Subject	Ye	ear	Term
GCSE History		0	2
Topic Conflict and Tension Between East and West, 1945 – 1972			
Content (Intent)			
Prior Learning (Topic)			
KS3 – ideologies GCSE – Germany and end of Second World War			
Core Content – we would expect majority of our students to be able to articulate 3 distinct points on the following which would be delivered through effective teaching and expert instruction that would be adapted to suit students : the core content is of course guided by the exam specs, however we have done whatever we can to go above and beyond the key texts for GCSE content:			
 Part one: The origins of the Cold War The end of the Second World War: Yalta and Potsdam Conferences; the division of Germany; contrasting attitudes and ideologies of the USA and the USSR, including the aims of Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt, Attlee and Truman; effect of the dropping of the atom bomb on post-war superpower relations. The Iron Curtain and the evolution of East-West rivalny: Soviet expansion in East Europe; US policies; the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan: their purpose and Stalin's reaction; Cominform; Comecon; Yugoslavia; the Berlin Blockade and Airlift. 			
 Part two: The development of the Cold War The significance of events in Asia for superpower relations: USSR's support for Mao Tse-tung and Communist revolution in China, and the military campaigns waged by North Korea against the UN and by the Vietcong against France and the USA. Military rivalries: the arms race; membership and purposes of NATO and the Warsaw Pact; the space race, including Sputnik, ICBMs, Polaris, Gagarin, Apollo. The 'Thaw': Hungary, the protest movement and the reforms of Nagy; Soviet fears, how they reacted and the effects on the Cold War; the U2 Crisis and its effects on the Paris Peace Summit and the peace process. 			
Part three: Transformation of the Cold War • Berlin Wall: reasons for its construction and Kennedy's response. • Tensions over Cuba, including Castro's revolution, the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis: the roles of Castro, Khrushchev, Kennedy; fears of the USA and reaction to missiles on Cuba; dangers and results of crisis. • Czechoslovakia: Dubcek and the Prague Spring movement; USSR's response to the reforms; the effects the Prague Spring had on East-West relations, including the Warsaw Pact; the Brezhnev Doctrine. • Easing of tension: sources of tension, including the Soviets' record on human rights; the reasons for Détente and for SALT 1; the part played by key individuals Brezhnev and Nixon. Future Learning (Topic)			
KS4: Migration – 20 th century world with context to Cold War, A Level US course foreign policy elements			
How will knowledge and skills be taught?		How will your understanding be assessed & recorded (Impact)	
(Implementation)			
Skills – Chronology, Knowledge & Understanding, Causation and Consequence for essays (AO1)		Seneca for consolidation and knowledge gap checks	
Different types of sources and their utility (AO2)		Regular consolidation of knowledge and application of skills via GCSE exam- style questions (in class or as homework tasks).	
Disciplinary Literacy Rich and varied lessons that will be adaptive in nature Skimming & Scanning of varying articles Discussion and analysis of historical pieces Description, Explanation & Evaluation throughout essays Skimming & Scanning		An end of topic knowledge test will be set to help students consider how they can learn history.	
Sensible internet research Creativity			
How can parents help at home? Check the Department VLE page for other stretch activities. Facilitate the watching of relevant documentaries as promoted by the department. Support the Berlin visit. Helpful further reading/discussion			
Reading:	Reading: Vocabulary Lists:		Careers Links:
Various – see VLE	Communism Capitalism Mutually Assured Destruct Uprising Conflict	ion	Consideration of role of diplomats
	 department will develop disciplinary vocabulary in o fluency and rigour of histo 	order to improve the	