

WESTON FAVELL ACADEMY HISTORY LTP YEAR 7

	Autumn 1 (Enquiry 1)	Autumn 1 (Enquiry 2)	Autumn 2 (Enquiry 3)	Spring 1 (Enquiry 4)	Spring 2 (Enquiry 5)	Spring 2 (Enquiry 6)	Summer 1 (Enquiry 7)	Summer 2 (Enquiry 8)	Summer 2 (Enquiry 9)
Unit title:	What did the Romans do for us?	What do historians think happened after the Romans left?	How did the Duke of Normandy become the King of England?	What was life like along the silk roads? <i>Planning for this new unit in progress</i>	Why was Renaissance thinking significant?	How did the Tudors change religion in England?	How did Kaufman uncover the lives of Black Tudors?	Why did the English kill their King in 1649?	How did the Transatlantic Slave Trade change the Kingdom of Kongo?
Unit length:	5 weeks	3 weeks	6 weeks	5 weeks	3 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks
Core Concepts use these to draw links across units Key Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals • Dates • Places • Extra Facts 	Trade / Economy Conquest Society Migration Key Individuals: Emperor Claudius - organised the final and successful Roman invasion of Britain. General Aulus Plautius - led four legions with 25,000 men, plus an equal number of auxiliary soldiers. Boudicca - was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the conquering forces of the Roman Empire Ivory Bangle Lady - a skeleton found in York in 1901. She was a high-status adult female, potentially of North African descent, who died in the 4th century AD.	Society Invasion Trade. Key Individuals: Venerable Bede- An Anglo-Saxon scholar. He is most famous for his Ecclesiastical History of the English People, one of our best-written sources for early English history. Gildas – Wrote ‘ De Excidio et Conquestu Britanniae’, which recounts the sub-Roman history of Britain. Susan Oosthuizen – She has a revisionist view of what happened when the Romans left Britain. Robert Peal – Historian with a traditional view of what happened when the Romans left Britain Key Dates:	Monarchy Succession Society Conquest Control Key Individuals: Edward the Confessor William Duke of Normandy Harald Godwinson Harald Hardrada Edgar Aethling Key Dates: 5 January 1066 – Edward the Confessor dies 6 January 1066 Harold Godwinson becomes king of England on the death of Edward the Confessor. September 1066 Harald Hardrada, King of Norway, invades England Hardicanute, King of Denmark, had also been king of England in 1042. His reign	Trade Culture Religion Key Individuals: Key Dates: Key Places: Key Facts:	Culture Society Trade Discovery Religion Reform Key Individuals: Machiavelli Erasmus Michelangelo Da Vinci Vesalius Galileo Columbus Magellan Key Dates: 1450 - Johannes Gutenberg invents the printing press. 1453 - The Ottoman Empire captures the city of Constantinople, signalling an end to the Byzantine Empire. 1469 - Lorenzo de Medici becomes head of the city-state of Florence. He	Monarchy Succession Religion Politics Reform Key Individuals: Henry VII Henry VIII Edward VI Mary I Elizabeth I Martin Luther – former monk and theologian who criticised the Catholic Church, starting the Reformation Philip II of Spain The Pope – head of the Roman Catholic Church Catherine of Aragon – Henry's first wife who he divorced Anne Boleyn – Henry's second wife who he left Catherine for. Thomas Becket – a Catholic Saint Thomas Cromwell – Henry VIII's chief	Monarchy Race relations Migration. Key Individuals: Miranda Kaufman John Blanke – African Trumpeter who played at the court of Henry VIII (1507-1512) Mary Fillis – A powerful independent and skilled seamstress who moved to Britain in 1583 at the age of six and worked as a servant (not a slave) for a man named John Barker, a merchant for the Earl of Leicester. She lived here for over a decade. Diego – A circumnavigator. He became an assistant to Francis Drake from 1572.	Monarchy Succession Parliament Puritanism Civil War Republic Key Individuals: 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 Westminster Parliament over who should control the army needed to crush the Irish insurrection in turn provoked the	Trade Economy Control Oppression Culture Society Key Individuals: 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 Key Dates: c. 1400 - c. 1700



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<p><i>Barates of Palmyra – Married a freed slave in England</i></p> <p>Key Dates: 753 BC - The city of Rome is founded. 54 BCE - 43 AD Roman influence grows in Britain owing to trade. 43 AD Claudius commences the Roman conquest of Britain. 47 AD - 50 AD Londinium (London) founded, roads constructed. 60 AD - 61 AD Boudicca's Revolt in Britain. 75 CE - 77 AD Romans defeat the last of the Northern tribes; Roman conquest of Britain complete. 122 AD Construction begins on Hadrian's Wall. 410 AD The Romans withdraw from Britain.</p> <p>Key Places Rome Britannia Gaul Hispania</p> <p>Key Facts 1. Aqueducts – carried fresh water to towns</p>	<p>43 AD, the Romans invaded the British Isles. They established towns like Londinium and Camulodunum and built sophisticated road networks and developed trade links 312 AD - After Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity, the religion was adopted more widely across the Roman Empire including in Britain. 410 AD - Attacks from barbarians drained Britain of its troops and Britain had slipped out of Roman control – its inhabitants left to fend for themselves. c.470 AD – 1000 AD - The Dark Ages a term for the Early Middle in the area of the Roman Empire in Europe, after its fall in the fifth century, characterizing it as marked by economic, intellectual and cultural decline.</p> <p>Key Places: East Anglia – Where the Angles settled Sussex / Wessex / Essex: Where the Saxons settled Isle of Wight – Where the Jutes settled.</p>	<p>gave his descendants, who included Harald Hardrada, a claim to the English throne.</p> <p>25 September 1066 Harold II defeats and kills Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.</p> <p>28 September 1066 William of Normandy lands at Pevensey on the south coast of England William</p> <p>14 October 1066 William of Normandy defeats and kills Harold II at Hastings</p> <p>25 December 1066 William of Normandy is crowned king of England Following his victory at the Battle of Hastings</p> <p>1070 William the Conqueror pacifies the north of England.</p> <p>1077 Bayeux Tapestry illustrating the Battle of Hastings is completed - The Bayeux Tapestry is the primary visual source for the Battle of Hastings</p>	<p>is one of the great patrons of the arts. 1492 - Explorer Christopher Columbus lands in the Americas. 1495 - 1527 High Renaissance 1495 - Leonardo da Vinci paints the Last Supper. 1498 - Vasco da Gama arrives in India after sailing around the southern tip of Africa from Portugal. 1501 - Michelangelo begins his work on the sculpture David. 1503 - Leonardo da Vinci paints the Mona Lisa. 1508 - Michelangelo begins his painting on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. 1509 - Henry VIII becomes king of England. 1509 - Humanist author Erasmus writes Praise of Folly. 1513 – Machiavelli writes 'The Prince' 1519 - Ferdinand Magellan begins his voyage around the world. Henry VIII separates the Church of England from the Catholic Church of Rome 1543- Vesalius writes the Fabric of the Human Body 1599 - William Shakespeare builds</p>	<p>minister who was executed Key Dates: 1509 – Henry VIII becomes king. 1534 – Henry VIII becomes head of the Church of England. 1547 – Edward VI becomes king 1553 – Mary I becomes queen 1558 – Elizabeth I becomes king Key Places: Key Facts: 1. Henry VIII broke away from the Church of England as the Pope refused to grant him a divorce from his wife Catherine of Aragon so he could marry his mistress Anne Boleyn. 2. Catholics believed that God should be praised by building decorated churches and by having priests above ordinary people. 3. Protestants believed that people should focus on God without any distractions from decorations. 4. Henry VIII closed the monasteries of England and took their wealth 5. Henry VIII was not a committed protestant - he</p>	<p>Francis Drake - English sea captain, privateer, slave trader and explorer in the Tudor era.</p> <p>Key Dates: Key Places: National Archives Record Offices Key Facts: 1. Miranda Kaufmann made her discover of Black Tudors of England after finding references to them in the National Archives and found more about them in Local Record offices. 2. John Blank was so skilful of a trumpeter that he was able to ask Henry VIII for a pay rise. 3. Mary Filis was born in Morocco</p>	<p>outbreak of civil war in England (August 1642).</p> <p>Henrietta Maria – Charles I's wife, princess of France.</p> <p>Roundheads- were the supporters of the Parliament of England during the English Civil War.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Puritans – Protestants who wanted a simplified church.</p> <p>Sashes – Colourful, decorative belts worn by the Cavaliers.</p> <p>Protestants - a member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are</p>	<p>The Kingdom of Kongo flourishes in west-central Africa.</p> <p>c. 1482 Portuguese traders first arrive in the Kingdom of Kongo.</p> <p>1491 - Christian missionaries first arrive in the Kingdom of Kongo.</p> <p>1506 - 1543 Reign of Afonso I in the Kingdom of Kongo.</p> <p>c. 1568 Jaga warriors attack the Kingdom of Kongo.</p> <p>1665 An alliance of Angolan tribes and the Portuguese defeat the Kingdom of Kongo at the Battle of Mbwila.</p> <p>1670 A Portuguese force is defeated by the Kingdom of Kongo at Soyo.</p> <p>1678 Sao Salvador, the capital of the Kingdom of Kongo, is sacked and abandoned following civil war. 1710 The Kingdom of Kongo ceases to exist</p>
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	<p>2. Sewers – carried away waste from towns, they were mainly built of stone and needed lots of water to flush them out. They emptied into rivers which spread disease.</p> <p>3. Bath Houses – places for washing and exercise.</p> <p>4. Water Pipes – carried water around towns.</p> <p>5. Fountains – provided water for drinking. Most people got their water from these or rain-barrels because they could not afford to have it piped to their house.</p> <p>6. Reservoirs – held the water supply</p> <p>7. Roads - By AD 47 the Romans had built over 1,000 miles of roads they helped the Romans to move quickly to areas of trouble to keep the Britons under control, move supplies and develop trade links and collect taxes.</p> <p>8. Migration of Roman Army around Europe.</p>	<p>Northern Germany / Southern Scandinavia – Home of the Anglo Saxons and Jutes.</p> <p>Key Facts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditionalists believe that when the Romans left, government and society broke down. 2. Traditionalists believe that tribes from north-west Europe (the Angles, Saxons and Jutes) invaded England and took over. 3. Traditionalists rely on evidence from Bede and archaeological finds like helmets and settlements. 4. Revisionists believe post-Roman Britain was as disastrous as others have suggested. 5. Revisionists use evidence such as the continued use of Roman coins, trade and Roman Villas. 	<p>Christmas 1085 Domesday Book is instituted to survey the English lands of William the Conqueror</p> <p>9 September 1087 William the Conqueror dies at Rouen, Normandy.</p> <p>Key Places: Normandy – Now a region of Northern France. William the Conqueror was the Duke of Normandy Pevensey Bay – the place where William Duke of Normandy landed Stamford Bridge – Where Harold II defeats and kills Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. Hastings – Where William of Normandy defeats and kills Harold II at Hastings</p> <p>Extra Key Facts: Reasons for Williams Victory at the Battle of Hastings – 1) Fortune - If he had invaded in the summer, as Harold expected him to, he would have fought an English army twice as large but the winds stopped William from crossing the</p>		<p>the Globe theatre. He will write many of his great plays over the next few years including Hamlet and Macbeth.</p> <p>1610 - Galileo discovers the moons of Jupiter.</p> <p>Key Places: Constantinople: Capital of the Byzantine Empire until 1453. In 1453 the Ottomans invaded resulting to many scholars fleeing to Italy. This was a contributing factor for the start of the Renaissance in Italy. Florence: Cultural centre and the symbol of the Renaissance, rose to economic and cultural pre-eminence under the Medici in the 15th and 16th centuries. Sistine Chapel: is a chapel in the Apostolic Palace, the official residence of the pope, in Vatican City. The fame of the Sistine Chapel lies mainly in the frescos that decorate the interior, most particularly the Sistine Chapel ceiling and The Last Judgment, both by Michelangelo.</p>	<p>wanted to increase his power.</p> <p>6. Edward IV made the church more protestant</p> <p>7. Mary I made England Catholic after the death of Edward. She earned herself the nickname 'Bloody Mary' by killing many protestants. The Pope was made the head of the Church again.</p> <p>8. Elizabeth found a 'middle way' between Catholicism and Protestantism with herself as 'Supreme Governor' of the Church of England.</p>		<p>separate from the Roman Catholic Church in accordance with the principles of the Reformation, including the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran Churches.</p> <p>Catholics – a member of the Roman Catholic Church.</p> <p>•Dates</p> <p>1642 – The outbreak of the English Civil War in Britain.</p> <p>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 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</p>	<p>as a fully independent state</p> <p>Key Places:</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>Key Facts: 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</p>
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End points	End Point 1 - An appreciation of the importance of factual knowledge in History, and an ability to recall and place such knowledge within a broad range of time periods									
	End Point 2 - An ability to formulate arguments, framed around key historical concepts, in order to provide analytical responses to historical questions	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 to historical questions	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 to historical questions	End Point 2 - An ability to formulate arguments, framed around key historical concepts, in order to provide analytical responses to historical questions	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 to historical questions	End point 3 Skills in using historical sources independently, in order to carry out a historical investigation	
NC/Spec coverage:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logic of chronological curriculum will provide 'coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world'. Also links to requirement that pupils should 'know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative'. Coverage of core concepts of Trade / Economy, Conquest, Society, Migration, Culture, Discovery, Religion, Reform, Colonisation, Imperialism, Nationalism, Control, Race relations and Oppression offer multiple opportunities for pupils to 'gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms ..Each enquiry provides students opportunities to work on developing pupils' understanding of historical concepts such as continuity and change... similarity, difference... and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses. Students gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history 									

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	The study of an aspect or theme in British history that consolidates and extends pupils chronological knowledge from before 1066.		The development of Church, state and society in medieval Britain 1066-1509	A study of a significant society or issue in world history and its interconnections with other world developments.		The development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509-1745.			Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901
Assessment	Change over time Formative: Marking of explanation paragraph. Peer Marked Knowledge Test at end of enquiry.	Interpretations Formative: Marking of Interpretations analysis paragraph. Peer Marked Cumulative Knowledge Test at end of enquiry Summative: End Point 2 and 4	Cause and Consequence Formative: Marking of Cause and Consequence analysis paragraph. Peer Marked Cumulative Knowledge Test at end of enquiry Summative: End Point 2	Evidence Formative: Marking of Source Analysis Paragraph Peer Marked Cumulative Knowledge Test at end of enquiry	Significance Formative: Marking of explanation Paragraph Peer Marked Cumulative Knowledge Test at end of enquiry Summative: End Point 3 and 4	Change over time Formative: Marking of explanation paragraph. Peer Marked Cumulative Knowledge Test at end of enquiry	Interpretations Formative: Marking of interpretations paragraph. Peer Marked Cumulative Knowledge Test Summative: End point 2 and 4	Cause and Consequence Formative: Marking of explanation paragraph. Peer Marked Cumulative Knowledge Test Summative: End Point 2	Change over time Formative: Marking of explanation paragraph. Peer Marked Cumulative Knowledge Test Summative: End Point 3
Cross-curricular links:	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 – Migration Design - architecture	Geography – Migration RE – Christianity.	French – cultural links with France Geography – maps of Britain, land use and migration.	Business - Trade	Geography – trade routes Science and Technology – inventions and design / anatomy / astronomy. Art – Renaissance artists	RE – Christianity.	Music – Tudor court music, John Blanke was a trumpeter to Henry VIII	Geography – regional differences	Geography – trade routes English – oral history and graphic writing
Curriculum Careers -	Architect Military Archaeologist Government	Historian Archaeologist Archivist	Government	Trade/Commerce	Explorer Scientist Doctor	Government Jobs in religion	Historian Archaeologist Archivist	Government	Trade/Commerce
Culturally rich – broadening horizons	The history learnt in a school classroom is fascinating, vital, enlightening, challenging, complicated...and yet it only offers a small glimpse of the past. Meanwhile, elsewhere homework tasks will help to broaden the horizons of students.								

