

# Year 11 History

Year 10/11 Topic	Historical Enquiries (key focus)
Early tension between East and West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Grand Alliance. The outcomes of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences.</li><li>• The ideological differences between the superpowers and the attitudes of Stalin, Truman and Churchill.</li><li>• The impact on US-Soviet relations of the development of the atomic bomb, the Long and Novikov telegrams and the creation of Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe.</li></ul>
The development of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The impact on US-Soviet relations of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947.</li><li>• The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949).</li><li>• Berlin: its division into zones. The Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift) and its impact. The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic.</li></ul>
The Cold War intensifies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The significance of the arms race and the formation of the Warsaw Pact.</li><li>• Events in 1956 leading to the Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev's response.</li><li>• The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary.</li><li>• <b>Cold War Full Exam 1</b></li></ul>

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Cold War crises, 1958–70 (Berlin, Cuba, Czechoslovakia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev’s Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959–61.</li> <li>• The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961.</li> <li>• Impact of the construction of the Berlin Wall on US-Soviet relations. Kennedy’s visit to Berlin in 1963.</li> <li>• Soviet relations with Cuba, the Cuban Revolution and the refusal of the USA to recognise Castro’s government. The significance of the Bay of Pigs incident.</li> <li>• The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis.</li> <li>• The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis: the ‘hotline’, the Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963, the Outer Space Treaty 1967, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968.</li> <li>• Opposition in Czechoslovakia to Soviet control: the Prague Spring.</li> <li>• The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia.</li> <li>• International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia.</li> <li>• <b>Cold War Full Exam 2</b></li> </ul>
Attempts to reduce tension between East and West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Détente in the 1970s, SALT 1, Helsinki, SALT 2.</li> <li>• The significance of Reagan and Gorbachev’s changing attitudes.</li> <li>• Gorbachev’s ‘new thinking’ and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty 1987.</li> </ul>

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Flashpoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter Doctrine and the Olympic boycotts.</li><li>• Reagan and the 'Second Cold War', the Strategic Defence Initiative.</li></ul>
The collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' in Eastern Europe: the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe.</li><li>• The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall.</li><li>• The collapse of the Soviet Union and its significance in bringing about the end of the Warsaw Pact.</li><li>• <b>Full Cold War Exam 3</b></li></ul>

Pupils then work on structured revision activities for all four topics, which integrates examination technique & knowledge recovery.