

## Year 9 Topics

**In year 9** we teach the following modules over the course of the year. Each module draws on prior learning from previous years and builds on understanding from the KS2 programme of study. Each module develops and deepens the Core knowledge that will underpin all areas of the curriculum at KS3 and KS4.

Topic	Rationale	Knowledge acquisition	Key vocabulary	Skills and enrichment
<b>World War One</b>	To understand the long and short term causes of WWI in the context of the wider world. To investigate how conflict in Europe turned into a world war and how this affected everyday life for British people both on the front line and back at home. This will then link back to the topic at the end of Year 8 so show how Women contributed in WWI and achieved suffrage.	1. Long term causes of the war	Nationalism; Imperialism; Militarism; Alliances	Chronology, cause and consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, inference, evaluation, analysis, critical thinking, oracy, literacy
		2. Short term causes of the war.	Archduke Franz Ferdinand; Black Hand Gang; Serbia; Bosnia; assassination	
		3. Propaganda- what was it? Why was it used, examples of	Propaganda; Patriotism; Government; Censorship	
		4. Recruitment- why did people join up, who was targeted and why? Methods of recruitment	General Kitchener; Conscientious objectors; Pals Battalions	
		5. Trench warfare- why did it happen, what were the key features?	Schlieffen Plan; raids; artillery; barbed wire; 'Over the Top'; Machine gun fire; Bayonet attacks;	
		6. Trench life	Trench foot; Trench lice; rats; daily routine; disease; No Man's Land;	
		7. Trench weapons- what were the new weapons and why were they used?	Machine guns; Artillery; Shells; Gas; Tanks; Rifle	
		8. Battle of the Somme- What happened? Interpretations of General Haig	Somme; Battle of attrition; Western Front; Douglas Haig; 'Lions led by Donkeys';	
		9. Women in WWI- What was their contribution?	Land Army; Communications; Transport; Munitions; Armed Forces; Factories; Franchise/Vote;	

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<b>Russian Revolution</b>	The origins of the Cold War can be traced back to the Russian Revolution in 1917. Russia withdrew from WWI and the consequences led to a rise in Communist Dictatorships which affected Britain's role in WWII and the post war years.	1. Causes of the Russian Revolution	Tsar; Tsarina; Communism; Bolshevism; Divine Right; Hunger; Poverty; WWI; Nicholas; Alexis; Rasputin; Lenin;	Chronology, cause and consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, inference, evaluation, analysis, critical thinking, oracy, literacy
		2. Events of the Russian Revolution	Duma; February; Bloody Sunday; International Women's Day; Petrograd; July Days; Lenin; Kornilov; Bolshevik Revolution; October; Civil War;	
		3. The execution of the Romanovs- why were they killed, what happened?	Nicholas; execution; Bolsheviks; Romanovs; Ekaterinburg;	
		4. Who was Anna Anderson?	Anastasia; Anna Anderson; Franciska Schanzkowska; physical evidence; circumstantial evidence;	

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<b>Causes of World War Two</b>	Students gain an understanding of the reasons why World War Two happened, students must understand this to study the Holocaust, which is a compulsory element of the course	The Treaty of Versailles- What was it, why was it needed, what was the reaction of Germany?	Treaty of Versailles, 440 articles, Alsace-Lorraine, Rhineland, Saar, Austria, battleships, territory, military, finance, economic, war guilt,	Chronology, cause and consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, inference, evaluation, analysis, critical thinking, oracy, literacy
		Post- War Britain- What was Post- war Britain like? What happened at Cable Steet? What was the Jarrow March? What was the General Strike? What do these events tell us about post-war Britain?	Fascist, poverty, Ellen Wilkinson, Miners, inequality, housing, health, Palmer's ship yard	
		Rise of the Dictators- who were the dictators, why were they in power? How did Hitler become a Dictator?	Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini, Dictator, Fascist, Paul Von Hindenburg, Franz Von Papen, Reichstag, General Von Schleicher, Reichstag fire, elections, enabling law, Trade unions, Night of the Long Knives, Army oath	
		Nazi Germany- Control of the people: Terror, propaganda, education, women, economy, workers	SS, concentration camp, Gestapo, Police, courts, informers, Heinrich Himmler, Josef Goebbels, newspapers, Rallies, Ministry of Propaganda, Books, Communist, Socialists, Anti-Semitic, radio, Films, Aryan, Hitler Youth, curriculum, League of German Maidens, medals, unemployment, re-arming, National Labour Service (RAD),	
		Appeasement- What was it? Who introduced it? Why did it seem like the best policy?	Neville Chamberlain, appeasement, reaction, Treaty of Versailles	
		Hitler's foreign policy- What was it, what would it lead to?	Saar, Rhineland, Conscription, Anglo-Naval agreement, Anschluss, Munich	

			Agreement, Lebensraum, Nazi-Soviet Pact	
<b>Britain and World War Two</b>		What were the key events of World War Two? What happened, what was the impact? (overview)	Dunkirk, Russia, Battle of Britain, Pearl Harbour	
		What was Dunkirk, what happened, what was the impact?	Operation Sealion, Dunkirk, propaganda, success, failure, English Channel,	
		What was the Battle of Britain, what happened, what was the impact?	Battle of Britain, planes, Luftwaffe, RAF, Eagle Day, Hurricane, Spitfire, pilots, radar	
		Home Front- what was it, what were they key aspects, who was affected?	Home Front, Home Guard, Dad's army, invasion, rationing, Blitz, evacuation	
		D-Day- What was it, what happened, what was the impact?	Normandy, Allies, bombardment, Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, Sword, Mulberry Harbours, counter- attack, reinforcements	
<b>Holocaust</b>	Studying the Holocaust provides an opportunity to examine warning signs that can indicate the potential for mass atrocity. The lessons illustrate the dangers of prejudice, discrimination, antisemitism and dehumanization,	The Pyramid of Hate/Alport's Scale of Prejudice (changing behaviours of individuals/groups that are included at different/escalating points on the pyramid, details of other groups who were also persecuted during the Holocaust)	Pyramid of Hate, Biased/prejudiced attitudes, Prejudiced action, Discrimination, Violence against people or property, Genocide, Systematic murder Roma, Poles, Homosexuals, Communists, civilians in Nazi occupied countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source analysis</li> <li>• Evaluating significance</li> <li>• Examining causes and consequences</li> </ul>
		The Nuremberg Laws (origins of Anti-Semitism in Europe, when and why the laws were introduced, examples of laws from pre-1935, during 1935 and post-1935, the immediate consequences of the Nuremberg Laws)	Anti-Semitism, Law, Citizen/citizenship, Vote, Marriage, Identification armbands, Segregation, Exclude	

<p>whilst revealing a range of human responses and raises important considerations about societal and individual motivations and pressures that lead people to act as they do - or to not act at all.</p>	<p>Anti-Semitism through violence and ghettoisation (key dates for shop boycotts and Kristallnacht, what happened and why (1938), reasons for the creation of ghettos (1939), locations and types of ghettos, living conditions within ghettos)</p>	<p>Boycott, Kristallnacht (Night of broken glass), Blame, Violence, Closed ghetto, Open ghetto, Destruction ghetto, Poland (Warsaw)</p>	
	<p>Figures from the Holocaust (examples of different groups who were affected by the Holocaust, such as victims who were disabled, from Nazi occupied Europe, who were perpetrators or who tried to speak out against it)</p>	<p>Judgement, Stereotype, Persecution, Groups, Disabled people</p>	
	<p>Grafeneck Castle, Action T4 (why the Nazis targeted disabled people, the example of state sponsored systematic murder of disabled and mentally ill people at Grafeneck Euthanasia centre, the response of German people, the way that the Nazis used Grafeneck as a trial prior to the Final Solution)</p>	<p>Propaganda, Grafeneck Castle, Disability, Hospital, Sterilisation, Extermination</p>	
	<p>The Final Solution (events prior to the Final solution (mobile killing squads in occupied Soviet Union), origins of the "Final Solution to the Jewish Question" at the Wannsee Conference (1942), development and use of gas chambers, reasons for the selection process at camps, conditions in camps and number of victims at camps such as AB)</p>	<p>Final Solution, "Jewish Question", Wannsee Conference, Transportation, Transit camps, Concentration (work) Camp, Extermination (death) camp, Auschwitz-Birkenau, Bergen-Belsen, Gas chamber, Genocide</p>	
	<p>The legacy of the Holocaust (dates of the liberation of Auschwitz and other camps, the definition, dates and outcomes of the</p>	<p>Liberation, Nuremberg trials, Kindertransport, Hero/Heroes Memorial</p>	

		Nuremberg trials, examples of British and European “heroes” of the Holocaust, examples of Holocaust memorials, their locations and purpose)		
Topic: 9.6 Cold War	Rationale	Knowledge acquisition	Key vocabulary	Skills and enrichment
	Studying the Cold War provides an opportunity to understand the power of clashing ideologies as the basis for an international power struggle. The lessons enable students to study the actions of the democratic nations of the world who perceived the growing Soviet Union and the spread of communism as a threat akin to that of fascism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communism vs Capitalism – clash of ideologies (1945) (definition of an ideology, summary of key features of capitalist and communist ideas in 1945, names of leaders of the US and the USSR in 1945 (Presidents Roosevelt/Truman and Premier Stalin)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ideology</li> <li>Capitalism</li> <li>Communism</li> <li>USA/America</li> <li>USSR/Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source analysis</li> <li>Evaluating significance</li> <li>Examining causes and consequences</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hiroshima/Nagasaki – the Atom Bomb (summary of the end of WWII in Europe, key dates for Hiroshima, Nagasaki and the surrender of Japan, reasons given for and against dropping the Atomic bomb)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hiroshima, Japan</li> <li>Nagasaki, Japan</li> <li>Atom Bomb</li> <li>Justified</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arms and Space Race (reasons for competition between USA and USSR, key dates of H-bomb testing, use of ICBM, first Satellite, first man in space and the testing of the ‘Tsar Bomba’)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arms Race</li> <li>Military</li> <li>Hydrogen Bomb</li> <li>ICBM (Inter Continental Ballistic Missile)</li> <li>Space Race</li> <li>Sputnik</li> <li>NASA</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iron Curtain (first use of the term “Iron Curtain” and its meaning,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iron Curtain</li> <li>Winston Churchill</li> </ul>	

		<p>reasons for Stalin's "buffer zone", the countries within it and the impact on these countries) and the Truman Doctrine (reasons behind the Truman Doctrine and containment, key terms of the Doctrine e.g. Marshall Plan, intentions for \$17 billion in aid)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Buffer zone"</li> <li>• President Truman</li> <li>• Containment</li> <li>• Marshall Aid</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Berlin Blockade and airlift (causes of the Berlin Blockade, key events of the Blockade and the use of the Berlin Airlift, results of the Blockade)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Berlin Blockade</li> <li>• Joseph Stalin</li> <li>• Berlin Airlift</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction) (understanding of the 'MAD' policy and reasons behind it, necessity for 'Duck and cover' in schools and building Fallout Shelters in the late 1950s and early 1960s)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutually Assured Destruction</li> <li>• Duck and cover</li> <li>• Nuclear Fallout</li> <li>• Fallout shelter</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cuban Missile Crisis (location of Cuba, Kennedy's actions at the Bay of Pigs, events of the Cuban Missile Crisis, consequences of the Crisis for Kennedy and Khrushchev)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President Kennedy</li> <li>• Premier Khrushchev</li> <li>• Cuba</li> <li>• Bay of Pigs</li> <li>• Cuban Missile Crisis</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Thaw/Détente – End of the Cold War (key factors that brought the Cold War to an end, importance of the factors and overall review of the consequences of the Cold War and the dismantlement of the Soviet Union in 1991)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Détente</li><li>• Failure/Fall of Communism</li><li>• Premier Gorbachev</li><li>• President Reagan</li><li>• Berlin Wall</li><li>• President Bush</li><li>• President Yeltsin</li></ul>	
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