

SUBJECT NAME HISTORY



YEAR GROUP 7

| Topic/Big Question | |
|---|--|
| Autumn 1 and 2 | What impact did invaders and settlers have on Britain from AD43-1066? |
| | <p>Composites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know what impact the invaders and settlers had on Britain from AD43-1066? Roman invasion – why and when did the Romans invade? (natural resources, power, economic), the invasion, impact (Life in Britain), why did they leave. Overall impact of the Roman invasion Know who the Anglo-Saxon’s were and about their settlement in Britain – why and when they invaded and settled? (push and pull factors and impact of their settlement on Britain. Know who the Viking’s were – why and when they invaded and impact of their invasion. |
| | <p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Empire Invasion Anglo-Saxon</p> |
| <p>Assessment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Written assessment answering the question ‘What was the impact of the Roman invasion on Britain?’ Keywords assessment Chronology task Written extended writing tasks answering the big question ‘What impact did the invaders and settlers have on Britain from Ad43-1066.’ | <p>ILS</p> <p>Complete extended writing tasks summarising the invasion of the three groups. Revision</p> |
| <p>How to help at home</p> <p>Use ILS strategies to ask questions on what they have studied in lesson. Check retrieval of the knowledge using the knowledge organisers. Ensure revision is completed on the retrieval grids. Use the web links to support with wider understanding</p> | <p>Wider reading</p> <p>The Romans - KS3 History - BBC Bitesize Life in the Roman Empire - KS3 History - BBC Bitesize What was life like in Anglo-Saxon England? - The Anglo Saxons - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize BBC Bitesize</p> |



| Topic/Big Question Why was 1066 significant? | | |
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| Autumn 2 & Spring 1 | <p>Composites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know that Edward the Confessor was the last Anglo-Saxon king of England and his death led to a struggle for the English throne.• Know that there were multiple claimants to the English throne following Edward's death.• Know the significance of the death of Edward the Confessor.• Know that Harold Godwinson was crowned King of England.• Know the key events and consequences of the Battle of Stamford Bridge.• Know the significance of the Battle of Stamford Bridge.• Know the key events and consequences of the Battle of Hastings.• Know the significance of the Battle of Hastings. | <p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Succession Claimant Significant Battle</p> |
| | <p>Assessment</p> <p>1. Extended writing task answering the big question 'Why was 1066 significant'</p> | <p>Homework /ILS</p> <p>Complete extended writing tasks summarising the three key events; the death of Edward the Confessor, the battle of Stamford Bridge and the Battle of Hastings. Revision</p> |
| | <p>How to help at home</p> <p>Use ILS strategies to ask questions on what they have studied in lesson. Check retrieval of the knowledge using the knowledge organisers. Ensure revision is completed on the retrieval grids. Use the web links to support with wider understanding</p> | <p>Wider reading</p> <p>Claimants to the throne - The Norman Conquest - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize The Battle of Hastings - Norman Conquest - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize</p> |



Topic/Big Question

How did William of Normandy consolidate his power in England?

Spring 2 and Summer 1

Composites

- Know that castles were a key tool used by William to consolidate his power.
- Know the key defensive and offensive features of castles
- Know that the feudal system was introduced by William as a hierarchical structure to manage land, ensure loyalty, and maintain order across England.
- Know that the Domesday Book was a comprehensive survey commissioned by William in 1085 to record land ownership, resources, and population across England.
- Know that William of Normandy implemented a strict and often harsh system of crime and punishment to maintain control over England and ensure loyalty to his rule.
- Know that the new legal system included severe punishments for crimes to deter rebellion and maintain order among the Anglo-Saxon population.
- Know that local lords and officials were given significant responsibility for enforcing these laws and administering justice, further embedding Norman control throughout the country.

Key Vocabulary

Consolidate
Rebellion
Feudal System

Assessment

1. Keywords assessment
2. Knowledge test
3. Written extended writing tasks answering the big question 'How did William of Normandy consolidate his power in England.'

Homework /ILS

Complete extended writing tasks summarising the key events; the building of castles, the Harrying of the North, the Feudal system and changes to crime and punishment.
Revision.

How to help at home

Use ILS strategies to ask questions on what they have studied in lesson.
Check retrieval of the knowledge using the knowledge organisers.
Ensure revision is completed on the retrieval grids.
Use the web links to support with wider understanding

Wider reading

[William's control of England - KS3 History - BBC Bitesize](#)



Topic/Big Question

Were challenges to the King's power successful in the Medieval era?

Summer 1 and Summer 2

Composites

- Know that the structure of the Medieval Church was hierarchical and played a significant role in Medieval people's lives.
- Know that the Church (Thomas Becket) challenged the King's power in 1170.
- Know that challenges to the King's power in 1170 were unsuccessful, resulting in the death of an Archbishop.
- Know that King John was an unpopular king.
- Know that the Magna Carta placed restrictions up the power of King John and gave greater power to the Church and Barons.
- Know that the Black Death spread via trading routes across Europe.
- Know that the Black Death impacted on England in positive and negative ways.
- Know that the Black Death was a total disaster for the people of Britain.
- Know that the word 'Revolt' means to take violent action against an established government or ruler.
- Know that the Black Death, increased taxes and the preaching of John Ball led to the Peasants Revolting against their king.
- Know that the peasants violently revolted against the King in 1381.

Key Vocabulary

Church
Archbishop of Canterbury
Martyr
Magna Carta
Impact
Tax
Revolt

Assessment

1. Keywords assessment
2. Chronology task
3. Written extended writing tasks answering the big question 'Were challenges to the King's power successful in the Medieval era?'

Homework /ILS

Complete extended writing tasks summarising the key events of the Church, the death of Thomas Becket, the Magna Carta and the Peasants Revolt.
Revision.

How to help at home

Use ILS strategies to ask questions on what they have studied in lesson.
Check retrieval of the knowledge using the knowledge organisers.
Ensure revision is completed on the retrieval grids.
Use the web links to support with wider understanding

Wider reading

[Medieval society, life and religion - KS3 History - BBC Bitesize](#)
[Who was Thomas Becket and why did he clash with the king? - Thomas Becket - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize](#)
[King John and the Magna Carta - The Magna Carta - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize](#)



Topic/Big Question

How significant were the Tudors?

Summer 2

Composites

- Know the key events of the War of the Roses between the Houses of York and the Lancasters and that it lasted for over 30 years and led to the Tudor reign.
- Know that the catholic religion was important to the young Henry VIII and that he disagreed with the first Protestant complaints.
- Know that there are differences between the Catholic and the Protestant faiths.
- Know that Martin Luther started the Reformation by criticising the Catholic Church and that the Protestant faith spread across Europe.
- Know that Henry VIII created the Church of England and made himself the Supreme leader and the significance of these actions for the whole of England.
- Know that Edward VI was the successor to Henry VIII and that he continued the reforms on the Church of England.
- Know that the reign of Edward VI was significant due to the reforms he made to the Church of England.
- Know that Mary I reigned after Edward, and she was Queen for 5 years.
- Know that Mary changed the religion back to Catholicism and that people have different interpretations of Mary I.
- Know that Tudor England was a diverse society, and that Black people had many roles in Tudor society.

Key Vocabulary

Catholic
Protestant
Pope
Significance

Assessment

1. Vocabulary
2. Chronology task
3. Extended writing 'Why did Henry VIII break with Rome?'

Homework /ILS

Complete extended writing tasks summarising the key events of the Tudor reign; the war of the Roses, the reign of Henry VIII, the reign of Edward VI and Mary I.
Revision.

How to help at home

Use ILS strategies to ask questions on what they have studied in lesson.
Check retrieval of the knowledge using the knowledge organisers.
Ensure revision is completed on the retrieval grids.
Use the web links to support with wider understanding

Wider reading



ALDER
Community High School