

	Half term 1	Half term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half term 5	Half term 6
<b>Content title - Tudors</b>	Part 1: Consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty, England: 1485-1547  Section 1: Henry VII's consolidation of power	Part 1: Consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty, England: 1485-1547  Section 1: Henry VII's government, foreign policy, society, economy and religion	Part 1: Consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty, England: 1485-1547  Section 2: Henry VIII's legacy, character and aims	Part 1: Consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty, England: 1485-1547  Section 2: Henry VIII's Crown, government and parliament	Part 1: Consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty, England: 1485-1547  Section 2: Henry VIII's early foreign policy, and how the Reformation changed foreign policy	Part 1: Consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty, England: 1485-1547  Section 2: Henry VII's religion, ideas and reform, society and economy
<b>Content title - Russia</b>	Part 1: The Russian Revolution and the Rise of Stalin, 1917–1929  Section 1: Dissent and Revolution, 1917; The condition of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century Russia, The February/March revolution of 1917	Part 1: The Russian Revolution and the Rise of Stalin, 1917–1929  Section 1: Developments between the revolutions, The October/November 1917 revolution	Part 1: The Russian Revolution and the Rise of Stalin, 1917–1929  Section 2: Bolshevik consolidation, 1918–1924; The consolidation of the Communist dictatorship, The Civil War: causes and course	Part 1: The Russian Revolution and the Rise of Stalin, 1917–1929  Section 2: Bolshevik consolidation, 1918–1924; Economic and social developments, Foreign relations and attitudes of foreign powers	Part 1: The Russian Revolution and the Rise of Stalin, 1917–1929  Section 3: Stalin's rise to power, 1924–1929; The power vacuum and power struggle, Ideological debates and issues in the leadership struggle	Part 1: The Russian Revolution and the Rise of Stalin, 1917–1929  Section 3: Stalin's rise to power, 1924–1929; Economic developments, Government, propaganda and the beginning of the Stalinist cult
<b>Purpose of the scheme - Tudors</b>	Students will investigate how effectively the Tudors restored and developed the powers of the monarchy.	Students will explore how effectively England was governed under Henry VII, how relations with foreign powers strengthened or risked Henry VII's position and how this relates to securing Henry VII's succession. Students will study the social and economic picture of England in Henry VII's reign, including the threats posed by pretenders to the throne and taxation rebellions. Students will examine the extent to which religion had a hold over the country towards the end of Henry VII's reign, setting the groundwork for the English Reformation in Henry VIII's reign.	Students will assess Henry VIII's position as the 'spring king' in comparison to his father, the 'winter king', including Henry VIII's aspiration to viewed as a 'Renaissance prince' both nationally and internationally.	Students will study and assess the effectiveness of Wolsey and Cromwell as principle advisers to Henry VIII, and the role the Reformation played in changing the governance of England.	Foreign policy in Henry VIII's reign can be divided into two parts, pre- and post-Reformation and to what extent Henry's foreign policy goals altered.	In part as a summary of the enormous changes that took place during Henry VIII's reign, students examine the extent of religious and intellectual change, as well as the impact of social and economic pressures on Tudor society by 1547.
<b>Purpose of the scheme - Russia</b>	Students will investigate the condition of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century Russia considering how the 1905 Revolution was a sign of change	Students will examine the uneasy truce between revolutionary groups and conservative notions of Parliamentary rule. They	Students will study the emerging political control of the victorious Bolshevik party as it continued to assert its power following the October Revolution. They will	Students will continue to examine the consolidation of the newly named, Communist Party in asserting their control over the USSR. Students will	Students will examine the key turning points following the sudden death of Lenin and the resulting power struggle to lead the	Students will begin their examination of Joseph Stalin's emergence as sole Communist Party leader with a study of his



	towards the Autocratic control of Tsar Nicholas II.	will also consider the increasing growth of revolutionary politics in the form of the rising popularity of Lenin’s Bolshevik party. The section culminates in an examination of the October, 1917 revolution and just how popular this actually was.	examine the range of tactics deployed by Lenin to further increase his party’s control of Russia with a particular insight on the ‘Red Terror’ during the period of the Russian Civil War with its early indications of coercive Bolshevik mass control.	assess just how successful Lenin was in his transition from the harsh economic policies of the Civil War period to a relaxing of state control through the use of the New Economic Policy of 1924. Students will also assess just how successful Soviet foreign policy was at a time when it found itself ostracised from many in the Western world.	party and the country. At this stage, students will begin to examine the character of Joseph Stalin in his relations with other members of the party and his subsequent emergence as the sole contender for party leadership by 1929. Students will understand the intricate political machinations as the Left and Right of the Communist Party went to war with each other in order to emerge victorious	‘Great Economic Turn’ aimed at transforming the fortunes of the USSR and making them a world power. They will examine the early stages of the ‘cult of Stalin’ which would secure Stalin’s position as leader of the Party for many years to come.
<b>Pre read (suggested)</b>	Tudors – A Very Short Introduction to Tudor England (Guy), Tudor England (Guy), Dissolution (C.J. Samson), Wolf Hall (Mantell) Russia – Revolutionary Russia, 1891-1991 (Figes), The Russia Revolution: A very short introduction (Smith), A Short History of Russia (Galeotti)					
<b>Key knowledge and skills</b>	Tudors – concepts such as primogeniture, usurper, dynasty, succession, consolidation of power, pretenders to the throne, imperial kingship. Consideration of issues such as the relationship between Church and State, commoner and monarch, geographical differences throughout England, England’s place in Europe during the 16 <sup>th</sup> century and the evolution of national institutions. Russia - concepts such as Marxism, communism, Leninism, and Stalinism, ideological control and dictatorship. Consideration of issues of political authority, the power of individuals and the inter-relationship of governmental and economic and social change.					
<b>Key words/ vocabulary</b>	Tudors – consolidation, dynasty, Great Chain of Being, Council Learned in the Law, ordinary and extra-ordinary revenue  Russia – autocratic, divine right of Kings, Duma, Tsarist, Revolutionary, Liberal	Tudors – Council Learned in the Law, rebellion, pretender, humanism  Russia – April theses, Central Committee, Red Guards, Decrees,	Tudors – succession, Henry V, Renaissance Prince  Russia – Decrees, Veshenka, nationalisation, counter-revolutionaries,	Tudors – alter rex, Great Matter, Reformation, Imperial King, Reformation Parliament  Russia – State Capitalism, War Communism, kulaks, collective farming, New Economic Policy, isolationism, collective security	Tudors – Auld Alliance, Tournai and Therouanne, Field of the Cloth of Gold, Boulogne, Battle of Solway Moss  Russia – power vacuum, collective leadership, power base, faction, ‘permanent revolution’, ‘Socialism in one country’	Tudors – Dissolution, Anglo-Catholicism, Great Debasement, enclosure  Russia - ‘The Great Turn’, collectivisation, five-year plan, Comintern
<b>Exam board</b>	AQA					
<b>End point</b>	Tudors – The closing of Henry VIII’s reign and the political, economic, religious, social and military inheritance he gave his son, Edward VI. Russia – The emergence of Joseph Stalin as the sole, outright leader of the Soviet Union and an ever-increasing totalitarian nature within Soviet politics and control.					
<b>Assessment method</b>	Tudor and Russia baseline test within the first 4 teaching weeks (October). PRP assessments, on average 1 per month. Students complete a mock A level exam in June/July of their first year.					
<b>Wider reading / links / research</b>	Tudors – Monarchy (Starkey) Series 2 ( <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Psy5sSfVTC0&amp;list=PLASM9HI5NrEApBSYEBCEfjVGpzN_PpbE2&amp;index=7">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Psy5sSfVTC0&amp;list=PLASM9HI5NrEApBSYEBCEfjVGpzN_PpbE2&amp;index=7</a> ) / Spartacus Educational ( <a href="https://spartacus-educational.com">https://spartacus-educational.com</a> ) Russia – Alphahistory.com (Russian Revolution) / Seventeen Moments in Soviet History ( <a href="https://soviethistory.msu.edu/">https://soviethistory.msu.edu/</a> ) / Spartacus Educational ( <a href="https://spartacus-educational.com">https://spartacus-educational.com</a> )					
<b>Careers links</b>	Archivist / Teacher / Reporter / Archaeologist / Curator / Researcher / Historian / Librarian / Politician					