

## Year 12 HISTORY

### Overall Intent:

Students in Year 12 will study two separate topics: English History and European History. Within the study of English History, students will tackle concepts such as government, rebellion, religious policy, succession, economic change and intellectual ideas. Starting with Henry VII, students will cover his reign from accession to the throne and the consolidation of power. This is followed by a study of Henry VIII, with particular focus on the impact of the King's Great Matter and delegation to chief ministers on all aspects of government and society. The topic of European History allows the in-depth study of a key period of history, which was to change the relationship between the ruler and the governed, not only in France but throughout Europe and, in time, the wider world. A study of France in revolution embraces concepts such as absolutism, enlightenment, constitutionalism, democracy, republic and dictatorship. It also encourages consideration of issues such as the relationship between rulers and the ruled, the place of the Church in the State, the power of the people and promotes reflection on what makes and perpetuates revolution.

	<b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Spring 1</b>	<b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Summer 2</b>
<b>Topic/area of study: English History</b>	HENRY VII: CONSOLIDATION OF POWER, CONSPIRACIES, AREAS OF GOVERNMENT, FOREIGN POLICY	HENRY VII: ECONOMY, HUMANISM AND INTELLECTUAL IDEAS, RELIGION, KEY INDIVIDUALS	HENRY VIII: EARLY REIGN AND ACCESSION, GOVERNMENT	HENRY VIII: FOREIGN POLICY, RELIGIOUS POLICY	HENRY VIII: SOCIETY AND REBELLION, INTELLECTUAL IDEAS, ECONOMY	HENRY VIII: KEY INDIVIDUALS  INTRODUCTION TO ITALIAN UNIFICATION (NON- EXAMINED ASSESSMENT)
<b>Topic/area of study: European History</b>	THE ORIGINS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1774– 1789  ABSOLUTISM AND THE STRUCTURE OF THE ANCIEN RÉGIME	THE ORIGINS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1774– 1789  ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND ROYAL FINANCE	THE EXPERIMENT IN CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY, 1789– 1792  THE REVOLUTION MAY-OCTOBER 1789	THE EXPERIMENT IN CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY, 1789– 1792  REACTION TO CHANGE	THE EMERGENCE AND SPREAD OF THE TERROR, SEPTEMBER 1792– 1795	THE EMERGENCE AND SPREAD OF THE TERROR, SEPTEMBER 1792– 1795  THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR

	THE IDEAS OF THE ENLIGHTENED PHILOSOPHES	THE ASSEMBLY OF NOTABLES AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS	THE ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY	INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY SANS-CULOTTES AND THE COLLAPSE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL EXPERIMENT	THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REPUBLIC INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL WAR	THE SPREAD OF THE TERROR
	<p><b>Key Knowledge (English History):</b> Battle of Bosworth, Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, control of nobility, council learned in law, financial control, treaties and succession.</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge (European History):</b> Louis XVI as King, social divisions, privileges and burdens, strengths and weaknesses, extent of influence in France.</p> <p><b>Key Skills:</b> analysis, consequence, causation, significance, sources analysis.</p>	<p><b>Key Knowledge (English History):</b> Trade and treaties, humanism, religion in Tudor England, Reginald Bray, Margaret Beaufort,</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge (European History):</b> Attempts to improve royal finances under Turgot, Necker and Calonne, the state of France, politically, economically and socially by the meeting of the Estates-General</p> <p><b>Key Skills:</b> analysis, consequence, causation, significance.</p>	<p><b>Key Knowledge (English History):</b> Early government, changes to Henry VII, early foreign policy including battles and treaties, Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Cromwell.</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge (European History):</b> Developments in Versailles and Paris, developments in the country, including the Great Fear, the October Days, Church reforms, political, judicial and administrative reforms.</p> <p><b>Key Skills:</b> analysis, consequence, causation, significance, interpretations.</p>	<p><b>Key Knowledge (English History):</b> Field of the Cloth of Gold, alliances, impact of break with Rome, religious change, Act of Supremacy.</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge (European History):</b> Political clubs, the King and the flight to Varennes, demonstration at the Champs de Mars, origins and impact of war, September massacres, elections to the national convention.</p> <p><b>Key Skills:</b> analysis, consequence, causation, significance, interpretations</p>	<p><b>Key Knowledge (English History):</b> Pilgrimage of Grace, humanism and intellectual ideas, economy.</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge (European History):</b> Problems and policies of the Republic, debate leading to the execution of the King, the spread of war, the rising in the Vendée, Robespierre.</p> <p><b>Key Skills:</b> comparison, analysis, consequence, causation, significance, interpretations.</p>	<p><b>Key Knowledge (English History):</b> Wolsey, Cromwell, Catherine of Aragon, foreign monarchs, , Italy before 1815, Italy overview.</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge (European History):</b> The levée en masse and the coming of the Terror, executions, the influence of Robespierre and the sans culottes, the role of the CPS, Robespierre's fall and the collapse of the Terror.</p> <p><b>Key Skills:</b> analysis, consequence, causation, significance, interpretations.</p>

<b>Assessment</b>	AP1: Essay (English History), Essay (European History)	AP2: Essay and Extract (English History), Essay and source analysis (European History)	AP3: Essay and Extract (English History), Essay and source analysis (European History)	AP4: Essay and Extract (English History), Essay and source analysis (European History)	AP5: 3 Extracts (English History), Source Analysis (European History)	End of Year Exam – full papers