

History – Year 7



Curriculum Intent

Subject: History

Year 7

	What?	Crucial knowledge	Why?	National Curriculum links
<i>Making Britain</i>	Britain before 1066: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Celts - The Romans - The Saxons - The Vikings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - History is studying the past. We can study the past by looking at sources. Examples of sources are photos, letters and newspapers. - The Romans ruled Britain from 43 to 410 AD. They introduced roads, libraries, public health systems and concrete. - The Angles and the Saxons were two of many tribes from Europe who came to raid and invade Britain after the Romans left. Britain was divided into many kingdoms under their rule. - The Vikings were from Norway, Denmark and Sweden and they raided England for valuables during the Anglo-Saxon period. - Alfred the Great was an Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex who divided England into two areas- the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the west and an area called Danelaw in the east which was ran by Vikings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural Capital: Traces the origins of British culture through the different cultures and people who have lived in and controlled Britain. - Explores historical links to countries such as Germany and Italy. Poses the question of migration and its importance in the Britain that we know today. - A study over time allows for exploration of second order concepts such as cause and consequence and change and continuity. - This covers areas that are suggested in the National Curriculum for KS3. 	A study of an aspect or theme in British History (Migration) that consolidates (From KS2 National Curriculum) and extends chronological knowledge before 1066.
<i>The Middle Ages</i>	The power of the church and the people in the Middle Ages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life in a Medieval Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Medieval era starts (in England) with Harold's defeat at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. - England was a Catholic country during the Medieval period. The Church ran 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explores some of the foundations for GCSE themes within the Health and the People topic such as Medieval medicinal practices. 	Development of the church, state and society in Medieval



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life in a Medieval town - Who should be king in 1066 - The Battle of Hastings - The impact of William's victory including Feudal system, Harrying of the North etc - Impact of religion - Law and order - Relationships with Wales and Scotland - The Black Death - Peasants Revolt - Wars of the Roses - Princes in the Towers 	<p>many parts of people's lives such as law and order and care for the poor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - King John was seen as one of England's worst ever kings. He taxed people lots. He was eventually forced to sign the Magna Carta in 1215. This limited the power of the king and was the basis for human rights today. - The Black Death hit England in 1347. As people didn't understand how the disease was spread, it killed 2 million people. - The Peasant's Revolt of 1381 was the first rebellion in British history where poor people rose up against their masters and demanded more rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suggested area of study for the National Curriculum for KS3. - A study over time allows for exploration of second order concepts such as cause and consequence and change and continuity. - Encourages pupils to think about the foundations of their rights and responsibilities when looking at the Magna Carta and Peasants Revolt. - Links to GCSE Health & the People topic. 	Britain 1066 – 1509.
The Tudors	<p>Changing roles of the church and the people after the Middle Ages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tudor Monarchs - Henry VIII's problems - Food in Tudor England - Sport in Tudor England - International relations under Henry VIII - Religious turmoil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There was a big difference between rich and poor in the Tudor Era, as could be seen by the food they ate and the sports they played. - Henry VIII changed England's religion from Catholic to Protestant. This was the start of the 'religious rollercoaster' in the Tudor Era. - Mary I earned the nickname 'Bloody Mary' by burning 300 Protestants for refusing to change their religion. - Elizabeth I came to the throne in 1558. Her reign is known as the 'Golden Age' because of her religious compromise, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introducing the procedure and skills of analysing propaganda as a source of information and considering its aim and how convincing it is when looking at portraits of Elizabeth. - Suggested area of study in National Curriculum. - Links to GCSE Health & the People topic and Elizabeth I topic. - Explores the impact of the Elizabeth's reign on the people of England, including Shakespeare, 	Development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509 – 1745.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Edward VI - Mary I - Elizabeth I - Elizabethan Golden Age - Spanish Armada - Voyages of discovery 	<p>growth in trade and an explosion of culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1588 the new English navy defeated the Spanish Armada through the use of new tactics and with some help from the weather. 	<p>religious tolerance and the beginnings of the British Empire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural Capital – examines the role of Shakespeare then and now. - 	
The Stuarts	<p>Changing roles of the church and the people after the Middle Ages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gunpowder Plot - Causes of the English Civil War - Consequences of the English Civil War - Life in Interregnum England - Witchcraft - Restoration of the monarchy - Great Plague of 1665 - Great Fire of London 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - James I was the first Stuart King of England. He came to the throne when Elizabeth died with no heir in 1603. - In 1605 there was a Catholic plot to blow up James I and Parliament because of how badly Catholics were being treated. This is known as the Gunpowder Plot. - Between 1642 & 1649 England was at war with itself (Civil War). The two sides (Parliament and Charles I) both believed that they had the right to rule England. - Charles I lost the English Civil War. He was put on trial for treason and executed. Oliver Cromwell ran England from 1649 - 1658. This is known as the Interregnum where England had no king. - The Great Plague hit London in 1665 and killed over 100,00 people. The disease had started to die down but the Great Fire of London in 1666 destroyed five sixths of London and ended the disease. London was rebuilt as a cleaner and more modern city. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suggested area of study in National Curriculum. - Exploring the significance of the English Civil War in creating the Britain that we know today. - Explores the impact of the English Civil War on society and how it has physically and socially shaped Britain to this day. - Cultural Capital – Looks at how the power of the King became limited and the beginnings of Parliamentary democracy. 	<p>Development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509 – 1745.</p>