

Year 8 Big Picture – History

<i>Autumn 01</i> <i>Weeks 1 – 7 (7 weeks)</i>	<i>Autumn 02</i> <i>Weeks 9– 15 (8 weeks)</i>	<i>Spring 01</i> <i>Weeks 18 - 23 (6weeks)</i>
Content: 1 The Tudors 1 Tudor England -The diversity of the Tudor as a result of migration from the African continent. Notable individuals include John Blanke and Cattelana of Almondsbury. 2 Break with Rome -Criticisms of the Catholic Church, including the practice of indulgences. -The emergence of Protestantism and the role of Martin Luther. -The main reasons why King Henry VIII broke with Rome, including to: a. Secure a male heir to the English throne. b. Challenge the power of the Pope and the Catholic Church. c. Challenge the wealth of the Catholic Church. 3 Tudor religious crisis -Opposition to the Reformation, including the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536. - Religious practices under King Edward VI, including changes to the appearance of churches, the language of services, the common prayer book and practices of mass. -Religious practices under Queen Mary I, including changes to the appearance of churches, the language of services, practices of mass and the burning of Protestants who refused to convert. 4 Elizabeth as Queen	Content: England: A World Turned Upside Down 1603-1707 1 From Tudors to Stuarts -Ascension of King James I (King James VI of Scotland) and the religious landscape he inherited in England. -The Catholic threat to the reign of King James I, including the Gunpowder Plot. 2 The English Civil War -Causes of the English Civil War 1625-1635, including King Charles I's marriage to Henrietta Maria; the eleven-year tyranny and ship money. – Causes of the English Civil War after 1635, including Archbishop Laud and the introduction of a new prayer book in Scotland, the Scottish reaction and the Grand Remonstrance. - Cromwell's New Model Army, including that it was led by Thomas Fairfax; was England's first professional army; and was disciplined. -Weapons, tactics and uniforms of the Roundheads and Cavaliers. - The names, dates and events of significant battles during the seven-year conflict, including the Battle of Naseby. Note, other examples of battles may include the Battle of Edgehill and the Battle of Marston Moor. - The public execution of King Charles I in 1649 for treason, and the subsequent change of England from a monarchy to a republic. 3	Content: Transatlantic Slave Trade 1 African Kingdoms pre-1500 -The success and power of the Benin and Songhai Kingdoms during the medieval period. -The practice of slavery in Roman Empire, medieval Mali, Benin and Songhai. And how this was different to the Transatlantic Slave Trade. 2 The Transatlantic Slave Trade -The stages of the Triangular Trade. -The experiences of enslaved people on their journey across the Middle Passage to the Americas. -The experiences of enslaved people upon reaching the Americas at slave auctions. 3 Life for enslaved people -The experiences of enslaved people living and working in the Americas, on plantations or in other roles assigned to them by their owners. -Different forms of resistance to slavery, including preserving culture, music and religion; breaking tools; burning crops; and uprisings. 4. Abolition of the Slave Trade -The role of individuals – including enslaved and formerly enslaved people – in campaigning to end the Transatlantic Slave Trade. This should include the actions of Olaudah Equiano and Mary Prince and either

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-The problems Queen Elizabeth I faced on her ascension, including those specific to her (legitimacy, gender, marriage) and those that were inherited (threat of foreign invasion, religion). - The Religious Settlement of 1559 (including the Act of Supremacy and Act of Uniformity) as an attempt to solve the problem of religion. -Catholic plot(s) to depose Queen Elizabeth I and replace her with Mary Queen of Scots, including the Babington Plot. - The events and response to the Spanish Armada. 5 Elizabethan England - Life in Elizabethan England, including theatre, leisure and poverty. -Elizabeth's encouragement of exploration and settlement in the New World, including the explorations by Sir Francis Drake and colonisation attempts by Sir Walter Raleigh.	3.Prevaling views of witchcraft in seventeenth-century England, including the views in King James I's Daemonologie. KS3 History Specification pg. 17 Witchcraft in England, 1645-47 2. Witchcraft in England, 1645-47 including: a. Fear and superstition during the English Civil War led to a rise in accusations. b. The role of witchfinders such as Matthew Hopkins. c. The punishments inflicted on those accused and convicted, including hanging. 4.The Interregnum -The Puritan role of Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector and different interpretations of his reign including evidence from his reign and historical interpretations. - Cromwell's response to resistance to his rule, including his response to uprisings in Ireland during the sieges of Drogheda and Wexford. 5. Restoration to Union -The causes, events and consequences of the Restoration, including: a. The death of Oliver Cromwell and the weak leadership of his son Richard. b. General Monck's invitation to King Charles I's son, and King Charles II's promises in the Declaration of Breda. c. The return of the monarchy and Church of England and the expectation that the monarch works alongside parliament. -The causes, events and consequences of the Glorious Revolution, including: a. King James II's promotion of Catholicism and the birth of a Catholic heir. b. The Bill of Rights and its limits on royal power. c. The 1707 agreement between English and Scottish parliaments that created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and a shared Parliament in Westminster.	Thomas Clarkson, William Wilberforce or Granville Sharp. -The economic argument that influenced the abolition of slavery, including industrialisation and less profitable plantations. -The religious beliefs, particularly those of the Quakers, that influenced the abolition of slavery.
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Assessments: End of topic test	Assessments: End of topic test	Assessments: Mid-year assessment
<i>Spring 02</i> <i>Weeks 25-30 (6 weeks)</i>	<i>Summer 01</i> <i>Weeks 33 – 38 (5 weeks)</i>	<i>Summer 02</i> <i>Weeks 39 – 45 (7 weeks)</i>
Content: The Industrial Revolution -Causes of the Industrial Revolution, including the agricultural revolution and technological innovation, population increase and migration to cities. -Key features of the industrial revolution, including changes to transportation. This should include railways and may include roads and/or canals. -‘The key role of at least one named individual and their impact their inventions had on industry, individuals may include James Hargreaves, James Watt, George Stephenson, Isambard Kingdom Brunel and others’ 2 Social Impacts of the Industrial Revolution -The structure of the Victorian class system, including the emergence of an upper, middle and lower class. -The role of women in the Industrial Revolution, including their contribution to industrial work and changing traditional gender roles in the workplace. - The role of children in the Industrial Revolution, including the widespread use of child labour in factories. -Causes, events and consequences of one protest to improve working conditions and political rights, selecting at least one from the Tolpuddle Martyrs, Chartists or Match Girl Strikes	Content: British Empire 1776-1914 1 The Second Wave -Reasons why Britain was able to become the largest empire, including naval and military power, the Industrial Revolution, trade (including the trade of enslaved people) and exploiting colonised lands.-Case studies of India and the Scramble for Africa. This must include: a. Britain’s motivation to colonise. b. How Britain acquired territory. KS3 History Specification pg. 20 c. The impact of colonisation on, and the experiences of, indigenous populations. 2 Consequences of the British Empire - Social consequences of the British Empire 1776-1914, including improvements to healthcare and racial divisions. -Political consequences of the British Empire 1776-1914, including the uprisings and independence movements that resulted from British administration in colonies. - Economic consequences of the British Empire 1776-1914, including industrial growth in Britain. -Military consequences of the British Empire 1776-1914, including the worldwide expansion of naval bases and	Content: End of year Big test preparations - 2 revision lessons - Big test lesson - Feedback lesson Complete remaining lessons on the British Empire

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	military outposts and that there were wars to suppress colonial resistance.	
Assessments: End of topic test	Assessments: End of topic test	Assessments: End of Year assessment