

	Term 1		Term 2		Term 3	
Content title - Tudors	<p>Part two: Instability and Consolidation: the Mid-Tudor Crisis, 1547-1563</p> <p>Edward VI: the problems of succession, the protectorates of Somerset and Northumberland and their impact on royal authority, relations with foreign powers, rebellions, the development of religious and intellectual ideas and the problems of succession (including the 'devyse' to install Lady Jane Grey as queen). Mary I: the problems of succession, Mary's ministers and relationship with foreign powers (Spain).</p>	<p>Part two: Instability and Consolidation: the Mid-Tudor Crisis, 1547-1563</p> <p>Mary I: the broader impact of the counter-Reformation on society and the Marian finances and the economy.</p> <p>Elizabeth I: character and aims and the consolidation of power (including the Religious Settlement), the impact of economic, social and religious developments in Elizabeth's early reign and the degree of success in relations with foreign powers up to 1563.</p> <p>Part three: The Triumph of Elizabeth, 1563-1603</p> <p>Elizabeth I: government, ministers and Parliament, and the impact of factional rivalries.</p>	<p>Part three: The Triumph of Elizabeth, 1563-1603</p> <p>Elizabeth I: Issues of succession and the challenge posed by Mary Queen of Scots, alongside the changing relationship with foreign powers (especially Spain). Social discontent and rebellion in the regions, including Ireland, trade and exploration, economic prosperity and depression and the extent to which Elizabeth's reign entered a 'golden age'.</p>	Revision and exam preparation	Revision and exam preparation	
Content title - Russia	<p>Part two: Stalin's Rule, 1929–1953</p> <p>Section 4: Economy and society, 1929–1941; Agricultural and social developments in the countryside, Industrial and social developments in towns and cities, The development of the Stalin cult, The social and economic condition of the Soviet Union by 1941</p>	<p>Part two: Stalin's Rule, 1929–1953</p> <p>Section 5: Stalinism, politics and control, 1929–1941; Dictatorship and Stalinism, The Yezhovshchina, Culture and society, Stalin and international relations</p>	<p>Part two: Stalin's Rule, 1929–1953</p> <p>Section 6: The Great Patriotic War and Stalin's Dictatorship, 1941–1953; The impact of the war on the Soviet Union, The defeat of the Germans, High Stalinism, The transformation of the Soviet Union's international position</p>	Revision and exam preparation	Revision and exam preparation	



<p>Purpose of the scheme - Tudors</p>	<p>The reigns of Edward VI and Mary I are often defined as the ‘little Tudors’, but their impact is significant. Traditionally, the period 1547-1563 has been described as the ‘mid-Tudor crisis’. Students test this hypothesis, considering the presence of over-mighty subjects such as Somerset and Northumberland for good and ill, as well as how revolutionary the reign of Mary I truly was.</p>	<p>Students examine the inheritance that Mary I left her half-sister, including religious divisions which necessitated Elizabeth’s religious ‘Middle Way’. Students also consider the way paved by Mary I as the first female monarch of England by rights. Elizabeth’s consolidation of power focuses on her swift actions to bring stability religiously, economically and by way of foreign policy to England, with a focus on how the successes and failures in these arenas shaped the rest of her reign.</p> <p>The ministers and courtiers that supported ‘project Elizabeth’ are examined in detail, including the impact rivalries and, towards the end of the reign, factors had. The growing power of Parliament is also examined, with students testing the traditional thesis of Neale who argued that Elizabethan Parliaments shaped those of the 19th and 20th centuries.</p>	<p>The ‘triumph’ of Elizabeth is evaluated across a wide range of themes, including the development of the cult of Elizabeth, her rejection of marriage and ambiguity surrounding the succession, as well as the strategies she employed (or not) when it came to the greatest individual threat to her reign, Mary Queen of Scots, and the internal plots and external foreign policy threats faced and the manner in which England met these. England’s growing rivalry with Spain, spoiling over into direct conflict over control of the Netherlands is studied. The social and economic state of England and the strategies employed by Elizabeth’s government to meet these (including the Poor Laws) are studied against the backdrop of the so-called Elizabethan ‘golden age’.</p>			
<p>Purpose of the scheme - Russia</p>	<p>Students continue to study Stalin’s rule as leader of the USSR with a focus on economic and social developments in the countryside and the new industrial towns. They will combine their awareness of the development of the five-year plans with the continuing Stalinist cult which further strengthened Stalin’s position within the</p>	<p>Students will examine the all-encompassing impact of Stalin’s purges across the Party, armed forces and society within the period commonly referred to as ‘the great terror.’ They will analyse a period in Soviet history that still scars the nation today by way of also examining the impact of the purges on cultural development and the accepted Stalinist norm of</p>	<p>Students conclude their examination of Stalin’s rule by studying the impact of the Great Patriotic War and the Soviet Union’s very battle for survival against its once Fascist allies, Nazi Germany. They will examine the reasons behind the defeat of the Nazis before starting to consider how the USSR emerged from the destruction of the Second</p>			

	party and the lives of his people.	what this should look like. Prior to the period of the Second World War students will also make a study of the Soviet Union's place in the world by examining international relations and what forced the USSR to make the extraordinary decision to sign an alliance with Hitler's Germany.	World War as a major world power. They end their study by starting to make links as to how the USSR and the USA started to view each other as potential rivals as the world began to enter a new, Cold War.			
Pre read (suggested)	Tudors - Tudor England (Guy), Mary Tudor (Whitelock), Elizabeth I: the forgotten years (Guy), A time travellers guide to Elizabethan England (Mortimer) Russia - 'The Russian Revolution' (Fitzpatrick), 'The Penguin History of Modern Russia' (Service), 'Stalin' (Service)					
Key knowledge and skills	Tudors – concepts such as debasement, enclosure, a king in his minority, the growing (or not) power of Parliament, the role of courtiers and ministers within the Privy Council and the extent of an Elizabethan 'golden age'. Consideration of 16 th century attitudes towards female rulers, religious compromise, marriage and succession, the threat posed by the presence of Mary Queen of Scots and the rivalry and then conflict between England and Spain. Russia - concepts such as Marxism, communism, Leninism, and Stalinism, ideological control and dictatorship. Consideration of issues of political authority, the power of individuals and the inter-relationship of governmental and economic and social change.					
Key words/ vocabulary	Tudors – debasement, enclosure, minority, protector, iconoclasm, 'devyse' for the succession, Russia – collectivisation, mechanisation, the great famine, Gosplan, Stakhanovites, 'cult of personality', socialist realism	Tudors - counter-Reformation Oxford martyrs, Act of Settlement, Statute of Artificers, courtier, Secretary of State Russia – purge, show trials, Yezhovshchina, Gulag, Komsomol, Socialist man / woman	Tudors – Bond of Association (Act for the Surety of the Queen's Person), Ridolfi/Throckmorton/Parry and Babington Plots, Spanish Netherlands, Spanish Armada, vagrancy/vagabond, Poor Law, Golden Age Russia – League of Nations, Nazi-Soviet Pact, Operation Barbarossa, superpower, High Stalinism			
Exam board	AQA					
End point	Tudor – The end of the Tudor dynasty, with Elizabeth I's reign as a 'golden age'. The emergence of England as a significant European and world power. Russia – The emergence of the Soviet Union as a world superpower following the devastation of the Second World War and the beginnings of a Cold War between the Capitalist West and the Communist East.					
Assessment method	PRP assessments, on average 1 per month. Two 2 hour examinations in May/June of the final year (one for each module), each worth 40% of the course. Accompanying this, a non-examined assessment on the theme of motivations behind anti-Semitism between 1848-1945, to be completed prior to May of the final year as coursework, worth 20% of the course.					

Wider reading / links / research	Tudors – Edward and Mary (Starkey) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5mRFbmSga_4), Elizabeth (Starkey) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VQbvaGl4jrg) / Spartacus Educational (https://spartacus-educational.com) Russia – Alphahistory.com (Russian Revolution) / Seventeen Moments in Soviet History (https://soviethistory.msu.edu/) / Spartacus Educational (https://spartacus-educational.com)
Careers links	Archivist / Teacher / Reporter / Archaeologist / Curator / Researcher / Historian / Librarian / Politician