



# Curriculum Content Map

Subject: History

Year group: 7

	TERM 1		TERM 2		TERM 3	
Unit title & description	How did the Norman Conquest change Britain? (7.1)  <u>Change / Continuity</u>  <i>1066 &amp; the Norman Conquest</i>	To what extent was the Catholic Church more important than the Monarchy? (7.2)  <u>Significance</u>  <i>Henry II &amp; Thomas Beckett</i>	Why was King John forced to sign the Magna Carta? (7.3)  <u>Causation</u>  <i>King John &amp; Magna Carta</i>	How did monarch's relationships with Parliament differ? (7.4)  <u>Similarity &amp; Difference</u>  <i>Simon De Montfort &amp; introduction of Parliament</i>	Why have people argued about the reign of Elizabeth I? (7.5)  <u>Interpretations</u>  <i>Elizabeth I &amp; Black Tudors</i>	How far did the Civil War change England? (7.6)  <u>Change /Continuity</u>  <i>Civil War, Cromwell &amp; Restoration</i>
Sequencing	Recaps KS2 knowledge, addressing core misconceptions about chronology & sequence of events	Introduces key relationship between church and state. Continues from Norman understanding (7.1) and focusses on how power is consolidated once it has been obtained.	Introduces first challenge to power following 7.2 and explains how power is always contested and changing.	Builds on the challenges to power introduced in 7.3 and religious power from 7.2 to focus on how individuals can cause change. First introduction to similarity and difference	First introduction to historical skill of interpretations as students have body of knowledge to make comparisons to from 7.1-7.4. Students can compare EI to monarchs in 7.2-7.4	Second unit on change and continuity. Opportunity to compare impacts of war to 7.1 and draw together changes from 7.3 and 7.4 to evaluate the changing power structures from 1066
Knowledge 	The competing claims to the English throne in 1066  Battle of Stamford Bridge  Battle of Hastings  Reasons for William's victory at 1066  Impact of the Norman victory on Britain	Recap of the impact of Normans on Britain  Introduction to the importance of religion  European power structures and role of Pope / God at head of society  Murder of Thomas Beckett and consequences for Henry.	How was society organised in Britain (feudalism)  The personality and leadership style of King John  Excommunication of King John  The deteriorating relationship between King John & Barons  Rebellion & signing of Magna Carta	Reasons for the formation of Parliament & its structure  Roles of Henry III, Simon de Montfort & others in challenge to monarchy  De Montfort's claiming of power  Re-establishment of the monarchy  Similarity & differences of power structures after the challenge	Reformation and religious legacy in 16 <sup>th</sup> century Britain  Challenges facing Elizabeth I upon accession  EI domestic and foreign policy – their successes and failures  How different groups experienced reign of Elizabeth I. Miranda Kaufmann's work on Black Tudors	Why did Charles I argue with Parliament?  How did Parliament win the Civil War?  What changed after the Civil War?  How did the power of the monarchy change after the restoration?  What were the events of the glorious revolution?
Retrieval Practice	Chronological knowledge from KS2. Pre-Norman society from KS2	Understanding of power structures and changes to Britain from 7.1	Comparison with power structures and monarchy from 7.1 & 7.2	Comparison with monarchy / religion relationship from 7.2	Role or religion from 7.2 and role of monarch from 7.4	Combined retrieval across all of 7.1 – 7.5 to recap religion, monarchy and power.
Sequencing Skills 	Timelines and calculating changes in timescale.  Using sources and historical writing to construct narratives.	Second-order concept is significance.  Using and evaluating sources to construct relative	Second-order concept is causation.  Using and evaluating sources to build timelines	Second-order concept is similarity and difference.  Using first and second hand sources to evaluate the extent to which change has	Second-order concept is interpretation.  First use of interpretation. Identify an interpretation	Second-order concept is change and continuity.  Using techniques from 7.1 to structure historical writing that directly



[illegible]