

WFA Long Term Plan

HISTORY YEAR 8

	Autumn 1 (Enquiry 1)	Autumn 1 (Enquiry 2)	Autumn 2 (Enquiry 3)	Spring 1 (Enquiry 4)	Spring 1 (Enquiry 5)	Spring 2 (Enquiry 6)	Spring 2 (Enquiry 7)	Summer (Enquiry 8)	Summer (Enquiry 9)	Summer (Enquiry 10)
<b>Unit title:</b>	Why did the English kill their King in 1649?	How did the Transatlantic Slave Trade change the Kingdom of Kongo?	What conditions led to the end of slavery?	How did the Industrial Revolution change lives in Britain?  <i>Planning for this new unit in progress</i>	What did British colonialism look like in the nineteenth century?	What were the main causes of World War 1?	What was life like on the Western Front?	Who made the most significant contribution to WW1?  <i>Planning for this new unit in progress</i>	How democratic was Britain by 1918?	What happened in the Russian Revolution?
<b>Unit length:</b>	4 weeks	3 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks	3 weeks	6 weeks	5 weeks
<b>Core Concepts</b> use these to draw links across units  <b>Key Knowledge:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individuals</li> <li>Dates</li> <li>Places</li> <li>Facts</li> </ul>	<p>Monarchy Succession Parliament Puritanism Civil War Republic</p> <p><b>Key Individuals:</b> King Charles I – Charles I (19 November 1600 – 30 January 1649) was King of England, Scotland, and Ireland from 27 March 1625 until his execution in 1649. Oliver Cromwell – the leader of the Parliament during Civil War–The struggle between King Charles I and his Westminister Parliament over who should control the army</p>	<p>Trade Economy Control Oppression Culture Society</p> <p><b>Key Individuals:</b> Basil Davidson - An historian who believes that Kongo was corrupted and ruined by the European desire for Slavery. Afonso I - Nzinga Mbemba, also known as King Afonso I, was the sixth ruler of the Kingdom. He reigned over the Kongo Empire from 1509 to late 1542 or 1543. King Joao II – Ruler of Portugal in 1526</p>	<p>Control Oppression Reform Revolt</p> <p><b>Key Individuals:</b> Matthew Parker – Historian who wrote Sugar Barons Christopher Columbus – Navigator / Explorer who landed in the Americas. Olaudah Equiano - known for most of his life as Gustavus Vassa, was a writer and abolitionist from the Kingdom of Benin. Enslaved as a child in Africa, he was taken to the Caribbean and sold as a slave to a Royal Navy officer.</p>	<p>Economy Reform Society Revolution</p> <p><b>Key Individuals:</b> <b>Key Dates:</b> <b>Key Places:</b> <b>Key Facts:</b></p>	<p>Imperialism Nationalism Economy Control Oppression Trade Rebellion</p> <p><b>Key Dates:</b> 16<sup>th</sup> Century – Under the Tudors English protestants gained more power in Ireland. 1600 – East India Company created 17<sup>th</sup> Century – Protestants become the dominant group in Ireland. This became known as the Protestant Ascendancy. 1776 – American revolution 1788 – First British settlers in Australia + land</p>	<p>Nationalism Imperialism Control Conquest Alliances</p> <p><b>Key Individuals:</b> Otto von Bismarck - Chancellor Bismarck engineered the creation of a unified German nation. Alfred von Schlieffen - Schlieffen developed a plan in 1897 in which Germany would attack and defeat France quickly, and then fight Russia. Wilhelm I - When the German states were united in 1871, Wilhelm became German emperor.</p>	<p>Militarism Alliances Conquest</p> <p><b>Key Individuals:</b> <b>Key Dates:</b> 4 August 1914: Britain and the other great powers of Europe guarantee to protect Belgium’s borders. Belgium appeals to Britain and Britain declares war. 23 August 1914: The German Kaiser orders the destruction of Britain’s ‘contemptible little army’ and 70,000 British soldiers are attacked by 160,000 German troops. Britain’s tiny Expeditionary Force suffers heavy casualties and is forced to retreat.</p>	<p>Colonisation Alliances Imperialism</p> <p><b>Key Individuals:</b> <b>Key Dates:</b> <b>Key Places:</b> <b>Key Facts:</b></p>	<p>Politics Reform Parliament Democracy Ideology</p> <p><b>Key Individuals:</b> - Henry "Orator" Hunt (6 November 1773 – 13 February 1835) was a British radical speaker and agitator remembered as a pioneer of working-class radicalism and an important influence on the later Chartist movement. Emmeline Pankhurst – Leader of the Suffragettes Millicent Fawcett – Leader of the Suffragists</p>	<p>Communism Bolshevism Monarchy Socialism Autocracy Revolution Civil War Liberty Republic</p> <p><b>Key Individuals:</b> Tsar Nicholas II – the emperor of Russia from 1894 to 1917. The Tsarina – Alexandra, the wife of Tsar Nicholas II. Rasputin – a faith healer who had a lot of influence over the Tsarina because he seemed to be able to cure her son’s lifethreatening illness.</p>

<p>needed to crush the Irish insurrection in turn provoked the outbreak of civil war in England (August 1642). Henrietta Maria – Charles I’s wife, princess of France. Roundheads- were the supporters of the Parliament of England during the English Civil War. Cavaliers - Cavalier was first used by Roundheads as a term of abuse for the wealthier royalist supporters of King Charles I and his son Charles II of England during the English Civil War. King Charles I – Charles I (19 November 1600 – 30 January 1649) was King of England, Scotland, and Ireland from 27 March 1625 until his execution in 1649. Puritans – Protestants who</p>	<p><b>Key Dates:</b> c. 1400 - c. 1700 The <a href="#">Kingdom of Kongo</a> flourishes in west-central <a href="#">Africa</a>. c. 1482 Portuguese traders first arrive in the <a href="#">Kingdom of Kongo</a>. 1491 - Christian missionaries first arrive in the <a href="#">Kingdom of Kongo</a>. 1506 - 1543 Reign of Afonso I in the <a href="#">Kingdom of Kongo</a>. c. 1568 Jaga warriors attack the <a href="#">Kingdom of Kongo</a>. 1665 An alliance of Angolan tribes and the Portuguese defeat the <a href="#">Kingdom of Kongo</a> at the <a href="#">Battle of Mbwila</a>. 1670 A Portuguese force is defeated by the <a href="#">Kingdom of Kongo</a> at Soyo. 1678</p>	<p>Alexander Falconbridge - a British surgeon who took part in four voyages in slave ships between 1780 and 1787. William Wilberforce - a British politician, philanthropist, and a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. Josiah Wedgewood – An abolitionist who designed the emblem for the Society of the Abolition of the Slave Trade. <b>Key Dates:</b> 1493 – Columbus went on second voyage to the New World 1787 – The Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was set up. 1792 – Parliament had been presented with 519 petitions against slavery with over 390,000 signatures.</p>		<p>taken from Aboriginal people  1801 – Ireland becomes part of United Kingdom  1850s – Gold Rush in Australia  1857 – Indian Mutiny 1886 – British empire shifts its attention to the East and expands its power over colonies in India and Australia  1898 – Britain gains more colonies in Africa <b>Key Places:</b> North America Caribbean Asia Africa Australia China  <b>Key Facts:</b> <b>India</b> Diverse groups of people, including different communities of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, lived there  The British had a distant style of rule  Widespread famine killed millions of people</p>	<p>The Black Hand Gang - A secret society of Serbs dedicated to unite all Serbs in the Balkans.  Archduke Franz Ferdinand - Heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, assassinated by Gavrilo Princip in 1914  <b>Key Dates:</b> 1870-71 – The Franco-Prussian War, Victory led to the creation of the Russian Empire  1906 – HMS Dreadnought launched changing the nature of naval warfare  28<sup>th</sup> June 1914 – Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Bosnian-Serb nationalists  <b>Key Places:</b> Prussia - The largest German state on the southeast coast of the Baltic Sea.  Balkans - A region in south eastern Europe.</p>	<p><b>Key Places:</b>  <b>The Ypres Salient:</b> Area around Ypres in Belgium where many battles took place in WW1.  The Somme: Battle of the Somme - July-November 1916. 1<sup>st</sup> day of battle, 60,000 casualties and 20,000 died. In total, 400,000 Allied casualties and this put pressure on medical services on the Western Front.  No Man’s Land: Land between Allied and German trenches in WW1.  Trenches: Long, narrow ditches dug during the First World War  <b>Key Facts:</b> Ill health: Trench fever: caused by body lice and included flu-like symptoms including high temperature. Treatment: Passing electric current through</p>	<p>Emily Wilding Davison – Died whilst trying to pin a badge onto the Kings horse at the Epsom Derby  Seebohm Rowntree - did research in his home town of York over two years collecting information such as wages, hours of work, diet, health and housing.  <b>Key Dates:</b> 16<sup>th</sup> August 1819 – Peterloo Massacre  1838 - The Peoples Charter  1867 - The Second Reform Act increased the number of men who could vote in elections. It expanded upon the First Reform Act, passed in 1832 by extending the vote to all householders and lodgers in boroughs who paid rent of £10 a year or more.  1872 - The Ballot Act introduced the requirement for</p>	<p>Lenin – the leader of the Bolsheviks  Karl Marx was a German writer who believed that the workers were being exploited by their bosses. He said that the workers would rise up against the bosses and take control of the factories.  Russian society before the revolution was very unfair. There was a handful of very rich nobles but 80% of the population was made up of peasants. A growing number of peasants had moved to cities such as Moscow and St Petersburg to work in factories. The living and working conditions in these cities were very bad.  <b>Key Dates:</b></p>
--	--	---	--	---	--	---	---	--

WFA Long Term Plan

<p>wanted a simplified church. Sashes – Colourful, decorative belts worn by the Cavaliers. Protestants - a member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church in accordance with the principles of the Reformation, including the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran Churches. Catholics – a member of the Roman Catholic Church.</p> <p><b>•Dates</b> 1642 – The outbreak of the English Civil War in Britain. November 1641 - In November 1641, a group of extreme MPs made a list of demands. They demanded that Parliament chose the King's ministers and advisors. This meant</p>	<p>Sao Salvador, the capital of the <a href="#">Kingdom of Kongo</a>, is sacked and abandoned following the civil war. 1710 The <a href="#">Kingdom of Kongo</a> ceases to exist as a fully independent state</p> <p><b>Key Places:</b></p> <p>New World - A name used for the majority of Earth's Western Hemisphere, specifically the Americas.</p> <p>Kingdom of Kongo – In West Central Africa</p> <p>West Central Africa – Easily accessible by sea to Europe</p> <p>Portugal – Traders from here boosted wealth in the Kingdom of Kongo.</p> <p>Mbanza – Capital of the Kingdom of Kongo</p> <p>Congo River</p> <p>São Salvador – The European name given to Mbanza</p> <p><b>Key Facts:</b></p>	<p>25 March 1807 – King George III signed into law the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, banning trading in enslaved people the British Empire.</p> <p>1833 - Slavery Abolition Act. This abolished slavery in most British colonies, freeing more than 800,000 enslaved Africans in the Caribbean and South Africa as well as a small number in Canada.</p> <p><b>Key Places:</b></p> <p>Barbados – Island in the Atlantic. It became the first slave society</p> <p>Canary Islands – Now part of Spain, where the Italian Christopher Columbus sailed from to get to Barbados.</p> <p>Fort Elmina in Ghana – A coastal Slave Fort</p> <p>Midde Passage - used to describe the period that enslaved Africans endured in the</p>		<p>Colonies ruled by Governors</p> <p>The native people resisted colonialism in a variety of ways</p> <p>Railways were built that reinforced British power and wealth</p> <p>British law reinforced British power</p> <p>The British used violence to protect and expand their power</p> <p><b>Australia</b> Colonies ruled by Governors</p> <p>The native people resisted colonialism in a variety of ways</p> <p>Railways were built that reinforced British power and wealth</p> <p>British law reinforced British power</p> <p>The British used violence to protect and expand their power</p>	<p>Empire - A group of countries ruled by a single country.</p> <p><b>Key Facts:</b></p> <p>Causes of the First World War: Assassination of Franz Ferdinand – on the 28th June 1914 the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne was killed by a Bosnian Serb, Prncip</p> <p>The Alliance System – Europe's main powers had formed two rival alliances. In 1914 following the assassination these two power blocs went to war</p> <p>The Triple Entente – Britain, France and Russia The Triple Alliance – Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (Italy joined the Entente powers in 1915, Turkey joined the Alliance the same year)</p> <p>Nationalism – there was a growing belief in nationalism across</p>	<p>infected area was effective.</p> <p>Prevention: Clothes disinfected and delousing stations were set up. Affected 0.5 million.</p> <p>Trench foot: caused by soldiers standing in mud/waterlogged trenches.</p> <p>Treatment: soldiers advised to keep clean but worst cases, amputation.</p> <p>Prevention: Changing socks + keeping feet dry and rubbing whale oil into feet. Affected 20,000 in winter of 1914-1915.</p> <p>Shell-shock: caused by stressful conditions of war and symptoms included tiredness, nightmares, headaches and uncontrollable shacking.</p> <p>Treatment: Not well understood.</p> <p>Prevention: rest and some received treatment in UK. Affected 80,000 and some were shot!</p> <p>Weapons of war: Rifles: fired one at a time/loaded</p>		<p>parliamentary and local government elections in the United Kingdom to be held by secret ballot</p> <p>1897 - The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) was formed (Suffragists)</p> <p>1903 – WSPU (Suffragettes formed)</p> <p>1906-1914 – The Liberal Government aimed to reduce poverty including reforms such as old age pensions and National Insurance.</p> <p>1909 – Hunger strike and force feeding of Suffragettes starts</p> <p>1914 – Womens Suffrage leaders urge women to join the war effort</p> <p>1918 – Representation of the People Act - widened suffrage by abolishing practically all property qualifications for men and by enfranchising women over 30</p>	<p>1905 Attempted revolution 1914 WW1 begins 1915 Tsar Nicholas II takes personal command of the army 1916-17 Very harsh winter 1917 March Revolution: the Tsar is forced to abdicate and a Provisional Government takes over, planning to make Russia a democracy April Lenin returns to Russia October revolution: the Bolsheviks overthrow the Provisional Government 1918-21 The Russian Civil War</p> <p><b>Key Places:</b> <b>Key Facts/Terms:</b> The Bolsheviks overthrew the Provisional Government in October 1917; their aim was to make Russia a communist country.  The Provisional Government was set up to rule</p>
---	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--

<p>Parliament would control how the country was run. MPs were divided. 159 voted for these demands and 148 voted against them.</p> <p>January 1642 - Charles burst in with 400 soldiers while MPs were meeting because he wanted to arrest five of them. These MPs had already been warned and weren't at this meeting. As they fled by boat they were treated as heroes.</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> June 1642 - Parliament said that the king must tell them everything that he planned to do, he must allow Parliament pick his ministers, he must allow Parliament control the education of his children. This meant the king ran the country with Parliament's permission and could do nothing</p>	<p>Kanda - extended family and members through matrilineal descent.</p> <p>The Kingdom of Kongo was formed when 12 kanda formed an alliance.</p> <p>Manikongo – the King of the Kongo.</p> <p>Oral Tradition is a way from which we can learn about the pas of West African Kingdoms</p>	<p>holds of slave ships as they crossed the Atlantic</p> <p><b>Key Facts:</b></p> <p>Triangular Trade - the sailing route taken by British slave traders. It was a journey of three stages.</p> <p>New World – a term which is applied to the majority of Earth's Western Hemisphere, specifically the Americas.</p> <p>People justified slavery due to their beliefs, economy and religious reasons.</p> <p>Plantation - A large-scale estate, meant for farming. The crops that are grown include cotton, coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar cane, opium, palms, fruits etc</p> <p>Abolitionist - a person who favours the abolition of a practice or institution, especially capital punishment or (formerly) slavery.</p>	<p>The native people were driven off their land and confined in reserves</p> <p>Diverse groups of Aboriginal people, with their own languages and cultures, lived there</p> <p>Many British people moved there, intending to settle permanently and establish a new society</p> <p><b>Ireland</b></p> <p>After 1801 Ireland was represented in the UK Parliament, but was still not treated equally. By the late 19th century, many Irish people wanted Home Rule.</p> <p>Great Famine 1845 - 1 million Irish people died</p> <p>Inequality and poverty</p> <p>Poor government response</p> <p>The British attempted to 'civilise' Irish people. Irish people resisted, for example by continuing to play their own sports.</p>	<p>Europe, this fuelled the war and led many people to fight</p> <p>Imperialism – Europe's main powers had global empires. When they went to war in 1914, so did people in their Empire. E.g. Indians, Australians and Canadians fought alongside the British forces</p> <p>The Arms Race – massive military spending made war more likely to start and the First World War longer when it did begin</p> <p>German-British Rivalry – Germany was a growing world power keen to rival Britain and its Empire. Germany and Britain were involved in a naval arms race</p>	<p>from cartridge case creating rapid fire.</p> <p>Machine guns: Fired 500 rounds a minutes. Pierced organs and fracture bones.</p> <p>Artillery: Bombardments were continuous, Artillery fire caused half of all casualties.</p> <p>Shrapnel: Caused maximum damage exploded mid-air above enemy.</p> <p>Killed/injured.</p> <p>Chlorine Gas: Led to death by suffocation. 1915, gas masks given to all British soldiers.</p> <p>Phosgene Gas: Faster acting than Chlorine but with similar effects. Could kill within 2 days.</p> <p>Mustard Gas: Odourless gas, worked in 12 hours. Caused blisters, burn the skin easily.</p>	<p>who met minimum property qualifications. ... All men over 21 gained the vote in the constituency where they were resident.</p> <p><b>Key Places:</b></p> <p>St Peter's Field, Manchester – site o the Peterloo Massacre</p> <p><b>Key Facts:</b></p> <p>Chartism was a working class movement, which emerged in 1836 and was most active between 1838 and 1848. The aim of the Chartists was to gain political rights and influence for the working classes. Chartism got its name from the People's Charter, that listed the six main aims of the movement.</p> <p>Industrial Towns – towns which had many factories which made many products</p> <p>Ballot – the piece of paper on which a person writes down who they are voting for.</p>	<p>Russia after the Tsar abdicated; their plan was to turn Russia into a democracy. However, their decision to carry on fighting in WW1 made them very unpopular</p> <p>WW1 had a very bad effect on Russia. Millions of Russian soldiers were killed and there were food shortages in the cities. People began to blame the Tsar and their protests led to his abdication.</p> <p>Tsar – the Russian word meaning emperor</p> <p>Autocracy – rule by one person with complete power</p> <p>Revolution – the overthrow of a government by a government that aims to make huge changes</p> <p>Peasant – a poor farmer; peasants made up 80% of the Russian population and very few of them owned their own land.</p>
---	--	--	---	---	---	---	---

WFA Long Term Plan

	<p>they disagreed with.</p> <p>Charles left London with his supporters. Both the king and Parliament began to build armies. Charles went to Nottingham and on 22nd August got ready to fight Parliament.</p> <p>1642 – Battle of Edgehill - first battle of the English Civil Wars, in which forces loyal to the English Parliament, commanded by Robert Devereux, 3rd earl of Essex, fatally delayed Charles I's march on London. ... Of some 26,000 men involved in the battle, approximately 1,000 died and 2,000 more were injured.</p> <p>1643 – Battle of Newbury - The First Battle of Newbury was a battle of the First English Civil War that was fought on 20 September 1643 between a</p>				<p>Irish people were involved in colonialism throughout the British Empire</p>				<p>Democracy – a system in which ordinary people have a say in who runs and leads the country</p> <p>Second Class Citizens – a person or group of people with less rights and opportunities than most people</p> <p>Suffragists – people who campaigned for women to have the vote.</p>	<p>Worker – someone who works in a factory and lives in a town or city</p> <p>Communism – a political system based on the ideas of Karl Marx. In the perfect communist society, everyone would work together for the common good, everyone would be equal and there would be no need for money.</p> <p>Parliament – a group of people elected (chosen) by the people of the country; they usually discuss and vote on whether to pass laws and examine the work the government is doing.</p> <p>State – the government of a country</p> <p>Government – the group of people who make decisions about how the country is run; there is usually a group called the 'Cabinet' which is made up of ministers, each in charge of a different aspect of the country.</p> <p>Bolsheviks – a political party</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

WFA Long Term Plan

	<p>Royalist army, under the personal command of King Charles, and a Parliamentary force led by the Earl of Essex.</p> <p>1644 - Battle of Marston Moor - The Battle of Marston Moor was fought on 2 July 1644, during the First English Civil War of</p> <p>1645 - Battle of Naseby - The Battle of Naseby took place on 14 June 1645 during the First English Civil War, near the village of Naseby in Northamptonshire. The Parliamentary New Model Army, commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell, destroyed the main Royalist army under Charles I and Prince Rupert. Defeat ended any real hope of Royalist victory, although Charles did not finally</p>									<p>(group) inspired by Karl Marx; they wanted a revolution to turn Russia into a communist country as soon as possible.</p> <p>Abdicate – when a king or queen gives up the throne</p> <p>Democracy – rule by the people; this usually involves the people of a country voting for people to represent them and make decisions for them about how to rule the country</p>
--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

WFA Long Term Plan

	<p><i>surrender until May 1646.</i></p> <p><b>•Places</b>  <i>England            Scotland            France            Edgehill            Newbury            Naseby</i></p> <p><b>Extra Facts</b>  <i>Divine right - Charles' weakness was that he believed in the 'divine right of kings'. This meant that he believed that the king was above the law and only answered to God for his decisions.            Ship Money - Ship money was supposed to be paid by counties near the coast. It was supposed to be paid in times of emergency to raise money for the navy to protect the country.            However, from 1635 Charles I started collecting ship money every year. He also started collecting</i></p>									
--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



WFA Long Term Plan

	<i>it from all counties, not just coastal counties.</i>									
<b>End Points</b>	End Point 2 - An ability to formulate arguments, framed around key historical concepts, in order to provide analytical responses	End Point 2 - An ability to formulate arguments, framed around key historical concepts, in order to provide analytical responses	End point 3 - Skills in using historical sources independently, in order to carry out a historical investigation	End Point 2 - An ability to formulate arguments, framed around key historical concepts, in order to provide analytical responses	End point 3 - Skills in using historical sources independently, in order to carry out a historical investigation End point 4 - Skills in analysing historians' work, from a range of schools of thought, and using these works within their own arguments	End Point 2 - An ability to formulate arguments, framed around key historical concepts, in order to provide analytical responses	End point 3 - Skills in using historical sources independently, in order to carry out a historical investigation End point 4 - Skills in analysing historians' work, from a range of schools of thought, and using these works within their own arguments	End Point 2 - An ability to formulate arguments, framed around key historical concepts, in order to provide analytical responses	End Point 2 - An ability to formulate arguments, framed around key historical concepts, in order to provide analytical responses	End Point 2 - An ability to formulate arguments, framed around key historical concepts, in order to provide analytical responses
<b>NC/Spec coverage:</b>	The development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509-1745.	A study of a significant society or issue in world history and its interconnections with other world developments	Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901	Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901		Challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day			A study of a significant society or issue in world history and its interconnections with other world developments	
<b>Assessments:</b>	Formative: Marking of an explanation paragraph.  Cumulative Knowledge Test (can be self or peer parked)  <b>Summative:</b> End Point 1 End Point 2	Cumulative Knowledge Test (can be self or peer parked)	Formative: Marking of an interpretations/sources.  Cumulative Knowledge Test (can be self or peer parked)  <b>Summative:</b> End Point 3	Formative: Marking of an explanation paragraph  Cumulative Knowledge Test (can be self or peer parked)  <b>Summative:</b> End Point 1 End Point 2	<i>Optional extra</i> Formative: Marking of an interpretations/sources.  Cumulative Knowledge Test (can be self or peer parked)	Cumulative Knowledge Test (can be self or peer parked)	Formative: Marking of an interpretations/sources.  Cumulative Knowledge Test (can be self or peer parked)  <b>Summative:</b> End Point 1 End Point 2	Cumulative Knowledge Test (can be self or peer parked)  <b>Summative:</b> End Point 1 End Point 2 End Point 3 End Point 4	<i>Optional Extra</i> Formative: Marking of an explanation paragraph  Cumulative Knowledge Test (can be self or peer parked)  <b>Summative:</b> End Point 1 End Point 2	Formative: Marking of an explanation paragraph.  Cumulative Knowledge Test (can be self or peer parked)



WFA Long Term Plan

							End Point 3 End Point 4			
<b>Cross-curricular links:</b>	Link to English - Expressing complex ideas and information clearly, precisely, and accurately in spoken and written communication. Reading, understanding the detail and gaining an overview of texts from a wide range of sources. Supporting and strengthening views by incorporating different kinds of evidence from a range of sources.									
	Geography – Regional supporters / differences  French– Charles I links to France  RE – Catholicism, Puritanism	Geography – Map skills	Music – History of slave songs  Geography – climate and trade	Technology – mass production						
<b>Curriculum Careers -</b>		Historian Archivist Trade/Commerce	Trade / Commerce Travel Farming Government	Trade / Commerce Government Mass Production – Factory work	Trade / Commerce Travel Farming Government	Historian Archivist Military Diplomatic Work		Government Reformer Media	Translator Government	
<b>Culturally rich – broadening horizons</b>	Mike Ingrams Northampton Tours	The City of Mbanza Video - <a href="https://youtu.be/nGTNj1S0TU0">https://youtu.be/nGTNj1S0TU0</a>		Links to Northampton Boot and Shoe Heritage  Black Country Museum Trip	Greenwich Maritime Museum	Battlefields Trip in Year 9		Charles Bradlaugh's work in Northampton	Imperial War Museum links	