



Holland Park School | *Year 9 History*

Overview	In Year 9, our attention will then tilt to the East, where students will look at the build-up to and events of the Russian Revolution. This will pave the way for their subsequent study of the causes of World War One, the origins and events of World War Two, as well as the Cold War at GCSE. There will be a focus too on the rise of dictators such as Lenin and Stalin, which will link to our study of Hitler later in the year.
7.1 Russian Revolution	
7.2 World War One	After exploring the revolution in Russia, we will consider why World War One happened, considering themes such as nationalism and alliances, as well as studying some of the key events of the Great War.
7.3 Interwar and World War Two	Students will then look at the causes of WWII, beginning with the legacy of the Treaty of Versailles, and the failure of the League of Nations to act as an effective dispute-settling body. By appreciating the limitations and shortcomings of both (as well as the pervading fear of Communism in Western Europe), students will be well positioned to understand why the policy of Appeasement failed in the 1930s. Finally, students will at shorter term factors, including the fallout from the Great Depression and the role of Nazi Party/Hitler.
7.4 The Holocaust	Year 9 will then take a detailed look at the most devastating outcome of this failure to overt war, the Holocaust. This topic will explore the origins of Anti-Semitism with Europe, the rise of Anti-Semitism within Nazi Germany, the Final Solution, and the wider significance of the Holocaust.
7.5 20th Century Rights	Key Stage 3 History will end with a study of the fight for 20th century equality. At the end of this topic, students will be able to judge the extent to which Britain has become a more free and equal society post-WWII. This course will begin with the origins of the welfare state, look at the factors that enabled the creation of the National Health Service, and explore the ways that resistance to its foundation were overcome. Following this, students will look at the expansion in minority rights over the past seventy five years with a primary

	focus on: gay rights, migrant rights, and gender rights. There will be a key focus on the Suffragette movement that swept across Britain, as well as the Brixton Riots.
Assessment	<p>Students will sit a knowledge test every half-term that tests them on their understanding of key facts and key concepts. They will have the information required to revise in advance.</p> <p>Students will also be assessed on their writing every half-term. Each written assessment will focus on a specific second-order concept. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cause and Consequence 2. Similarity and Difference 3. Change and Continuity 4. Significance 5. Interpretations 6. Sources
Glossary Links	See workbook
Knowledge Organiser	Knowledge organisers will be provided at the start of every module and will include all content that is assessed in the factual knowledge test.
Additional key terms	N.A.
Additional Resources	See knowledge organiser

TOPICS	KEY CONTENT
<p>7.1</p> <p>The Russian Revolution</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Russia in 1897 2. What was the impact of Bloody Sunday? 3. What was the impact of Rasputin? 4. What was the impact of WW1? 5. Why did Nicholas abdicate the throne?

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Who was Vladimir Lenin and what did he believe? 7. What was the October Revolution? 8. What do different interpretations reveal about Nicholas II? 9. Why did the Bolsheviks win the Civil War? 10. How did Lenin change Russia? 11. How did Stalin change Russia? 12. What is the legacy of the Russian Revolution?
<p>7.2</p> <p>World War One</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who were the world's great powers? 2. How did alliances cause WWI? 3. How did militarism cause WWI? 4. What was the spark that led to WWI? 5. Why did war start in 1914? 6. What was war like on the Western Front? 7. What does the Battle of the Somme reveal about the war? 8. How was the stalemate broken?
<p>7.3</p> <p>What caused WW2?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the aims of the Big Three 2. How did Germany react to the Treaty of Versailles? 3. What was the League of Nations and why was it flawed? 4. Was fear the main reason for the rise of dictatorships in Europe? 5. How did Hitler take control 6. Why did WW2 happen: the failure of the LoN in the 1930s 7. Why did WW2 happen: the failure of Appeasement 8. Was the Dunkirk evacuation the biggest turning point of WW2? 9. Was the Battle of Britain the biggest turning point of WW2? 10. Was the failure of Operation Barbarossa the biggest turning point of WW2? 11. Was the Battle of Britain the biggest turning point of WW2? 12. Was the failure of Operation Barbarossa the biggest turning point of WW2? 13. Was the entry of the USA the biggest turning point of WW2? 14. What was the significance of 6 August 1945?

<p>7.4</p> <p>What caused the Holocaust?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who was Leon Greenman? 2. Where and why were the Jews persecuted in 19th and 20th century Europe? 3. What was the Jewish experience of European life before the Nazis? 4. How did Hitler come to power? 5. Revise for mid-module factual knowledge test 6. How did life change for German Jews between 1933-39? 7. How were the Jews affected by the creation of a 'Greater Germany'? 8. How did the outbreak of WWII effect the Jews in Europe? 9. What was the final solution 10. Did the Jews fight back? 11. Was Hitler responsible for the holocaust? 12. How did the outbreak of WWII effect the Jews in Europe? 13. What was the final solution
<p>7.5</p> <p>To what extent did Britain become a fair and equal society during the 20th century?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How did Britain grow into a Welfare State in the 20th Century? 2. How was the National Health Service established? 3. What problems have the NHS faced in recent times? 4. Being Gay in Post-War Britain 5. The Beginning of the Gay-Liberation Movement 6. The Pride Movement 7. The Women's Suffrage Movement 8. How did the suffragettes differ from the suffragists? 9. To what extent were minority experiences similar in the 20th century? 10. How do women get the vote? 11. The Immigrant Experience in Britain 12. The Brixton Riots