

Year 9	Autumn term 1 Did the world go to war by 'accident' or 'choice' in 1914? (Local History Study)	Autumn term 2 Why and how did Russian society change between 1881–1921? (Non-British Depth Study)	Spring term 1 Was Britain right to follow the Policy of Appeasement?	Spring term 2 Why did the Germans lose the Second World War?	Summer term 1 How and why did the Holocaust happen?	Summer term 2 Who are 'the Brits' after 1945?
<b>Students will know that</b>						
<p>Building on their Year 8 understanding of empire, industry, and revolution, students will know how competition for power, alliances, and nationalism caused tension in Europe. They will understand the short- and long-term causes of the First World War and how local communities contributed to the war effort. Students will also know how individuals experienced the conflict at home and abroad.</p>	<p>Students will know how Russia transformed from a Tsarist autocracy into a Communist state. They will understand the causes and consequences of revolution, including industrialisation, war, and ideology. Students will also know how leaders such as Lenin changed politics, society, and daily life.</p>	<p>Students will know how European tensions grew in the 1930s and why Britain chose to pursue appeasement. They will understand how leaders such as Chamberlain and Hitler influenced international diplomacy. Students will also know how public opinion, war weariness, and fear of conflict shaped decision-making.</p>	<p>Students will know the key military, economic, and strategic factors that led to Germany's defeat. They will understand how alliances, technology, and leadership shaped the outcome. Students will also know how the war affected soldiers, civilians, and nations worldwide.</p>	<p>Students will know how Nazi ideology, antisemitism, and propaganda led to persecution and genocide. They will understand how discrimination escalated from exclusion to extermination. Students will also know how individuals and nations responded to the Holocaust during and after the war.</p>	<p>Students will know how Britain changed after 1945 through immigration, social reform, and global decolonisation. They will understand how identity, culture, and diversity evolved in modern Britain. Students will also know how political, cultural, and economic developments shaped society today.</p>	
<b>Students will know how to</b>						
<p>Students will be able to explain and evaluate the causes of war using evidence. They will judge whether events were the result of accident or deliberate choice and present balanced arguments. Students will interpret local sources to link</p>	<p>Students will be able to explain causes and effects of revolution and evaluate the role of individuals and ideas in driving change. They will compare Tsarist and Communist systems and analyse political, social, and economic developments. Students will use evidence to construct analytical arguments.</p>	<p>Students will be able to explain causes and consequences of appeasement using evidence. They will analyse different interpretations and assess whether Britain's actions were justified. Students will practise building balanced</p>	<p>Students will be able to explain and prioritise reasons for Germany's defeat using evidence. They will compare short- and long-term factors and construct structured, evaluative writing. Students will interpret sources and assess how they led to the German defeat.</p>	<p>Students will be able to explain causes, stages, and consequences of genocide using evidence. They will interpret survivor testimony and reflect on moral choices in history. Students will develop empathy, evaluation, and ethical awareness in their writing.</p>	<p>Students will be able to explain causes and effects of post-war change using evidence. They will evaluate how migration, equality movements, and reform shaped modern British identity. Students will connect past and present through comparative analysis.</p>	

national and global history.		arguments with historical sources.			
<b>Vocabulary and the concepts they link to</b>					
Alliance (partnership), nationalism (identity), militarism (power), imperialism (expansion), causation (analysis).	Autocracy (authority), revolution (change), communism (ideology), propaganda (control), reform (society).	Appeasement (policy), diplomacy (negotiation), aggression (conflict), interpretation (perspective), ideology (belief).	Strategy (planning), alliance (cooperation), resistance (freedom), total war (society), defeat (outcome).	Persecution (discrimination), genocide (mass murder), propaganda (control), antisemitism (prejudice), memory (remembrance).	Migration (movement), identity (culture), diversity (society), equality (rights), democracy (government).
<b>Assessment</b>					
'Explain why the war broke out in 1914' – (Explaining Causation)	Narrative Account – Events of the 1905 Revolution	Historical Interpretations of Appeasement	Historical Sources – Evaluation of Sources to help understand why the Germans lost WW2	Deliberate Practice – Explaining Significance of the Nuremberg Laws	Explaining Significance - "Who are the Brits after 1945?" The significance of migration, reform, and social change.
<b>Diversity &amp; development of cultural capital</b>					
Students explore the experiences of soldiers from across the Empire and the global impact of the war. They reflect on remembrance, sacrifice, and shared history through local case studies.	Students explore Russian art, culture, and revolution to understand global perspectives on power and equality. They discuss propaganda, censorship, and belief in shaping society.	Students consider leadership, responsibility, and ethics in decision-making. They evaluate how fear, memory, and public pressure influence policy.	Students explore the contributions of Commonwealth soldiers and civilians. They reflect on the resilience of those affected by war and the global cost of conflict.	Students engage with Holocaust education and remembrance to promote empathy and respect. They link history to modern issues of prejudice, tolerance, and human rights.	Students explore post-war migration and multiculturalism, including the Windrush generation. They reflect on equality, belonging, and representation in contemporary Britain.
<b>Cross-curricular opportunities and enrichment</b>					
This enquiry links closely with Geography, as students examine European borders, alliances, and imperial rivalries that	This enquiry links strongly with Geography, where students study Russia as a case study, developing understanding of its physical geography, climate, population distribution, and	This enquiry links with English, where students construct balanced arguments and evaluate viewpoints, mirroring skills used when analysing writers'	This enquiry links closely with Geography, through the study of global theatres of war, terrain, and the strategic importance of location.	This enquiry connects powerfully with Religious Education, through ethical reflection on belief, prejudice, moral responsibility, and human behaviour.	This enquiry links closely with Geography, through the study of post-war migration patterns, settlement, and global connections.

	<p>shaped international tension before 1914. It also links strongly with English, where students study First World War poetry, developing understanding of how conflict, responsibility, and leadership are represented through language and perspective.</p> <p>The First World War battlefields visit enhances students' understanding of the causes and impact of conflict by linking historical study to Geography through analysis of the landscape of war, English through reflective and descriptive writing, and PSHE through developing empathy, remembrance, and awareness of the human cost of war.</p>	<p>how these factors influence settlement, industry, and political development.</p>	<p>intentions and interpretations.</p>	<p>It also connects with English, particularly through Second World War poetry and literature, helping students understand how conflict and loss are represented through personal and emotional perspectives.</p>	<p>It also links strongly with IPD, as students develop understanding of human rights, discrimination, and the importance of remembrance in modern society.</p>	<p>It also connects with IPD, as students explore identity, diversity, equality, and belonging in contemporary Britain.</p>
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