

History

Year 11: Superpower relations and the Cold War

Assessment Opportunities	Literacy/Reading opportunities	CEIAG Links
<p>Students will be assessed on 3 strands and receive feedback: A01 – Knowledge and understanding A02 – Second order concepts A03 – Source analysis</p> <p>Students will also frequently revisit topics through retrieval activities and peer/self – assessment.</p> <p>Students will receive personalised and collective feedback.</p>	<p>Students have regular reading opportunities within the course of source material, interpretations and extracts. Tier 2 and 3 is explicitly taught across curriculum. Students also complete reciprocal reading activities to enable students to evaluate the text and reach judgements.</p>	<p>Throughout the scheme of learning, students will develop skills which are transferable to the world of work and future learning. For example, students will produce extended writing pieces when demonstrating a sequence of events. Students will also develop their writing and higher level thinking when they link causes and consequences together to show the part of events on relations.</p>

Curriculum vision:

“Our aim is to deliver a curriculum that is inclusive, relevant and progressive for all learners.”

History Department Curriculum 2023 - 2024 Year 11 Half Term 2

Paper 2 Edexcel

Superpower relations and the Cold War 1941 – 1991

Focus

The origins, crises, and end of the Cold War

Intent of this scheme of learning

The intent of this scheme of learning is for students to understand the tensions which arose from World War II and the ideological differences which led to an increase in relations. Students will understand the challenges when countries tried to co-operate and how opposing camps were formed. This unit supports student understanding of America’s position in the world today and their relationship with Russia. More recently, students will gain a greater understanding of the Russia-Ukraine war and see patterns with actions from the Cold War era.

Prior learning and links to future learning

At KS3, students have studied World War II and post war international relations. Students also have a grasp on ideologies with the ‘How did conflict cause new ideas?’ topic in Yr 9 when assessing Communism, Fascism and Nazism. The Cold War unit then links to A level studies when student study ‘The making of a superpower: USA’ and revisit the Cold War conflict.

Disciplinary Knowledge

Disciplinary knowledge refers to knowledge of history as a discipline: the methods of historians and their conceptual frameworks. This scheme of learning primarily assesses the concepts of cause/consequence, continuity/change and significance across the timescale.

Interpreting the past

Students will be exposed to the works of Historians and will learn to ‘Think like a Historian’ by looking at interpretations of the past, and in particular the work of:

John Lewis Gaddis – The Cold War

Substantive Knowledge

The origins of the Cold War:

- Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences
- Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, Cominform, Comecon
- Arms race, NATO, Warsaw Pact, Hungarian uprising

The Cold War crises:

- Berlin wall, Cuban missile crisis, Prague spring

The end of the Cold War:

- Détente, SALT 1, SALT II, Helsinki accords
- ‘New thinking’
- Invasion of Afghanistan, the Second Cold War
- The fall of the Berlin wall, the end of the Cold War

Assessment and Feedback	CEAIG Links	Academy core values – Respect, Ambition, Resilience and Compassion
<p>Students will be assessed on 2 strands and receive feedback:</p> <p>A01 – Knowledge and understanding</p> <p>A02 – Concepts</p> <p>Students will also frequently revisit topics through retrieval activities and peer/self - assessment.</p> <p>Assessments can be found on the Assessment calendar.</p>	<p>Throughout the scheme of learning, students will develop skills which are transferable to the world of work and future learning. For example, students will produce extended writing pieces when demonstrating a sequence of events. Students will also develop their writing and higher level thinking when they link causes and consequences together to show the pact of events on relations.</p>	<p>Students will recognise the ambition of the USA and USSR in attempting to each develop their superpower status. Compassion will be shown when reviewing the experience of citizens affected by the cold war such as those in the East Berlin. Within their studies, students will develop resilience through the activities completed and the challenging nature of the topic.</p>

Tier 2 vocab	Definition	Ideology	Conference	Relations	Tension	Breakdown	Response	Ultimatum	Reforms	Deteriorate
Tier 3 vocab	Communism	Capitalism	Soviet	Telegram	Doctrine	Nuclear	Destalinisation	Missile	Treaty	Eastern Bloc

Lesson Sequencing			
	Learning Intention TBAT	Knowledge	Skills
1	Describe the Ideological differences between East and West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of Communism • Definition of Capitalism • Leaders of each country • Background and development of each country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe differences between the East and West Ideologies • Explain why the USSR and USA differ • Assess the impact of the differences for relationships
2	Describe the features of the Grand Alliance conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tehran Conference 1943 • Yalta Conference 1945 • Potsdam Conference 1945 • The outcomes of each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the agreements at each conference • Explain why there was tension • Compare the decisions made at the conferences
3	Explain US – Soviet relations 1945 – 1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The breakdown of trust • The Long telegram 1946 • Novikov telegram 1946v • Churchill’s Iron Curtain speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe reasons for the tension post 1945 • Explain why each factor caused tension • Reach a judgement on which factor caused the most tension
4	Describe Creation of the Soviet satellite states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of the satellite states • Soviet growing influence in Eastern Europe • Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how the satellite states were created • Sequence the satellite state takeover and explain how in detail. • Judge the importance of the takeover for the Cold war.

4	Explain key features of USA aid and the USSR response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Truman Doctrine • The Marshall Plan • Cominform • Comecon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline features of aid and response • Explain how and why each was implemented • Assess the impact of each for relations
5	Sequence an account of Berlin blockade and airlift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bizonia and Western Germany • Eastern Germany and the Berlin Blockade • The Berlin airlift • Formation of West v East Germany 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe features of the blockade and airlift • Explain why and how both were used • Assess the importance of each relationships in the cold war
6	Describe the creation of two armed camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of NATO • Formation of the Warsaw Pact • Key features of each • Consequences of each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the formation of NATO and the Warsaw pact • Compare both groups • Assess the consequences of each groups formation
7	Explain the significance of the arms race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nuclear arms race • Atomic bomb • Hydrogen bomb • Mutually Assured Destruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the range of nuclear weapons developed • Explain why the arms race was tense • Evaluate how the arms race led to a change in thinking by leaders
8	Explain the importance of the Hungarian Uprising in 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destalinisation • Nagy as prime minister • The Soviet invasion of Hungary • Consequences of the Soviet invasion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the causes of the uprising • Sequence the events of the uprising • Assess the impact of the uprising on international relations
9	Describe the construction of the Berlin Wall 1959 – 1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The refugee problem in Berlin • Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum • Summit meetings 1959-61 • Building the Berlin wall • Kennedy's visit to West Berlin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe reasons for building the Berlin wall • Explain how the wall was constricted and the influence of the summit meetings • Evaluate the impact of the wall on USA and Soviet relations
10	Explain the Cuban Revolution in 1959	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cuban Revolution, the USA and the Soviet Union • Castro's government • The Bay of Pigs incident 1961 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe reasons for the Cuban revolution • Explain the events and the Bay of pigs • Assess the consequences of the revolution and Bay of Pigs
11	Assess the importance of the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cuban missile sites • The response of the USA • The '13 days' • The roles of Kennedy and Khrushchev 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the causes of the crisis • Sequence the events of the crisis • Assess the short and long term consequences of the crisis for international relations
12	Sequence an account of the Prague Spring in 1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of Soviet rule on Czechoslovakia • Alexander Dubcek's reforms • The response of the communist world • Consequences of the Brezhnev Doctrine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the causes of the Prague Spring • Explain the actions of Dubcek and Brezhnev • Assess the importance of the invasion for relations

13	Explain the policy of Détente in the 1970s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty – SALT 1 • Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty – SALT 2 • 1975 Helsinki Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the policy of Détente • Explain the plans of SALT 1 and SALT 2 • Assess the importance of the Helsinki accords
14	Explain the significance of the Afghanistan conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background to Afghanistan • The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan • The Carter Doctrine • The end of SALT 2 • The Olympic boycotts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sequence Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. • Explain how the invasion marked the end of Détente. • Assess the importance of the invasion for US-Soviet relations.
15	Describe Gorbachev's New Thinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasnost – openness • Perestroika – restructuring • Reykjavik October 1986 • INF treaty 1987 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe glasnost and perestroika. • Explain why Gorbachev tried to reform the Soviet Union. • Assess the significance of the summit meetings and Gorbachev's new thinking in action.
16	Explain the The role of Reagan and the 'Second Cold War'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US – Soviet relations deteriorate • Reagan's motivations • Soviet Union decline • Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative – SDI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline Reagan's change of heart towards the USSR. • Explain why Reagan had a change of heart and co-operated. • Assess the significance of Reagan's change in attitude for US – Soviet relations.
17	Explain the break up of the Eastern bloc and fall of Berlin wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gorbachev's reforms • Gorbachev scrapped Brezhnev Doctrine • The break up of the Eastern bloc • The fall of the Berlin wall • CFE agreement • START 1991 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sequence how countries broke away from the USSR • Explain how the communist rule ended in Europe, using the fall of the Berlin Wall as an example. • Assess the significance of the fall of the wall for Superpower relations.
18	Assess the End of the Cold War and Collapse of the USSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The break up of the Soviet Union • Growing opposition to Gorbachev • The end of communism in the Soviet Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how the Warsaw Pact ended in 1991. • Explain why the Soviet Union lost the Cold war. • Justify the main reason for the Soviet Union failure in the Cold War.