



















# 2023-24 CURRICULUM MAP FOR HISTORY YEAR 7

<p>HALF TERM 1: Norman England: <b>Core Knowledge</b> <b><i>How did England change by 1087?</i></b> <u>What was life like in Anglo-Saxon Britain?</u> How the Anglo-Saxons ruled – Anglo-Saxon religion – the written word – King Offa – the Vikings – Valhalla – Alfred the Great – The Anglo-Saxon Golden Age – King Canute <u>Should Britain be ruled by a Saxon, a Norman or a Viking?</u> Problems following Edward the Confessor – Harold Godwinson’s claim– William, Duke of Normandy’s claim - Godwinson’s broken oath – Harald Hardrada - Battle of Stamford Bridge <u>Why was The Battle of Stamford Bridge significant?</u> What dilemma did Harold Godwinson face-Why was Harald Hadrada caught out-Why was Harold victorious-What position was Harold now in-How did William take advantage of this. <u>Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?</u> William the Conqueror’s army – The soldiers of Harold’s army - Harold’s army marches south -the key events of the battle – the death of King Harold – the Bayeux tapestry <u>What was life like under William the Conqueror?</u> William’s coronation at Westminster Abbey – William’s brutality towards the English – the rewarding of Norman nobility – Motte and Bailey castles (Welsh border/Warwick Castle) – the Harrying of the North – Hereward the Wake – Norman rule <u>How did William control England?</u> The feudal system – the king’s power – how the barons served the king – the knight’s responsibility – the role of the peasants in the feudal system – the Domesday Book – local area in Domesday book case studies</p>		<p><b>Disciplines</b> Continuity and change Significance Sources</p>
<p><u>Why was The Battle of Stamford Bridge significant?</u> What dilemma did Harold Godwinson face-Why was Harald Hadrada caught out-Why was Harold victorious-What position was Harold now in-How did William take advantage of this.</p>		<p><b>Tier 3 Vocabulary</b> Senlac Hill, Housecarls, economy , independence, Witan , Fyrd, Patronage, Feigned Retreat, Feudalism , Normans, Saxons, Domesday, Motte and Bailey, Villeins Danegeld.</p>
<p><u>Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?</u> William the Conqueror’s army – The soldiers of Harold’s army - Harold’s army marches south -the key events of the battle – the death of King Harold – the Bayeux tapestry</p>		<p><b>Oracy</b> 1. Class discussion: Why do you think it was seen as so important for a king to have ‘royal blood’? 2. Accounts of the Battle of Hastings from William of Poitiers and William of Malmesbury 3. Class reading of sources and interpretations</p>
<p><u>What was life like under William the Conqueror?</u> William’s coronation at Westminster Abbey – William’s brutality towards the English – the rewarding of Norman nobility – Motte and Bailey castles (Welsh border/Warwick Castle) – the Harrying of the North – Hereward the Wake – Norman rule</p>		<p><b>Homework:</b> Students to be set a fortnightly Quizlet knowledge check that is linked to Tier 3 Vocabulary. Completion should be checked via the extended DIN.</p>
		<p><b>Place:</b> Use of google earth, start with our area and then zoom out to Hastings etc. Birmingham in the Domesday Book Week 5: Yr7 trip to Warwick Castle Motte and Bailey castles: Welsh border/Warwick Castle</p>
<p>HALF TERM 2: <b><i>Who held the most authority in Medieval England?</i></b> <u>How did medieval people worship?</u> The pope – the ‘Benefit of Clergy’ – the power of the church – popular religion – purgatory – ‘Doom Paintings’ – pilgrimages – holy relics <u>Why did Henry II commit murder?</u> Henry II’s character – Anjou and Aquitaine – the ‘Angevin Empire’ – Thomas Beckett and Henry’s relationship – Beckett becomes Archbishop of Canterbury – the disintegration of their relationship – Beckett’s murder – Beckett’s martyrdom – Henry’s last days as king <u>Was King John a villain?</u> Henry and ‘Richard the Lionheart’ – John’s claim to the throne and his coronation – John’s excommunication – the ‘interdict’ – John’s military losses – his tyrannical reign – the ‘Magna Carta’ and Habeas Corpus – the ensuing civil war – the end of John’s reign <u>What impact did the Black Death have on medieval society?</u> The beginning of the plague in India and China – the ‘Pestilence’ – symptoms of the plague – ‘bubonic plague’</p>		<p><b>Disciplines</b> Cause and consequence Significance of religion Interpretations</p>
<p><u>Why did Henry II commit murder?</u> Henry II’s character – Anjou and Aquitaine – the ‘Angevin Empire’ – Thomas Beckett and Henry’s relationship – Beckett becomes Archbishop of Canterbury – the disintegration of their relationship – Beckett’s murder – Beckett’s martyrdom – Henry’s last days as king</p>		<p>1. Write a daily routine for the life of a monk in a medieval monastery 2. Write a first-hand account from a witness who watched Henry II arriving in Canterbury Cathedral and being whipped by its monks and bishops 3. Essay question: What does Becket’s story say about the relationship between the king and the Church in medieval England?</p>
<p><u>Was King John a villain?</u> Henry and ‘Richard the Lionheart’ – John’s claim to the throne and his coronation – John’s excommunication – the ‘interdict’ – John’s military losses – his tyrannical reign – the ‘Magna Carta’ and Habeas Corpus – the ensuing civil war – the end of John’s reign <u>What impact did the Black Death have on medieval society?</u> The beginning of the plague in India and China – the ‘Pestilence’ – symptoms of the plague – ‘bubonic plague’</p>		<p>1. Class reading of sources and interpretations 2. Class discussion: Do you think that medieval Christianity was different from Christianity today? What does Becket’s story say about the relationship between the king and the Church in medieval England? 3. Collective writing for essay question</p>



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<p>and 'pneumonic plague' – explanations for the plague such as religion, rats and 'miasma' – the treatments for the plague – the flagellants</p> <p><u>Why did the peasant's revolt?</u></p> <p>The Statute of Labourers – class conflict – the Sumptuary Laws – the Poll Tax – Watt Tyler's rebellion – Richard's response</p>		
<p>HALF TERM 3: The Early Tudors</p> <p><b><i>How did power change in Tudor England?</i></b></p> <p><u>Why did England go to war with itself?</u></p> <p>Henry VI's coronation – the loss of French territories – the Yorkist threat – Yorkists and Lancastrians – the outbreak of the War of the Roses – the Battle of Towton – the princes in the tower – The Battle of Bosworth Field – Henry VII 's consolidation of power</p>		<p><b>Disciplines</b> <b>Change, continuity and diversity</b></p>
<p><u>What was Henry VIII like as a young man?</u></p> <p>Sporting prowess – scholarly activities – alliance with Spain and the Holy Roman Empire – war with France – 'The Field of Cloth and Gold' – Thomas Wolsey's influence – John Blaque/Blanke</p> <p><u>Why did we have a reformation?</u></p> <p>The power of the Roman Catholic Church – corruption of the RCC – the selling of indulgences and the sale of 'holy relics' – Protestantism – Martin Luther – the beginning of the Reformation</p>		<p>1. Consider different solutions Henry VIII could have devised to resolve the 'Great Matter', and assess whether the 'break with Rome' was his only available solution</p> <p>2. Write a first-hand account of a participant in Robert Aske's Pilgrimage of Grace</p> <p>3. Essay question: Why do you think Robert Aske and his followers were prepared to risk their lives opposing the King?</p>
<p><u>How did Henry VIII resolve his 'great' matter?</u></p> <p>Henry's invasion of France – frustration with Catherine of Aragon – his obsession with Anne Boleyn – his desire for divorce – Wolsey's fall – the Act of Supremacy – the break with Rome – Henry becoming the Supreme Head of the Church of England</p>		<p>1. Class reading of sources and interpretations</p> <p>2. Class discussion: In what ways did women play an important role during the Wars of the Roses?</p> <p>3. Talking bursts: Why do you think that monks, in particular, disliked King John?</p>
<p><u>Was Edward VI doomed to fail?</u></p> <p>The end of Anne Boleyn – Henry's tyranny – transubstantiation – Edward VI, the 'boy king' – further Protestant reforms- Thomas Cranmer's <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> – the end of the old faith</p>		
<p>HALF TERM 4: The late Tudors</p> <p><b><i>Was the late Tudor period a 'Golden Age' for everybody?</i></b></p> <p><u>Did 'Bloody Mary' deserve her name?</u></p> <p>The accession of Lady Jane Grey – Mary becomes Queen – marriage, rebellion and counter-reformation – 'Bloody' Mary – burning Protestants at the stake – Mary's inability to produce an heir – Foxe's Book of Martyrs</p>		<p><b>Disciplines</b> <b>Diversity</b> <b>Significance</b> <b>Similarity and difference</b></p>
<p><u>What challenges did Elizabeth I face?</u></p> <p>The problem of religion – 'Elizabeth's Religious Settlement' – Elizabeth's suitors and the question of marriage – the Papal Bull – Mary Queen of Scots (case study) – 'priest holes' – Francis Walsingham</p> <p><u>Was Elizabeth's reign a 'Golden Age'?</u></p> <p>The increasing popularity of the theatre – William Shakespeare – The Elizabethan court – Sir Walter Raleigh and the war of religion – royal progresses – Gloriana – Sir Francis Drake and his work as a 'privateer'</p>		<p>1. Compare and contrast the different contributions made to the Elizabethan Golden Age by Francis Drake, Walter Raleigh and William Shakespeare.</p> <p>2. Write an imaginary account of a vagrant during the reign of Elizabeth I, explaining why you are homeless, what help you can gain now that monasteries no longer exist to care for the poor and what dangers you face.</p>
<p><u>How did Elizabeth defeat the Spanish Armada?</u></p>		<p>1. Class reading of sources and interpretations</p> <p>2. Turn and talk: What characteristics do you think Elizabeth I displayed during her reign as Queen?</p> <p>3. Talking bursts: Why do you think that a 'Golden Age' took place during the reign of Elizabeth I?</p>




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<p>Philip II's power in Europe – his reaction to the death of Mary Queen of Scots – the Spanish Armada's progress – English victory and the 'hellburners' – the Battle of Gravelines – Medina Sodonía – Elizabeth's Tilbury speech</p> <p><u>How did the rich and poor live in Elizabethan England?</u></p> <p>The size of the nobility – the Tudor gentry – the rise of the 'new men' such as Thomas Cromwell and Thomas Wolsey – the divisions between the wealthy and the working poor – the fashions of the rich – life for the poor – vagrancy – the Poor Laws – the 'deserving' poor – Tudor football</p>		<p>Tutbury Castle Stratford Virtual tour of glogre Spanish Armada</p>
<p><b>HALF TERM 5: The English Civil War</b></p> <p><i>Why was the regicide of Charles I so significant?</i></p> <p><u>Why was there a plot to kill the king?</u></p> <p>The problem of succession following Elizabeth I's death – the rise of the Stuarts – James' religious toleration – residual discrimination against Catholics – The Gunpowder Plot – the letter from Francis Tresham – the capture and torture of Guy Fawkes – the English tradition of Bonfire Night</p>		<p>Disciplines Significance Cause and consequence (long-term/short-term)</p>
<p><u>Was Charles I undemocratic?</u></p> <p>The Stuart belief in the 'Divine Right of Kings' – Charles I's early reign, his marriage to Henrietta Maria, his appointment of William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury – English Puritan's concerns -Charles demand for 'ship money' – the revolt of MPs – Charles' Star Chamber</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Write a speech from a supporter of Parliament following the Militia Ordinance</li> <li>2. Write a short pamphlet from a Puritan Member of Parliament, outlining all of the abuses of his power that Charles I was committing</li> <li>3. Essay question: Who do you think was more to blame for the outbreak of Civil War; Parliament or the King?</li> </ol>
<p><u>Why did the English Civil War begin?</u></p> <p>Troubles in Scotland due to Presbyterianism – the Bishop's War – the Long Parliament – the arrest of the five MPs by Charles -the passing of Militia Ordinance – the raising of the king's standard at Nottingham – the beginning of the Civil War</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Class reading of sources and interpretations</li> <li>2. Talking burst: Why do you think that England's Puritans were particularly opposed to Charles I's policies?</li> <li>3. Talking points: Charles I and Parliament were unable to agree on a peace settlement after 1646 because...</li> </ol>
<p><u>What was it like to fight in the English Civil War?</u></p> <p>The Battle of Edgehill – the repelling of Charles by the trainbands – The Battle of Marston Moor – the Battle of Naseby – Cavaliers and Roundheads – Cromwell and his 'New Model Army' – Political radicals; the Levellers and the Diggers</p> <p><u>Why did Britain kill its king?</u></p> <p>Charles' retreat to Scotland – the Newcastle Propositions – the Scots holding Charles as prisoner – the trial of King Charles – 'Pride's Purge' – the execution of Charles outside of Banqueting House in London</p>		<p>Battlefields</p>
<p><b>HALF TERM 6: The Commonwealth and Restoration</b></p> <p><u>How far was the monarchy still in charge of Britain?</u></p> <p><u>Was Oliver Cromwell a dictator?</u></p> <p>The ruling of the 'Rump Parliament' – Ireland and Scotland – Cromwell as Lord Protector – Cromwell's belief in 'Godly Providence' – the beginning of a military dictatorship – the return of Jews to England - Cromwell's death – the rule of 'Tumbledown Dick'</p>		<p>Disciplines Change and continuity Significance Consequence</p>
<p><u>Why was the monarchy restored?</u></p> <p>The negotiations with Charles' son – the Declaration of Breda – the return of Charles II – the revenge of the Regicides – the Merry Monarch and his love of revelry –</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Write a letter from Charles II in the Netherlands, to Parliament, explaining how you will rule if you are permitted to return as King of England</li> <li>2. compile a set of rules governing the conduct of the new monarchs William and Mary</li> <li>3. Essay question: Do you think that England was 'invaded' or 'liberated' during the Glorious Revolution?</li> </ol>



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<p>wars against the Dutch – Charles II loss of popularity – religion under Charles – the treaty of Dover – the Test Act  <u>What was life like in Restoration England?</u>          The return of revelry – the scientific revolution – the Royal Society of London – the influence of the Renaissance – Sir Isaac Newton – Robert Hooke – William Harvey - <i>Principia Mathematica</i> – the Great Plague – Nell Gwyn</p>		<p>1. Class reading of sources and interpretations          2. Turn and talk: Why do you think a Scientific Revolution took place in England during the Restoration?          3. Collective writing of essay question</p>
<p><u>Why did the Great Fire of London start?</u>          Conditions in London – how the fire began – the spread of the fire – stopping the fire – ‘firebreaks’ – rebuilding London – Christopher Wren and St Paul’s Cathedral – Samuel Pepys diary  <u>What was the Glorious Revolution?</u>          The Duke of Monmouth’s claim to the throne – James II’s reign – William of Orange - throwing the Great Seal of England into the Thames – the Glorious Revolution – the Bill of Rights of 1869 – the rebellion of James II – the defeat of James II – the end of absolute monarchism</p>	