



How does this unit link to prior learning?

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

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Was James I wise or a fool? 2. Why do we always ‘remember, remember, the 5th of November?’ 3. Awe and Wonder: were the Gunpowder Plotters framed? 4. Why did some people dislike Charles I? 5. How did Parliament end up fighting the King? 6. Depth mark - Was Religion the main cause of the Civil War? 7. Why did the Roundheads win? 	RAG	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Would you have signed king Charles' death warrant? 9. Interim Assessment. 10. How far was England turned upside down after the civil war? 11. Why did England welcome back the king? 12. How did a baby cause a revolution? 13. How glorious was the ‘Glorious Revolution’? 14. Had science replaced superstition? 	RAG
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Key Vocabulary

Divine right	Civil War	New Model Army	Restoration	Revolution
Treason	Bill of rights	Parliament	Cavalier	Roundhead

How will this unit help you in the future?

Year 8 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	Year 9 Themes of Warfare and Conquest will be revisited when you study WWI and WWII	GCSE The scientific revolution will be referred to when you study medicine through time as part of your GCSE
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<p>EQ: Was James I a 'wise fool'? Recusancy fine: money people had to pay if they refused to attend a protestant church. Divine Right: Idea that monarchs are given their right to rule by God.</p>	<p>EQ: Why do we always 'remember, remember, the 5th of November?' Parliament: a meeting of people who can advise and decide on rules and laws. Catholic: Christians who believe the Pope is the head of the church and the bible should be in Latin. 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. Plot: secret plan to do something illegal or harmful</p>
<p>Awe and Wonder :EQ: were the Gunpowder Plotters framed? Framed: blamed for something that you hadn't do. Confession: admitting to doing something.</p>	<p>EQ: Why did some people dislike Charles I? Civil War: war between two or more groups within a country. Forced Loans: making people give you money. 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. Personal Rule: Charles I ruled without calling parliament.</p>
<p>EQ: How did Parliament end up fighting the King? Short Parliament: Parliament dissolved after 22 days by the king as it refused to grant the king money until he had heard their complaints. Long Parliament: Session called by the King to raise money for an army to stop Scotland rebelling. Lasted for 20 years. Grand Remonstrance: Pamphlet created in November 1641 by people who opposed the king. It called for limits to the king's power. 19 Proposition: June 1642 some member of Parliament tried to limit the power of the king even further.</p>	<p>EQ: Why did the Roundheads win? Roundhead: nickname given to the soldiers who fought on the side of Parliament. Cavalier: Nickname given to the soldiers and supporters of the king. New Model Army: Name of the army created in February 1645 by Oliver Cromwell. It was led by Thomas Fairfax.</p>
<p>EQ: Did Charles deserve to be executed? Treason: crime against your country or trying to overthrow your leader. Regicide: The act of killing a king.</p>	<p>EQ: How far was England turned upside down in the Interregnum? Hereditary: a right or position which is inherited from your parents. Republic: a country ruled by an elected body and not by a monarch. Puritan: Extreme form of Protestantism which favoured simple living. Interregnum: period between Kings. Term applied to period 1649-1660.</p>
<p>EQ: Why did England welcome back the king? Exile: a person who if forced to live away from their home country for political reasons. Restoration: returning something to its rightful place. Declaration of Breda: Charles II statement of his promises of what he will do if he is reinstated as king.</p>	<p>EQ: How did a baby cause a revolution? Test Act: a law from 1676 that prevented Catholics from holding important positions in government and the army. Repeal: remove or undo a law or rule.</p>
<p>EQ: How glorious was the 'Glorious Revolution? Constitutional Monarchy: monarchs' power is limited by having to follow certain rules Revolution: a large and significant change. Bill of Rights: set of rules limiting the power of the monarchy and guaranteeing rights of Parliament.</p>	<p>EQ: Had science replaced superstition? Superstition: belief in supernatural. Scientific: logical evidence-based ideas. Royal Society: Set up in 1660's and shared research and experiments. Also published results and findings.</p>