

Ursuline College Curriculum Implementation: A-Level History Y12



Curriculum Intent	<i>'I have come so that they may have life and have it to the full.'</i> John 10: Chapter 10. V 10 Inspired by the Gospel values of love, joy, and compassion, we nurture and develop the whole child so that each unique individual grows in confidence and has the knowledge and skills to enable them to achieve their true potential. Our aim in the History Department is to produce historians who can make well rounded judgements. By emphasising the concepts of change and continuity in our teaching we are promoting essential analytical skills. Through the topics that we have selected students will be able to demonstrate a well-rounded understanding of significant events in British, European and non- European history and make links and comparisons across time periods. By ensuring that topics studied are coherent and, at times, thematic students will develop contextual knowledge surrounding events and a detailed understanding of their impact, relevance and importance. History at Ursuline College helps students to understand the complexity of people's lives, the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time. Respecting each other, helping each other and bearing with each other: Getting better never stops.
Year 12 Intent	Our aim in Year 12 is to develop students' knowledge and understanding The Wars of the Roses in England and the development of the USA as a superpower between 1865-1920
Exam Board & Specification	AQA A Level History Component 1: Breadth Study, 1K – The Making of a Superpower, USA – 1865-1975 Component 2: Depth Study, 1C - The Wars of the Roses, 1450–1499 Topic based essay Component 1: Breadth Study, 1K – The Making of a Superpower, USA – 1865-1975. • AO1 (<i>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.</i>) • AO3 (Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.) Component 2: Depth Study, 1C - The Wars of the Roses, 1450–1499 • AO1 (<i>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</i>) • AO2 (<i>Analyse and evaluate appropriate source materials, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.</i>)

Cycle 1	Term 1 02 09 26 – 23 10 26 7 weeks	Term 2 02 11 26 - 18 12 26 7 weeks
Focus & Skills (Inc paper/ unit focus)	<u>The Making of a Superpower, USA – 1865-1975.</u> <u>Part One: From Civil War to World War, 1865 – 1920</u> Section 1: The Era of Reconstruction and the Gilded Age, 1865 – 1890 <u>The Wars of the Roses, 1450–1499</u> <u>Part One: The Fall of the House of Lancaster, 1450–1471</u> Section 1: The Origins of Conflict, 1450–1459	<u>The Making of a Superpower, USA – 1865-1975.</u> <u>Part One: From Civil War to World War, 1865 – 1920</u> Section 1: The Era of Reconstruction and the Gilded Age, 1865 – 1890 <u>The Wars of the Roses, 1450–1499</u> <u>Part One: The Fall of the House of Lancaster, 1450–1471</u> Section 1: The Origins of Conflict, 1450–1459 Section 2: The War of the Barons, 1459–1461
Links to CST	<i>"The USA from the Civil War to World War, 1865–1920, shows how a nation's struggle for unity, rights, and progress must be guided by justice and the common good for all."</i> <i>"The fall of the House of Lancaster, 1450–1471, reminds us that power struggles and division can harm society, while peace and stability are vital for the common good."</i>	
Explicit Skill Content	Part one, section 1: • The weaknesses of the Federal government. • The politics of the Gilded Age. • Social, regional and ethnic divisions. • Economic growth and the rise of corporations. Part one, section 1: • English society and politics in 1450. • The impact on English politics of Richard of York. • The outbreak of war.	Part one, section 1 continued: • Continued: Economic growth and the rise of corporations. • Laissez faire dominance and consequences. • The limits of foreign entanglement and continuation of isolationism. Part one, section 1 continued: • The uneasy peace. Part one, section 2: • The renewal of war • Filling the political vacuum.
Homework	Essays, source analysis, reading academic literature	
Assessment	Mini-assessments, practice essays/questions. Mock exam.	
Disciplinary Literacy Vocab	Segregation, abolitionist, California gold rush, Declaration of Independence, US constitution indigenous, Pilgrim fathers, second industrial revolution, emancipation, impeachment, reconstruction, freedmen's Bureau, KKK, redeemers, Gilded Age, Electoral College, solid South, patronage, national nominating convention, pork barrel politics, cartels and trusts, Sherman antitrust act, Nativists, yellow peril, orange riots, Yankees, carpetbaggers, scallywags, the Granger movement, sharecropper, financial panic, Oklahoma land rush, Andrew Carnegie, Laissez-faire, the Alabama claims, confederation, social Darwinism, the Knights of labour	

	Opposition, Taxation, Advisors, Patronage, Rebellion, Illness, Nobility, Somerset, York, Failures, Government, Administration, Parliament, Finance, Economy, Stability, Unrest, Power Struggles, Political Crisis, Dynastic Conflict, Court Intrigue, Military Campaigns, Diplomacy, Foreign Relations, Treaty Negotiations, Armies, Divine Right, Great chain of being, Richard, Duke of York, Ireland Campaign, Coup Attempt, Henry VI's Heir, First Protectorate, Removal from Power, Margaret of Anjou, Second Protectorate, Battle, Capture, Restoration, Neville, Parliament, Flight, Heirship, Death, Ascension, Yorkists, Love-day, Accord, Truce, Treaty, Usurpation, Flight/Flee, Inheritance.	
Texts/ Resources	- America in the Gilded Age: From Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt: S. Cashman - History in a nutshell: The USA: From Colonization and Revolution to World Wars, the Cold War, and Global Superpower: E Rump - American History: An Enthralling Overview of Major Events that Shaped the United States of America: B Wellman - Civil Rights in America, 1865-1980: R. Field - America: The Story of the US DVD box set. - AQA Oxford History: The Making of a Superpower USA 1865-1975 textbook: C. Rowe - AQA My Revision guide: the Making of a superpower - Henry V: The Astonishing Rise of England's Greatest Warrior King: D. Jones - Henry VII and the Tudor Pretenders: Simnel, Warbeck, and Warwick - Richard III Paperback: D. Baldwin - The Yorkists: The History of a Dynasty: A. Crawford - The Wars of the Roses, Palgrave Macmillan: AJ. Pollard - Lancastrians to Tudors, Cambridge University Press, 2000: A. Pickering - Access to History: The Wars of the Roses and Henry VII: Britain 1450-1509: R. Turney	
Revision Material Sources	Knowledge organisers, past papers and model answers	
Cycle 2	Term 3 04 01 27 – 12 02 27 6 weeks	Term 4 23 02 27 – 25 03 27 5 weeks
Focus & Skills (Inc paper/ unit focus)	<u>The Making of a Superpower, USA – 1865-1975.</u> Part One: From Civil War to World War, 1865 – 1920 Section 2: Populism, Progressivism and Imperialism, 1890 – 1920 <u>The Wars of the Roses, 1450–1499</u> Part One: The Fall of the House of Lancaster, 1450–1471 Section 2: The War of the Barons, 1459–1461	<u>The Making of a Superpower, USA – 1865-1975.</u> Part One: From Civil War to World War, 1865 – 1920 Section 2: Populism, Progressivism and Imperialism, 1890 – 1920 <u>The Wars of the Roses, 1450–1499</u> Part One: The Fall of the House of Lancaster, 1450–1471 Section 3: The Triumph of the Yorkists, 1461–1471

Links to CST	<i>"Populism, Progressivism, and Imperialism in the USA from 1890 to 1920 show how movements for change must always seek justice, inclusion, and the common good for all people."</i> <i>"The War of the Barons, 1459–1461, reveals how conflict over power can damage society, reminding us of the need for unity and justice in serving the common good."</i>	<i>"Populism, Progressivism, and Imperialism in the USA from 1890 to 1920 show how movements for change must always seek justice, inclusion, and the common good for all people."</i> <i>"The triumph of the Yorkists, 1461–1471, shows how lasting peace and stability must be rooted in justice and a commitment to the common good of all."</i>
Explicit Skill Content	Part one, section 2: • Political tensions and divisions. • Ideas and influence. • Economic change and developments. • Social Developments. Part one, section 2: • Continued: Filling the political vacuum. • Shifting loyalties and the Lancastrian revival. • Proclamation of Edward IV as King.	Part one, section 2 continued: • Social Developments. • Foreign affairs. • The USA by 1920. Part one, section 3: • The personal rule of Edward IV. • Factional rivalries.
Homework	Essays, source analysis, reading academic literature	
Assessment	Mini-assessments, practice essays/questions. Mock exam	
Disciplinary Literacy Vocab	Progressivism, isolationism, Gold standard, presidential ticket, Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, republican, Democrat, new freedom, net importer, Russian Jews, graft, kickbacks, 'jobs for the boys', imperialism, protectorate, Platt amendment, conscription, red scare, supernatural, Edward IV, Government Management, Nobility Relations, Unrest, Marriage (Elizabeth Woodville), Earl of Warwick, Relations (France), Fall from Power, Restoration (Henry VI), Margaret of Anjou, Finances, Richard III, Accession, Claim to Throne, Princes in the Tower, Removal (Woodvilles, Hastings), Buckingham Rebellion, Richard III's Government, Nobility Policy, Defeat (Henry Tudor), Overthrow Reasons	
Texts/ Resources	• America in the Gilded Age: From Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt: S. Cashman • History in a nutshell: The USA: From Colonization and Revolution to World Wars, the Cold War, and Global Superpower: E Rump • American History: An Enthralling Overview of Major Events that Shaped the United States of America: B Wellman • Civil Rights in America, 1865-1980: R. Field • America: The Story of the US DVD box set. • AQA Oxford History: The Making of a Superpower USA 1865-1975 textbook: C. Rowe • AQA My Revision guide: the Making of a superpower • Henry V: The Astonishing Rise of England's Greatest Warrior King: D. Jones • Henry VII and the Tudor Pretenders: Simnel, Warbeck, and Warwick • Richard III Paperback: D. Baldwin	

	- The Yorkists: The History of a Dynasty: A. Crawford - The Wars of the Roses, Palgrave Macmillan: AJ. Pollard - Lancastrians to Tudors, Cambridge University Press, 2000: A. Pickering - Access to History: The Wars of the Roses and Henry VII: Britain 1450-1509: R. Turney	
Revision Material Sources	Knowledge organisers, past papers and model answers	Knowledge organisers, past papers and model answers
Cycle 3	Term 3 04 01 27 – 12 02 27 6 weeks	Term 4 23 02 27 – 25 03 27 5 weeks
Focus & Skills (Inc paper/ unit focus)	The Making of a Superpower, USA – 1865-1975. Part One: From Civil War to World War, 1865 – 1920 Section 2: Populism, Progressivism and Imperialism, 1890 – 1920 Part Two: Crises and the rise to world power, 1920 – 1975 Section 1: Crisis of Identity, 1920 – 1945 The Wars of the Roses, 1450–1499 Part One: The Fall of the House of Lancaster, 1450–1471 Section 3: The Triumph of the Yorkists, 1461–1471	The Making of a Superpower, USA – 1865-1975. Part Two: Crises and the rise to world power, 1920 – 1975 Section 1: Crisis of Identity, 1920 – 1945 The Wars of the Roses, 1450–1499 Part One: The Fall of the House of Lancaster, 1450–1471 Section 3: The Triumph of the Yorkists, 1461–1471 The Wars of the Roses, 1450–1499 Part Two: The Fall of the House of York, 1471–1499 Section 1: ‘The Sun in Splendour’: The Reign of Edward IV, 1471–1483
Links to CST	<i>"Populism, Progressivism, and Imperialism in the USA from 1890 to 1920 show how movements for change must always seek justice, inclusion, and the common good for all people."</i> <i>"The Crisis of Identity in the USA from 1920 to 1945 highlights how a just and united society must value inclusion, dignity, and the common good for all its people."</i> <i>"The triumph of the Yorkists, 1461–1471, shows how lasting peace and stability must be rooted in justice and a commitment to the common good of all."</i>	<i>"The Crisis of Identity in the USA from 1920 to 1945 highlights how a just and united society must value inclusion, dignity, and the common good for all its people."</i> <i>"The triumph of the Yorkists, 1461–1471, shows how lasting peace and stability must be rooted in justice and a commitment to the common good of all."</i> <i>"The reign of Edward IV, 1471–1483, reminds us that strong and fair leadership is essential in promoting stability, justice, and the common good."</i>
Explicit Skill Content	Part one, section 2 continued: the USA by 1920 Part 2, section 1:	Part 2, section 1 continued: - Continued: FD Roosevelt and the New Deals. - The Economy. - Social and cultural developments.

	- Domestic politics. - FD Roosevelt and the New Deals. Part one, section 3: - The crushing of the Lancastrian cause. - The impact of the baronial wars on English society by 1471. Part two, section 1: - The consolidation of royal authority under Edward IV.	Part two, section 1: - Continued: The consolidation of royal authority under Edward IV. - Factional rivalries and court politics. - Change and continuity in English society during a decade of peace. - The premature death of Edward IV.
Homework	Essays, source analysis, reading academic literature	Essays, source analysis, reading academic literature
Assessment	Mini-assessments, practice essays/questions.	Mini-assessments, practice essays/questions. Mock exam
Disciplinary Literacy Vocab	Banking holiday, volunteerism, new deal, fireside chats, gross domestic product (GDP), real wages, securitisation, great bull market, call loan, speculative bubble, repossession, double dip recession, flapper girls, prohibition, mob boss, imperial wizard, grand dragon, land lease Henry VII, Throne Claim, Yorkist Opposition, Lovel, Stafford, Suffolk, Pretenders, Simnel, Warbeck, Nobility Relations, Rewards, Punishments, Royal Finances, Taxation Opposition, Administration, Councils, Local Government, Parliament, Foreign Policy, Europe Position (1485), Aims, Relations (Burgundy, France, Scotland, Spain), Treaties (Medina del Campo, Redon, Etaples, Ayton), Marriage Negotiations, Trade Agreements, Magnus Intercursus, Malus Intercursus	
Texts/ Resources	- America in the Gilded Age: From Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt: S. Cashman - History in a nutshell: The USA: From Colonization and Revolution to World Wars, the Cold War, and Global Superpower: E Rump - American History: An Enthralling Overview of Major Events that Shaped the United States of America: B Wellman - Civil Rights in America, 1865-1980: R. Field - America: The Story of the US DVD box set. - AQA Oxford History: The Making of a Superpower USA 1865-1975 textbook: C. Rowe - AQA My Revision guide: the Making of a superpower - Henry V: The Astonishing Rise of England's Greatest Warrior King: D. Jones - Henry VII and the Tudor Pretenders: Simnel, Warbeck, and Warwick - Richard III Paperback: D. Baldwin - The Yorkists: The History of a Dynasty: A. Crawford - The Wars of the Roses, Palgrave Macmillan: AJ. Pollard - Lancastrians to Tudors, Cambridge University Press, 2000: A. Pickering - Access to History: The Wars of the Roses and Henry VII: Britain 1450-1509: R. Turney	
Revision Material Sources	Knowledge organisers, past papers and model answers	Knowledge organisers, past papers and model answers

