

Timing	Unit Title	Key Question	Knowledge	Assessing understanding
Autumn	France in revolution, 1774–99	What were the origins of revolution? What problems faced France? 1774–89	- The ancien régime and its challenges in 1774: absolutism and court faction; the parlements; the three estates; rights of nobles and church privilege; the impact of the Enlightenment and the spread of new ideas. - Problems facing France in the 1780s: rural poverty and urban food prices; taxation and crown debt; corruption at court; impact of the American Revolution.	Across both papers in all units: - End of unit knowledge quizzes - marked and assessed - End of unit practice timed essays - marked and assessed
	France in revolution, 1774–99	What were the origins of revolution? What problems faced France? What were the failings of Louis? 1774–89	- The failings of Louis XVI and his ministers; Louis' character; financial reforms of Turgot, Necker and Calonne; attitudes to Marie Antoinette; opposition in the Paris Parlement; the Assembly of Notables and the revolt of the aristocracy. - The onset of revolution 1789: summoning and breakdown of the Estates-General; declaration of the National Assembly; significance of the Tennis Court Oath; revolt in Paris and the significance of the storming of the Bastille.	
Spring	France in revolution, 1774–99	What caused the revolution? Why did constitutional monarchy fail? 1789–93	- Attempts to create a constitution, 1789–91: the Great Fear and the abolition of feudalism; the Declaration of the Rights of Man; the October Days and the impact of the march on Versailles; the reforms of the National Assembly. - The political environment, 1789–93: key political groups; the role of individuals, including Mirabeau, Brissot, Robespierre and Danton; popular protest and the sansculottes; royalist	Across both papers in all units: - End of unit knowledge quizzes - marked and assessed - End of unit practice timed essays - marked and assessed

			support; revolutionary culture. - Breakdown of relations with the king, 1791–92: flight to Varennes and counter-revolutionary activity; divisions in the Legislative Assembly; the emergence of Republicanism; the impact of war with Austria and Prussia. - The revolution radicalised, 1792–93: the invasion of the Tuileries; the impact of the state of national emergency; the journée of 10 August; revolutionary government and the September massacres; the creation of the National Convention; the trial and execution of the king.	
	France in revolution, 1774–99	What was the Provisional government Why did opposition grow? What was the ‘Terror’? February– October 1917	- Preconditions for ‘terror’: the significance of external threat; the impact of the Vendée revolt; economic pressures; political pressures, including the Girondin purge, Federalist revolt and Marat’s death; the power of the sans-culottes and the Paris Commune. - Organising the Terror: the Committee of General Security; the Revolutionary Tribunal; the Committee of Public Safety representatives on mission; Watch Committees; the Laws of 19 March, Suspects and Frimaire. - The Great Terror 1794: the purge of the Hébertists and Indulgents; religious radicalism; the legislation of terror and centralisation; the extent and nature of the Terror in Paris and the regions; the role of Robespierre and St-Just. - The coup of Thermidor: growing economic and political fear; Robespierre under pressure; the arrest and execution of Robespierre and his supporters; Thermidorean government established.	

Summer	France in revolution, 1774–99	What were the problems facing the Directory What were the internal and external threats? What were the causes and outcomes of the Coup de Brumaire, 1795–99	- Problems facing the Directory: political violence, including the White Terror; political divisions; economic and financial pressures; popular protest. - The work of the Directory: the 1795 constitution; economic and financial reforms; martial law; attempts to control factionalism; Directorial terror; the extent of popularity and success. - Dealing with internal and external threats: the Verona Declaration and the émigrés; Parisian unrest; revolt in the provinces and reaction to conscription; the significance of war for the domestic situation, 1795–99. - The coup de Brumaire 1799: the Directory under threat; the role of Sieyès; the significance of the return of Bonaparte; the coup of November and establishment of the Consulship.	Across both papers in all units: - End of unit knowledge quizzes - marked and assessed - End of unit practice timed essays - marked and assessed
	History NEA (coursework)	Student choice of question	Independent research and drafting of history coursework	The NEA is a single coursework essay of 4,000 words . Student understanding is assessed across five main assessment objectives.