

HISTORY @ WBS YEAR 9 ROADMAP

AIM

In Year 9, you will be able to explore various interpretations of the past using interpretations, extracts and sources to create your own judgements on the usefulness and reliability of said sources, opinions and interpretations. You will be able to see how multi-causal explanations of events interlink various histories. You will explore the causes of WWI, its subsequent development and the impact this had on both Britain and Europe; this is called the inter-war years and we'll explore how totalitarian regimes developed here. Naturally, we'll study the causes of WWII, its course and consequences. There are also aspects of this course which will allow you to study more modern social and political histories including genocide and the growth of multiculturalism in Britain after WWII.

ASSESSMENT	
TTP AUTUMN TERM SPRING TERM SUMMER TERM	ONE: HOW DID WWI SHAPE BRITAIN AND ITS EMPIRE? From the start of Y9, we will explore the causes of WWI and how the conflict shaped Britain at home and abroad in the Empire. You'll be able to see how conflicts between family members spiralled into the 'war to end all wars'...
	TWO: WHY DID EUROPE TURN TO TOTALITARIANISM IN THE 1920S? When war ends in 1918, this is the beginning of a political shift in Europe with many nations turning to more extreme forms of government; we'll look at the rise of Fascism in Italy and Spain, National Socialism in Germany and Communism in Russia.
	THREE: WHAT WAS THE TURNING POINT FOR ALLIED VICTORY IN WWII? Everyone knows the story of WWII, it's become part of British culture to talk about aspects like the D-Day Landings and Blitz spirit but at what point during the conflict did it turn in the Allies favour? We'll look at the bombing of Pearl Harbour and Operation Barbarossa and create a significance graph to assess just when victory looked certain for the Allies.
	FOUR: HOW DO GENOCIDES HAPPEN? Genocide is an extremely controversial topic and we keep hearing the word being used to describe events happening in the world now but what does it mean to commit genocide and how does a country end up committing genocide?
	FIVE: HOW DID BRITAIN DEVELOP SOCIALLY AND POLITICALLY AFTER WWII? After WWII, Britain lost much of her Empire as more and more countries declared independence; but whilst we lost so much land, we gained so much in terms of our new society. We'll look at the impact of partition in India, the growth of multiculturalism and how the world changed from those living in Britain.
HOMEWORK AND REVISION	
Each enquiry question opposite has a corresponding homework activity; either a 'Meanwhile Elsewhere' homework so you can see global history in action or a piece of Historical fiction so History can really come to life! All homework is set through our school system and will have a deadline set across two weeks. Your classroom teacher will explain all aspects of the homework, nothing will come as a shock.	
ENRICHMENT THEMES	
The growth of British democracy in the 19th century, attitudes and cultural differences across the western world with a focus on historical anti-Semitism. The role of early industrialisation in shaping modern cities allows students to develop their understanding of their local areas too. By the end of Year 9, transferable skills of evidence handling, evidence based judgements and perspectives on interpretations will be able to students in any GCSE subject.	



All assessed pieces will be marked in accordance with our West Bridgford levels:

- Accomplished
- Secure
- Developing

WHERE NEXT?

Year 9 will prepare you for GCSE (even if you aren't going to continue studying History, the skills learnt will benefit GCSE English, Social Sciences and Humanities subjects). Moving into Year 10 will allow students to continue developing their skills around making judgements, analysing and evaluating different interpretations of the past. It will also allow for further discussion on cause, event and consequence of moments and people with history and how they fit in with the wider world. At GCSE, students will study: The USA (1920-1973); The Cold War (1945-1972); Health and the People (c.1000 to the present day) and Restoration England (1660-1685).