

History

Skill

All people are living histories, so understanding the linkages between past and present is absolutely fundamental for a good understanding of the human condition. It is not just 'useful', it is essential.

Character

History aims to develop objectivity and tolerance in a world in which it is increasingly difficult to sift opinion from fact. In practice, children reflect upon choices and events in the past in order to apply these lessons to the present and future. By exploring fundamental knowledge about the past and the people in it, children are also able to cultivate a sense of identity linked to their local and national community.

Experiences

Every child will have the opportunity to explore different aspects of history through a domestic or international educational visit. Children will also often have the opportunity to develop the skill of empathy through active learning. For example, developing empathy skills by experiencing the cramped conditions which would occur on the middle passage of a slave trade ship. Children will also frequently have the opportunity to formulate opinions based on evidential knowledge and participate in debates with their peers.

Criticality

Historical thought involves highly critical thinking skills. By exploring using the historical 'lenses' of significance, similarity and difference, cause and consequence, interpretation and change and continuity children can begin asking questions of the past (Who, What, Where, When, Why, How?) to develop a deeper understanding of the past.

Programme of study

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 7	The Battle of Hastings	William the Conqueror	The Middle Ages	The Tudors	The British Empire	The Slave Trade
Year 8	Victorian life and the Industrial Revolution	Causes and events of WW1	The Rise of Hitler	WWII	The Holocaust	Decolonisation and the clash of superpowers
Year 9	Medieval and Renaissance medicine	18th and 19 th century medicine	Modern medicine	The Western Front	Anglo Saxon society	Events of 1066
Year 10	Securing the Kingdom	The Late Normans	Weimar Germany	Hitler's rise to power and the creation of dictatorship	Political changes in Nazi Germany	Life in Nazi Germany
Year 11	Early development of The Cold War (1945-1948)	Escalation of Cold War tensions (1949-1970)	Détente and Soviet collapse (1970-1991)	Mastery and challenge		Examination

Year 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 fundamentals

Term and topic:	Fundamental knowledge	Entitlement vocabulary
Year 7 autumn term: The Normans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain who the three contenders to the throne were and their strengths. What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge? What impact did the Battle of Stamford Bridge have? What happened at the Battle of Hastings? What happened at the Harrying of the North? What was the Impact of the Harrying of the North? Why were castles built? Strengths and weaknesses to the creation of castles? How was the Feudal System used for control? How was the Domesday book used for control? 	Feudalism Nobles Peasants Motte and Bailey Cavalry Fyrd Housecarls Heir Viking Normans Domesday Book
Year 7 spring term: Middle ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What caused the Black Death? What impact did the Black Death have on Britain? What was the impact of the Peasant's Revolt? Why was Martin Luther important? What changes did Henry VIII make to England during his reign? Why did Henry VIII make these changes? What impact did Henry VIII's changes have on England? What changes did Edward VI make to England during his reign? What impact did Edward's changes have? What changes did Mary make to England during her Reign? What was the impact of these changes? What changes did Elizabeth I make to England during her reign? What was the impact of these changes? 	Catholic Protestant Reform Lollard Heretic Renaissance Reformation Martin Luther Puritan Monasteries Martyr
Year 7 summer term: The British Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What was Elizabeth I's Golden Age? How was the Empire Created? How did the Slave Triangle work? What was life like on the Middle Passage? What was life like on Plantations? Why was Slavery abolished? 	Colonialism William Wilberforce Middle passage Plantations

Term and topic:	Fundamental knowledge	Entitlement vocabulary
Year 8 autumn term: Victorian Britain- WWI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What was life like in the Victorians? What improvements were made to Health during the Victorians? Investigation into the deaths by Jack the Ripper. What were the Long-Term causes of WW1? Why would the Black Hand kill Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand? What were the events of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand's Death? 	Slums Industrialisation Cholera Militarism Alliances Imperialism Nationalism Assassination Incision Arms Race

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why did the Death of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand cause World War One? 	Mutilation Dismembered Peelers Dreadnought Kaiser Colonies
Year 8 spring term: Events of WW1 / Rise of Hitler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why did people go to war? Why were trenches built? What was life like in the Trenches? What happened during the Battle of the Somme? How did World War One end? What was the Treaty of Versailles? What was the Impact of the Treaty of Versailles? What impact did the great Depression have on Germany? How did Hitler become leader of Germany? 	Propaganda Stalemate Treaty of Versailles Wall Street Crash Economic Depression Hyperinflation Territories Chancellor Fuhrer Censorship Weimar Mein Kampf Reichstag Fire Enabling Act
Year 8 summer term: Holocaust / Civil rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the events leading to the Holocaust? What happened during the Holocaust? How different groups were affected? Survivors stories What resistance was shown in Germany and by the Jewish people? Why is the Holocaust significant today? Civil Rights in America 1960's/ 70's What was the role of Malcolm X? What was the role of Martin Luther King? Why is Martin Luther King so important? 	Death Marches Black Panthers Segregation Protest Rosa Parks Racism KKK Black Power Mexico Olympics Boycott Anti-Semitism Jim Crow Holocaust

Term and topic:	Fundamental knowledge	Entitlement vocabulary
Year 9 autumn term: Medicine 1250 - 1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas about the causes of disease from the medieval era. Hippocrates and Galen Preventions and Treatments of Disease in the medieval era. Caring for the sick in the medieval era. Case Study: Black Death Influence of Factors and Overview of medieval era. Ideas about the causes of illness and Disease in the Renaissance. Changes and Continuity in Treating disease during the Renaissance. Changes and Continuing in Surgery during Renaissance. Case Study: William Harvey 	Miasma Urine Charts Supernatural Four Humours Theory of opposites Mass Pilgrimage Fasting Blood Letting Physician Apothecaries Barber Surgeons Hospitality Endowment Penance

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study: Great Plague 1665 • Influence of Key Factors during the Renaissance and Practice for Assessment • What were the Ideas about the causes of disease and Illness? Pasteur • What were the ideas about the causes of disease and Illness? Koch • How have Hospitals changed? • How has surgery changed? • Case Study: Jenner • Case Study: Cholera • How much did ideas about the causes of disease and illness change between 1700 and 1900? • How much did ideas about approaches to prevention and treatment change between 1700 and 1900? • How much changed in understanding of the cause of disease and illness, and in approaches to prevention, treatment and care c1250-1900? <p>Summary of the influence of key factors on change and continuity in the years c1700-c1900</p>	<p>St Bartholomew's Hospital Quarantine Flagellants Printing Press Circulation Dissection Quack Doctor Plague Doctor Spontaneous Generation Bacteriology Microscopes Anaesthetic Antiseptic Inoculate Cowpox</p>
<p>Year 9 spring term: c1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas about the cause of disease and illness • Approaches to prevention and treatment • Case studies- involved in these areas are Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin. The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century • How much have ideas about the causes of disease and illness changed between 1900 and the present? • How much have ideas about approaches to prevention and treatment changed between 1900 the present? • How much has changed in understanding of the cause of disease and illness, and in approaches to prevention, treatment and care c1250-present? • Summary of the influence of key factors on change and continuity in the years c1900-present day <p>The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: surgery and treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to historic environment • the Ypres salient, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai • The trench system • Conditions on the Western Front. • Wounds on the Western Front. • Treatment on the Front • The work of the RAMC and FANY. The system of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances. The stages of treatment areas: aid post and field ambulance, dressing station, casualty clearing station, base hospital. The underground hospital at Arras. 	<p>Blood tests scans monitors. Liberal reforms NHS magic bullets antibiotics high-tech treatment mass vaccinations Western Front frontline and support trenches trench environment. wound infection RAMC and FANY</p>

<p>Year 9 summer term:</p> <p>Key topic 1.1 Anglo-Saxon society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and overview of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman England, 1060–1088. • Monarchy and government. The power of the English monarchy. Earldoms, local government and the legal system. • The economy and social system. Towns and villages. The influence of the Church. <p>Key topic 1.2 The last years of Edward the Confessor and the succession crisis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The house of Godwin. Harold Godwinson's succession as Earl of Wessex. The power of the Godwins. • Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy. The rising against Tostig and his exile. The death of Edward the Confessor. <p>Key topic 1.3 The rival claimants for the throne</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The motives and claims of William of Normandy, Harald Hardrada and Edgar. • The Witan and the coronation and reign of Harold Godwinson. • Reasons for, and significance of, the outcome of the battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge. <p>Key topic 1.4 The Norman invasion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Hastings. • Reasons for William's victory, including the leadership skills of Harold and William, Norman and English troops and tactics. 	<p>Anglo Saxon Ceorl Slave Thegn Hide Tithing Earl Witan Oath Shire reeve Blood feud Succession Hue and Cry Bishop Archbishop Hostage Danelaw Harold Godwinson Aethling Hardrada Shield Wall William of Normandy Tostig Housecarl Knight Feigned retreat.</p>
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Term and topic:	Fundamental knowledge	Entitlement vocabulary
<p>Year 10 autumn term:</p>	<p>Key topic 2.1 Establishing control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The submission of the earls, 1066. • Rewarding followers and establishing control on the borderlands through the use of earls. The Marcher earldoms. • Reasons for the building of castles; their key features and importance. <p>Key topic 2.2 The causes and outcomes of Anglo-Saxon resistance, 1068–71</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068. • Edgar the Aethling and the rebellions in the North, 1069. • Hereward the Wake and rebellion at Ely, 1070–71. <p>Key topic 2.3 The legacy of resistance to 1087</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons for and features of Harrying of the North, 1069–70. Its immediate and long-term impact, 1069–87. • Changes in landownership from Anglo-Saxon to Norman, 1066–87. • How William I maintained royal power. <p>Key topic 2.4 Revolt of the Earls, 1075</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for and features of the revolt. 	<p>Edwin, Morcar, Stignand Rewarding followers Westminster Abbey Marcher Lands William FitzOsbern Motte and Bailey Marriage Rumors Aethling Malcolm III York Harrying of the North Hereward Ely Peterborough Punishment Domesday Book Earldoms tenants-in-chief Roger Ralph Waltheof</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The defeat of the revolt and its effects. <p>Key topic 3.1 The feudal system and the Church</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feudal hierarchy. The role and importance of tenants-in-chief and knights. The nature of feudalism (landholding, homage, knight service, labour service); forfeiture. • The Church in England: its role in society and relationship to government, including the roles of Stigand and Lanfranc. The Normans and reform of the Church in the reign of William I. • The extent of change to Anglo-Saxon society and economy. <p>Key topic 3.2 Norman government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to government after the Conquest. Centralised power and the limited use of earls under William I. The role of regents. • The office of sheriff and the demesne. Introduction and significance of the 'forest'. • The career and significance of Bishop Odo. <p>Key topic 3.4 William and his sons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character and personality of William I and his relations with Robert. Robert and revolt in Normandy, 1077–80. • William's death and the disputed succession. William Rufus and the defeat of Robert and Odo. • Review of Course in preparation for exams. 	<p>Lanfranc Feudalism Knight service Homage Normanisation Trade Towns Villages Forest Laws Regents Sheriffs Demense Witan Odo Rufus Robert Revolt Succession</p>
<p>Year 10 spring term:</p>	<p>Introduction and overview of option</p> <p>Key topic 1.1 The origins of the Republic, 1918–19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19 • The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution. <p>Key topic 1.2 The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the 'stab in the back' theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles. • <i>Making inferences from a source</i> <i>Analysis of interpretations on Germany and the legacy of the First World War</i> <p>Challenges to the Republic Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch.</p> <p>The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr.</p> <p>Key topic 1.3 The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29</p> <p>Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann's achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. • Analysis of interpretations on Germany's recovery 1924–29 	<p>Kaiser Coalition Abdication Constitution Proportional representation Dolchstoß Freikorps Fourteen Points League of Nations. Left Wing Right Wing Nationalism Republic Democracy Ruhr Economy Industrial</p> <p>Chancellor Rentenmark Locarno Culture Reparations Coalition Weimar</p> <p>Liberal Free speech Arts Modernism</p>

	<p>Key topic 1.4 Changes in society, 1924–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance. • Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure. • Making inferences from a source • Cultural changes, including developments in architecture, art, literature and the cinema. <p>Key topic 2.1 Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler's early career: joining the German Workers' Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20. • The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA. 	<p>DAP NSDAP SA</p>
<p>Year 10 summer term:</p>	<p>Key topic 2.2 The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch. • Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and <i>Mein Kampf</i>. The Bamberg Conference of 1926. • <i>Source utility</i> • <i>Analysis of interpretations on the Munich Putsch</i> <p>Key topic 2.3 The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. The growth of support for the Communist Party. • The reasons for growth of support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA. <p>Key topic 2.4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher. • The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933. <p><i>Evaluation of interpretations on Hitler becoming Chancellor 1932–33</i></p> <p>Key topic 3.1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions. • The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance. • Making inferences from a source 	<p>Mein Kampf Hitler Youth Anti Semitism Putsch National Socialist November Criminals Economy</p> <p>Wall Street Crash Depression Reichstag Chancellors Elections Bruning Von Papen Hindenburg Extremism</p> <p>Back door politics Maneuvering Election</p> <p>Enabling Act DAF One Party State Knight of Long Knives SS SA Heil Hitler Gestapo Concentration camp.</p>

Term and topic:	Fundamental knowledge	Entitlement vocabulary
Year 11 autumn term:	<p>Key topic 3.2 The police state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps. Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat. <p>Key topic 3.3 Controlling and influencing attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship. Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936. Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film. <p><i>Evaluation of interpretations on Nazi control and the influencing of attitudes</i></p> <p>Key topic 3.4 Opposition, resistance and conformity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent of support for the Nazi regime. Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller. Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss pirates. <p><i>Making inferences from a source</i></p> <p>Key topic 4.1 Nazi policies towards women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi views on women and the family. Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance. <i>Source utility</i> <p><i>Analysis of interpretations on Nazi policies towards women</i></p> <p>Key topic 4.2 Nazi policies towards the young</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of Maidens. Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers. <i>Source utility</i> <p><i>Evaluation of interpretations on Nazi policies towards the young</i></p>	<p>Concordat Censorship Civil rights Communists Conscription Euthanasia German Faith movement German Labour Front Indoctrination Nationalise Nazi Teachers league Purge Reich Reichswehr SDs SS Swastika Volkisch</p>
Year 11 spring term:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction. Background to and overview of The Cold War, 1941–91 <p>Key topic 1.1 Early tension between East and West</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Grand Alliance. The outcomes of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. The ideological differences between the superpowers and the attitudes of Stalin, Truman and Churchill. 	<p>Arms race NATO Ideology Cominform Détente USSR Cold War</p>

- The impact on US-Soviet relations of the development of the atomic bomb, the Long and Novikov telegrams and the creation of Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe.

Key topic 1.2 The development of the Cold War

- The impact on US-Soviet relations of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947.
- The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949).
- Berlin: its division into zones. The Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift) and its impact. The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic.

Key topic 1.3 The Cold War intensifies

- The significance of the arms race and the formation of the Warsaw Pact.
- Events in 1956 leading to the Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev's response.
- The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary.
- Key topics 2.1-2.3 Cold War crises, 1958–70 (Berlin, Cuba, Czechoslovakia)
- The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959–61.
- The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961.
- Impact of the construction of the Berlin Wall on US-Soviet relations. Kennedy's visit to Berlin in 1963.

Key topics 2.1-2.3 Cold War crises, 1958–70 (Berlin, Cuba, Czechoslovakia)

- The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959–61.
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- The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis: the 'hotline', the Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963, the Outer Space Treaty 1967, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968.
- Opposition in Czechoslovakia to Soviet control: the Prague Spring.
- The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia.
- International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia.

Key topic 3.1 Attempts to reduce tension between East and West

- Détente in the 1970s, SALT 1, Helsinki, SALT 2.
- The significance of Reagan and Gorbachev's changing attitudes.

Foreign policy
Capitalism
Hotline
Warsaw Pact
Comecon
Iron Curtain
Communism
Blockade
Soviet bloc
Superpower
The Grand Alliance
Doctrine
Ultimatum
Treaty
The Marshall Plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gorbachev's 'new thinking' and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty 1987. 	
Year 11 summer term:	<p>Key topic 3. 2 Flashpoints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter Doctrine and the Olympic boycotts. Reagan and the 'Second Cold War', the Strategic Defence Initiative. <p>Key topic 3.3 The collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' in Eastern Europe: the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe. The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall. The collapse of the Soviet Union and its significance in bringing about the end of the Warsaw Pact. <p>Revision of course for exam preparation.</p>	Arms race NATO Ideology Cominform Détente USSR Cold War Foreign policy Capitalism Hotline Warsaw Pact Comecon Iron Curtain Communism Blockade Soviet bloc Superpower The Grand Alliance Doctrine Ultimatum Treaty The Marshall Plan

Term and topic:	Fundamental knowledge	Entitlement vocabulary
Year 12 autumn term:	<p>Mid Tudor Crisis</p> <p>Weaknesses of the Mid Tudor Monarchs Marriage and securing the succession Government and Faction 1549-58 The religious and ecclesiastical policies 1547–1558 Reaction to Religious Changes Causes and nature of rebellion and unrest Social and economic problems and their role in rebellion The rebellions of 1549 Rebellions against Mary Tudor Religious situation and problems in 1558 Elizabethan Religious Settlement Impact of foreign situation on religious developments The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge The nature and extent of the Catholic threat The role of the court, ministers and Privy Council Elizabeth's personal rule</p> <p><u>Russia 1894-1941</u> The rule of Tsar Nicholas II The 1917 Revolutions</p>	Succession Faction Catholicism Protestantism Puritanism Transubstantiation Prerogative power Privy council Parliament Rebellion Diplomacy Papal Calvinism Empire Persecution Crisis Autocracy Duma Marxism Constitute Assembly Empire War Revolution Economic growth

		Communism Capitalism Repression Stagnation Reform Agriculture Serfdom Industrialization
Year 12 spring term:	Late Tudors The role of the Houses of Commons and Lords Power, strength and stability Nature of the financial and economic situation in 1558 Elizabeth and religion Elizabeth's management of financial, economic and social affairs Russia 1894-1941 The Civil War and Lenin The Rule of Stalin	Settlement Excommunication Puritan Separatism Jesuits Seminary priests Parliamentary privilege Inflation Taxation Poor Laws Royal Prerogative Statute of Artificers Foreign Affairs Domestic Affairs Intervention Civil War Geography War Communism Red Army Trotsky Ideology Foreign intervention Terror Uprising NEP Factionalism Socialism in one country
Year 12 summer term:	The Later Tudors Elizabethan later years 1588–1603 Russia 1894-1941 The Rule of Stalin	Domestic Inflation Economic Reputation Rebellion Succession Police state Propaganda Cult of personality Collectivisation 5 year plans Mechanization.

Term and topic:	Fundamental knowledge	Entitlement vocabulary
Year 13 autumn term:	Civil rights in the 'Gilded Age' c.1875–c.1895 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building the Chronology for each social group. 	Progress Industrialization African Americans

	<p>African Americans- 1865- 1929 Women- 1865-1929 Native Americans- 1865-1929 Trade Unions- 1865-1929</p>	<p>Presidents Congress Supreme Court Westward expansion Native Americans North-South divide State governments. Reconstruction Du Bois NAACP Booker T Washington Progressivism AFL Recession Inflation Migration Reservations Citizenship Suffrage Equality</p>
<p>Year 13 spring term:</p>	<p>The New Deal and civil rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building the Chronology for each social group. <p>African Americans- 1929-1970 Women- 1929-1970 Native Americans- 1929-1970 Trade Unions- 1929-1970</p>	<p>New Deal Trade Unions Economic status Opposition Veto Second New Deal Depression Social conservatism Wartime boom Left ideology Communism Radical protest Radical Feminism</p>
<p>Year 13 summer term:</p>	<p>Malcolm X and Black Power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building the Chronology for each social group. <p>African Americans- 1970-1991 Women- 1970-1991 Native Americans- 1970-1991 Trade Unions- 1970-1991</p> <p>Revision of A level</p>	<p>Black Power Black Panthers Red power Separatism Economic hardship Federal injunction Republican Conservatism Agriculture Middle Class</p>