Scheme of Learning: Year 9 History										
Topic Sequence:			FLAON							
	2	3	4	5.7						
The Holocaust	The Cold War	Post 1945 Britain	Local History Unit							
Topic Overview:		- Lagy								

From 1933-1945, Nazi Germany discriminated against, persecuted and ultimately attempted to exterminate Europe's Jewish population in a period of time known as the Holocaust. The Holocaust is the worst example of genocide in human history and as such it is vital that students understand what the Holocaust was and why it happened. This topic examines the background of the Holocaust, the Holocaust itself and the impact of the Holocaust.

## **Lesson Sequence:**

Lesson 1: Here we look at the long history of Judaism across the world, focusing on the emigration of Jewish people as well as the history of anti-Semitism separate from that of Nazi Germany.

Lesson 2: This lesson asks "Who were the Nazis?", thinking specifically about the ideology that drove Hitler and the NSDAP, focusing on their beliefs/policies about Jewish people.

Lesson 3: The creation of the police state, including the SS, Gestapo and concentration camps, was initially aimed at eliminating political opposition to the Nazis. However, eventually this same police state would be fundamental in executing the Holocaust.

Lesson 4: The Nazis' approach to the Holocaust was staggered and moderated: this lesson asks why it was that the Nazis did not act so extremely against Germany's Jewish population straight away? We do this by examining the many forms of economic and political discrimination employed against Jewish people from 1933-45.

Lesson 5: Following the invasion of Poland in September 1939, the Nazis moved to 'ghettoise' Jewish people from across their territories. Why did the Nazis do this, and what were these ghettoes like?

Lesson 6: In June of 1941, the Nazis launched Operation Barbarossa: the invasion of the Soviet Union. This campaign was described by Hitler as a war of 'annihilation' and as such involved the use of terror and murder to eliminate Russia's Jewish population. We look at the main group who implemented this terror: the Einsatzgruppen.

Lesson 7: In 1942, the Nazis moved to the most well-known and extreme stage of the Holocaust: the Final Solution. We look at what this was and why it happened.

Lesson 8: It is vital students understand that Europe's Jewish population did not passively react to the Holocaust. This lesson examines incidences of resistance against the Nazis by Europe's Jewish population, ranging from sabotage, escape and armed uprisings.

Lesson 9: 6 million Jewish people lost their lives in the Holocaust, but many survived. We examine the impact of the Holocaust on those who lived through it and ultimately did not lose their lives.

Lesson 10: The final lesson of this topic looks at how Germany, and the wider world, has reckoned with the Holocaust and has tried to move towards a world without genocide.

Lesson 11: Assessment.

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Sequ	ience of Lessons:	Topic Resources:						
1	What was life like for Jewish people before 1933?			as the Holocaust Any other		E /		
2	Who were the Nazis?			did it happen?	Resources:			
3	How did the Nazis create a police state in the early years of their rule?	Assessment:						
4	Why did the Nazis not act so extremely against Germany's Jewish population straight away?	- Knowledge:		10 knowledge questions.				
5	What were the ghettoes and why were they created?							
6	How did the invasion of the Soviet Union escalate Nazi policy towards Jewish people?	Application of Knowledge:		Students will look at and describe an aspect of the Holocaust.				
7	What was the Final Solution?							
8	How did Jewish people resist the Holocaust?							
9	What was the impact of the Holocaust on those who survived it?	Supportive Reading:						
10	How has Germany and the world reckoned with the Holocaust?	Any supported reading listed here		https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/int roduction-to-the-holocaust				
11	Assessment.							
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