

# KS5 Curriculum Overview

# History Edexcel: options 1G, 2G and 36

What am I learning and why?		
Term	Year 12	Year 13
Autumn	<p><b><u>The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risorgimento and the birth of “Italy” – an introduction to Italy and Italian unification</li> <li>Italian Liberal State: What undermined the strength of the Italian Liberal State c.1890–1918?</li> <li>Impact of First World War and rise of Mussolini – 1918–1922. What was the main reason for Mussolini’s rise to power?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Germany and West Germany, 1918–89</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why did the Weimar government fail?</li> <li>How did Hitler achieve and consolidate his power by 1933?</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Protest, Agitation and Parliamentary Reform, 1780 - 1928</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to parliamentary reform, 1780 – 1928</li> <li>Radical reformers, c. 1790–1819</li> <li>Chartism, c1838–c1850</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Non-examined assessment (coursework)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An independent study into the causes of the French Revolution. Students are supported with research methodology, the construction of an argument and appropriate referencing.</li> </ul>
Spring	<p><b><u>The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The creation of a Fascist dictatorship – 1922–1926. Why was Mussolini able to create a Fascist dictatorship?</li> <li>The Fascist State: 1925–1940 – How far did Mussolini create a totalitarian state? How successful was Mussolini’s economic policy?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Germany and West Germany, 1918–89</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How did the Second World War affect Nazi policies?</li> <li>Using historical interpretations to analyse the past.</li> <li>Historical interpretations of the outbreak of the Second World War.</li> <li>Hitler’s foreign policy and the outbreak of the Second World War.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Protest, Agitation and Parliamentary Reform, 1780 - 1928</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contagious Diseases Acts and the campaign for their repeal, 1862–86</li> <li>The Women’s Social and Political Union, 1903–14</li> <li>Trades union militancy, 1915–27</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Non-examined assessment (coursework)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feedback on draft and submission of coursework.</li> </ul>
Summer	<p><b><u>The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges to Fascist State – How was Italy viewed internationally at the time? How far did Mussolini’s views on foreign policy shift, 1923–1935? How successful was Mussolini’s foreign policy, 1935–1939?</li> <li>Decline and Fall of the Fascist State – Was the Second World War really the main reason for Mussolini’s downfall?</li> <li>Creation of a new Italy – What were the consequences of the Second World War on the Italian state?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Germany and West Germany, 1918–89</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change and continuity in the Federal Republic of Germany</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Protest, Agitation and Parliamentary Reform, 1780 - 1928</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reform of parliament, 1780 – 1928</li> <li>Changing influences in parliament: the impact of parliamentary reform</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Revision</u></b></p>
Rationale for this sequencing	<p>Both courses require a chronological examination of the periods studied: the decline and fall of two Italian nations – the Liberal State and the Fascist State – and the political, economic and social developments of Weimar Germany, Nazi Germany and the Federal Republic of Germany. This chronological underpinning allows you to track the over-arching narrative of the period: the cause and consequence of specific events, e.g. Libyan War, the continuities and changes that occur throughout different stages, e.g. the development of the economy.</p>	

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