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**Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan**

Humanities – History

Year 13



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| **Lesson/Learning Sequence** | **Intended Knowledge:**  *Students will know that…* | **Tiered Vocabulary** | **Prior Knowledge:**  *In order to know this students, need to already know that…* | **Assessment** |
| **Political authority and government**  **New leaders and ideologies Lenin’s Russia, ideology and change** | * Lenin despite the Revolution, faced potential opposition to his ‘Soviet’ style of rule. * Lenin instituted a series of decrees as soon as he came to power some ideology driven, others more pragmatic | Communism, Soviet, Sovnarkom | * The events of the Russian Revolution which had enabled Lenin to assume power. * An understanding of how the tsars utilised their powers. |  |
| **Stalin's rise to power; ideology and change** | * On Lenin’s death, there was no nominated successor. * Stalin began to outmanoeuvre Trotsky and a power struggle ensued from 1924 -1928 * By 1929, Stalin was undisputed ruler of the USSR | Testament/ Left wing – Right Wing/ Great turn | * The Communist doctrine, beliefs and aims from Y12 work * Character and background of Stalin pre 1917 revolution * Political spectrum from opposition chapter |  |
| **Political Authority and government**  **The consolidation of Bolshevik authority** | * The transition to a communist state was not a smooth one – Lenin had to navigate those on the left and right of his party. * A civil war broke out in response to the Soviet takeover, this led to unpopular policies being rolled out. * 1918 and 1922 constitutions created the ‘USSR’ and idea of democratic centralism | Constitution/ Pragmatism/ Supreme Soviet | * Lenin’s initial issues after the Revolition and opposition. * Different political parties from the Duma * Definition of constitution |  |
| **The development of the Stalinist dictatorship** | * Stalin extended one party rule and centralised control * 1936 constitution in theory gave the republics autonomy, but in practice, largely controlled by Stalin and Moscow. * Stalin created a cult of personality – encouraging propaganda which made him appear ‘God like’ | Cult/ Stakhanovism movement/ | * Debate on similiarity and difference of tsarist autocracy/ communist dictatorship * Propaganda – its aims, methods and uses from GCSE level. |  |

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| **Economic developments Lenin's decrees** | * State capitalism – the slow move towards socialist policies, as Lenin was wary of going to quick towards full socialism * War Communism – developed in the Civil War was deeply unpopular as peasants had harsh Grain seizures. * The NEP, saw Lenin revert to some small measure of capitalism to ease unrest after the Civil War | NEPmen/ Requisition/ Cheka/ Kulak | * Differences between capitalism and communism – what was Marxism and possible difficulties in Russia * An understanding of Okhrana/ Cheka and their remit from prior learning. |  |
| **The Stalinist economy: collectivisation** | * This was an agricultural policy that required peasant farms to be joined up, to increase production from 1929 * This drive for collectivisation seen the destruction of the Kulak class and the peasants, were unhappy – production rates were not remarkable | Collectivisation/ Seizures/ Livestock/ Compulsory | * Russia was a largely agricultural society – mostly peasant based. * There was no modern rural economy and outputs, historically, were relatively low due to outdated practises. |  |
| **The Stalinist economy: Five Year Plans** | * Stalin’s aim to catch up to the west was set in 5 year plans. * The first 5 year plans focussed on Industry and targets were extremely high * The 5 years plans neglected consumer goods in an effort to increase exports and heavy industrial capability. | Command economy/ Heavy industry/ wreckers | * Industrialisation came late to Russia, mostly due to western intervention and investment. * Stalin and Lenin’s aim was to avoid reliance on the West and wanted to catch up. * Heavy industrial goods were prioritised over agriculture |  |
| **Social developments effect of Leninist/Stalinist rule on: class, women** | * Lenin instituted some positive change towards women, i.e. the first female politician in cabinet and allowed divorce * Stalin reversed some of Lenin’s policies as divorce was made much more difficult due to falling birth rates * There was a move towards a classless society under both leaders. | New Socialist man/ proletarianization | * Communism equals equality – Under Lenin, the first female politician was in Sovnarkom. * Lenin aimed for a classless society – Marxism called for this. |  |

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| **Effect of Leninist/Stalinist rule on: young people, religion and national minorities** | * Young people joined communist movements such as Komsomol, their aim was to put in to practise communism in society * Nationalities realised quickly, that the USSR was in effect, the Russian Empire in a different guise, Moscow had the power, still. | Komsomol/ Pioneers/ Commissars | * Lenin was pragmatic, he knew society needed to be coaxed into Marxism * Russia had issues dealing with its empire from the days of Alexander II * Moscow/ St Petersburg were centre of Russian Empire |  |
| **Propaganda and cultural change** | * Lenin effectively used propaganda to win over peasantry support * Stalin built on this and encouraged a reverence to him as the rightful successor of Lenin. * Under Lenin and Stalin, artists and writers had to conform to communist beliefs in their various works. | Union of Soviet writers/ Silver Age/ Agitprop | * Kulaks were deemed ‘counter-revolutionary’ * Propaganda was important to Russian leaders, especially posters due to illiteracy rates * From the days of Lenin, censorship was enforced. |  |
| **Opposition Faction and the Red Terror** | * Lenin had enemies and they were removed in gulags and mass killings – ‘The Red Terror’ it was known as. * Lenin is estimated to have had 500-000 to 1,000,000 people killed during 1918 - 1924 | Terror/ Dzerzhinsky/ Cheka | * Despite the October Revolution, Lenin’s power was not secure. * Opposition had plagued leaders since 1855 * Left wing parties were split on supporting the Bolsheviks |  |
| **Opposition to Stalin up to and including 1934** | * Stalin’s rivals included Bukharin, Zinoviev and Trotsky all were eventually killed * Stalin seen rivals as a threat, even friends, Kirov his old colleague was murdered in 1934. * The secret police organised by Stalin was ruthless in rooting out potential adversaries. | Show trial/ saboteurs/ Bukharin | * Stalin was more ruthless than Lenin and was willing to use force on opponents * Lenin had opposition from Zinoviev and Kamenev, long before 1917 revolutions. * Actions of the Cheka under Dzerzhinsky |  |
| The great Purges and Yezhovchina | * Stalin’s time in charge oversaw a massive purge of both real and imaginary enemies – this led to millions being arrested and / or killed in the gulags * Politicians, military members and their families were targeted as rivals of Stalin * Yezhovchina, saw the people of the USSR be targeted as saboteurs and counterrevolutionary | Yezhov/ NKVD/ Purge | * Lenin’s red terror – who was killed and why. * Stalin’s power struggle and how he side-lined his opposition up until 1928. * Methods of repression under the Bolsheviks |  |
| **Political authority, opposition and the state of Russia in wartime The political impact of war** | * War with Nazi Germany, initially caught Stalin off guard. * The Nazi Soviet pact with Stalin/ Hitler was one that was deemed solely to buy time to avoid premature war. * Stalin assumed total control of state and military, however, deferred to his commanders mostly | Pact/ Scorched earth/ Stavka | * Background to WW2 – Hitler’s aims and ambitions from Mein Kampf (Y11) * USSR relationship with the west in WW1 and beyond * Stalin’s drive to catch up to the west from 5YP |  |

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| **The economic and social impact of war** | * The Russian economy was already a command economy, therefore was well placed in time of war. * The USSR followed a scorched earth policy, and so people suffered consequently. * Society all pulled together, women were expected to serve in military and factories and pensioners in the fields. | Command economy/ Lend lease/ Conscription | * Russia under Lenin began to have a centralised economy – state directed. * Workers were regimented in the factories and subject to strict disciplinary procedures * Western support to Russia in WW1 |  |
| **The effect of war on Stalin, government and ‘the people’**  **Political authority and government to 1953 High Stalinism and the revival of terror** | * There was a reliance on the USA and UK for supplies, once the USSR joined the ‘Grand alliance’ * After the war, Stalin’s popularity was at a high but he reverted into deep paranoia about potential internal threats. * High Stalinism seen the return of purges and censorship post war, as capitalism was seeping in from greater collaboration with allies. | Doctors plot/ Mingrelian/ Jewish state/ High Stalinism | * Stalin’s purges and his irrational paranoia of opposition – despite being in control of police apparatus. * Stalin’s wartime leadership and allowing military experts to make decisions * Cold war fears – mistrust of the west. |  |
| **The power vacuum on Stalin’s death**  **Political authority and government 1953–1964 Khrushchev's rise to power** | * There was a power struggle on Stalin’s death. Malenkov became leader of Gov/ Khrushchev leader of Party. * Khrushchev used patronage in the party to gather loyalty, this enabled him to outmanage Malenkov and Beria (who was assassinated) * By 1953, Khrushchev had put in power his protégé, Bulganin – whom he would later dismiss, showing his authority. | Beria/ Malenkov/ Politburo/ Patronage | * Stalin’s iron rule and the purges, and censorship methods. * Stalin’s wartime leadership delegation and removal of Trotsky pre war. * The concept of democratic leadership |  |
| **Policies and ideology: de-Stalinisation; political and party change** | * Khrushchev assumed power in the Cold War, when tensions were high – he stated his belief in peaceful coexistence * Khrushchev also criticised Stalin in his secret speech at a party conference in 1956, this soon filtered to the USA that a thaw was possible. | Thaw/ Peaceful coexistence/ Destalinization | * Characteristics of Khrushchev as a politician – change/ continuity to Stalin as seen in power struggle. * The Cold War context in the 1950s – Arms race and space race. |  |
| **Economic and social developments Changes in industrial organisation from Stalin to Khrushchev**  **Agriculture and the Virgin Lands scheme** | * Khrushchev ensured continuity in economic plans, for example, the five-year plans were continued at pace – with a focus on new technology in the emerging space race. * Khrushchev also set up his new virgin lands schemes which were initially very successful, farming new lands in the USSR * However, this scheme soon met criticism when the USA still provided grain and cereals to the USSR. | Virgin land scheme/ Kazakhstan/ Space race/ | * Stalin’s 5YP and Collectivisation – success and failures. * The effects of WW2 and Cold War on Russia’s economic condition * Khrushchev’s key political promises – agricultural prowess. |  |
| **Social and cultural change from Stalin to Khrushchev** | * Stalin insisted on censorship and a complete western shut out of culture. * Khrushchev allowed a weakening of grip on culture and many artists and poets began to produce materials and work, sometimes critical – such as Mayakovski. * Rudolf Nureyev was a famous person, a world-wide known ballet star who defected to the west. | Billegi/ World youth festival/ Defection/ Fraternising | * Khrushchev peaceful coexistence and secret speech – easing of censorship * Stalin and Lenin’s control of the arts, literature and press. * Principles of Leninism/ Stalinism |  |
| **Communist divisions: hardliners and reformers; opponents of Khrushchev**  **Khrushchev’s fall from power** | * Khrushchev by the early 1960s was facing criticism over his policies failures and the disaster of the Cuban Missile crisis. * Khrushchev’s spending was out of control and his promotion of family members and friends was becoming a focal point of dissatisfaction of his rule. * In 1964, Kosygin and Brezhnev colluded together to remove Khrushchev in a bloodless coup – Khrushchev was forced to retire ‘under house arrest’. | Nepotism/ Coup D’etat/ Hero of the Soviet Union | * Cuban Missile Crisis and USSR’s apparent ‘defeat’ – Secret removal of missiles from Turkey under JFK. * Hypocrisy of Khrushchev and similarities with Stalinism in later years. * Purge features of Lenin and Stalin – change and continuity. |  |