Curriculum Mapping History Department

Year 10 – International Relations – the changing international order 1918 – 2001 [GCSE course – OCR History A, Explaining the Modern World]

NB – Civil Rights begun in Year 9

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| **Big Question** | **Small Questions** | **Homework** | **Teacher Feedback Points** | **Assessment** |
| **Conflict and co-operation 1918-39**  What were the successes and failures of international approaches in the 1920s? | * How did the “big Three” disagree? * How did the Versailles Treaty affect Germany? * Was the Versailles Treaty fair? * How was the League of Nations organised? * What were the weaknesses of the LofN? * Why did the League have some successes in the 1920s? * How successful was the non peace keeping work of the League? * How successful were other peace agreements in the 1920s eg Dawes plan, Kellogg-Briand? * What was the significance of the Corfu Incident? * Why was there little progress on disarmament? | Summary of how different countries were affected by WW1  Chart aims of the Big 3  Explain why Germany disliked the VT  Strengths / weaknesses and/or successes / failures of the League in the 20s  Summary of other peace keeping agreements  Explain why the Corfu Incident was significant | Quiz on terms of VT  Quiz on successes / failure of LofN in the 1920s  Explain why League was fairly successful in the 1920s  Why was Corfu Incident significant? | How successful were attempts at International co-operation in the 1920s?  [10 marks, sample paper] |
| **Conflict & Co-operation**  What impact did the Great Depression have on international relations? | * What caused the great Depression? * Why did the Great Depression have a negative impact on relations between different countries? * Why did events in the USA affect other countries so profoundly, particularly Germany? * How did the GD help lead to the rise of dictators? * How did the GD affect the work of the League of Nations? * Why did the League fail in Manchuria? * Why was this significant for future peace keeping? | Explain why Great Depression impacted on other countries  Causes / consequences of Manchuria Incident | Quizzing on impact of Great Depression  Quizzing on Manchuria Incident  Explain why GD / WSC had impact on international relations  What was the significance of the WSC in relation to Germany? | Outline the impact of the World Depression on Int Rel in the 1930s  [5 marks, 2018 paper] |
| **Conflict & Co-operation**  What caused rising tension in Europe? | * Why did the League of Nations fail to resolve the Abyssinia Crisis? * Why was this significant for future peace keeping? * What steps did Hitler take 1933 to 1939 that raised international tension? * Why did Hitler demand the Sudetenland? * Why was this a hinge moment for preventing war? | Causes / consequences of Abyssinia Crisis  Timeline / chart of Hitler’s foreign policy 1933-38  Explain why Hitler wanted Austria / Sudetenland / Czechoslovakia | Quizzing on Abyssinia / failure of League  Quizzing on Hitler’s Foreign Policy  Why was the Sudetenland significant?  Why did Chamberlain adopt policy of appeasement? | Outline increasing tensions in Int Rel in the 1930s  [5 marks, practice paper 1] |
| **Conflict and Co-operation**  Was the policy of appeasement justified? | * Why did Neville Chamberlain adopt a policy of appeasement? * What are the different interpretations of appeasement? * How do the different interpretations of appeasement relate to the circumstances in which they were created? * What are the strengths and weaknesses of different interpretations of appeasement? | Tasks on / summaries of different interpretations of appeasement  Why was the Sudetenland a crucial point?  What happened after the Munich Conference? | Why did Chamberlain adopt policy of appeasement?  Why was there opposition to appeasement?  Tasks on / summaries of different interpretations of appeasement  Identify interpretations from extracts | Q3 / Q4 essay questions on interpretations of appeasement – several examples from practice papers / 2018 & 2019 papers |
| **The Cold War – the changing international order after 1945**  Why did the Cold War take place after 1945? | * Why did the super powers fall out with each other in 1945? * Why was the Potsdam conference significantly different to Yalta? * What did the USSR do to take over Eastern Europe from 1945 onwards? * How did the USA respond? (a) containment * How did the USA respond? (b) The Marshall Plan * How were the events in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Greece significant? | How and why was Potsdam different to Yalta?  How did the USSR take over central / Eastern Europe?  Source based tasks on Marshall Plan  Tasks on Berlin Blockade / airlift – who “won” Berlin Incident? | Explain reasons for development of Cold War  Explain significance of key events in development of Cold War eg Berlin Blockade, Czech coup  Why was the Marshall Plan significant? | Outline the actions of the USSR in E Europe 1945-48  [5 marks sample paper] |
| **The Cold War**  Who was to blame for the early Cold War? | * Why did tensions grow between the USA and USSR? * What are the different interpretations of blame for the Cold War? * How do the different interpretations of blame for the Cold War relate to the circumstances in which they were created? * What are the strengths and weaknesses of different interpretations of blame for the Cold War? | Tasks on / summaries of different interpretations of early Cold War | Tasks on / summaries of different interpretations of early Cold War  Identify interpretations from extracts | Q3 / Q4 interpretation essays on the early cold war – several examples from practice papers / 2018 & 2019 papers |
| **Cold War confrontations**  How serious a threat to peace were Berlin (1961) and the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)? | * Why was Berlin an issue for the superpowers? * Why was the Berlin Wall built? * How did this lead to confrontation between East and West? * Was it correct to call the Berlin Wall a prison wall? * Why was the USA concerned about Cuba? * What was the significance of the Bay of Pigs? * Why did Khrushchev put missiles on Cuba? * Why did the Americans respond? * What options did Kennedy have? * How close did the world come to nuclear war? * Why was the CMC resolved peacefully? * Who came out of the CMC best – the USA, the USSR or Cuba? | Photographs based tasks on Berlin  “Mastery” style tasks on Berlin  Why did Khrushchev put missiles on Cuba?  What options did Kennedy have? Why did he choose which options to take?  Source based tasks from text book  Gains / losses chart for USA / USSR / Cuba | Explain why style questions from booklet  Exercises from textbook on turning points in Cuban Missile Crisis | Explain why the USA clashed with the USSR over Berlin in 1961  [10 marks, practice paper 2] |
| **Cold War Conflicts**  Why were the Americans defeated in Vietnam?  How far is it accurate to call Afghanistan “Vietnam for the USSR”? | * What was the background to the conflict in Vietnam? * Why did the Americans get involved in conflict in Vietnam? * Why were the guerrilla tactics of the Viet Cong effective? * Why were American tactics less effective? * Why was the Tet Offensive a key turning point? * How far did the My Lai massacre affect support for the war at home in the USA? * How significant was domestic opposition to the war? * How are views on the Vietnam War reflected in popular culture? * Why did the Americans withdraw? * Why did the Soviets get involved in Afghanistan? * Are these reasons similar to why the USA got involved in Vietnam? * How did the Americans respond to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan? * Who / what did the Soviets face in Afghanistan, and is this why they were defeated? * Is this similar to the Americans in Vietnam? * What were the long term results of the Afghan War? | Tasks on why USA got involved  Tasks from booklet on VC tactics  Extended writing on why USA lost  Tasks on Tet / My Lai  Why did the war lose support at home?  Similarity / difference to Vietnam  How did USA react to Afghan war?  Summary of why USSR lost | Explain why style questions from booklet  Explain why USA got involved in Vietnam / most important factor  Tasks on why Americans lost in Vietnam  How far is it true to say that Afghanistan was the USSR’s Vietnam?  Links to USA module – Vietnam and popular culture / Vietnam and protest | Explain why the Americans got more involved in the war in Vietnam in the 1960s  [10 marks, 2018 paper] |
| **From the end of the Cold War to 9/11**  Why did the Cold War come to an end and who won it? | * Why did the Cold war turn “colder” at the beginning of the 1980s? * How was Ronald Reagan a significant figure? * Why was the USSR in crisis in the 1980s? * Why did Gorbachev try to reform the Soviet Union? * How far was this the result of the war in Afghanistan? * What were “glasnost” and “perestroika”? * Why did reform not succeed? * What happened in Eastern Europe in 1989? * Why did the Soviet Union collapse? | Role of Reagan / significance of “Star Wars”  Explain terms “perestroika” and “glasnost”  Explain what went wrong with perestroika and glasnost  Explain why Communist control of Eastern Europe collapsed / why the USSR broke up | Questions on events of 1989 – understanding chronology / key turning points  Quizzing on end of Cold war / events of 1989  Explain why USSR collapsed | Outline the actions of Gorbachev as Soviet leader 1985-91  [5 marks practice paper 2] |
| **End of the Cold War**  Why has the end of the Cold War not brought about international peace? | * What were the long term results of the war in Afghanistan? * Who were the Taliban? * Why did al-Qaeda emerge? * What made al-Qaeda an effective terrorist organisation? * Why was 9/11 a shocking event for the USA? | Explain why world has not become more secure  Explain why terrorism has become more of an issue  Why was 9/11 a significant moment? | Link events in Afghanistan to emergence of terrorism as major global threat | Explain why al-Qaeda emerged as a powerful force [10 marks, practice paper 1] |