

The Warriner School Subject Curriculum Map

Subject: History	Year Group: 12/13	Unit: Y113 Britain 1930-1997
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Unit objectives: (NC Statements)

AO1	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.



Context for study:

Unit Y113 is source-based and develops different historical approaches, it is the British element of the course and consists of a source based study, which either precedes or follows chronologically a period study, creating a substantial and coherent element of British History. Course Y113 compliments the Cold War course, and provides an informative and engaging understanding of 20th century Britain, helping to understand the modern Britain that students live in.

To know, understand, analyse and evaluate events listed below in relation to Britain between 1930 and 1997.

Relationship between Edward and Wallis Simpson
Constitutional issues concerning the relationship
The King's Friends/The King's Party
Role of Baldwin and Archbishop of Canterbury in crisis
View of general public
View of press. Beaverbrook and Rothermere. Foreign Press.
Churchill's attitude/response. View of Conserv. Party to Churchill
Importance of India to British Empire
Gandhi - background, role, influence. Congress. Nehru.
1919 Rowlatt Acts. Montagu-Chelmsford measures. Amristar.
Three Round Table Conferences
Indian White Paper 1933
Randolph Churchill and 1935 by-election
Government of India Act 1935
Indian involvement in WW2. 'Quit India'

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Cripps Mission 1942
Bengal Famine 1942-43
Partition of India 1947 (will be covered again later)
Churchill's view on why India was important. Indian Emp Soc speech 1930
Arguments for and against Indian independence
Reasons for Churchill remaining out of office
Situation of major global countries in 1930s
Impact of Treaty of Versailles
Function and effectiveness of League of Nations. Manchuria and Abyssinia
Reaction to Hitler's appointment as Chancellor
Churchill's warnings on Nazi Germany
Investment in armed forces in 1930s
British financial position in 1930s
Arguments for and against appeasement
Public opinion to war
Dominions opinion to war
Alliance with other countries, Fr, USSR, USA. Role of L of N.
Aims of Nazi Foreign Policy
Steps to war: German rearmament, International Disarmament Conference, German Conscription, Anglo-German Naval Treaty, Stresa Front, Hoare-Laval Pact, occupation of Rhineland, Rome-Berlin Axis, Anti-Comintern Pact, Spanish Civil War, Anschluss, Czechoslovakia and Sudetenland Crisis, Nazi-Soviet Pact
Munich Crisis - role of Chamberlain. Churchill's response.
Outbreak of war
Phoney War
Importance of Norway and summary of events. Impact for Chamberlain
Reasons for Churchill's appointment over Halifax. Include view of King.
Position of Britain by 28 th May 1940
Halifax's alternative proposal to continuing the war

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Dunkirk – What, why, when, where, impact
British attack on the French Fleet – 4 th July 1940
North Africa campaign – El Alamein. German North Afrika Korps. Rommel.
Battle of Britain – What, why, when, who won, impact
Importance of speeches and leadership style on morale and output
Relationships with generals – Ismay, Gort, Alan Brooke, Cunningham, Wavell, Auchinleck, Montgomery, Dill.
Mediterranean campaign – why important? British influence and actions. Greece/Crete/Sicily
D-Day, make sure you can explain the delay in opening up a second front
Operation Market Garden
Bomber Harris – need to offer a balanced opinion on him. War criminal? Total War.
Bomber raids on Germany. Hamburg, Ruhr, Dresden, Dambuster raids. Comparison of British and German casualties.
Beveridge Report – what it aimed to do.
Butler Education Act – what it aimed to do.
Outcome of 1945 election.
Explain reasons for Labour success.
Know who Attlee, Bevin, Cripps, Morrison, Dalton and Bevan were.
Churchill and Roosevelt – understand complexities and changes in their relationship.
Ottawa Agreement/Lend-Lease/Atlantic Charter/Tehran
Reasons for America joining World War Two and the impact this had on the war and relations between US and GB. Agreements/disagreements.
Churchill and Stalin – understand complexities and changes in their relationship
Moscow visit 1942.
Spheres of influence and percentages agreement.

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Churchill and De Gaulle – understand complexities and changes in their relationship
Free French vs Vichy France. Differences?
Traditional and Alternative views to Churchill's relationships with R'vit & Stalin
Explain Churchill's contribution to the three main conferences – Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam. Understand what Churchill managed to achieve in terms of his aims and the outcomes.
Churchill's plan for post-war Germany, where the boundaries of Germany should be, how German citizens should be resettled and treated. Economic and political sanctions and restrictions.
Spheres of influence
The idea of a 'special relationship' between the USA and Britain and what this was based on. How Churchill tried to achieve a special relationship.
Iron Curtain speech – causes and impact on/in USA and USSR
How Indian independence was achieved, a brief overview. Role of Stafford Cripps, Lord Wavell, Lord Mountbatten and Clement Attlee. Churchill's attitude and reaction to Indian independence and partition.
Churchill's attitude to and the impact of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan on Britain and Western Europe
Churchill's response to the dropping of the Atomic Bomb on Japan and the implications for British nuclear weapons.
Understand what life was like in Britain before World War Two and the impact that World War Two had on Britain – politically, socially and economically.
Understand what is meant by the 'post-war consensus' and be able to offer a summary of the policy areas that were covered by the consensus.
Explain the policies, problems and legacy of the Attlee Government.
Explain the reasons for Conservative success in the 1951 election: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Labour weaknesses- Conservative strengths- The role of FPTP
Summarise major Conservative policies/achievements under Churchill <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Denationalisation- End of rationing- End of the Korean War- Buskettellism
Explain the causes, events and consequences of the Suez Affair

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Explain the impact that the Suez Affair had on Macmillan
Macmillan's personality and image as PM
Conservative economic policy, Budget Politics, Stop-go stagflation, unemployment
Living standards, wages, availability of credit, housing and property ownership
Social change, education, class, social tension, riots of 1958-59
The end of empire
Relations with Europe, European developments 1945-7, Britain's attitude to Europe, De Gaulle's veto of British application to join EEC in 1963
The Labour Party 1951-1964, reasons for divisions, performance in the 1959 election,
Scandals and the damage they had on the Conservative Party – Vassall affair, Philby, Argyll and Profumo
Reasons for Douglas-Home's succession to Macmillan
Outcomes of 1964/1966/1970/1974 (x2)/1979 elections
Harold Wilson's background – what his appeal was
Explain reasons for Labour success in 1964 <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wilson- Public opinion on Conservatives, economic mis-management- Revival of Liberal Party- Douglas-Home- Conservative tax cuts
Wilson's strengths as party leader: White Heat, economic reforms, holding his cabinet together
Changes in society: youth culture (mods/rockers/hippies/consumerism/riots), growth of satire (angry young men/that was the week that was/private eye), racial tension (Commonwealth Immigration Acts/Race Relation Acts/Enoch Powell/Notting Hill Race Riots) , Liberal Laws (The Murder Act 1965, The Divorce Reform Act, The Abortion Act 1967, The Sexual Offences Act 1967)
Areas that divided the Labour Party e.g. economic controls/membership of EEC/Special relationship/Education
The Vietnam War – British involvement, opposition – Grosvenor Square
Southern Rhodesia – outline of British involvement, actions of Ian Smith, British response to this

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The Common Market/EEC
Balance of Payments – actions of Callaghan, loans from IMF
Trade Union importance, aims, power, actions, changing membership numbers and profiles. Number of working days lost to strikes, unofficial or ‘wildcat’ strikes
Deflationary measures
The National Plan 1965
Devaluation 1967
In Place of Strife – Barbara Castle, know what is proposed, reactions, failure.
Be able to offer an evaluation of Labour management of the economy and unions under Wilson
Explain why Labour lost in 1970 <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Complacency- Disillusionment of Labour supporters- Failure of ‘In Place of Strife’- Edward Heath
Heath’s aims and ‘new conservatism’
Industrial Relations Act 1971, know what it changed, how the unions exploited the loop-hole in the act. Role of Arthur Scargill and use of ‘flying pickets’
The Local Government Act of 1972
Entry in to Europe 1973
Oil price turn 1973, quick overview of Arab-Israeli War needed.
Heath’s U-Turn
Three day week 1973
February 1974 election – who governs?
Reasons for Labour success in 1974 election
Outcome of 1974 election – Lib-Lab Pact

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Economic problems <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Inflation- IMF Crisis 1976- Worsening relations with the Unions
Strengthening left wing of Labour Party – Foot, Castle, Benn. Threat of a split in the party – successfully managed by Wilson?
1975 European Referendum
Wilson’s retirement 1976
Callaghan as leader <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dealings with Thatcher- Devolution Act of 1978
Winter of discontent 1978 - 1979
Labour shortcomings in 1979 election <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Economic crises- Unemployment- Belligerent trade unionism- Lapse of the Lib-Lab Pact- Delay in calling the General Election
Explain reasons for Thatcher’s success in the 1979 Election
Thatcher’s response to the Winter of Discontent, views on inflation and taxation
Electoral pledges, explain Thatcher’s promises for 1979 election
Results of 1979, 1983 and 1987 elections, explain reasons for Conservative victory (Conservative advantages or Labour weaknesses)
Be able to identify the three stages of Thatcher’s rule as PM
Thatcher and the Post-War Consensus
Define Thatcher’s ideological position and the ‘New Right’
Economic revolution, define monetarism and explain social unrest as a result of taxation change
The Falklands War 1982 (causes, events, consequences)

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The Miners' Strike 1984-5 (causes, events, consequences, evaluate Thatcher's impact)
Understand the term supply-side economics
Understand what is meant by deregulation and privatisation, how they worked and what industries were deregulated and privatised
Explain the importance of North Sea oil and how it helped the British economy
Taxation, explain difference between direct and indirect taxation Evaluate Thatcher's economic record
Relations with the USA, understand the relationship with Reagan and influence on the Cold War
Explain Thatcher's relations with ministers (the Westland Affair, cabinet divisions)
Reasons for electoral victory in 1987
Social Policy, explain changes to Local government reform, Education, Welfare, NHS
Explain Thatcher's attitude to and relationship with Europe
The Labour Party during the Thatcher years
Explain the reasons for the Fall of Margaret Thatcher 1990, be able to rank in order of importance
Explain why the Poll Tax (1989-90) was so controversial
Explain the opposition Thatcher faced within the Conservative Party (Howe and ERM, Poll Tax, Leadership contest)
Thatcher's Legacy, explain reasons why she was hated and loved
John Major's Government 1990-7
Understand Britain's involvement in the Gulf War 1991
Understand Major's influence over the Maastricht Treaty 1992-3
Explain reasons for Major's electoral victory of 1992
Understand British crises over Europe
Understand British and NATO influence over Foreign Affairs (Bosnia)
Explain the impact of 'Sleaze' and the Major Government

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Tony Blair as New Labour leader, explain how New Labour was different	
1997 election, explain reasons for Labour success	
<u>Relations with and policies towards the USA and USSR</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cold War, big overlap with other course, Tehran/Yalta/Potsdam/Spheres of influence/Iron Curtain/Marshall Aid/Berlin Blockade• Korean War – the Gloucester’s, British involvement• Vietnam – the very limited British involvement, opposition to British involvement Relationship with Reagan and Gorbachev	
<u>Britain’s influence at the UN</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Founding of UN, when, who, why, briefly its purpose and how it works.• Britain’s role as Permanent Member Role during Crises (Suez, Malaya, Cyprus, Africa)	
<u>Britain’s role in Europe</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attitude toward Europe, membership of EEC, Maastricht, relations under all PMs – be familiar with their stance on Europe• Military and economic issues: priority of Imperial or European interests? Make sure you know which PMs were pro Empire/pro Europe. Involvement in military incidents – listed above and below.• Attitudes to the Shumann Plan and the Treaty of Rome Macmillan, Wilson and Heath: relations with the EEC	
<u>Britain’s response to Crises</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nuclear Policy – when weapons were created, arguments for/against. Trident.• Suez Crisis – impact on Eden and British international standing• Falklands War – causes, events, consequences• First Gulf War – causes, events, consequences• Decolonisation – where, when, why, consequences for British international standing Changing attitudes to the Commonwealth	
Possible Misconceptions and adaptive responses to these: <i>identified through formative assessment/retrieval practice/diagnostic questioning.</i>	Literacy and Oracy development opportunities: <i>Details of high-quality texts, explicit vocabulary teaching, modelled writing, structured talk.</i> Reading list provided by exam board Reading books available to borrow in school

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<p>Assessment/Final outcomes: <i>How will students apply their deep learning in a meaningful way that respects the subject's discipline?</i></p> <p>Synthesis of historical context and provenance to question, probe and evaluate sources in relation to a historical debate</p> <p>To be able to write and express clear arguments and opinions on a breadth of historical debates</p> <p>For oracy to develop written responses</p>	<p>Keywords lists provided</p> <p>Hi5 reading strategy adapted</p> <p>Past exam paper responses compared, marked, analysed</p> <p>Debates held</p>
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