, and finance.	1. SUS: Short for Suspicion Law- allowed police to stop, search, and arrest people on the suspicion they might commit a crime in the future. Widely abused and repealed in the 1980s 2. Black Panther's: A political group founded in 1966 by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale in the USA to campaign against police brutality and support the black community. 3. Circulation: The number of people who regularly read a specific newspaper or magazine. 4. Deported: Being forced by a government to leave a country you are not a citizen of. Often happened unjustly to people during the Windrush scandal. 5. Institutional Racism: When an organization treats a group unfairly due to race, and that behavior is either encouraged or not challenged. 6. Pirate station: A radio station that broadcasts without a license. 7. Statutory Tenancy: A legal agreement that protects tenants by limiting how and when a landlord can end a tenancy or raise the rent. 8. Color Bar: The practice of denying ethnic minorities the same rights and opportunities as white people, especially in work, housing, and recreation.	Describe two features of... How useful are sources A + B? How would you follow up source A Explain one way similar/different Explain why... How far do you agree with X?	Core resources: Shared lessons on One-Drive Enrichment and extension resources:

		4. In the 1950s, institutional racism in the police and violence from anti-immigration groups led to tensions in areas like Notting Hill. The 1958 riots and the murder of Kelso Cochrane became pivotal moments, sparking civil rights activism and highlighting systemic failures 5. By the 1960s, influential figures like Claudia Jones and groups such as the British Black Panthers emerged to fight for civil rights. The Mangrove Nine trial became a landmark moment, exposing police racism and becoming a symbol of black resistance in Britain.	9. Rationing: A government policy that limits how much certain goods (like food) people can buy, to ensure fair distribution.		
Autumn 1 Chapter 1 c800-c1500: Migration in medieval England		1. Vikings migrated to Britain from Scandinavia in the 9th century due to overpopulation, poor farmland, and the search for wealth through raiding and trade. The Normans invaded in 1066 through a claim to the throne; William the Conqueror invited Jews over to England to moneylenders. 2. Many migrants, such as Jewish communities in the 11th–13th centuries, faced discrimination and were eventually expelled from England in 1290 by King Edward I 3. Norman migration after 1066 led to major changes in government (<i>Domesday Book</i>), language, architecture	1. Diaspora – The scattering of a population from its original homeland. 2. Crusade – European Christian military campaigns to the Holy Land. 3. Guild – An organization that controlled trade and protected members' interests. 4. Hierarchy – A system where people are ranked by status or authority. 5. Witan – A powerful Anglo-Saxon council that helped choose kings. 6. Black Death – A deadly plague that had a huge impact on society and migration. 7. Normandy – Key region linked to the Norman Conquest and migration to England. 8. Danegeld – Payments made to Viking raiders, showing how migration was sometimes forced.	Describe two features of... How useful are sources A + B? How would you follow up source A Explain one way similar/different Explain why... How far do you agree with X?	Core resources: Shared lessons on One-Drive Enrichment and extension resources:

		(<i>Castles</i>), and land ownership (<i>Feudalism</i>) in England. 4. Migration in medieval England often followed military conquest, religious persecution, or economic opportunity, shaping the development of towns and communities (Migrants from the Low Countries). 5. Under Viking rule (Danelaw), York (known as Jorvik) became a thriving trade center with strong Scandinavian influence in its culture, economy, and language.	9. Anti-Semitism – Prejudice against Jewish people, key to understanding medieval attitudes. 10. Fortified – Describes how towns and settlements protected themselves, showing fear of attack and importance of defence.		
Autumn 2 Chapter 2 c1500-c1700 Migration in 16th and 17th century Britain		1. Huguenot migrants were French Protestants who fled religious persecution, bringing valuable skills like silk weaving which boosted industries in places like Soho, Spitalfields, and Canterbury, and helped drive economic growth through trade and craftsmanship. 2. Jewish people, many of whom were banned from several professions, still contributed significantly to English finance and education—some investing in institutions like the Bank of England and working as tutors in Hebrew studies. 3. Indian and African migrants often arrived through imperial links, with many working as servants, sailors (<i>lascars</i>), or in domestic roles (<i>Ayahs</i>) for British families, though they	1. Protestant – Christians who disagreed with the Catholic Church's interpretation of Christianity. 2. Charter – Written permission from the monarch giving rights and privileges to certain groups or individuals. 3. Reformation – A European religious movement, led by Martin Luther, that criticised Catholic corruption and led to the rise of Protestantism. 4. Denizen – Rights given to migrants to allow them to live and work in a new country. 5. Republic – A country where the head of state is not a monarch. 6. Rabbi – A Jewish religious leader and teacher. 7. Royal prerogative – The monarch's right to make decisions without Parliament. 8. Parish registers – Church records of baptisms, marriages, and burials introduced in 1538. 9. Great Chain of Being – The Tudor belief that everything in the universe had a specific place in a divinely ordered hierarchy.	Describe two features of... How useful are sources A + B? How would you follow up source A Explain one way similar/different Explain why... How far do you agree with X?	Core resources: Enrichment and extension resources:

		were frequently treated unequally or marginalized. 4. Palatine migrants from German states were mostly poor farmers with few skills; some were relocated to Ireland or America as they struggled to integrate or contribute to England's economy. 5. Towns like Sandwich and Canterbury actively invited skilled Flemish and Walloon weavers to settle, granting them rights to work, worship, and set up businesses, showing how economic benefit could lead to more tolerant attitudes toward migrants.	10. Monopoly – Exclusive control of trade or a particular market. 11. Ayah – Indian term for a nanny or woman who looks after children. 12. Lascar – An Indian sailor working on ships owned by the East India Company.		
Spring 1 Migration in 18th and 19th century Britain		1. Economic change, industrialisation, urbanisation, persecution, and opportunities within the expanding British Empire shaped why Jewish refugees, Irish (Navvies) and Asian Migrants (Ayah and Lascar) moved to and within Britain. Forced Migration moved enslaved Africans round the world. 2. The Industrial Revolution transformed work, class structures, and cities, influencing migration patterns of German (Karl Marx) and Italian migrants (Ice cream parlours) and creating new forms of social mobility and inequality. 3. Migrants' experiences varied widely, shaped by relations with authorities, public opinion, and media portrayals;	1. Census- A count of people living in a country on a specific day. Taken every ten years with the first official one being taken in 1841. The 1851 census recorded the birthplace of individuals so useful when studying migration. 2. Arable Farming- Growing crops such as oats, barley and wheat. 3. Tenement- A rundown and often overcrowded building housing many poor people in poor conditions. 4. Relief- Help given to poor people who could not support their families. It was sometimes given when people stayed in their own homes but more often from inside the workhouse. 5. Workhouse- A building in a local area that would house those who were destitute in return for work. Parents and children were separated.	Describe two features of... How useful are sources A + B? How would you follow up source A Explain one way similar/different Explain why... How far do you agree with X?	Core resources: Shared lessons on One-Drive Enrichment and extension resources:

		migrants often faced both discrimination and opportunities for integration. 4. Migrant communities contributed to Britain's culture, economy, politics, and urban development, particularly in growing industrial cities for example the East End of London. 5. Key Case Studies – Liverpool as a major migration hub in the nineteenth century (Chinatown,) especially for Irish migrants; and Jewish migrants' settlement and experiences in London's East End in the late nineteenth century.	6. Navvies- The name given to the men who dug the canals and built the railways. The word comes from the word 'navigator.' 7. Fenian- A member of the Irish revolutionary nationalist organisation, who opposed British rule of Ireland. Later became a slur against Irish Catholics. 8. Sweatshop- A place where people worked long hours in poor conditions for low wages. In Spitalfields and Whitechapel many sweatshops were organised and run by Jews. Those not run by Jews also exploited Jewish workers. 9. Abolitionists- People who wanted to abolish the Slave Trade. 10. Shochetim- A Jew who has been specially trained and licensed to slaughter birds and animals according to Jewish law.		
Spring 1 Migration 1900 to the present day		1. Migration to Britain has changed over time, with migrants coming from Ireland, Europe (Poland), the Empire/Commonwealth (Kenya and Uganda) particularly the Caribbean, and global refugee crises for reasons including work, war, and persecution. 2. British society's context has shaped migration, including the World Wars (Empire Soldiers and evacuation) decolonisation, EU membership, and key laws such as the Aliens Act (1905) and British Nationality Acts.	1. Colonies- A colony is a country ruled by a larger one. Colonies in the British Empire, for example, were ruled by the British Parliament and monarch. 2. Dominions- A country with a high level of self-government while remaining within the British 'commonwealth.' 3. Interned- To hold someone prisoner without trial. 4. Decolonisation- the process of granting of independence to colonies. 5. The National Front- A small far right political party with Fascist views that is opposed to immigration, founded in 1967.	Describe two features of... How useful are sources A + B? How would you follow up source A Explain one way similar/different Explain why... How far do you agree with X?	Core resources: Shared lessons on One-Drive Enrichment and extension resources:

		3. Migrants' experiences have varied, often involving discrimination (Enoch Powell), activism for equal rights (Brixton Riots), and changing relations with authorities (Role of Media and Stephen Lawrence case), reflected in legislation like the Race Relations Act (1965). 4. Migrants have had major impacts on Britain's culture (Marcus Rashford, Mo Farah), economy, urban spaces, food, (Chicken Tikka Masala) politics (Rishi Sunak), and public services such as the NHS. 5. Case studies such as mid-20th-century Bristol and Asian migration to Leicester show how migrant communities shaped local society and challenged inequality.	6. The British National Party- A far right political party with Fascist views that is opposed to immigration, founded in 1982. 7. Shadow Cabinet- Key members of the opposition party, chosen to shadow cabinet members of the government. 8. Private prosecution- A court case brought by a private individual or organisation, as opposed to a public prosecution brought by the Crown. 9. Inquest- A legal inquiry to establish the facts surrounding a death. 10. Institutionally racist- Racism embedded in an organisation that influences the ways people work there. 11. High commissioner- The senior ambassador from a Commonwealth country to the United Kingdom.		
Spring 2 Origins of the Cold War		1. After WWII, the wartime conferences at Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam shaped post-war plans, but ideological differences between the USA and USSR — along with the attitudes of Stalin, Truman, and Churchill — created early tensions. 2. Relations worsened when the USA developed the atomic bomb, the Long and Novikov telegrams highlighted deep mistrust, and the USSR established satellite states across Eastern Europe.	1. Ideology- A set of shared beliefs. The USA and SU had different ideologies. 2. Capitalism- The belief that everyone should be free to own businesses, property and make money. Belief held by the USA. 3. Communism- The belief that all property including homes and businesses should belong to the country. Belief based on the ideas of Karl Marx and held by the Soviet Union. 4. Democracy- A political system in which a nation's leaders are chosen in elections. 5. Satellite state- a nation that was once independent but is now under the control or influence of another.	Explain two consequences of... Write a narrative account of... Explain the importance of X for X	Core resources: Shared lessons on One-Drive Enrichment and extension resources:

		3. In 1947, the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan marked a firm US commitment to containing communism, while the USSR responded with Cominform (1947) and Comecon (1949); NATO was formed in 1949 as a Western military alliance. 4. Berlin became a major flashpoint: the city was divided, and in 1948–49 the USSR launched the Berlin Blockade, prompting the Western Allies' Airlift; afterwards, West Germany (FRG) and East Germany (GDR) were formally created. 5. By the mid-1950s the Cold War intensified with the arms race and the creation of the Warsaw Pact; in 1956, unrest in Hungary led to the Hungarian Uprising, which was crushed by Soviet forces, prompting widespread international condemnation.	6. Colonialism- Economic, political and cultural control of another country. 7. Reparations- Payments in Money or goods after a war from the losing country. 8. Veto- Forbidding or refusing. Members of the United Nations can veto resolutions being passed. 9. Doctrine- A belief or philosophy. 10. Isolationism- When countries stay apart and never get involved in the affairs of other countries. 11. Containment- limiting the spread of something. The USA wanted to 'contain' Communism and stop it spreading. 12. Conventional weapons- Weapons that are not nuclear, chemical and biological. 13. Deterrent- The idea that countries would be 'deterred' from using nuclear weapons if there was a danger that their enemy would reply with an equally devastating nuclear attack.		
Spring 2 continued Crises of the Cold War		1. By the late 1950s Cold War tensions rose sharply, as the refugee crisis in Berlin exposed the unpopularity of communist rule, and Khrushchev's 1958 ultimatum — followed by a series of unsuccessful summits — deepened East–West mistrust. 2. Events in Cuba further strained relations: after the 1959 revolution the USA refused to recognise Castro's government, pushing Cuba	1. Refugee- A person who fled their country to escape danger, conflict, or oppression—often moving from communist to non-communist areas during the Cold War. 2. Summit meeting- A high-level meeting between leaders of major countries (like the US and USSR) to discuss and reduce Cold War tensions. 3. Ultimatum- A final demand from one country to another, usually with a threat of consequences if the demand is not met. 4. Free city- A city with its own independent government.	Explain two consequences of... Write a narrative account of... Explain the importance of X for X	Core resources: Shared lessons on One-Drive Enrichment and extension resources:

		towards the USSR; the failed Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 strengthened Soviet influence on the island. 3. Berlin became a central flashpoint once again in 1961, when the USSR authorised the construction of the Berlin Wall to stop the flow of East Germans to the West, leading to confrontation but ultimately stabilising the situation. 4. In 1962 the world came closest to nuclear war during the Cuban Missile Crisis, but its resolution prompted efforts to prevent future conflict, including the hotline and treaties such as the Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963), the Outer Space Treaty (1967), and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968). 5. Meanwhile, attempts at reform in Czechoslovakia triggered the Prague Spring of 1968, but Soviet intervention and the Brezhnev Doctrine reasserted tight control over Eastern Europe, drawing international criticism and highlighting limits to independence within the Eastern bloc.	5. Hawks- People who believed in going to war against the enemy during the Cold War. 6. Brinkmanship- A strategy where nations pushed dangerous situations to the point where there is a risk of war to force the other side to back down. 7. Non-proliferation- Efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons to more countries. 8. Socialism- Communist countries sometimes refer to themselves as Socialist. A political and economic system where the government owns or controls major industries.		
Summer 1 The End of the Cold War		1. By the late 1960s and early 1970s, Cold War tensions eased during a period of détente, as both superpowers sought stability after decades of confrontation. The election of Richard	1. Détente A time when relations between the USA and the USSR improved and tensions were reduced. 2. Second Cold War A period when tensions between the	Explain two consequences of... Write a narrative account of...	Core resources: Shared lessons on One-Drive

		Nixon and the Ostpolitik policies of Willy Brandt encouraged dialogue, leading to arms limitation through SALT I (1972), improved East–West relations in Europe, and high-profile diplomacy such as Leonid Brezhnev’s visit to Washington. 2. This cooperative mood continued into the mid-1970s, symbolised by the Helsinki Accords of 1975, which recognised European borders while committing states to human rights, and by joint ventures such as the Apollo–Soyuz space mission. However, beneath the surface, ideological rivalry and mistrust remained unresolved, particularly over influence in the developing world. 3. By the end of the 1970s détente was collapsing. Although SALT II was agreed in 1979, it was never fully implemented after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which reignited Cold War hostility. The USA responded with the Carter Doctrine, economic pressure, and a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics, marking the beginning of what became known as the Second Cold War. 4. Tensions intensified in the early 1980s following the election of Ronald Reagan, who adopted a more confrontational stance towards	USA and the USSR increased again after détente. 3. Interim Temporary; meant to last for a short time. 4. Accords Official agreements between countries. 5. Ratification Formal approval of an agreement so it becomes official law. 6. Summit Meeting A meeting between leaders of countries to discuss important issues. 7. Doctrine A government’s main policy or set of ideas, especially about foreign affairs. 8. Perestroika A policy to reform and improve the Soviet economy created by Gorbachev. 9. Glasnost A policy that allowed more openness, honesty, and freedom of speech in the USSR created by Gorbachev.	Explain the importance of X for X	Enrichment and extension resources:
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		the USSR. Events such as the imposition of martial law in Poland, renewed arms build-ups, the announcement of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), and reciprocal Olympic boycotts deepened divisions, even as Soviet leadership stagnated following Brezhnev's death. 5. A decisive change came after Mikhail Gorbachev rose to power in 1985, introducing reforms and seeking to reduce Cold War tensions through summit diplomacy e.g. the Malta conference. Agreements such as the INF Treaty (1987) reduced nuclear arsenals, while Soviet control over Eastern Europe weakened, culminating in the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. Gorbachev's reforms ultimately led to the collapse of communist rule across Eastern Europe and, in 1991, the dissolution of the Soviet Union itself, bringing the Cold War to an end.			
Summer 2 Paper 2 Elizabeth I Chapter 1 Queen, government and religion, 1558-69		1. Elizabeth faced repeated Catholic plots between 1571 and 1586, including the Ridolfi, Throckmorton, and Babington plots, all aiming to assassinate her and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots—demonstrating the persistent threat from domestic and foreign Catholics. 2. The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1587 was a turning point, removing the figurehead of Catholic	1. Civil War A war between people from the same country. 2. Conspiracy A secret plan to do something illegal, often against the government or monarch. 3. Papal Bull An official order issued by the Pope. In 1570, one excommunicated Elizabeth and encouraged rebellion. 4. Council of the North A special governing body used to enforce	Describe two features of... Explain why... How far do you agree with X?	Core resources: Enrichment and extension resources:

		opposition but increasing tensions with Spain, who saw Mary as a legitimate Catholic ruler. 3. Elizabeth's foreign policy in the Netherlands evolved from caution to direct intervention, with the 1585 Treaty of Nonsuch committing English troops to support Dutch Protestants against Spanish rule, worsening relations with Spain. 4. The Spanish Armada of 1588 was launched by King Philip II in response to English interference and the execution of Mary, but it failed due to poor planning, bad weather, and superior English naval tactics—marking a major turning point in Protestant Europe's confidence. 5. Elizabeth's cautious diplomacy and use of privateers like Sir Francis Drake allowed her to provoke Spain indirectly while avoiding open war until absolutely necessary—reflecting her defensive and careful approach to foreign policy.	Elizabeth's authority in the north of England, far from London. 5. Hanged, Drawn and Quartered A brutal punishment for treason: the person was hanged, cut open, and dismembered. 6. Cipher A secret code used for sending messages in plots and espionage. 7. Agents Provocateurs Spies who joined groups to encourage them to break the law so they could be caught. 8. Foreign Policy A country's plan for dealing with other nations – includes war, alliances, trade, and exploration. 9. Privateer A pirate supported by the government to attack enemy ships, like Sir Francis Drake. 10. Circumnavigate To travel all the way around the world – famously done by Drake between 1577–1580.		
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SJBC Curriculum Termly Plan: GCSE History- Year 11

Term	Topic(s) and links to other subjects	Core Knowledge	Core Vocabulary	Assessment	Resources
Autumn 1 Chapter 1 Queen, government and religion, 1558-69		1. Elizabeth I established a moderate (via media) Protestant religious settlement through the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity (1559), but enforcement was uneven and met resistance, particularly in Catholic strongholds in the North and West. 2. Elizabeth faced significant threats from Catholic powers such as France and Spain, as well as internal threats from Catholics who viewed Mary, Queen of Scots, as the rightful heir to the English throne. 3. Mary, Queen of Scots (Elizabeth's Catholic cousin), posed a direct dynastic threat. Her presence in England from 1568 led to plots such as the 1569 Northern Rebellion and the Ridolfi Plot of 1571. 4. Despite being England's second female monarch, Elizabeth demonstrated intelligence and political skill, relying on her Privy Council and local governance structures (JPs, Lord Lieutenants) to maintain control, though she could be cautious and indecisive at times. 5. From 1569 onwards, Elizabeth's reign was increasingly marked by religious conflict, with Puritan dissatisfaction and intensifying Catholic threats culminating in rising tensions with Spain and deeper involvement in European Protestant causes (e.g. the Dutch Revolt).	1. Religious Settlement Elizabeth I's plan (1559) to create a national Church that both Catholics and Protestants could accept. 2. Recusants Catholics who refused to go to Church of England services. 3. Excommunicated Officially thrown out of the Catholic Church by the Pope. 4. Martyr Someone who dies for their religious beliefs. 5. Heretics People with religious beliefs that go against the official Church teachings. 6. Papacy The leadership of the Catholic Church, led by the Pope in Rome. 7. Spanish Inquisition A group in Spain that punished people who weren't Catholic, often using torture or execution. 8. Holy Roman Empire A large group of countries in central Europe ruled by an emperor, including parts of Germany and Austria. 9. Abdicate When a king or queen gives up their throne. 10. Trade Embargo A ban on trade with another country.		Core resources: Shared lessons on One-Drive Enrichment and extension resources:

Autumn 1 Chapter 2 Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88		1. Elizabeth faced repeated Catholic plots between 1571 and 1586, including the Ridolfi, Throckmorton, and Babington plots, all aiming to assassinate her and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots—demonstrating the persistent threat from domestic and foreign Catholics. 2. The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1587 was a turning point, removing the figurehead of Catholic opposition but increasing tensions with Spain, who saw Mary as a legitimate Catholic ruler. 3. Elizabeth's foreign policy in the Netherlands evolved from caution to direct intervention, with the 1585 Treaty of Nonsuch committing English troops to support Dutch Protestants against Spanish rule, worsening relations with Spain. 4. The Spanish Armada of 1588 was launched by King Philip II in response to English interference and the execution of Mary, but it failed due to poor planning, bad weather, and superior English naval tactics—marking a major turning point in Protestant Europe's confidence. 5. Elizabeth's cautious diplomacy and use of privateers like Sir Francis Drake allowed her to provoke Spain indirectly while avoiding open war until absolutely necessary—reflecting her defensive and careful approach to foreign policy.	1. Civil War A war between people from the same country. 2. Conspiracy A secret plan to do something illegal, often against the government or monarch. 3. Papal Bull An official order issued by the Pope. In 1570, one excommunicated Elizabeth and encouraged rebellion. 4. Council of the North A special governing body used to enforce Elizabeth's authority in the north of England, far from London. 5. Hanged, Drawn and Quartered A brutal punishment for treason: the person was hanged, cut open, and dismembered. 6. Cipher A secret code used for sending messages in plots and espionage. 7. Agents Provocateurs Spies who joined groups to encourage them to break the law so they could be caught. 8. Foreign Policy A country's plan for dealing with other nations – includes war, alliances, trade, and exploration. 9. Privateer A pirate supported by the government to attack enemy ships, like Sir Francis Drake. 10. Circumnavigate To travel all the way around the world – famously done by Drake between 1577–1580.	Core resources: Enrichment and extension resources:
Autumn 2 Chapter 3		1. Education and leisure developed differently across social classes in Elizabethan England, with schooling mainly for the wealthy while theatre, sport and pastimes (bear-baiting) became increasingly popular for all.	1. Social mobility- Being able to change your position in society. 2. Quadrant- A quarter-circle tool used by sailors to help work out their position at sea using the sun or stars.	

Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration		2. Poverty increased during Elizabeth's reign due to population growth, rising prices and unemployment, leading to more vagabonds/vagrants and new government policies (Poor Laws) to control and support the poor. 3. Advances in navigation, ship design and maps helped drive Elizabethan exploration, as England sought new trade routes and opportunities overseas. 4. Sir Francis Drake's circumnavigation of the globe (1577–80) was significant because it challenged Spanish power, expanded England's knowledge of the world, and boosted national pride. 5. England attempted to colonize Virginia led by Walter Raleigh to expand trade and influence, but the first settlement failed due to poor planning, conflict with Indigenous peoples, disease and lack of supplies.	3. Astrolabe- A circular instrument used by sailors to calculate direction by measuring the position of the stars. 4. Colony- Land taken over and controlled by another country, often settled by people from that country. 5. Monopoly- When one person or company controls the supply of something and can charge any price. 6. Rural depopulation- When lots of people leave the countryside to search for a better life in towns. 7. Subsistence farming- Growing just enough food for your family to survive, with nothing left to sell. 8. Vagabonds (vagrants)- Homeless people with no job who travelled around begging or committing small crimes to survive 9. Economic recession- A period when demand falls, businesses lose money, some close down, and unemployment rises. 10. Enclosure- When open land was fenced off and given to one owner, reducing the land available for the poor.		
Autumn 2/ Spring 1	Chapter 1- The Weimar Republic	1. The Weimar Republic was created after Germany's defeat in WWI following political unrest, the Kaiser's abdication and the signing of the armistice. 2. The Weimar Constitution introduced democracy but had key weaknesses, including proportional representation and Article 48, which made stable government difficult. 3. The Republic faced major early challenges such as the 'stab in the back' myth, the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and uprisings from both the Left (Spartacists) and Right (Freikorps, Kapp Putsch).	1. Abdication- When a leader such as a king, queen or emperor gives up their throne or position 2. Communist- A supporter of a political system where the government owns all land, businesses and resources, and wealth is shared equally. In this period it was linked with Russia 3. Constitution- The set of rules that explains how a country is run.		

		President Hindenburg and von Papen, who believed they could control him — a major miscalculation.	6. Electorate- All the people who are allowed to vote in an election. 1. Dolchstoß (Stab-in-the-back myth)- The false idea that Germany did not lose WWI in battle but was betrayed by politicians, Jews and communists at home. 2. Hyperinflation-When money loses its value extremely quickly and prices rise so fast that people can't afford basic goods. 3. Cabaret- A type of entertainment popular in 1920s Weimar Germany, including music, dance, comedy and political satire. 4. Propaganda- Controlling what people think by using newspapers, posters, film, radio and speeches to shape attitudes. 5. Nationalism- The belief that a country should be strong, powerful and independent. 6. Socialism- The political idea that land, industry and wealth should belong to workers or the whole community. 7. Paramilitary force- A private armed group that acts like a military unit but is not part of the official army. 8. Putsch- A sudden, violent attempt to overthrow the government. 9. Real wages- How much your wages can actually buy (your spending power), not just the amount you earn. 10. SS (Schutzstaffel)- A powerful Nazi organisation loyal to Hitler. It began as his bodyguard but grew to control the police, run concentration camps and enforce Nazi terror.		
Spring 2	Chapter 3- Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39	1. Hitler turned Germany into a dictatorship by 1934 through the Reichstag Fire, the Enabling Act, banning other parties, and eliminating rivals in the Night of the Long Knives — finally becoming Führer after Hindenburg's death. 2. The Nazis created a police state using fear and intimidation, with the SS, Gestapo and concentration camps controlling opposition,	1. Enabling Act - A law passed in 1933 that gave Hitler the power to make laws without the Reichstag. It effectively ended democracy and allowed Hitler to become a dictator. 2. Trade union - An organisation of workers that protects their rights, pay and working conditions. In 1933, the		

	Chapter 4- Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-1939	alongside a legal system fully loyal to Nazi ideology. 3. Propaganda and censorship shaped public attitudes, as Goebbels controlled newspapers, films, radio, rallies, art and sport (including the 1936 Olympics) to promote Nazi beliefs and suppress criticism. 4. Despite tight control, some groups resisted the regime, including Church leaders like Pastor Niemöller and youth groups such as the Swing Youth and Edelweiss Pirates who rejected Nazi expectations. 5. Nazi rule deeply changed daily life, enforcing strict roles for women, controlling the education and training of the young through groups like the Hitler Youth, and promoting work and leisure schemes such as the Labour Front and Strength Through Joy. 1. The Nazis controlled the lives of women by promoting traditional roles, encouraging them to focus on marriage, children and the home, and discouraging careers or independence. 2. Young people were heavily influenced through education and youth organizations, such as the Hitler Youth and League of German Maidens, which aimed to shape their beliefs and prepare them to serve the Nazi state. 3. The Nazis reduced unemployment through public works schemes including autobahn construction, conscription and rearmament, though much of this “employment” was hidden or forced. 4. Living standards improved for some Germans, as the regime offered leisure activities (Strength Through Joy), job security through	Nazis banned all trade unions and replaced them with the German Labour Front. 3. Purge - When a leader removes or kills people seen as threats or enemies. In Nazi Germany, purges like the Night of the Long Knives eliminated Hitler’s rivals. 4. Police state - A country where the government controls people through fear, surveillance and harsh punishment — often using secret police and no real legal rights. 5. Gestapo - The Nazi secret police. They arrested, spied on and interrogated people without trial. Their job was to find and crush any opposition. 6. Rally - A large, organised public meeting used to inspire support. The Nazis held huge rallies with speeches, parades, music and flags to impress people and spread their message. 1. Aryan - The Nazi idea of a “pure” German race — typically described as white, blond-haired and blue-eyed. Nazis believed Aryans were superior to all other peoples. 2. Kinder, Küche, Kirche (“Children, Kitchen, Church”) - A Nazi slogan describing the roles they believed women should follow — to have children, run the home and focus on religion and family. 3. Lebensborn- A Nazi programme that encouraged Aryan women to have children, sometimes with SS men, to increase the “pure” German population. 4. Lebensraum (“Living space”) - Hitler’s belief that Germany needed to expand eastwards (into	
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		the Labour Front, and programmers like Beauty of Labour to improve workplaces. 5. Minority groups faced increasing persecution, including Jews, disabled people, Roma, Slavs and homosexuals — with Nazi policies escalating from discrimination and boycotts to the Nuremberg Laws and violence such as Kristallnacht.	places like Poland and Russia) to gain more land, food and resources for the German people. 5. Beauty of Labour (SdA)-A Nazi organisation that tried to improve working conditions in factories — for example by making workplaces cleaner or safer — to encourage workers to support the regime. 6. Strength Through Joy (KdF) - A Nazi programme that organised cheap holidays, sports, concerts and leisure activities to make workers loyal and happy. 7. Autobahns - Huge motorway networks built in Nazi Germany. They created jobs and were meant to show Germany's strength and modernity. 8. Rearmament -Hitler's policy of secretly and later openly building up Germany's army, navy and air force despite the Treaty of Versailles forbidding it. 9. Boycott (1933) -A Nazi action where people were ordered not to shop at Jewish businesses. Stormtroopers stood outside shops to scare customers away. 10. Kristallnacht ("Night of Broken Glass") - A violent attack on Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues across Germany and Austria in November 1938. Windows were smashed, buildings destroyed, and many Jewish people were arrested or killed.		

