

Year 7 Big Picture – History

Autumn 01 Weeks 1 – 7 (7 weeks)	Autumn 02 Weeks 9 – 15 (7weeks)	Spring 01 Weeks 18-23 (6 weeks)
Content: Empires East and West around 1000 CE 1.Chinese Dynasties -Powerful dynasties in China, such as the Han Dynasty c.100 and Song dynasty c.1000, which held power through emperors. - Buddhism was the main religion practised in Chinese society. -The movement of people, knowledge, beliefs and diseases across continents using trade routes, such as the Silk Roads. 2. Islamic Empire -The importance of Baghdad as the centre of the Islamic Empire, which was built on the Silk Road in AD 762 and was one of the wealthiest and powerful cities in this period. -The House of Wisdom and advancement of knowledge through scholarship. -The role of caliphs as rulers and their influence on the advancement of healthcare and education. 3. Byzantine Empire -The Byzantine Empire at the eastern half of the Roman Empire, with Constantinople as its capital. --The importance of Constantinople as a wealthy trading city. -The role of women such as Empress Zoe who, despite her social status, struggled to achieve power due to her gender.	Content: Norman Conquest and Control 1 Anglo-Saxon England - The diversity of Anglo-Saxon England as a result of migration of Britons, Romans, Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Vikings pre-1066. -The experiences of Anglo-Saxon women (marriage, motherhood, education and work), and how these differed depending on social class. 2. Succession Crisis - The crisis of succession in England in 1066 created by the death of the heirless Anglo-Saxon monarch, Edward the Confessor. -The three main claimants to the English throne: Harald Hardrada, Harold Godwinson and William Duke of Normandy. 3 1066 and the Conquest -The date, location, victor and loser of the Battle of Stamford Bridge. -The date, location, victor and loser of the Battle of Hastings. -The reasons why William Duke of Normandy was victorious at the Battle of Hastings, including luck, leadership and tactics. 4 Norman power and control post 1066	Content: Medieval Religion 1 Hierarchy of the Church and methods of worship - The role of the pope, archbishop, bishop, priests, monks, nuns and laity. -Reasons why the Church was powerful, including excommunication, the ‘Benefit of Clergy’ and literacy. - The different places and ways to worship in medieval England, including a cathedral, the parish church, and pilgrimage. 2 Influence of the Church -The role of Doom paintings in churches in educating people who were illiterate about life after death. -The activities that the Church said would reduce time spent in purgatory, including attending mass, confessing sins, paying money to the Church or going on a pilgrimage. -The wider influence of the Church with regards to healthcare, including their use of the work of Hippocrates and Galen. 3 Jewish people in medieval England -Migration of Jewish people to England after an invitation from King William I in 1070. -The increasing persecution of Jewish people in England, including: -The Pope’s 1215 order that all Jewish people should wear an identifying badge.

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4. Holy Roman Empire -Key features of Christianity, the main religion in Europe during this period, such as the role of the Pope, the hierarchy of the Church and the importance of churches to medieval societies. - The role of European monarchs and relationships between these kingdoms and the Church.	-The Normans' use of fear and organisation to control people in England, specifically: a. Construction and use of motte-and-bailey castles. b. The Harrying of the North in 1069. c. The establishment of feudal system. d. The Domesday survey in 1086. 5 Changes under the Normans 5. Changes made under the Normans after 1066, including. a. Political changes, such as male primogeniture, forest laws and the outlawing and abolishment of slavery. b. Economic changes, including replacing the Anglo-Saxon wergild with the murdrum fine. c. Social changes, including the building of churches, the introduction of French to the English language, and removal of landowning rights for women.	-The 1269 law in that banned Jewish people from owning land in England. -The expulsion of all Jewish people from England in 1290.
Assessments: End of topic test	Assessments: End of topic test	Assessments: Big test- assessing everything learn so far
<i>Spring 02</i> <i>Weeks 25 – 30(6weeks)</i>	<i>Summer 01</i> <i>Weeks 33 – 37 (5weeks)</i>	<i>Summer 02</i> <i>Weeks 39 – 45 (7 weeks)</i>
Content: Challenges to Medieval Monarchs 1 Religious challenge - The challenge to some medieval monarchs' authority presented by the Church. This should include: a. Archbishop Thomas Becket's challenge to King Henry II and the punishment he received from the Church after	Content: Medieval Mali 1 Role of Mansa Musa -The importance of Mansa Musa as the leader of the Malian Empire between 1312-1337, including his wealth and ambition. -The influence of Islam on the actions of Mansa Musa and the significance of his Hajj to Makkah in 1324.	Revision and preparation for End of Year test - Two revision lessons - One Big test lesson - Feedback lesson Remainder of half term:

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Becket's death. Note, another example of challenge from the Church may include King John's excommunication. 2 Dynastic challenge -The dynastic challenges faced by some medieval monarchs. This should include: a. The challenge faced by Matilda from her cousin King Stephen. b. The challenge for throne between the Houses of York and Lancaster, including the Battle of Bosworth. Note, another example of a dynastic challenge may include King Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine 3 Political challenge -The political challenge faced by some medieval monarchs. This should include: a. The challenge faced by King John from the barons, which resulted in the signing of Magna Carta in 1215. b. The challenge faced by King Henry III from de Montfort, which resulted in the creation of parliament in 1265. 4 Challenge from the People -The challenge faced by some medieval monarchs from the people, who sought to improve living conditions. This should include: a. The challenge of the Black Death to King Edward III, including causes, events and consequences. b. The challenge faced by King Richard II from the Peasants' Revolt in 1381, caused by the Statute of Labourers and Poll Tax.	2 Malian Empire -The wealth of the Malian Empire in terms of natural resources, particularly gold. -The impact of Mansa Musa's rule on Mali's development, including economic, architecture, knowledge and beliefs. -Timbuktu as a centre of trade and knowledge.	- Introduction to the Renaissance, in preparation for Year 8.
Assessments: End of topic test	Assessments: End of topic test	Assessment: End of Year Big test- assessing everything learnt this year.