

History Curriculum - A Level Year 1 and Year 2

Exam Board: AQA Qualification: A Level History

						
Term	Year 1- Autumn	Year 1- Spring	Year 1- Summer	Year 2- Autumn	Year 2- Spring	Year 2- Summer
- Unit 2G The Birth of the USA, 1760–1801						
Focus	Part one: the origins of the American Revolution, 1760–1776			Part two: establishing the Nation, 1776–1801		
Key Tasks	<p>Britain and the American Colonies, 1760–1763</p> <p>Britain and North America in 1760: British attitudes towards the colonies; the politics of Empire; rivalries with France</p> <p>The Thirteen Colonies: social, economic and political characteristics; divisions and rivalries within the colonies</p> <p>The price of victory: the impact on relations between Britain and the</p>	<p>Enforcing the Colonial Relationship, 1763–1774</p> <p>British government legislation and policies towards the colonies; including the Proclamation of 1763; the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts</p> <p>The reaction of the colonists: the attitude of the colonial elites</p> <p>The reaction of the colonists: pressure and reform movements from</p>	<p>Ending the Colonial Relationship, 1774–1776</p> <p>The hardening of colonial opposition: the First Continental Congress; the creation of new state constitutions</p> <p>The ideology of revolution: Paine's Common Sense; the influence of ideas on colonial leaders such as Samuel Adams and Thomas Jefferson; divisions between loyalists and rebels</p> <p>The escalation of</p>	<p>The War of Independence, 1776–1783</p> <p>The balance of military power in 1776: the strengths and weaknesses of Britain's military position, the strengths and limitations of the revolutionary forces, geographical factors</p> <p>The international context: the part played by France, diplomacy and sea power; the part played by Spain</p> <p>The conduct of the</p>	<p>Founding the Republic, 1776–1789</p> <p>The Articles of Confederation: drafting from 1776; ratification by the thirteen states</p> <p>Obstacles blocking the path to a republic: economic problems, social tensions and interstate disputes, the issue of slavery</p> <p>Making the Constitution: the Philadelphia Convention and the constitutional debates between</p>	<p>Washington and Adams, 1789–1801</p> <p>The powers of the presidency: Washington and Adams as presidents, the implementation of the constitution</p> <p>Financing the new nation: Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of Finance, the balance between federal and state authority</p> <p>The rise and influence of political parties: the Jefferson Republican (Democratic</p>

	<p>colonists of the successful outcome of the French and Indian War and the Seven Years War</p> <p>The dream of westward expansion: the expectations of the colonists; exploiting the territories acquired from French Canada</p>	<p>below</p> <p>Escalating tensions: the Boston Tea Party; the 'intolerable' Five Acts; the organisation of colonial opposition in Massachusetts</p>	<p>conflict: British actions to maintain control including the Quebec Act and the Assertion of military control under General Gage; colonial militias and the outbreak of hostilities in 1775</p> <p>The Declaration of Independence: its political origins and its impact on the revolutionary cause</p>	<p>war: American political leadership, the revolutionary armies and George Washington as military leader; the political and military failures of Britain's war effort</p> <p>Recognition of the new nation: the conduct of the peace negotiations, the terms of the peace settlement 1783</p>	<p>federalists and anti-federalists, the personalities and policies of the 'Founding Fathers'</p> <p>Ratification of the new Republic: the forwarding of the constitution to the states by the Continental Congress, ratification of the constitution by state conventions</p>	<p>Republican Party) under Jefferson and James Madison, the Federalist Party under Alexander Hamilton and John Adams</p> <p>The United States in 1801: the extent of national unity, relations with the world outside.</p>
Assessment	Were there major differences between the colonies in 1763?	Mock exam	Causes of the Declaration of Independence	TBC	TBC	TBC

						
Term	Year 1- Autumn	Year 1- Spring	Year 1- Summer	Year 2- Autumn	Year 2- Spring	Year 2- Summer
1J The British Empire, c1857–1967						
Focus	Part one: the High Water Mark of the British Empire, c1857–1914			Part two: Imperial retreat, 1914–1967		

<p>Key Tasks</p>	<p>The development of Imperialism, c1857–c1890</p> <p>The expansion of the British Empire in Africa; the Suez Canal and Egypt</p> <p>Imperial and colonial policy; India's administration and defence; international relations, colonial policy and the scramble for Africa; informal empire</p> <p>Trade and commerce; the chartered companies</p> <p>The role and influence on attitudes to empire of explorers, missionaries, traders, colonial administrators</p>	<p>Attitudes towards imperialism in Britain; the development of party political conflicts</p> <p>Relations with indigenous peoples; the Indian Mutiny and its impact; relations with Boers and Bantu peoples in southern Africa</p> <p>Imperial consolidation and Liberal rule, c1890–1914</p> <p>The consolidation and expansion of the British Empire in Africa</p> <p>Imperial and colonial policy; the administration of India and Egypt; 'native policy'; international relations and colonial policy</p>	<p>Trade and commerce</p> <p>The role and influence on attitudes to empire of: Joseph Chamberlain; Cecil Rhodes; colonial administration</p> <p>Imperialism: supporters and critics; National Efficiency; the British Empire and popular culture; representations of empire</p> <p>Relations with indigenous peoples; challenges to British rule; the Sudan; the causes and consequences of the Boer War</p>	<p>Imperialism challenged, 1914–1947</p> <p>Expansion and contraction of empire: the impact of the First and Second World Wars; the Mandates; withdrawal from India and the Middle East</p> <p>Colonial policy and administration in India, Africa and the Middle East; relations with the Dominions; the Statute of Westminster; imperial defence</p> <p>The development of trade and commerce; the economic impact of war</p> <p>The role and influence on attitudes to empire of: Gandhi, colonial administration</p>	<p>Imperialist ideals; popular culture; representations of empire</p> <p>Relations with indigenous peoples; protest and conflict; colonial identity; the development of nationalist movements</p> <p>The winds of change, 1947–1967</p> <p>Decolonisation in Africa and Asia</p> <p>British colonial policy and administration; the Suez Crisis and its impact; international relations; the Commonwealth</p>	<p>Trade and commerce; post-war reconstruction</p> <p>The role and influence on attitudes to empire of: nationalist leaders, colonial administration</p> <p>Post-colonial political, economic and cultural ties; migration; the residual impact of empire; popular culture</p> <p>Relations with indigenous peoples; challenges to colonial rule in Africa and Asia; Mau Mau; the growth of nationalist movements and reactions to them; Rhodesia</p>
<p>Assessment</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>TBC</p>