



Year 8 History: Unit 1

Big question: *Why was England turned upside down in the 17th Century?*

Ad Astra ★

How does this unit link to prior learning?

Year 7	Year 7	Year 7	Year 7
Reformation .	The power of monarchs in Medieval England.	Religious beliefs and superstition during the Black Death	Warfare (for example, the Wars of the Roses)

What will you be learning about?

During this half term you will be learning the narrative (story) of the English Civil War. This includes the impact of the English Reformation (Break from Rome), the long- and short-term causes of the war through to the Roundhead victory. We will then study the consequences of the Civil War, including Charles' execution and Oliver Cromwell. Finally, we will explore the restoration period – including the Glorious Revolution and the improvement in medicine.

Key Focus

The key skill focus for this unit will be **making a judgment about causation and consequence**. This is a key skill that will enable you to make a clear argument, putting forward your opinions. The synoptic theme is Power and control.

We will develop our learning by studying the following:

	RAG		RAG
1. James I: wise or a fool?		8.Execution of King Charles I	
2. Gunpowder Plot		9. Interim Assessment.	
3. Awe and Wonder: were the Gunpowder Plotters framed?		10. Consequences of Civil War	
4. Long term causes of the English Civil war.		11. Restoration of Charles II	
5. Depth mark - Religion was the main cause of the English Civil War? Do you agree?		12. Causes of the Glorious Revolution	
6. Short term steps to Civil War		13. Depth Mark: 'Religion was the main cause of the Glorious Revolution' Do you agree?	
7. Why did the Roundheads win the Civil war?		14. Significance of the Glorious Revolution	
		14. Scientific revolution.	

How will this unit help you in the future?

Year 8	Year 9	GCSE
Toward the end of year 8, you will learn about the extension of the Franchise which will link back to the increasing power of Parliament	Themes of Warfare and Conquest will be revisited when you study WWI and WWII	The scientific revolution will be referred to when you study medicine through time as part of your GCSE.

Scan for further support



Key Words

<p>James I: wise or a fool?</p> <p>Recusancy fine: money people had to pay if they refused to attend a protestant church.</p> <p>Divine Right: Idea that monarchs are given their right to rule by God.</p>	<p>Gunpowder Plot</p> <p>Parliament: a meeting of people who can advise and decide on rules and laws.</p> <p>Catholic: Christians who believe the Pope is the head of the church and the bible should be in Latin.</p> <p>Protestant: Christians who believe that the head of the country should be head of the church and the bible should be in the countries language.</p> <p>Plot: secret plan to do something illegal or harmful</p>
<p>Long term causes of the English Civil war.</p> <p>Civil War: war between two or more groups within a country.</p> <p>Forced Loans: making people give you money.</p> <p>Ship Money: Tax normally collected in times of war from areas near the coast to pay for their protection. Charles collected this tax in peace time and extended the tax to non-coastal areas.</p> <p>Personal Rule: Charles I ruled without calling parliament</p>	<p>Short term steps to Civil War</p> <p>Short Parliament: Parliament dissolved after 22 days by the king as it refused to grant the king money until he had heard their complaints.</p> <p>Long Parliament: Session called by the King to raise money for an army to stop Scotland rebelling. Lasted for 20 years.</p> <p>Grand Remonstrance: Pamphlet created in November 1641 by people who opposed the king. It called for limits to the king's power.</p> <p>19 Proposition: June 1642 some member of Parliament tried to limit the power of the king even further.</p>
<p>Why did the Roundheads win?</p> <p>Roundhead: nickname given to the soldiers who fought on the side of Parliament.</p> <p>Cavalier: Nickname given to the soldiers and supporters of the king.</p> <p>New Model Army: Name of the army created in February 1645 by Oliver Cromwell. It was led by Thomas Fairfax.</p>	<p>Charles I Execution</p> <p>Treason: crime against your country or trying to overthrow your leader.</p> <p>Regicide: The act of killing a king.</p>
<p>Consequences of Civil War</p> <p>Hereditary: a right or position which is inherited from your parents.</p> <p>Republic: a country ruled by an elected body and not by a monarch.</p> <p>Puritan: Extreme form of Protestantism which favoured simple living.</p> <p>Interregnum: period between Kings. Term applied to period 1649-1660.</p>	<p>Restoration</p> <p>Exile: a person who if forced to live away from their home country for political reasons.</p> <p>Restoration: returning something to its rightful place.</p> <p>Declaration of Breda: Charles II statement of his promises of what he will do if he is reinstated as king.</p>
<p>.Causes of the Glorious Revolution.</p> <p>Test Act: a law from 1676 that prevented Catholics from holding important positions in government and the army.</p> <p>Repeal: remove or undo a law or rule.</p> <p>Declaration of Indulgences: Law James II tried to introduce that meant Catholics could worship freely.</p>	<p>Significance of the Glorious Revolution</p> <p>Constitutional Monarchy: monarchs' power is limited by having to follow certain rules</p> <p>Revolution: a large and significant change.</p> <p>Bill of Rights: set of rules limiting the power of the monarchy and guaranteeing rights of Parliament</p>
<p>Scientific Revolution</p> <p>Superstition: belief in supernatural.</p> <p>Scientific: logical evidence-based ideas.</p> <p>Royal Society: Set up in 1660's and shared research and experiments. Also published results and findings.</p>	