

	Year 12 History USA 1955-1992					
	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
BIG Q Content (max 5) Please support your child to complete wider reader for each of these topics.	How far was the period of 1955-1963 an age of conformity? How far was conformity demonstrated by suburbia and consumerism? What were the Civil Rights protests of the 50s and 60s? What were the achievements of President Kennedy and President Johnson for American society?	What was the reaction to Civil Rights in 1963-1972? What were the political leadership issues of the 70s? How did economic change impact society? How far did individual and civil rights progress in the 1970s?	How far did society and the political landscape of the USA change by 1980? How far did the growth of conservatism reshape American politics and society between 1968 and 1980? To what extent had the Civil Rights Movement transformed opportunities for African Americans by 1980?	Why did the Republicans dominate American politics in 1981 – 1992 and what was the opposition to this? What were the new directions of the economic policy of Reagan? Understand the aims of the ‘Religious Right’. Explain how far racial integration had occurred by 1992.	How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the reasons for X. Explain the impact of the ‘Just say no’ policy. Identify the impact of tax cuts upon American society. Explain the influence of punk and new wave music upon the youth of America.	
Vocabulary (max 10)	Civil Rights Suburbia Conformity Social Welfare Great Society Republican Democrat	Environmentalism Inflation Popular Culture Counter-culture Escapism Red Power	Economic policies Tradition Values Campaigns Ethnic Minorities Racial tolerance Racial integration	Reagonimics Conservatism New Right Democrats Cold War	Neo-liberal Big Government Religious right Punk New Wave	
Catholic Link	CST: <u>Human Dignity</u> -Every person has inherent worth and should be respected as an individual. People should be free to express their beliefs, identity, and opinions without unfair discrimination or pressure to conform.	CST: <u>Solidarity</u> -All people are part of one human family and should stand together against injustice, discrimination, and inequality. Solidarity calls on individuals and communities to support those whose rights are being denied.	CST: <u>Participation</u> -Everyone has the right and responsibility to participate in society's political, economic, and social life. People should have a voice in the decisions that affect them and be able to contribute fully to their communities.	CST: <u>The Common Good</u> -Governments, communities, and individuals should work together to ensure that people have access to basic needs such as healthcare, housing, education, employment, and security.	CST: <u>Truth</u> -The importance of seeking and promoting truth. People should make judgements based on reliable evidence, honesty, and careful investigation rather than prejudice or misinformation.	
Careers Link	Sociologist	Civil Rights Activist	Political Analyst	Campaign Manager	Historian	
Ways to enrich the year 12 curriculum at home...						
Visit National Archives USA to explore Primary Sources Online						
Utilise wider reading to follow American Politics and History						
Visit Virtual Museums and Archives, such as National African American Archives and The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library						
	Year 12 History Britain Transformed 1918-1997					
	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term	

BIG Q Content (max 5) Please use The History Revision Guy to support your child's understanding of key topics.	How far did the Political and Economic environment of Britain change between 1918 and 1979? What were the changing political party fortunes of 1920s British government? Why were there industrial changes in the workplace in the 20s and 30s?	Did Britain create a Welfare State by 1979? What impact did the Beveridge report have upon British society? What were the reasons for increasing challenges to state welfare provision? How significant were regional differences on living standards in the 1920s?	How far did society transition and become more 'liberal' by 1979? How did the role and status of women change by 1979? How did WWII impact on immigration?	What factors affected the quality of life for the British public between 1919-1979? What were the effects of total war and austerity for the British up to 1951? What was the influence of popular culture on the youth in the 1960s?	What was the role of Thatcher and her government in transforming Britain? In light of differing interpretations how convincing do you find the view that the achievements of Thatcher were 'startling'?
Vocabulary (max 10)	State Welfare Labour Consensus Politics Post-war boom Industrial Relations NHS Comprehensive Education	Emergence Liberal Society Personal Freedoms Immigration Commonwealth Racial Controversy Regional Differences	Emergence Liberal Society Personal Freedoms Immigration Commonwealth Racial Controversy Regional Differences	Total War Austerity Consumerism Mass Popular Culture Spectator sports Car ownership Mass Tourism	Thatcherism Public Sector Monetarism Rolled Back Socio-Economic Gender Gap Regional Differences
Catholic Link	CST: <u>Participation</u> -All people have the right and responsibility to participate in political, economic, and social life. People should have a voice in decisions that affect them and be able to contribute to society.	CST: <u>Preferential Option for the Poor</u> -Society has a special responsibility to care for its most vulnerable members. Governments should prioritise helping those who are poor, sick, unemployed, elderly, or otherwise disadvantaged.	CST: <u>Human Dignity</u> -Every person is created in the image of God and therefore deserves respect, equality, and dignity. Society should protect the rights of all people and challenge discrimination and injustice.	CST: <u>The Common Good</u> -Governments, communities, and individuals should work together to ensure that people have access to basic needs such as healthcare, housing, education, employment, and security.	CST: <u>The Dignity of Work and the Rights of Workers</u> -Work is more than a way to earn money; it gives people dignity and allows them to contribute to society. Workers should be treated fairly, receive a just wage, and have the right to join trade unions to protect their interests.
Careers Link	Civil Servant	Policy Analyst	Social Policy Researcher	Human Ecologist	Government Policy Adviser

Ways to enrich the year 12 curriculum at home...

- Visit Relevant Historical Sites and Museums such as: People's History Museum (Manchester) National Coal Mining Museum (Wakefield) Imperial War Museum North Black Country Living Museum Local industrial heritage and mining site.
- Use the school library or JSTOR research and complete wider reading on our topics.
- Explore Historical Documentaries and Podcasts such as [The Century that wrote itself](#) or BBC Radio 4's *In Our Time* episodes on the NHS, Thatcher, and post-war Britain