

Y10 History Summer Term Plan

W/B	Living Under Nazi Rule 1933-45 Lesson titles	Key learning points
20/4	1. How did Hitler's government consolidate its power 1933-34? #3 2. Review Consolidation of power and exam work	1. How Hitler overcame the internal threat of the 'revolutionary' SA and gained the loyalty of the army leadership and social elite. (The Night of the Long Knives and the army oath of loyalty; rise of Himmler and the SS) 2. Revise and reinforce knowledge and understanding of the unit, using the revision notes and resources provided. + Practice exam technique for Question 6.
27/4	1. Why was it so hard to oppose Nazi rule? #1 2. Why was it so hard to oppose Nazi rule? #2	1. How effective was the machinery of the police state in Germany 1933-39? (Gestapo; SS and SD; concentration camps; judges and courts; police) 2. The range and effectiveness of Nazi propaganda. (Role of Goebbels)
4/5	1. Why was it so hard to oppose Nazi rule? #3 2. Review 'Hard to oppose'	1. What groups did try to oppose the Nazis, + their aims and methods 1933-39? (Socialists and communists; religious groups and individuals; Youth resistance) 2. Revise and reinforce knowledge and understanding of the unit, using the revision notes and resources provided.
11/5	1. Why was it so hard to oppose exam practice 2. How did life change for the youth of Germany 1933-39?	1. Practice exam technique for Question 7 2. What was the impact of Nazi changes to the education system and youth groups? (Nazi teachers; the curriculum; gender differences; Hitler Youth; League of German Maidens)
18/5	1. How did life change for the women of Germany 1933-39? 2. How did life change for the workers of Germany 1933-39?	1. What impact did Nazi policies have on the lives of women? (marriage and birth rates; careers) 2. How successful were Nazi economic policies? (re-armament; conscription; work creation schemes)
25/5	HALF TERM	
1/6	1. and 2. How did life change for Jews in Germany, 1933-39?	1. and 2. How persecution of the Jews worsened. (Shop boycott; Nuremberg Laws; Kristallnacht)
8/6	1. Review of 'social change' 2. Practice exam work	1. Revise and reinforce knowledge and understanding of the unit, using the revision notes and resources provided. 2. Practice exam technique for Qu 8/9
15/6	1. How successfully did the Nazis control the wartime economy 1939-45? 2. How effectively did the Nazis control wartime opposition 1939-45?	1. How Hitler's government managed the conflicting demands of the armed forces. (Role of Speer) 2. Why wartime opposition was unable to fully exploit the situation. (Stauffenberg Plot; religious; left-wing; White Rose group; passive resistance)
22/6	1. What was the impact of WW2 on everyday life? 2. Review WW2	1. How did people's daily routines change? (impact of air aids; women and work; rationing) 2. Revise and reinforce knowledge and understanding of the unit, using the revision notes and resources provided. + Exam practice Qu6.
29/6	1. What was life like in the occupied west (Channel Islands and Holland) 2. What was life like in the occupied east (Poland)	1. What were the Nazi policies and how did the Dutch respond? (Role of Seyss-Inquart; initial compliance; communist resistance; resistance to forced labour; limited response to persecution of Jews) 2. What were the Nazi policies and how did the Poles respond? (Division of Poland; Displacement of western Poles; Horror of the General Government and role of Hans Frank; Persecution of Slavs and Jews; Delegatura; Warsaw Uprising)
6/7	1. How did wartime persecution of minorities develop 1938-41?	1. How Nazi policy developed from emigration to ghetto-isation and slave labour. (The Vienna model; conditions in the Warsaw Ghetto)

	2. What are the implications of the Final Solution 1941-45?	2. How the pressures of wartime allowed the Nazis to adopt a policy of mass extermination. (Einsatzgruppen; Wannsee Conference; Death camps inc Auschwitz; role of <i>sonderkommando</i>)
13/7	1. How did the occupied people react? #1 Collaboration 2. How did the occupied people react? #2 Resistance	1. How and why so many people helped the Nazis (Coco Chanel; auxiliary units in Latvia) 2. The scale and range of resistance (Andre Trocme; French resistance; Bielski brothers in Poland; Polish Underground State)