Humanities + MFL Faculty

September 2025

Year Group:	12
Subject:	History
Subject: Lesson1:	Read the information booklet (link is above) about this module so you have a clear idea of what you are going to study. Make a powerpoint or word document about: "What was England like in the 15th Century?" 1. Look at slide 2 - what do you think each picture represents - write a comment below 2. Watch the videos on slide 3 and read key words 3. Using the template slides please research a little bit about each of the key Kings (Im not expecting huge amounts of details just an overview) Henry VI Edward IV Richard III Henry VII Who was his father? Who was his mother? What were his political ideas? What examples of foreign policies did he have? How long was his reign (when did it start and finish?) What economic policies did he have? One interesting fact?

Picture of the monarch Lesson 2 Democracy and Dictatorship Links and OCR Unit Y251 resources **Democracy and Dictatorships in Germany** https://alphahi 1919-1963 story.com/wei marrepublic/ge Keywords rmany-in-late-1 Kaiser 918/ Mutiny Abdication https://www.yo Revolution utube.com/wat ch?v=SG67bUa **mPVk Timeline- RAG activity** Look at the timeline of some of the key events that we will look at in this topic (keep it safe, it will be good for revision) 1) RAG rate each event depending on your knowledge of each topic (R-red-know nothing, A-amber-heard of it, G-green- expert) 2) Any Greens- What do you know about these events? 3) Any Amber/Reds- What can you find out?

Keywords- define these keywords in preparation for the Germany module

Key Term	Definition
Stab in the Back Myth/ November Criminals	
Fredrick Ebert	
Article 231	
Diktat	
Weimar Constitution	
Article 48	
	Stab in the Back Myth/ November Criminals Fredrick Ebert Article 231 Diktat Weimar Constitution

Review

Why did Germany surrender?

Watch the video and read the information on this site to answer the question above in a paragraph.



Bring this to the first lesson with Mrs Loudon

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November 1918	Armistice signed to end WWI
January 1919	The Spartacists rebellion and the Nazi party is formed
June 1919	Treaty of Versailles is signed punishing Germany for the war
August 1919	Weimar Republic is set up to rule Germany
1923	French invade the Ruhr leading to hyperinflation
August 1923	Gustav Stresemann becomes Chancellor of Germany
November 1923	Munich (Beer Hall) Putsch led by the Nazis
1924	<u>Dawes plan</u> is <u>signed spreading</u> reparation payments. Nazi party is reformed and Hitler is released from prison
1926	Germany joins the League of Nations
1928	Nazi election failure
1929	Wall Street Crash and worldwide depression
1932	German unemployment stands at 6.2 million and the Nazis are now the largest party in the Reichstag
January 1933	Hitler asked to be Chancellor by President Hindenburg
February/ March 1933	Reichstag fire and Enabling Act
June 1934	Night of the Long Knives
1936	Hitler Youth becomes compulsory as does military service
November 1938	Kristallnacht sees attacks on Jewish properties
September 1939	WWII begins with the invasion of Poland
January 1932	Leading Nazis join at the Wannsee Conference to discuss the Final solution
February 1945	Potsdam Conference divides Germany
1948	Marshall Plan is applied to Western Zone of Germany
1949	Trizonia is formed when French sector joins Bizonia (USA and Britain)
June 1948- May 1949	Berlin Blockade
May 1949	The Basic Law is introduced in West Germany
October 1949	The GDR is formed with a new constitution
June 1953	Workers go on strike in the GDR- uprising is crushed
June 1955	West Germany joins NATO
1957	West Germany signs the Treaty of Rome, forming the EEC
1961	Berlin Wall constructed