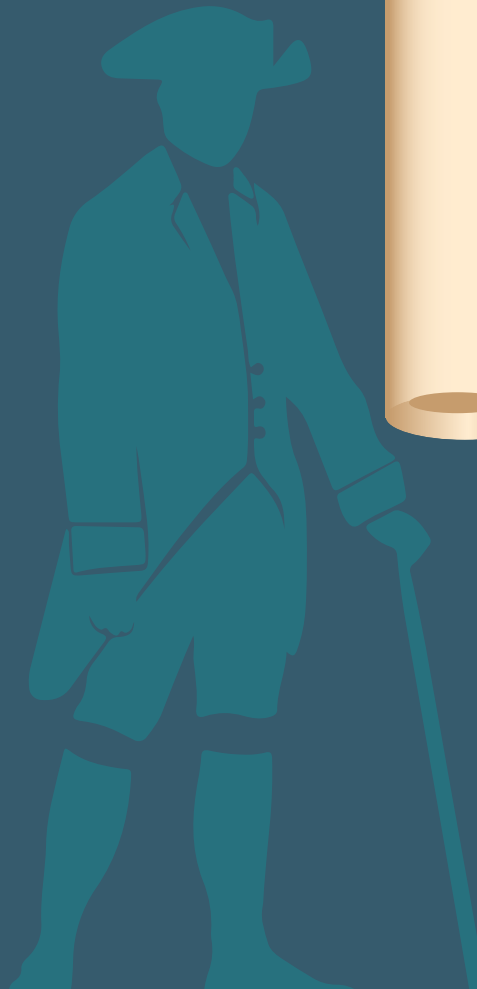




History

Learning journey



Y12

1

Empire:

- Rise & Fall of Empire
- Colonial rule (India, Africa, Australia)
- Role of Trade - East India Company

France in Revolution, 1774-1815

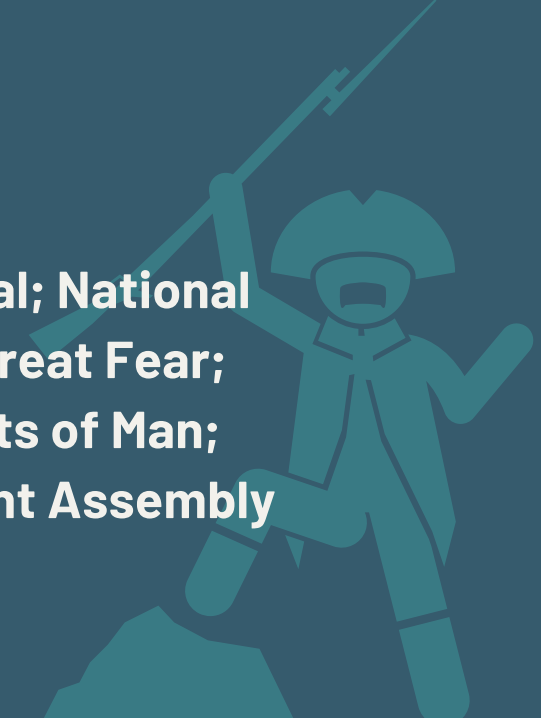
- Ancien Regime France to 1789: Absolutism; Three Estates; privilege; Enlightenment; Financial Reform.

Why did WW1 start?

- Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism
- Trench Warfare
- Forgotten Armies

2

Constitutional Monarchy: Estates General; National Assembly; Tennis Court Oath; Bastille; Great Fear; August Decrees; Declaration of the Rights of Man; October Days; Reforms of the Constituent Assembly



Protest & Reform

- The Fight for the Vote
- Civil Rights
- Post Modern British Society

3

Constitutional Monarchy, cont.: Political Clubs; Flight to Varennes; Champs de Mars; Impact of War; Sans-culottes; Overthrow of Louis; September Massacres; Convention

Rise of the Dictators

- Stalin & Russia
- Hitler & Nazis
- Mussolini & Italy
- Political Spectrum

4

Terror: Republic, trial of Louis; war; Vendee; fall of the Girondins.



WW2

- Causes
- Key Battles
- Significance

5

Terror, cont.: Robespierre; CPS; Terror; Great Terror; R's overthrow.

- Directory and Napoleon's Rise: Thermidorian Reaction; White Terror; Directory.

6

Directory and Napoleon's Rise: Napoleon in Italy and Egypt.



Meanwhile Elsewhere:

- a chance for students to follow their passions in History with a unit based on their interests.
- e.g. Cold War, Vietnam, Roaring 30s

- 1. Michaelmas 1
- 2. Michaelmas 2
- 3. Lent 1
- 4. Lent 2
- 5. Trinity 1
- 6. Trinity 2



History

Learning journey



Stuarts, 1603-1702

- Cromwell and his aims; the Protectorates; Major-Generals and the relations with the Political Nation
- The failure and collapse of the Republic

Charles II and the nature of restored monarchy
 Rule through parliament and ministers; Clarendon; the Cabal and Danby
 The emergence of Court and Country 'parties': causes, significance and consequences

Religious divisions and conflicts: the defeat of Millenarianism; the restoration of the Church of England; Protestant Dissenters; conflict over Catholic influence at Court
 The Exclusion crisis
 The 'Glorious Revolution': causes and nature; its consolidation in England, Scotland and Ireland

Divisions within the Political Nation and the emergence of Whigs and Tories and their impact
 Religious changes: religious toleration and changes to the position of Anglicans, Protestants and Catholics
 Government under William and Mary: the importance of political parties and ministers; the changing influence of Crown and Parliament and the reasons for the development of limited monarchy
 Britain and the condition of its Monarchy by 1702.

Y13

1

NEA: Germany, 1848-1945

- Revolution of 1848: the GNA.
- Unification: Bismarck, Wars against Denmark, Austria and France.
- Bismarck, 1871-90: Satiated; War in Sight; Colonies.

2

Kaiser Wilhelm II: Weltpolitik; Fischer interpretation; War Council Meeting; Blank Cheque; OHL in WWI.
 Weimar: Stresemann; Rapallo; Locarno; interpretations.
 Hitler: Mein Kampf; towards rearmament; challenging Versailles; and WWII.

3

Napoleon's rule in France: Coup of Brumaire; Consulate; Empire; reforms including law, education, women, censorship and propaganda, Church and Concordat, Napoleonic Codes; Prefects; Taxation and Finance; Bank of France; Continental System.

4

Napoleon's rule in Europe: military success to 1808; Empire; Empire administration, social and economic problems.
 Challenges: Continental Blockade; Peninsular War; Austrian Campaign; Russian Campaign; Fourth Coalition;
 Collapse: Peace of Paris; Hundred Days; Vienna settlement.

5

6



1. Michaelmas 1
2. Michaelmas 2
3. Lent 1
4. Lent 2
5. Trinity 1
6. Trinity 2

