

Long-term planning

History - Year 7

Year 7	Autumn term 1 How did the Normans change England?	Autumn term 2 Medieval Religion	Spring term 1 Was life really rotten in medieval times?	Spring term 2 Power in the Middle Ages	Summer term 1 England at war	Summer term 2 Early Tudors
The main themes and concepts students will know include: conquest, control, religion, society, government, power, invasion, war, and empire.	Students will know that					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The death of Edward the Confessor created emerging tensions and issues between contenders to the throne. The last invasion of England led to the country which we now live in; in particular, the change of language brought on by the Norman Conquest. William I kept control of England using the Feudal System, Domesday Book and castles. Castle building emanated from William I. Castles changed over time, and different methods were used for attack and defence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The church played a crucial role in medieval life. There were firm beliefs in heaven and hell. Men and women became monks and nuns for varied reasons. Jerusalem has significance and why it was an important city for Christians, Muslims and Jews. There were different reasons why Medieval people went on Pilgrimage for different reasons. The Pope ordered crusades and why. Religion was significant, with a focus on Christendom and the Crusades. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Society has changed drastically over the last millennium. Life in Medieval towns and villages was vastly different to life now. Medieval people held unusual professions compared to today. Medieval ideas about medicine and the reasons for the cause of disease were rooted in superstition. The causes, symptoms and preventative measure of the Black Death were unusual compared to today. The rights and activities of medieval women was limited and understand why there 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were struggles power between Church and Crown. Medieval kings challenged the power and control of the Church. King John was a controversial and significant English king. The Magna Carta was introduced, which led to the origins of Britain's Parliament. Peasants were angry and be able to make connections to the role of the King. Law and order was maintained using varied methods of punishments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> England played a large role in the shaping of the histories of Scotland, Ireland and Wales. England tried to conquer these nations and how successful the attempts were. Hundred Years' War with France, including Joan of Arc and why she is still a national hero in France. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> England went to war with itself in the fifteenth century, There were complications that surrounded the Wars of the Roses. England came to be ruled by Henry Tudor, starting a new royal dynasty. Henry VII used various tactics to become more powerful. The Reformation changed the trajectory of England. Henry VIII broke away from Rome and its complications. There was religious turmoil spanning the Tudor period.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People went on Crusades during the Medieval times. • They will be developing their Historical Skills. 	<p>was very little written about them.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The changes in rule between Edward VI and Mary I were focused on religion and personality.
Students will know how					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To use chronology. • To understand sources and inferences. • Make comparisons. • Analyse cause and consequence and reach a judgement on the effectiveness of the contenders to the throne. • To write and give a narrative like a journalist - SLA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To analyse sources on the importance of religion in the Middle Ages. • To develop judgement skills by evaluating the role of religion in everyday life • To identify causes and consequences of the Crusades • To use chronology to construct a timeline of key Crusades. • To identify the significance of the Crusades and the impact of life in Medieval England. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To use sources to reach a judgement. • To evaluate interpretations on the role of women • Communicate about the past. • To evaluate cause and consequence of the Black Death. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify short- and long-term effects. • To comment on the reliability of sources. • To use chronological language. • To ask relevant questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make historical links and comparison. • To recognise the short-term effects of events. • To identify strengths and weaknesses. • To understand that individuals can cause historical change. • To use period specific vocabulary. • To use previous knowledge of Norman Conquest to draw similarities. • To evaluate the causes of the Hundred Years' War. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To analyse and assess evidence – Princes in the Tower - to formulate judgement. • To describe historical events. • To develop source analysis skills. • To be able to explain significance. • To identify similarity and difference in history. • To identify continuity and change across historical periods. • To develop evaluation skills in history.
Vocabulary and the concepts they link to					

	Artefact, earldom, chronology, invasion, Crusade, feudalism, consequence, chronicle, contender, conquer, kingdom, retreat, concentric	Christian, Doom Painting, Catholic, tithe, infirmary, vellum, infidel, pilgrim, Saracen, inherit, empire	Dowry, chivalry, paying homage, dubbing, squire, page, tournament, charter, council, Hue and Cry, guild, mayor, merchant	Rebellion, revolt, parliament, freemen, Magna Carta, democracy, jury, treason	Marcher lords, The Pale, Iron Ring	Dissolution, Reformation, Wars of the Roses, Catholic, Protestant, heresy
Assessment						
	Explain why William won at the Battle of Hastings.	Year 7 Exam week	Crusades were good for the Christians. How far do you agree?	Interpretation of King John	End of Year Exam	Explain why Henry VIII 'broke with Rome'.
Diversity and development of cultural capital						
	To understand how the Battle of Hastings impacted on British culture. The impact of the Norman conquest on England's social structure – living conditions in medieval England. Individual liberty – looking into the Feudal system. <i>European day of Languages - use of French vocab in our language developed from William I.</i>	Opportunity to examine how life in Europe changes after the contact with the Muslim world. Remembrance Day International day for the abolition of slavery	Holocaust Memorial Day National Storytelling week Valentine's Day	Students begin to understand the origins of our present government World Book Day World Poetry Day	How the UK has developed and changed over time. Links with French history. International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia	The morals behind the medieval Church. Tolerance – lack of tolerance in the religious wars and trials of the Tudor period. Rule of law – The powers of the monarch and the execution of a monarch
Cross-curricular opportunities and enrichment						

	<p>Virtual trip around Tower of London</p> <p>Possible visit to Conwy castle with Geography department.</p>	<p>RE - Exploring why people make certain choices based on their religion</p> <p>Anti-bullying Week</p> <p>Entrepreneurship Week</p>	<p>Safer Internet Day</p> <p>National Apprenticeship Week</p> <p>NSPCC Number Day</p>	<p>National Careers Week</p> <p>British Science Week</p> <p>Pi Day</p> <p>RE - Christianity in the modern world- the importance of the Pope during King John's reign in comparison to now.</p> <p>Exploring why people make certain choices based on their religion</p>	<p>Earth Day</p>	
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