				nit 2 Curriculum Plan			
Year Twelve/13 Unit Core Hinterland NC Coverage Assessment Whole B							
Unit	Substantive Knowledge	ore Disciplinary Skills	Knowledge	Skills	NC Coverage	Assessment	Whole Education Opportunities
Westward expansion; causes and impacts	The factors which contributed to the opening up of the West, e.g. exploration, fur trade, cattle, mining and farming, gold, trails, roads (e.g. Cumberland Road), steamboats, railways, telegraph, the Mormons, settlers (including push and pull factors), 'manifest destiny', opportunities, incentives and escape; the impact of the Federal Government on westward expansion, e.g. Louisiana Purchase, Florida, Texas, Oregon, Gadsden Purchase, War with Mexico, admission of new states to the Union, Federal Government and communications, mail, Homestead Act, Morrill Act, conservation the economic, social, political, cultural impact of westward expansion.	Writing and communication skills – demonstrating knowledge and understanding Comparison Similarity/Difference Relative Importance and Evaluation Making Substantiated judgements Summarising and Handling depth and breadth in information	Population Growth Westward Expansion, Exploration and the Fur Trade Agriculture (cattle and farming) Transport (roads, steamboats, railways, canals) Industrialisation and mining Gold Rush Urbanisation The Mormons Lewis and Clark; the Far West Louisiana Purchase, reasons for and consequences of Federal Government, Communications and Mail Relations with Britain and annexation of Florida Homestead Act Morrill Act Migration West Creation of new states Boom and depression e.g. Panic of 1819 Increased tension with Native Americans Increased tension over property rights and slavery The situation by 1840: size, rivalry, politics	Handling sources and interpretations effectively Understanding historical views Synthesis and combining knowledge Debating skills Understanding Significance	Unit 2 – Y216 – USA in the Nineteenth Century	Essay Questions of varying foci Formative Assessment in each lesson Pre-assessment of prior-reading	The Law Structure of Government Reasons for change The U.S.A. Relationships and dipolomacy
The growth of sectional tension 1850–1861	Main differences between North and South by 1850 including the breakdown of the Missouri Compromise; sectionalism; the issues of slavery and westward expansion as they developed in the 1850s including 1850 Compromise, Kansas-Nebraska, Dred Scott, John Brown, Lincoln and the Republican Party; election of 1860, secession and the failure of compromise; reasons for outbreak of hostilities.	Writing and communication skills – demonstrating knowledge and understanding Comparison Similarity/Difference Relative Importance and Evaluation Making Substantiated judgements Summarising and Handling depth and breadth in information	Jefferson Davis Abraham Lincoln Ulysses S. Grant Robert E. Lee Advantages and disadvantages of Union and Confederacy in 1861 e.g. population, industrialisation, land, military experience Union war effort Case for and against Lincoln's leadership Cabinet and Congress Financing the war and economic impact of war Successes and failures of economy Opposition to war in the North Confederate war effort successes and failures of Jefferson Davis as leader Cabinet and Congress Financing the war and economic impact of war Government efforts to manage the economy Reasons for Confederate economic failure Opposition to war in the south Political leadership of north and south	Handling sources and interpretations effectively Understanding historical views Synthesis and combining knowledge Debating skills Understanding Significance	Unit 2 – Y216 – USA in the Nineteenth Century	Essay Questions of varying foci Formative Assessment in each lesson Pre-assessment of prior-reading	The Law Structure of Government Reasons for change The U.S.A. Relationships and dipolomacy

		Confederate military tactics Failures of Confederacy Morale of Union soldiers Extent of resources available and their use e.g. factories, money, weaponry, communications Role of women Debates over lack of nationalism, will to fight, religious doubts Guerrilla tactics, mass armies, rifle- musket Strategies and tactics used, reasons for successes and failures of battles, effects on morale and political leadership Britain's attitude to war Trent affair, commerce raiders, Laird rams				
The Civil War Leadership in the leand South during to War; Lincoln and the Urcharacter, appoint relations with ministers, organisation of we effort, Emancipati Proclamation, elector character, appoint relations with ministers, standarder, appoint relations with ministers, organisation of ware effort; reasons for Union including effectiveness of McClellan, Grant as as military comma resources; morale; strategies; the significance of campaigns and battles including Antietam, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Gettyst the march through Georgia, Wilderne Campaign; naval blockade, international situal	skills – demonstrating knowledge and understanding Comparison Similarity/Difference Relative Importance and Evaluation Making Substantiated judgements Summarising and Handling depth and breadth in information accy, ents, Ss, ctory d Lee ders;	 The nature of discrimination and inequality. The relative position of women in 1865 and 1992 as well as other key turning-points such as the interwar period, the New Deal, WW2 and the era of the Civil Rights Movement. Methods of counteracting inequality, prejudice or domestic abuse Comparative significance of female individuals and groups in the quest for equal rights. The impact of the campaigns for prohibition and female suffrage to the position of women and later developments. The impact of War on the development of rights for Women The impact of the New Deal on the development of rights for Women The comparative role and impact of political and economic circumstances on the lives of women. The comparative role and impact of political and economic circumstances on the campaigns for equal rights. The nature/definitions of feminism, campaign methods, actions and reactions to government. The nature of opposition to feminism and reasons for its. Development, impact and significance of reforms, laws and legal cases on the development of equal rights post-1945. Comparative role of individual women and groups during the feminist era and campaign for equal rights. 	 Handling sources and interpretations effectively Understanding historical views Synthesis and combining knowledge Debating skills Understanding Significance 	Unit 2 – Y216 – USA in the Nineteenth Century	Essay Questions of varying foci Formative Assessment in each lesson Pre-assessment of prior-reading	 The Law Structure of Government Reasons for change The U.S.A. Relationships and diplomacy

			Extent to which equal rights were truly achieved by 1992.				
Native Americans	Nature and diversity of Native American society in the early 19th Century, Tecumseh's Confederacy, First Seminole War and other 'wars'; Jackson and the Indian Removal Act; Bureau of Indian Affairs; treaties and the 'Indian Wars' of 1860s/70s; resources, e.g. gold and actions of settlers, Dawes Act and Americanisation; reasons for destruction of Native American societies.	Writing and communication skills – demonstrating knowledge and understanding Comparison Similarity/Difference Relative Importance and Evaluation Making Substantiated judgements Summarising and Handling depth and breadth in information	Political, social and economic organisation of Native American tribes Impact of Westward Expansion (Tecumseh Confederacy, Indian Removal Act 1830) Founding of the Bureau of Indian Affairs 1824 Conditions of the Cherokee and the Treaty of New Echota Impact of the Gold Rush of 1849 Jackson's attitude to Native Americans Terms and consequences of the Indian Removal Act Reasons for establishment in 1824 Main aims and policies Conditions and key features of the Plains Indians Relations between Plains Indians and white settlers Fort Laramie Treaty 1851. Fort Wise Treaty 1861, Medicine Lodge Treaty 1867, Fort Laramie Treaty 1868 Homestead Act 1862 Impact of Civil War including loss of land Sioux War Sand Creek massacre Red Cloud's war Grant's actions and policies aimed at peace Great Sioux War Nez Perce Apache wars Reasons for US success and Indian failure Reasons for US success and Indian failure Reasons for Suffering of Plains Indians Military, religious, political, economic and social reasons for destruction	 Handling sources and interpretations effectively Understanding historical views Synthesis and combining knowledge Debating skills Understanding Significance 	Unit 2 – Y216 – USA in the Nineteenth Century	Essay Questions of varying foci Formative Assessment in each lesson Pre-assessment of prior-reading	The Law Structure of Government Reasons for change The U.S.A. Relationships and diplomacy