

YEAR 9

HISTORY



SRI KDU
International
School
SUBANG JAYA

PROGRAMME OF STUDY - TERM 1

WHAT CORE SKILLS ARE IMPORTANT IN HISTORY?

- Unit 1.1: Significance and Interpretation in History
 - Create a poster using the 5Rs to explain the significance of an historical figure/event.
 - Recognise how to make different historical interpretations of sources.

WHAT WERE THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF WORLD WAR ONE?

- Unit 2.1: MANIA: What caused World War One?
 - Identify the causes of WW1.
 - Decide if the assassination of Franz Ferdinand sparked the war.
 - Explain how nationalism and the arms race helped prime Europe for war
- Unit 2.2: What was new about trench warfare?
 - Investigate the conditions in the trenches on the Western Front
- Unit 2.3: How is the Battle of Somme and Verdun remembered?
 - Give reasons why the Battle of the Somme is remembered as the deadliest conflict of WW1
 - Judge whether General Haig deserves to be remembered as the 'Butcher of the Somme'
- Unit 2.4: Was the Treaty of Versailles fair?
 - Describe the terms of the Treaty and explain how countries tried to avoid another war
 - Investigate the strengths and weaknesses of The League of Nations
- Unit 2.5: What happened during the Battle of Penang?
 - Investigate the curious case of the SMS Emden

HOW DID THE NAZI PARTY GAIN AND MAINTAIN CONTROL OVER NAZI GERMANY?

- Unit 3.1: How did Hitler rise to power?
 - Explain how Hitler became so popular.
 - Investigate how Hitler used oppression to keep control of Germany.
 - Describe what life was like in Nazi Germany.

ONGOING OBJECTIVES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

Practice essay writing skills using full sentences and PEEL paragraph technique.

Expected: Write paragraphs using PEEL method

Above: Write essays using PEEL method

Exceeding: Begin to apply own academic writing style to essay work

Learn to interpret historical sources to make sound judgements.

Expected: Make basic interpretations of sources based on fact

Above: Make detailed interpretations of sources based on a careful consideration of the facts

Exceeding: Use source provenance (origin, nature, purpose) to inform analysis of historical evidence

YEAR 10

HISTORY



SRI KDU
International
School
SUBANG JAYA

PROGRAMME OF STUDY - TERM 1

THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

1. Overview of the Treaty of Versailles
 - Context and background leading to the treaty
 - Key aims of the treaty
 - The Big Three: Woodrow Wilson, Georges Clemenceau, and David Lloyd George
2. Terms and Conditions of the Treaty of Versailles
 - Territorial changes imposed by the treaty
 - Military restrictions and disarmament
 - Financial reparations and their impact
3. The Big Three and Their Different Goals
 - Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points and self-determination
 - Georges Clemenceau's desire for security and weakening of Germany
 - David Lloyd George's balance between punishment and moderation
4. Reasons for Disagreement Among the Big Three
 - Conflicting national interests and priorities
 - Varying degrees of war impact on their countries
 - Domestic political pressures and public opinion
5. Impact of the Treaty on Germany and Europe
 - Economic impact on Germany
 - Political consequences in Germany
 - Reaction of other European nations
6. Responses to the Treaty of Versailles
 - Initial reactions in Germany and Europe
 - Long-term effects on international relations
 - Revisionist movements and attempts to change the treaty
7. Consequences for Germany:
 - Economic hardships: Reparations and loss of key industrial territories led to economic struggles and hyperinflation.
 - Political instability: The treaty's harsh terms contributed to political unrest and the rise of extremist movements.
 - Territorial losses: Germany lost significant territories, affecting its borders and population.
 - Military restrictions: Severe limitations on military size and capabilities weakened Germany's defence.

OBJECTIVES AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

- Understand the key terms and conditions of the Treaty of Versailles and other treaties.
- Analyse the impact of the treaties on Germany, Europe, and the respective regions.
- Evaluate the goals and disagreements of the Big Three at the Paris Peace Conference.
- Develop critical thinking and analytical skills through the study of historical documents and sources.
- Understand the longer consequences of the Treaty of Versailles and how it helped Hitler
- Evaluating the fairness of Treaty and the justification the Big Three had.
- Assessing the effects of the treaty in hindsight.

Skills Development:

- **Analytical skills:** Analysing historical documents and sources to evaluate the impact and consequences of the treaties.
- **Communication skills:** Presenting findings and arguments in a clear and coherent manner.
- **Research skills:** Conducting independent research to gather information and evidence.
- **Historical perspective:** Developing an understanding of historical events and their significance in shaping the modern world.
- **Debating skills:** Arguing from both perspectives and understand that there isn't a "right" or "wrong" side.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

1. Establishment and Aims of the League of Nations

- Background and reasons for the establishment of the League
- Aims and objectives of the League as outlined in the Covenant
- The involvement of America

2. Structure of the League of Nations

- General Assembly: Composition and role in decision-making
- Council: Membership, functions, and powers
- Secretariat: Role in supporting League activities
- The permanent court of International Justice
- The International Labour Organization
- The League of Nations Commissions

3. Functioning of the League of Nations

- Disarmament Commission: Efforts to promote disarmament among member states
- International Labor Organization (ILO): Mission and achievements in improving labor conditions worldwide
- Mandates Commission: Oversight of League mandates and territories

4. Successes and Failures of the League

- Successes in resolving international disputes and conflicts (This will look at the 1920s specifically)
- Failures in preventing aggression and maintaining peace

5. Legacy of the League of Nations

- Influence on the formation of the United Nations
- Lessons learned from the League's successes and failures
- Relevance of the League's principles in contemporary international relations

OBJECTIVES AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

- Understand the establishment, aims, and structure of the League of Nations.
- Analyse the League's successes and failures in maintaining peace and resolving conflicts.
- Analyse the league's weaknesses due to its structure and set up
- Evaluate the legacy of the League of Nations in shaping modern international relations.
Looking at the UN in current affairs
- Assessing the overall success or failure of the league
- Develop critical thinking and analytical skills through the study of historical documents and sources related to the League.

Skills Development:

- **Analytical skills:** Analysing the effectiveness of the League in achieving its objectives.
- **Communication skills:** Presenting findings and arguments related to League activities.
- **Presentation skills:** PowerPoint/keynote presentations and skills required
- **Research skills:** Conducting independent research to gather information on League decisions and actions.
- **Historical perspective:** Understanding the historical context of the League's formation and activities.
- **Understanding disagreement:** Realising that there is not always a right thing to do but having back up and justifications for your choice of actions.

HOW FAR WAS HITLER'S FOREIGN POLICY TO BLAME FOR THE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN EUROPE IN 1939?

1. Hitler's Foreign Policy Aims

- Revision of the Treaty of Versailles: territorial losses, military restrictions, and national humiliation
- Expansion and unification: inclusion of all German-speaking peoples and territorial growth
- Ideological aims: anti-communism and acquisition of Lebensraum in Eastern Europe

2. Rearmament

- Military expansion: rebuilding the army, air force and navy beyond Versailles limits
- Policy measures: reintroduction of conscription and increased defence spending
- International response: reactions of Britain and France, including limited acceptance

3. The Saar

- Post-war status: League control and economic importance due to coal resources
- Plebiscite of 1935: organisation, result and return to Germany
- Significance: impact on Hitler's prestige and encouragement for further actions

4. Remilitarisation of the Rhineland

- Treaty restrictions: demilitarised zone under Versailles and Locarno agreements
- German action in 1936: entry of troops and risks involved
- International response: lack of opposition from Britain and France and its consequences

5. The Rome–Berlin Axis and the Anti-Comintern Pact

- Rome–Berlin Axis (1936): development of cooperation between Germany and Italy
- Anti-Comintern Pact: agreement with Japan against communism
- Growth of alliances: Italy's involvement and strengthening of diplomatic ties

6. German and Italian Involvement in the Spanish Civil War

- Nature of the conflict: Nationalists versus Republicans
- Foreign involvement: support provided by Germany and Italy to Franco
- Significance: impact on European tensions and military development

7. Anschluss with Austria

- Aims and background: union of Germany and Austria
- Events of 1938: political pressure and entry of German forces
- International reaction: responses of Britain and France and lack of intervention

8. The Crisis over Czechoslovakia and the Munich Agreement

- Sudetenland issue: German demands and role of ethnic Germans
- Munich Conference (1938): negotiations involving major powers
- Outcomes: territorial changes and consequences for Czechoslovakia

9. The Polish Crisis and the Outbreak of War

- German demands: Danzig and the Polish Corridor
- Nazi–Soviet Pact: agreement and its strategic implications
- Outbreak of war: invasion of Poland and responses of Britain and France

OBJECTIVES AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

- Understand the key aims of Hitler's foreign policy and how these developed between 1933 and 1939
- Analyse the significance of key events, including rearmament, Rhineland, Anschluss and Munich
- Evaluate the role of international reactions, including appeasement and the failure of the League
- Develop understanding of how alliances and conflicts shaped European relations in the 1930s
- Understand the causes and consequences of escalating tensions leading to war in 1939
- Evaluate the importance of the Nazi–Soviet Pact in enabling war
- Assess the extent to which Hitler's actions were responsible for the outbreak of war

Skills Development:

- **Analytical skills:** Analysing key events and policies to explain changes in international relations
- **Communication skills:** Constructing clear explanations and arguments about cause and consequence.
- **Source analysis skills:** Interpreting and evaluating sources on appeasement, alliances and crises
- **Historical perspective:** Understanding different viewpoints, including British, French, and German responses
- **Judgement and evaluation:** Assessing responsibility for the outbreak of war and weighing different factors