**Year 9 History**

|  | **Topic** | **Key concept/theme – what do I want the students to learn from this unit?** | **What knowledge will they acquire?** |
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| **YEAR 9 OVERVIEW** | | | |
| **Half term 1.** | Part. 1 Causes of the First World War | The causes of the First  World War, to show how and why conflict occurred. | • The Alliance System: the Triple Alliance; Franco -Russian Alliance; relations between the  ‘Entente’ powers; the crises in Morocco (1905 and 1911) and the Balkans (1908–1909), and  their effects on international relations.  • Anglo-German rivalry: Britain and challenges to Splendid Isolation; Kaiser Wilhelm’s aims in foreign policy, including Weltpolitik; colonial tensions; European rearmament, including the  Anglo-German naval race.  • Outbreak of war: Slav nationalism and relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary; the  assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo and its consequences; the July  Crisis; the Schlieffen Plan and Belgium; reasons for the outbreak of hostilities and the  escalation of the conflict. |
| **Half term 2** | Part. 2- Stalemate | Why the war was fought the way it was | The Schlieffen Plan: the reasons for the plan, its failure, including the Battle of Marne and its  contribution to the stalemate.  • The Western Front: military tactics and technology, including trench warfare; the war of  attrition; key battles, including Verdun, the Somme and Passchendaele, the reasons for, the  events and significance of these battles.  • The wider war: the war on other fronts; Gallipoli and its failure; the events and significance of  the war at sea, including Jutland, the U-Boat campaign and convoys. |
| **Half term 3** | Part. 3 - End of the war | Why was it so difficult to bring it to a conclusion? | Changes in the Allied Forces: consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and the withdrawal  of Russia on Germany strategy; the reasons for and impact of the entry of the USA into the  war.  • Military developments in 1918 and their contribution to Germany’s defeat: the evolution of tactics and technology; Ludendorff the German Spring Offensive; the Allied advance during  The Hundred Days.  • Germany surrenders: impact of the blockade; abdication of the Kaiser; armistice; the  contribution of Haig and Foch to Germany’s defeat. |
| **Half term 4** | Part one: American people and the 'Boom' | Why was there a boom in the US and who did and did not benefit. | The ‘Boom’: benefits, advertising and the consumer society; hire purchase; mass production,  including Ford and the motor industry; inequalities of wealth; Republican government  policies; stock market boom.  • Social and cultural developments: entertainment, including cinema and jazz; the position of  women in society, including flappers.  • Divided society: organised crime, prohibition and their impact on society; the causes of racial  tension, the experiences of immigrants and the impact of immigration; the Ku Klux Klan; the  Red Scare and the significance of the Sacco and Vanzetti case. |
| **Half term 5** | Part two: Bust – Americans' experiences of the Depression and New Deal | The experience of the American people during the bust, their attempts to life themselves out of it and the role that WW2 played. | American society during the Depression: unemployment; farmers; businessmen; Hoover’s  responses and unpopularity; Roosevelt's election as president.  • The effectiveness of the New Deal on different groups in society: successes and limitations  including opposition towards the New Deal from Supreme Court, Republicans and Radical  politicians; Roosevelt's contribution as president; popular culture.  • The impact of the Second World War: America’s economic recovery; Lend Lease; exports;  social developments, including experiences of African-Americans and women. |
| **Half term 6** |  |  |  |