

Year 10 Curriculum End Points and Key Vocabulary

	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
Unit of Work	ENQUIRY 1: How and why did Germany go from being a thriving democracy to a dictatorship?	ENQUIRY 2: Why is it so important for us to learn about the Holocaust?	ENQUIRY 3: How significant was the Second World War?	ENQUIRY 4: Why is the island of Ireland two countries today? ENQUIRY 5: Why did conflict in Northern Ireland rage until 1997?	ENQUIRY 6: How significant were the changes made during Post-War Britain?	ENQUIRY 7: How far did the Civil Rights Movement improve the lives of Black Americans? ENQUIRY 8: To what extent did the USA lose the war in Vietnam?
Ethos Links		STEM Connections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Surveillance: Understanding how systems (e.g. railways, census data, communication networks) were used to facilitate genocide. • Scientific Ethics: Exploring the misuse of science under Nazi ideology (e.g. racial pseudoscience) and promoting ethical reflection. • Data and Evidence: Analysing demographic data, maps, and 	Respect, Responsibility, and Kindness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages respect for diverse experiences during wartime, including civilians, soldiers, and resistance movements. • Promotes responsibility by exploring the consequences of political decisions and moral choices in times of conflict. STEM Connections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Warfare: Understanding the role of radar, codebreaking (Bletchley Park), 	Respect, Responsibility, and Kindness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect: Encourages understanding of different identities, cultures, and perspectives within Irish and British history. • Responsibility: Promotes reflection on the consequences of prejudice, political division, and violence. • , conflict, and peacebuilding. STEM Connections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and Demographics: Analysing 	Respect, Responsibility, and Kindness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect: Encourages understanding of diverse communities and the contributions of migrants and civil rights activists. • Responsibility: Promotes reflection on the role of government and individuals in creating a fairer society. STEM Connections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-War Reconstruction: Links to 	Respect, Responsibility, and Kindness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect: Encourages understanding of diverse identities and experiences. • Responsibility: Promotes reflection on civic duty, protest, and leadership. STEM Connections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Warfare: Understanding the role of helicopters, napalm, and media coverage in Vietnam.

		<p>statistics related to Jewish communities and Holocaust impact.</p> <p>Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourages students to reflect on the long-term consequences of intolerance and authoritarianism. 	<p>and the development of the atomic bomb.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific Ethics: Exploring the moral implications of scientific advancements in warfare, especially nuclear technology. Logistics and Engineering: Analysing the planning and execution of D-Day, including transport, communication, and infrastructure. 	<p>population changes due to famine and migration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology and Conflict: Exploring the role of surveillance, communication, and media during the Troubles. Ethical Use of Science: Encouraging reflection on how technology and data can be used to support or suppress communities. 	<p>engineering, urban planning, and public health through the rebuilding of Britain and the creation of the NHS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data and Demographics: Analysing migration patterns and population changes using statistical data. Technology and Communication: Exploring the role of media and broadcasting in shaping public opinion on civil rights and immigration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data and Demographics: Analysing casualty figures, protest participation, and public opinion polls. Scientific Ethics: Exploring the moral implications of chemical warfare and military strategy.
Knowledge	<p>By the end of this unit students will know and understand:</p> <p>Post-WWI Germany</p> <p>The Treaty of Versailles and its impact on German society.</p> <p>The concept of the "stab-in-the-back" myth and national resentment.</p>	<p>By the end of this unit students will know and understand:</p> <p>Historical Roots of Antisemitism</p> <p>Medieval and early modern persecution of Jews.</p>	<p>By the end of this unit students will know and understand:</p> <p>Causes and Outbreak of War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler's foreign policy aims and their impact on international relations. 	<p>By the end of this unit students will know and understand:</p> <p>19th and Early 20th Century Ireland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes and consequences of the Great Hunger (1845–1852). 	<p>By the end of this unit students will know and understand:</p> <p>Post-War Britain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction efforts after WWII: housing, welfare, and the NHS. 	<p>By the end of this unit students will know and understand:</p> <p>Civil Rights Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significance of the Little Rock Nine and

	<p>Weimar Republic Democratic foundations and cultural achievements. Economic and political instability, including hyperinflation and uprisings.</p> <p>Rise of the Nazis Early Nazi ideology and the Munich Putsch. The effects of the Great Depression on political extremism. Hitler's path to power and the dismantling of democracy.</p> <p>Nazi Control and Society The creation of a police state: SS, Gestapo, and censorship. Propaganda and indoctrination strategies. Nazi policies towards youth, women, and opposition groups. Economic policies and their impact on living standards.</p>	<p>Religious, economic, and social causes of antisemitism.</p> <p>Modern Antisemitism and Nazi Ideology Continuity and change in antisemitic attitudes into the 20th century. Nazi racial theories and propaganda.</p> <p>Jewish Life Before and After 1933 Cultural, religious, and social life of European Jews. Impact of Nazi policies on Jewish communities.</p> <p>Nazi Persecution and Genocide Key events: Nuremberg Laws, Kristallnacht, ghettos, Einsatzgruppen, concentration and extermination camps. The shift from persecution to systematic genocide. Resistance and the challenges of fighting back.</p> <p>Legacy and Reflection Importance of Holocaust education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of appeasement, the Treaty of Versailles, and the failure of the League of Nations. The invasion of Poland and Britain's declaration of war. <p>Key Events and Turning Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Battle of Britain and the role of 'the few'. Life on the Home Front: rationing, evacuation, and civilian morale. The role of Bletchley Park and codebreaking in Allied success. Strategic bombing and the ethical debate surrounding Dresden. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor and its global consequences. The significance of D-Day in turning the tide of war. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experiences of Irish refugees in Britain and public attitudes. The campaign for Irish Home Rule and its limitations. The impact of WWI on Irish politics and society. The events leading to partition in 1922 and its legacy. <p>The Troubles and Peace Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of the Troubles in 1969: civil rights, sectarianism, and historical grievances. Daily life during the Troubles: violence, fear, and resilience. Key groups involved: IRA, loyalist paramilitaries, British government, and civil rights activists. The significance of the Good Friday Agreement (1998) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policies aimed at improving living standards. The decline of the British Empire and reasons for decolonisation. <p>Migration and Multicultural Britain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Push and pull factors for migration to Britain after 1945. Experiences of migrants of colour, including racism and resistance. Government responses to immigration and the development of race relations legislation. 	<p>school integration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rosa Parks, the Montgomery Bus Boycott, and the power of peaceful protest. The role of organisations such as the NAACP, SNCC, and SCLC. The contrast between peaceful protest and radical activism (e.g. Malcolm X and Black Power). The overall impact of the Civil Rights Movement on legislation, society, and identity. <p>Vietnam War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for US interest in Vietnam in the 1950s (containment, Cold War context).
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		Contemporary relevance: human rights, tolerance, and global citizenship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of the atomic bomb and its moral implications. 	<p>and its role in peacebuilding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The continued division of Ireland and its modern implications. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diem's leadership and its role in worsening the conflict. Johnson's escalation and the Gulf of Tonkin incident. Vietcong tactics and guerrilla warfare. US military responses and their effectiveness. Nixon's doctrine and the process of Vietnamisation. The end of US involvement and the fall of Saigon.
Skills	<p>By the end of this unit students will be able to:</p> <p>Chronological Understanding Sequencing events and understanding cause and consequence over time.</p> <p>Historical Interpretation Evaluating differing perspectives on the Weimar</p>	<p>By the end of this unit students will be able to:</p> <p>Historical Thinking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronology: Sequencing events and understanding historical context. Causation: Exploring causes 	<p>By the end of this unit students will be able to:</p> <p>Historical Thinking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causation: Understanding the complex causes of WWII and the escalation of conflict. 	<p>By the end of this unit students will be able to:</p> <p>Historical Thinking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causation: Understanding the causes of famine, migration, conflict, and political change. 	<p>By the end of this unit students will be able to:</p> <p>Historical Thinking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causation: Understanding reasons for migration, decolonisation, and civil rights activism. 	<p>By the end of this unit students will be able to:</p> <p>Historical Thinking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causation: Understanding the causes of civil rights activism and US involvement in Vietnam.

	<p>Republic and Nazi Germany. Understanding how propaganda shaped public opinion.</p> <p>Source Analysis Interpreting primary and secondary sources for reliability, bias, and utility. Using evidence to support arguments about historical events.</p> <p>Critical Thinking Assessing the effectiveness of opposition to Nazi rule. Judging the success of Nazi policies in improving lives.</p> <p>Empathy and Ethical Reflection Considering the experiences of youth, women, and dissenters under Nazi rule. Reflecting on moral choices in authoritarian contexts.</p> <p>Communication Structuring written responses using historical evidence. Participating in debates and discussions with reasoned arguments.</p>	<p>of antisemitism and genocide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change and Continuity: Identifying shifts in attitudes and policies over time. • Significance: Evaluating the importance of key events like Kristallnacht and the Final Solution. <p>Source and Interpretation Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source Analysis: Interpreting survivor testimonies, propaganda, laws, and photographs. • Evidence Use: Using historical evidence to support arguments and narratives. • Interpretation Evaluation: Understanding different perspectives on the Holocaust and its legacy. <p>Communication and Literacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change and Continuity: Identifying shifts in warfare, diplomacy, and civilian life. • Significance: Evaluating the importance of key events and decisions (e.g. D-Day, Pearl Harbor, atomic bomb). • Interpretation: Engaging with different historical perspectives and debates. <p>Source and Evidence Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source Analysis: Interpreting wartime propaganda, speeches, photographs, and official documents. • Evidence Use: Selecting and deploying evidence to support arguments and conclusions. • Critical Evaluation: Judging reliability, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change and Continuity: Identifying long-term tensions and shifts in Irish-British relations. • Significance: Evaluating the importance of events like partition and the Good Friday Agreement. • Interpretation: Engaging with different perspectives on Irish history and identity. <p>Source and Evidence Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source Analysis: Interpreting newspapers, speeches, photographs, and personal accounts. • Evidence Use: Selecting and using evidence to support arguments and narratives. • Critical Evaluation: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change and Continuity: Identifying shifts in government policy, social attitudes, and rights over time. • Significance: Evaluating the importance of events like the creation of the NHS or Brown v. Topeka. • Interpretation: Engaging with different perspectives on migration and civil rights. <p>Source and Evidence Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source Analysis: Interpreting government documents, photographs, speeches, and personal testimonies. • Evidence Use: Selecting and using evidence to support arguments and narratives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change and Continuity: Identifying shifts in protest strategies, public opinion, and government policy. • Significance: Evaluating the importance of key events and individuals (e.g. Rosa Parks, Malcolm X, Nixon). • Interpretation: Engaging with different perspectives on civil rights and the Vietnam War. <p>Source and Evidence Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source Analysis: Interpreting speeches, photographs, propaganda, and protest materials. • Evidence Use: Selecting and using evidence
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			impact of WWII on international cooperation and peacebuilding.	importance of peace, tolerance, and shared history.	government and society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moral Reasoning: Reflecting on justice, resistance, and the role of government.
Key Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy Weimar Republic Treaty of Versailles Hyperinflation Reichstag Nazi Party Adolf Hitler Propaganda Enabling Act Dictatorship Totalitarianism SA (Sturmabteilung) SS (Schutzstaffel) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holocaust Genocide Anti-Semitism Concentration camp Auschwitz Final Solution Persecution Ghettos Nuremberg Laws Testimony Remembrance Human rights Dehumanisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blitzkrieg Allies Axis Powers Home Front Evacuation Rationing D-Day Atomic bomb Winston Churchill Adolf Hitler Total war Resistance Legacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partition Home Rule Unionism Nationalism Republic of Ireland Northern Ireland Anglo-Irish Treaty Sectarianism Independence Sovereignty Identity Border Civil War The Troubles IRA (Irish Republican Army) Loyalist Republican Civil rights Sectarian violence Peace process Good Friday Agreement Paramilitary Internment Bloody Sunday Power-sharing Reconciliation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welfare State NHS (National Health Service) Beveridge Report Reconstruction Immigration Windrush Social housing Austerity Nationalisation Education Act Modernisation Consumerism Youth culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation Jim Crow laws Civil Rights Act Voting Rights Act Martin Luther King Jr. Non-violence Protest March on Washington Freedom Riders Black Power Equality Discrimination Legacy Vietnam War Guerrilla warfare Viet Cong Ho Chi Minh Domino Theory Tet Offensive My Lai Massacre Agent Orange Protest movement

						<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Media coverage• Withdrawal• Containment
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