



Curriculum map – HISTORY

The study of an aspect or theme in British history that consolidates and extends pupils’ chronological knowledge from before 1066 - the changing nature of political power*

YEAR 7 TOPIC(s)	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
What students will know	Why was England in turmoil in the 11th Century?	In what ways was Royal Authority challenged in Medieval England?	How effective were Medieval leaders?	Why was Tudor England a religious rollercoaster?	How did Elizabeth create a “Golden Age”?	In what ways was England ‘a world turned upside down’ in the 17th century?
	Who had moved to England pre-1066 and the system of control and authority in Pre-Feudal England Claimants and their claims to the throne in 1066 The events of the Battles of Stamford Bridge and Hastings The consequences of Hastings on English society to include the Harrying of the North, Feudal system, Domesday book and Castles Language, law and customs	The position and importance of the Medieval Church. The challenge of the Thomas Becket to the King and the impact on Royal Authority What was Magna Carta and why was it necessary. The significance of Magna Carta both in the short and long term The actions of Simon de Montfort and why he became known as the father of parliament. Causes, events and consequences of the Peasants Revolt Relationships between England, Scotland and Wales and the campaigns of Edward I	Case studies and comparisons of 8 Medieval Monarchs (William Rufus, Henry I, Henry II, Stephen I, Richard I, John, Edward I, Henry III) What were the tensions between the Christian and Muslim empires. The role of Saladin in the Crusades. Reasons for the successes and failures within the Crusades. Background to the West African Kingdoms including Benin and Mali. The impact of rulers such as Mansa Musa.	The events of 1485 and the settlement of succession by Henry VII Reasons for unrest with the Catholic church in Europe and the spread to England. The role of Henry VIII and the succession issue. Reasons for the break with Rome and the establishment of the Church of England. Reasons for and consequences of the dissolution of the monasteries including the Pilgrimage of Grace. The religious policies of Edward VI The religious policies of Mary I. Rebellion against Mary’s authority.	The causes and consequences of poverty in Elizabethan England. Renaissance influence on culture. Black Tudors. The causes of conflict with Catholic nations, particularly Spain The nature of warfare during the conflict The consequences of the religious conflict Exploration of Raleigh and Drake.	Reasons for the Gunpowder Plot Social, religious, economic and political causes of the English Civil War Actions taken by Charles I before and during the war The nature of warfare - Roundheads/ cavaliers and how this was seen in the Battles of the English Civil War (Edgehill, Marston Moor, and Naseby) Parliament victory and the establishment of the New Model Army Execution of Charles I The Commonwealth and Cromwell’s Protectorate The Restoration of the Monarchy following the interregnum.

YEAR 7	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
What students will be able to do	<p>Cause Explain the cause of events and understand that events can have multiple causes.</p> <p>Focus: Describe strengths and weaknesses of the claims to the English throne in 1066</p>	<p>Historical significance Identify why historians attribute significance to different people, places or events based on what they reveal about the wider world.</p> <p>Consequence Identify linear consequences of historical events.</p> <p>Focus: Explain why historians today regard Magna Carta as being significant.</p>	<p>Sources and evidence Understand the relationship between sources and evidence – historians use sources to investigate time periods. Ask questions about collections of sources to build up a picture of the past.</p> <p>Focus: Use sources to identify opinions held on King John.</p>	<p>Change and Continuity Identify that change is the difference between two periods of time i.e., what has changed between two periods, and conversely, what has stayed the same.</p> <p>Focus: Describe the changes to the traditional religion in England during the Tudor period.</p>	<p>Similarity and difference Identify similarities and differences within a period. i.e., that not all people living in the past had the same experiences as each other.</p> <p>Focus: Compare the difference in lives of the rich and poor in Elizabethan England.</p>	<p>Historical Interpretations Understand that an interpretation is a construct of the past, based on a historian's build-up of evidence based on source materials. Describe the relationship between sources and interpretations and identifies differences in interpretations.</p> <p>Focus: Identify interpretations of Oliver Cromwell explaining how they are different.</p>
Assessment	SWOT analysis of claims	Significance question on Magna Carta	Usefulness of a source question.	Extended change and continuity question	Similarity and difference – 2 questions	Interpretations question identifying "how"
Beyond the classroom	Anglo-Saxon Boy by Tony Bradman The Chosen Queen by Joanna Courtney	Fire, Bed and Bone by Henrietta Branfield	Sun of York by Ronald Welch Warrior Girl by Pauline Chandler	Treason by Berlie Doherty The Prince and the Pauper by Mark Twain	Voices: A Diver's Daughter: A Tudor Story by Patrice Lawrence A Traveller in Time by Alison Uttley King of Shadows by Susan Cooper	A Skinful of Shadows by Frances Hardinge