UCC - Year 11 Scheme of Learning: HISTORY

This programme of study is constantly updated, this is the most recent version.

Autumn	Theme	**ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND 1558-1588**													**THE AMERICAN WEST 1835-1895**	
	Topic	**The situation on Elizabeth's accession** The Virgin Queen: the problem of her legitimacy, gender, marriage. Her character and strengths	**Queen, government and religion 1558-69.** Court, Privy Council and parliament Challenges at home and from abroad: the French threat, financial weaknesses.	**The 'settlement' of religion** The Church of England: its role in society. Elizabeth's religious Settlement (1559): its features and impact. Religious divisions in England in 1558.	**Challenge to the religious settlement** The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge. The nature and extent of the Catholic challenge, including the role of the nobility, Papacy and foreign powers.	**The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots** Mary, Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne, her arrival in England in 1568.	Relations between Elizabeth and Mary, 1568–69. The reasons for and significance of, Mary Queen of Scots' execution in 1587.	**Plots and revolts at home** The reasons for, and significance of, the Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569–70. The features and significance of the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington plots. Walsingham and the use of spies.	**Relations with Spain** Political and religious rivalry. Commercial rivalry. The New World, privateering and the significance of the activities of Drake.English direct involvement in the Netherlands, 1585–88. The role of Robert Dudley. Drake and the raid on Cadiz: 'Singeing the King of Spain's beard'	**Outbreak of war with Spain, 1585–88, the Armada** Spanish invasion plans. Reasons why Philip used the Spanish Armada. The reasons for, and consequences of, the English victory	**Education, and leisure** Education in the home, schools and universities. Sport, pastimes and the theatre.	**The problem of the poor** The reasons for the increase in poverty and vagabondage during these years. The changing attitudes and policies towards the poor.	**Raleigh and** The significance of Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia. Reasons for the failure of Virginia.	**Exploration and voyages of discovery** Factors prompting exploration, including the impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade. The reasons for, and significance of, Drake's circumnavigation of the globe.	**The Plains Indians: their beliefs and way of life** Social and tribal structures, ways of life and means of survival on the Plains. Beliefs about land and nature and attitudes to war and property.	**Migration and early settlement** The factors encouraging migration, including economic conditions, the Oregon Trail from 1836, the concept of Manifest Destiny, and the Gold Rush of 1849.
	PSHE Numeracy															
Spring	Theme	**THE AMERICAN WEST 1835-1895**														
	Topic	The process and problems of migration, including the experiences of the Donner Party and the Mormon migration, 1846–47.	The problems of lawlessness in early towns and settlements. Attempts by government and local communities to tackle lawlessness. Extent of solutions to problems of law and order: sheriffs and marshals. The significance of Billy the Kid, OK Corral (1881), Wyatt Earp.	**The development of settlement in the West** The development and problems of white settlement farming. Attempts at solutions to problems faced by homesteaders: the use of new methods and new technology; the impact of the Timber Culture Act 1873 and of the spread of the railroad network Changes in farming: the impact of new technology and new farming methods.	The significance of the Civil War and post war reconstruction, including the impact of the Homestead Act 1862, the Pacific Railroad Act 1862, and the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad, 1869. Continued growth of settlement: the Exoduster movement and Kansas (1879), the Oklahoma Land Rush of 1893.	**Ranching and the cattle industry** The cattle industry and factors in its growth, including the roles of Iliff, McCoy and Goodnight, the significance of Abilene and the use of the railroad network. The impact of changes in ranching on the work of the cowboy. Rivalry between ranchers and homesteaders.	**Changes in farming, the cattle industry and settlement** Changes in the cattle industry, including the impact of the winter of 1886–87. The significance of changes in the nature of ranching: the end of the open range.	Growth of ranching and conflict with Indians and farmers The range wars, including the Johnson County War of 1892.	**Conflicts and conquest.** US government policy: support for US westward expansion and the significance of the Permanent Indian Frontier. The Indian Appropriations Act 1851. Reasons for tension between settlers and Plains Indians. The significance of the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851.	The impact of US government policy towards the Plains Indians, including the continued use of reservations. President Grant's 'Peace Policy', 1868. Conflict with the Plains Indians: Little Crow's War (1862) and the Sand Creek Massacre (1864), the significance of Red Cloud's War (1866–68) and the Fort Laramie Treaty.	Impact of the Civil War and government Acts to settle the plains Conflict with the Plains Indians: the Battle of the Little Big Horn, 1876 and its impact; the Wounded Knee Massacre, 1890	**The Plains Indians: the destruction of their way of life** The hunting and extermination of the buffalo. The Plains Indians' life on the reservations. The significance of changing government attitudes to the Plains Indians, including the Dawes Act 1887 and the closure of the Indian Frontier				
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Summer	Theme	Consolidation/revision														
	Topic															
	PSHE Numeracy															