Curriculum Overview History– Holly Lodge Girls' College

Year 12/13			
Title	Curriculum content	Assessment	
1H Tsarist and Communist Russia, 1855–1964			
Part one: Autocracy, Reform and Revolution: Russia, 1855–1917			
Trying to preserve autocracy, 1855–1894	 Political authority and the state of Russia: autocracy; the political, social and economic condition of Russia in 1855 and the impact of the Crimean War Political authority and attempts at reform: Alexander II; emancipation of the serfs and attempts at domestic and military reform Government and Tsars: Alexander II and Alexander III as rulers; attitudes to and imposition of autocracy; key developments Political authority in action: Russification; treatment of ethnic minorities and Jews Opposition: ideas and ideologies; individuals; liberals and radical groups and the Tsarist reaction Economic and social developments: industrial developments and the land issue; social divisions; nobles, landowners and position of the 	Study Extracts 1, 2 and 3. Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing these three extracts are in relation to the condition of Russia in 1855. 'While Alexander II was the "great reformer", Alexander III was the "great reactionary".' Assess the validity of this view.	

	peasantry; the cultural influence of the Church	
The collapse of autocracy, 1894–1917	 Political authority, government and Tsar; Nicholas II as ruler: political developments to 1914; 1905 Revolution; Duma government Economic developments to 1914: industrial and agricultural growth and change Social developments to 1914: change and conditions of working and living in towns and countryside; social divisions; cultural changes Opposition: ideas and ideologies, liberalism, socialism; Marxism; individuals and radical groups Political authority, opposition and the state of Russia in wartime: the political, economic and social problems of wartime; opposition and the collapse of autocracy; the political developments of 1917 Political authority, opposition and government: the Bolshevik takeover and the establishment of Bolshevik government by December 1917; opposition 	 'Opposition to the Tsarist regime achieved nothing in the years 1866 to 1894.' Assess the validity of this view. 'There was more continuity than change in Russian society in the years 1855 to 1894.' Assess the validity of this view. Study Extracts 1, 2 and 3. Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing are these extracts regarding the state of Russia by 1914?
Component 3: Historical investigation (non- exam assessment) 4,500 words. <u>'The Atlantic Slave Trade Was the Most</u> <u>Important Factor in the Development of</u>		

Liverpool as a Major Industrial Centre 1750- 1850.' Assess the Validity of this View. Research and completion of the Historical Investigation will begin at the end of YR12 and run alongside the delivery of the YR13 course. Part two: The Soviet Union, 1917–1964		
The emergence of Communist dictatorship, 1917–1941	 Political authority and government: new leaders and ideologies; Lenin's Russia, ideology and change; Stalin's rise, ideology and change Political authority and government: the consolidation of Bolshevik authority and development of the Stalinist dictatorship Economic developments: Lenin's decrees; the Stalinist economy; collectivisation and the Five-Year Plans Social developments: effect of Leninist/Stalinist rule on class, women, young people, religion and national minorities; propaganda and cultural change Opposition: faction; the Red Terror and the purges The political, economic and social condition of the Soviet Union by 1941 	 How successful was Lenin in establishing a socialist economy by 1924? (25 Marks) How successful were the Communist leaders in crushing opposition in the years 1917-41? (25 Marks) 'The lives of the Russian peasants were transformed in the years 1918 to 1941.' Assess the validity of this view. (25 Marks)
The Stalinist dictatorship and reaction, 1941– 1964	 Political authority, opposition and the state of Russia in wartime: the political, economic and social impact of war; 	With reference to the period 1928-45, to what extent did the Great Patriotic War change the development of Soviet society? (25 Marks)

 effect on Stalin, government and 'the people' Political authority and government to 1953: High Stalinism; the revival of terror; destruction of 'supposed' opposition and cult of personality; the power vacuum on Stalin's death Political authority and government: Khrushchev's rise to power; policies and ideology; de-Stalinisation; political and party change Economic and social developments: changes in industrial organisation from Stalin to Khrushchev; agriculture and the Virgin Lands scheme; social and cultural change from Stalin to Khrushchev Opposition: cultural dissidents; communist divisions; hardliners and reformers; opponents of Khrushchev and his fall from power The political, economic and social condition of the Soviet Union by 1964 	Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in Extract 1, 2 and 3 are, in relation to Stalin's authority in the USSR by 1953. (30 Marks) 'The opposition faced by Khrushchev in the years 1953-64 was far less than that faced by Stalin in the years 1928-41'. Assess the validity of this view. (25 Marks)
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