Year 11 Long Term Plan History

Domains of knowledge (all need to be in this box, same across all KS)

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.Thematic study and the historic environment:

Medicine in Britain c1250-present and the British sector of the Western Front 1914-1918: injuries, treatment and the trenches.

Period study and British depth study:

The Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91.

Henry VIII and his ministers 1509-1540.

Modern depth study:

Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939

Key concepts (same across all KS)

- Cause
- Consequence
- Change and Continuity
- Similarity and Difference
- Historical significance
- Sources and evidence
- Historical interpretations

Year 11

Paper 3: Modern depth study: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939.		Paper 3: Modern depth study: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939.		Paper 3: Modern depth study: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939.	
Unit Title: Paper 3: Modern depth study: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939: Weimar Germany 1918-1929	Unit Length: weeks 3: 3 hours per week.	Unit Title: Paper 3: Modern depth study: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939: Rise of the Nazis 1920-1934.	Unit Length: weeks 3: 3 hours per week.	Unit Title: Paper 3: Modern depth study: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939: Life in Nazi Germany 1934-1939.	Unit Length: weeks 3: 3 hours per week.
Domains knowledge Taken from the top left box)		Domains knowledge Taken from the top left box)		Domains knowledge Taken from the top left box)	
Modern depth study: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939		Modern depth study: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939		Modern depth study: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939	

Key concepts

- **Chronology** of Weimar Germany 1918-1929
- Causes of revolution, threats from right and left, Ruhr Crisis, hyperinflation, economic recovery.
- Consequences of Treaty of Versailles, threats from right and left, Ruhr Crisis, hyperinflation, economic recovery.
- Change and Continuity: How far did Stresemann help Germany recover.
- Similarity and Difference: N/A
- **Historical significance**: Impact of Treaty of Versailles, threats from right and left, Ruhr Crisis, hyperinflation.
- **Sources and evidence**: Weimar government, Treaty of Versailles, threats from right and left, Ruhr Crisis, hyperinflation, economic recovery, Weimar society.
- Historical interpretations: Weimar government, Treaty of Versailles, threats from right and left,
 Ruhr Crisis, hyperinflation, economic recovery, Weimar society.

Key concepts

- Chronology rise of the Nazis 1920-1934
- Causes of Nazi rise to power
- Consequences of Munich Putsch, Lean Years, reorganisation of the party, the depression 1929/Wall Street Crash/ fear of Communism/ Hitler becomes Chancellor.
- Change and Continuity: How did Hitler become dictator by 1934 and how did Germany change?
- Similarity and Difference: N/A
- Historical significance: 25 Point Plan, SA, Munich Putsch, Lean Years, reorganisation of the party, the depression 1929, Wall Street Crash, fear of Communism, Hitler becomes Chancellor.
- Sources and evidence: 25 Point Plan, SA, Munich Putsch, Lean Years, reorganisation of the party, the depression 1929, Wall Street Crash, fear of Communism, Hitler becomes Chancellor.
- Historical interpretations: 25 Point Plan, SA, Munich Putsch, Lean Years, reorganisation of the party, the depression 1929, Wall Street Crash, fear of Communism, Hitler becomes Chancellor.

Key concepts

- Chronology key events life in Nazi Germany.
- Causes of the police state, Nazi opposition, church control, youth control, control of women, workers and treatment of minorities.
- Consequences of the police state, Nazi opposition, church control, youth control, control of women, workers and treatment of minorities.
- Change and Continuity: How far did life change under the Nazis?
- Similarity and Difference: N/A
- Historical significance: the police state, Nazi opposition, church control, youth control, control of women, workers, the economy and treatment of minorities.
- Sources and evidence: the police state, Nazi opposition, church control, youth control, control of women, workers, the economy and treatment of minorities
- Historical interpretations: the police state, Nazi opposition, church control, youth control, control of women, workers, the economy and treatment of minorities.

Relevant end points:

What do you want the students to know and demonstrate: Disciplinary knowledge

Students complete timeline Weimar Government: chronology

Define key terminology on the Weimar government.

Analyse causes and consequences of Weimar government, Treaty of Versailles, threats from right and left, Ruhr Crisis, hyperinflation, economic recovery, Weimar society.

Be able to answer:

Retain factual knowledge required for Weimar Republic 1918-1929.

Answer the following type of questions:

4 mark: Give two things you can infer from source A....

12 mark: Explain why.....

8 mark: How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into.......Explain your answer, using sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.

4 mark: Study interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views on......What is the main difference between the views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.

4 mark: Suggest one reason why interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about......You may use sources B and Cto help explain your answer.

16 mark + 4 SPAG How far do you agree with interpretation 2 about......Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Relevant end points:

What do you want the students to know and demonstrate: Disciplinary knowledge

Students complete timeline rise of the Nazi Party: chronology

Define key terminology on the rise of the Nazis.

Analyse causes and consequences of the rise of the Nazis 25 Point Plan, SA, Munich Putsch, Lean Years, reorganisation of the party, the depression 1929, Wall Street Crash, fear of Communism, Hitler becomes Chancellor and the creation of the dictatorship 1934.

Be able to answer:

Retain factual knowledge required for the rise of the Nazis 1920-1934.

Answer the following type of questions:

4 mark: Give two things you can infer from source A....

12 mark: Explain why.....

8 mark: How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into.......Explain your answer, using sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.

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4 mark: Suggest one reason why interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about......You may use sources B and Cto help explain your answer.

16 mark + 4 SPAG How far do you agree with interpretation 2 about......Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Relevant end points:

What do you want the students to know and demonstrate: Disciplinary knowledge Students complete timeline key events life in Nazi: chronology

Define key terminology on life in Nazi Germany.

Analyse causes and consequences of the police state, Nazi opposition, church control, youth control, control of women, workers, the economy and treatment of minorities.

Be able to answer:

Retain factual knowledge required for the rise of the Nazis 1920-1934.

Answer the following type of questions:

4 mark: Give two things you can infer from source A....

12 mark: Explain why.....

8 mark : How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into.......Explain your answer, using sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.

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Broken down and sequenced knowledge:

Substantive and the work of the historian (teacher job)

What was the impact of WW1 on Germany? Revolution/key events 29th October-11th November/Sailors mutiny/dock workers/abdication of Kaiser flee to Holland/new Weimar government established/Democracy/Ebert/SPD Party/mass starvation/losing the war/stab in the back/freikorps/cost 37 billion/bankrupt/deaths 7 million. Cause and consequence: historical interpretations.

Broken down and sequenced knowledge:

Substantive and the work of the historian (teacher job)

What was the early life of Hitler and the Nazi Party? The DAP/Nationalists/Socialist beliefs/ Swastika/ 25 Point Plan/SA/January 1922 Hitler controls the Nazi Party: chronology:cause and consequence/ historical interpretations.

Broken down and sequenced knowledge:

Substantive and the work of the historian (teacher job)

How did Hitler control Germany through the Nazi Police State? The Gestapo/SS/concentration camps/Legal System/SD/local control. :cause and consequence/ historical interpretations.

What was the Weimar Republic? Constitution/Head of state President/Chancellor head of government/Reichstag/Reichsrat/proportional representation/Article 48/voting rights/strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar/political spectrum. Cause and consequence: historical interpretations:historical significance.

Why was the Treaty of Versailles hated by the German people?June 1919/Diktat/Military terms/Blame War Guilt Clause Article 231/Reparations 6.6 billion/territorial losses/November Criminals/Stab in the back theory/ weak/insecure/defeated. Cause and consequence: historical interpretations: historical significance.

What were the threats from the left and right? Left wing/Spartacist revolt January 1919/ Karl Liebknecht/Rosa Luxemburg/Communist/aims/ Freikorps/executed/Right March 1920 Kapp Putsch/Wolfgang Kapp/Feikorps disbanded/Weimar government fled/Ebert called for general strike workers of Berlin/revolt crushed/Munich Putsch 1923/Nazis tried to sieze power/failed lack of support/other problems 376 political murders.

What was the Ruhr crisis 1923? Germany unable to pay reparations Jan 1923/French invaded/seize coal/industry/German workers strike/French reaction/violence/ industrial production fell/government print more money/hyperinflation. Cause and consequence: historical interpretations: historical significance.

What happened during the hyperinflation crisis 1923? Occupation of the Ruhr/hyperinflation/prices of goods rose/impact/workers/pensioners/middle classes/the rich/farmers. Cause and consequence: historical interpretations: historical significance.

How did the Weimar Republic recover? Stresemann August 1923/Golden Years 24-28/The Dawes Plan/The Young Plan/French withdrawal from Ruhr/industry restart/Locarno Treaty/League of Nations/Kellogg-Briand Pact/political stability/extent of recovery/factors for and against. Cause and consequence: historical interpretations: historical significance.

How did society change in the Weimar Republic? Standard of living/wages/employment/housing/insurance/women/politics/leisure/employment/Culture/art/architecture/cinema/theatre. Cause and consequence: historical interpretations: historical significance.

What was the Munich Putsch and why was it significant? Reasons for the putsch/long term/medium term/short term/ events of the putsch 8th November-11th November/consequences of the putsch/prison/Mein Kampf/national and international platform/Nazis must achieve power democratically/ban on NSDAP lifted 1925. Cause and consequence: historical interpretations: historical significance.

What were the Lean Years 1924-1928? Mein

Kampf/policies/nationalism/socialism/totalitarianism/traditional values/27th Feb 1925/relaunch/ organisation of the party/leadership/Bamburg conference/SS established/Goebbels/Nazi propoganda targets/lack of success in lean years due to the Golden Years and Stresemann. cause and consequence: historical interpretations: historical significance.

How did the Wall Street Crash increase votes for the Nazi Party? October 1929 crash/impact US banks collapse/recall of US loans from/ Germany/businesses collapse/unemployment/poverty/Weimar/rise in extremism/Nazis/promised bread and work/fear of Communism/highlighted weaknesses of the Wreimar/long term reasons for hatred. Cause and consequence: historical interpretations: historical significance.

How did the reorganisation of the Nazi Party help Hitler become Chancellor? SA/Hitler orator/propaganda/Nazi promises/increase in votes in Reichstag/the chronology of Hitler becoming Chancellor/May 1932-Jan 1933/Hindenburg/Von Papen/Schleicher. Chronology:Cause and consequence: historical interpretations: historical significance.

How did Hitler become dictator in 1934? Reichstag Fire/Communists/Emergency
Decree/4000 Communists arrested/March election 1933/23rd March 1933 Enabling
Act/April People's courts/May Trade Unions banned/July Political parties banned/ Jan 1934
local governments banned/ Night of Long Knives 1934/destruction of SA/30th June
1934/Threat/SA power to overthrow Hitler/execution of Rohm/death of Hindenburg 2nd
August 1934. Chronology:Cause and consequence: historical interpretations: historical
significance.

What methods of propaganda did the Nazis use to control Germany? Rallies/speeches/film/newspapers/culture/Reich Chamber of culture/Radio/1936 Berlin Olympics/The Fuhrer Cult/censorship: historical interpretations: historical significance.

How far did the Nazis control the church? Nazism/Christian beliefs in opposition/ The Roman Catholic Church/July 1933 Concordat/ Hitler breaks the Concordat/Persecution/Pope 1937 with burning anxiety/1938 RE banned in schools/1939 Catholic Schools monasteries shut down/Reich Church 1936/how far did the Nazis succeed in controlling the church? historical interpretations: historical significance.

Who opposed the Nazis? Edelweiss Pirates/Swing Youth/Pastors Emergency League/Martin Niemoller. Cause and consequence: historical interpretations: historical significance.

How did the Nazis control the youth? Nazi education/gender roles/ youth groups/aims/Hitler Youth/League of German Girls/acitvities/to what extent were the Nazi Youth groups successful? historical interpretations: historical significance.

How far did women's lives change in Nazi Germany? Life for women in Weimar Germany/ Nazi policies/ Kinder/ Kuche/ Kirche/1933 professional women banned/discouraged from university/ 1937 Compulsory Year of Duty/clothing/makeup/hair traditional gender role/ Mothers Cross/ Marriage Loan/Lebensborn / Abortion and Sterilisation Laws 1933/how far did the Nazi policies change the lives of women: Change and continuity: historical interpretations: historical significance.

How far did life improve for Germans? Hitler's aims to improve employment/National Labour Service/Conscription and Rearmament/invisible unemployment/Public Works/The German Labour Front/Strength Through Joy/KDF/Beauty of Labour/Did German workers benefit under the Nazis? . Change and continuity: historical interpretations: historical significance.

How did the Nazis persecute minorities? Nazi beliefs/Disabled/Sterilisation Law/T4 programme/Homosexuals/ Gypsies/persecution of the Jews/1st April 1933 Boycott of Jewish businesses/banning from public places/ 1935 Reich Law of Citizenship/Law for the Protection of German Blood/1936 Jewish profeesionals banned/March 1938 registration of possessions/ July 1938 ID Jews/ November 1938 Kristallnacht/December 1938 Jews banned shops businesses/1939 removal from school. historical interpretations: historical significance.

Formal formative: • Knowledge retrieval test: factual knowledge on the rise of the Nazis.	Formal formative: • Knowledge retrieval test: factual knowledge on life in Nazi Germany.
	Formal formative: • Knowledge retrieval test: factual knowledge on the rise of the Nazis.

Year 11 Long Term Plan History

Vision statement (habit 1)

The wider Co-op values of do what matters most, be yourself, succeed together and show you care.

Domains of knowledge (all need to be in this box, same across all KS)

.Thematic study and the historic environment:

Medicine in Britain c1250-present and the British sector of the Western Front 1914-1918: injuries, treatment and the trenches.

Period study and British depth study:

The Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91.

Henry VIII and his ministers 1509-1540.

Modern depth study:

Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939

Key concepts (same across all KS)

- Cause
- Consequence
- Change and Continuity
- Similarity and Difference
- Historical significance
- Sources and evidence
- Historical interpretations

Year 11

Paper 2 Period study and British depth study: The Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91.		Paper 2 Period study and British depth study: The Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91.		Paper 2 Period study and British depth study: The Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91.	
Unit Title: What were the origins of the Cold War 1941-1958?	Unit Length: weeks 4: 3 hours per week.	Unit Title: What were the Cold War crises 1958-1970?	Unit Length: weeks 4: 3 hours per week.	Unit Title: What were the origins of the Cold War 1941-1958?	Unit Length: weeks 4: 3 hours per week.
Domains knowledge Taken from the top left box) The Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91. What were the origins of the Cold War 1941-1958?		Domains knowledge Taken from the top left box) The Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91. What were the Cold War crises 1958-1970?		Domains knowledge Taken from the top left box) The Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941-91. How did the Cold war progress and end 1970-1991?	
 Key concepts Chronology of the origins of the Cold War 1941-1958. Causes of early tensions between East and West and the causes of the Cold War intensifying. Consequences of early tensions between East and West and the causes of the Cold War intensifying. Change and Continuity: N/A Similarity and Difference: N/A 		 Chronology of the origins of the Cold War 1958-1970. Causes of the Berlin Wall, The Cuban Missile Crisis and Czechoslovakia 1968-1969. Consequences of the Berlin Wall, The Cuban Missile Crisis and Czechoslovakia 1968-1969. Change and Continuity: N/A Similarity and Difference: N/A Historical significance: key events origins of the Cold War 1958-1969. Sources and evidence: N/A 		Chronology of the origins of the Cold War 1970-1991. Causes of Detente SALT 1 and 2, Helsinki 1975, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Human Rights, Carter Doctrine, Olympic boycotts, Second Cold War, Strategic Defence Initiative, Star Wars, Gorbachev, Glasnost, Perestroika.	

 Historical significance: key events origins of the Cold War 1941-1958. Sources and evidence: N/A Historical interpretations: N/A 	Historical interpretations: N/A	 Consequences: Failure of Helsinki, SALT, Geneva, Reykjavik, Washington summits, INF Treaty, Collapse of the Soviet Union, collapse of the Berlin Wa End of the Warsaw Pact, reunification of Europe, End of Gorbachev. Change and Continuity: N/A Similarity and Difference: N/A Historical significance: key events origins of the Cold War 1970-1991. Sources and evidence: N/A Historical interpretations: N/A
Relevant end points: What do you want the students to know and demonstrate: Disciplinary knowledge Students complete timeline origins, development and the Cold War intensifies key events: chronology. Define key terminology on origins of the Cold War 1941-1958. Evaluate: the causes, consequences and historical significance of the origins of the Cold War 1941-1958.	Relevant end points: What do you want the students to know and demonstrate: Disciplinary knowledge Students complete timeline key events: Berlin Wall, The Cuban Missile Crisis and Czechoslovakia 1968-1969.chronology. Define key terminology on origins of the Cold War 1958-1969 Evaluate: the causes, consequences and historical significance of Berlin Wall, The Cuban Missile Crisis and Czechoslovakia 1968-1969.chronology.	Relevant end points: What do you want the students to know and demonstrate: Disciplinary knowledge Students complete timeline key events: Detente, SALT 1 and 2, Helsinki 1975, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Carter Doctrine, Olympic boycotts, Second Cold War, Strategic Defence Initiative, Star Wars, Gorbachev, Glasnost, Perestroika, Geneva, Reykjavik, Washington summits, INF Treaty, Collapse of the Soviet Union, collapse of the Berlin Wall, End of the Warsaw Pact, reunification of Europe, End of Gorbachev:chronology. Define key terminology on the Second Cold War 1970-1991 of the Cold War.
Be able to: Retain factual knowledge required for the Cold War 1941-1958. Answer the following type of questions: 4 mark: Explain two consequences of	Be able to: Retain factual knowledge required for the Cold War 1958-1969 Answer the following type of questions: 4 mark: Explain two consequences of	Evaluate: the causes, consequences and historical significance SALT 1 and 2, Helsinki 1975, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Carter Doctrine, Olympic boycotts, Second Cold War, Strategic Defence Initiative, Star Wars, Gorbachev, Glasnost, Perestroika, Geneva, Reykjavik, Washington summits, INF Treaty, Collapse of the Soviet Union, collapse of the Berlin Wall, End of the Warsaw Pact, reunification of Europe, End of Gorbachev:chronology. Be able to: Retain factual knowledge required for the Cold War 1970-1991. Answer the following type of questions: 4 mark: Explain two consequences of
Broken down and sequenced knowledge: Substantive and the work of the historian (teacher job)	Broken down and sequenced knowledge: Substantive and the work of the historian (teacher job)	Broken down and sequenced knowledge: Substantive and the work of the historian (teacher job)
What were the origins of the Cold War 1941-1949? Ideologies/Capitalism versus	Why was the Berlin Wall built and what were the consequences? Causes/standard of living	What was the significance of Detente? 1968 Nixon/ Detente/ SALT 1 1972/ weapons limitations/Holsinki 1975/ Socurity/cooperation/Human rights ALT 2 1979 and of

What were the origins of the Cold War 1941-1949? Ideologies/Capitalism versus Communism/Leaders/Roosevelt/Churchill/Stalin's suspicion of the West/The Grand Alliance: Causes.

What was the causes, consequences and significance of the conferences of Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam? Tehran November 1943/ aims/agreements/disagreements/Yalta February 1945 aims/agreements/disagreements: causes, consequences, historical significance.

What was the significance of the Atomic Bomb? Tension US/Russia/technology/arms race/Russia H bomb 1952: causes:consequences.

Why was the Berlin Wall built and what were the consequences? Causes/standard of living East compared to West/professionals leaving the East for West/Khrushchev Berlin Ultimatum November 1958/Berlin demilitarised/Berlin free city/6 month deadline/ the summit meetings/Geneva May 1959/Camp David September 1959/Paris May 1960/Vienna June 1961/East Germans built wall round West Berlin/consequences/reduction in refugees/symbol of division East and WestPresident kennedy avoid conflict/families split. Cause and consequence.

What were the causes and consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis 1963? Fidel Castro overthrow Batista 1959/ tension US and Cuba/sugar/Cuba nationalised US companies/sold off property/Castro removed US influence from Cuba/1961 Bay of Pigs/disaster for Kennedy/growing relationship with Cuba/USSR/Soviet nuclear weapons in Cuba/Thirteen days/ 14th October-28th October/consequences/hotline Washington and

What was the significance of Detente? 1968 Nixon/ Detente/ SALT 1 1972/ weapons limitations/Helsinki 1975/ Security/cooperation/Human rightsSALT 2 1979 end of Detente/Soviet Invasion Afghanistan 1979/failure of SALT 2: cause and consequence.

Why did the Soviet Union invade Afghanistan and what were the consequences? April 1978, September coup Amin/pro-muslim faction/requested US support/Soviet invasion 24th December 1979/claim invited by Amin to support government against terrorists/replacement pro-Soviet/ Babrak Kamal/Soviets remain 10 years/US concerned Soviet control in Middle East and Iran/blockade of MIddle Esat oil/further spread of Commuism Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia/biggest threat tyo world peace since WW2/consequences/SALT 2 ratification suspended/USA gave support to Mujahedeen in Afghanistan/boycott 1980 Moscow olympics/Crater weak election of Reagan anti-Communist. Cause and consequence.

Why was the Carter Doctrine significant? January 1980/ US response by president Carter/USA not allow USSR to gain oil in Middle East/ try to remove Soviet troops from

What were Soviet and US attitudes towards each other? George Kennan's Long Telegram/The Novikov Telegram/Winston Churchill Iron Curtain Speech March 1946/creation of Soviet satellite states/Eastern Europe: Consequence:historical significance.

What was the significance of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan? Truman Doctrine March 1947/Domino Theory/containment of Communism/ Marshall Plan 1947/Money war torn countries of Europe aid/prevent spread of Communism/consequences division between East and West/heightening tension Russia and America: Cause and consequence and historical significance.

What were Cominform and Comecon? Cominform 1947 Communist Information Bureau/Communist satellite states members/Communist alliance/plan to spread communism/Comecon Council for Mutual Economic Aid/coordinate trade in Eastern block/prevent countries applying for Marshall Aid. Causes and consequences.

What was the Berlin Blockade 1948-1949 and why was it significant? Causes of the Blockade/1945 Berlin zones/ Duetsch mark/East/West Berlin/Economic strength West/events/June 1948 Stalin cut off transport systems/potential war/West /Berlin airlift/Operation Vittles/blockade end May 1949/consequences/Western Allies/division of Germany East and West/FRG/NATO/German Democratic Republic October 1949: cause and consequence.

What was the significance of NATO and the Warsaw Pact? April 1949 NATO/military alliance 12 countries/Warsaw Pact USSR satellite states 1955/ Collective security/buffer zone. Cause and consequence: historical significance.

Why did the Cold War intensify 1950-1958? Death of Stalin/arms race 1945-1957/New leaders of USSR/USA: Chronology: cause and consequence.

Why was the Hungarian Uprising 1956 significant? October 1956/causes/Destalinization/protests lack of freedom/Soviet invasion/Khrushchev/Rakosi/Imre Nagy/Events 23rd October-4th November/4000 Hungarians killed/Kadar Prime Minister/Nagy executed/consequences/refugees/West horrified/international significance/Strengthened Warsaw Pact: cause and consequence: historical significance.

Moscow/Khrushchev failed/Kennedy hero/Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963/Outer Space 1967/ Nuclear-Proliferation Treaty 1968: Cause and Consequence.

What were the causes and consequences of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia 1968? Opposition to Soviet control/economic decline/no reforms/ Dubcek demand democracy/Prague Sping 5th April 1968/ programme of reform/democracy and personal freedom/ end censorship/Soviet response/ troops invasion 20th August /Czech resistance/Dubeck arrested replaced Husak/consequences/Prague Spring failed/Brezhnev Doctrine/strained relations/other satellite countries/ greater Soviet control Warsaw Pact/West outraged by invasion/did not take action. Cause and consequence.

Afghanistan/ threatened force/US not export grain to Soviet Union/ economic sanctions/Crater weak election of Reagan anti-Communist: Cause and consequence.

Why was there a second Cold War and what was the significance of the SDI? Elections of Reagan Jan 1983/ Soviet Union evil empire/no interest in Detente/Star Wars/ Strategic Defence Initiative/1983/1982 meetings Reagan threatening/USA invades Grenada to stop Communism/ Soviet Union economic crisis spend more on weapons/Reagan plan crush Soviet Union from within: Cause.

What were the consequences of the SDI and why was Gorbachev significant? Gorbachev power Russia March 1985/Russia poor economy/ reforms/Perestroika/ economic restructuring/ Glasnost/openness and free speech/KGB reduction in power/Gobachev's aims/ reduce defence spending/ avoid nuclear war/not interfere in countries outside Soviet Union/USSR bankrupt/not afford arms race with Russia/ withdrew Soviet troops from Afghanistan/reduce soviet aid Comecon to satellite states/sought Detente to reduce spending and borrow money: Cause and consequence.

What were the consequences of the Summit meetings 1985-1989? Geneva Nov 1985/arms talks between US and Soviet Union/speed up arms talks/Reykjavik 1986/no agreement on the arms limitations/evidence of Reagan and Gorbachev relationship positive/ Washington 1987/signing of Treaty Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force 1987/banned nuclear and ballistic missiles/Malta Summit 1989/George bush replaced Reagan/ no agreements made/signified end of the Second Cold War. Consequence.

Why did the Soviet Union collapse? renouncement of Brezhnev Doctrine/Soviet satellite states free how to govern/satellite states introduced changes/standard of living/freedoms/approach designed to strengthen communism not end it/consequence collapse of the Soviet Union. Cause and consequence.

Why did the Berlin Wall collapse and what was its significance? 9th November 1989 East German government announced opening of the border crossings to West Germany/people dismantled Berlin Wall/ consequences friends and family reunited/symbolic event of end of the Cold War/end of Warsaw Pact/all satellite states ended Communism/formally dissolved July 1991 Warsaw Pact: Cause and consequence.

Why did Gorbachev's presidency end? Done too little to stop fall of Communism in Europe/economic reforms no immediate effect/still food shortages/rising prices/ some Russians wanted total end to Communism/Aug 1991 coup against Gorbachev/imprisoned/Boris Yeltsin against the coup/Yeltsin seen as saviour of preventing Russia sliding back into Communism/ Gorbachev resigned December 1991. Cause and consequence.

Formal formative:

Knowledge retrieval test: 1941-1958

Formal formative:

Knowledge retrieval test: 1958-1970

Formal formative:

Knowledge retrieval test: 1970-1991

Summative assessment:

Assessment: 4,8,16 Mark questions exam paper.

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