

YEAR 8

Elizabeth I and the religious settlement.

What changes did Elizabeth I make to religion to solve the religious problem?

Autumn 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that Elizabeth I became Queen of England in 1558. • Know that the Tudor Family tree was important during Elizabeth's reign. • Know that Elizabeth I had a challenging childhood. • Know that Elizabeth I had a long and successful but challenging reign as Queen. • Know that Elizabeth I had many problems during her reign that included religion, being a woman in a Patriarchal society, her cousin Mary Queen of Scots and famine. • Know that Elizabeth had problems relating to family, politics, and the economy. • Know that there are differences between Catholicism and Protestantism. • Know that Elizabeth introduced the religious settlement. • Know that Elizabeth introduced the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity to implement her settlement. • Know that the religious settlement was significant in the development of the Church of England. • Know that there were four Catholic plots against Elizabeth I, the Northern rebellion, Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington. • Know that Mary Queen of Scots was part of the plots. • Know that Mary Queen of Scots had a claim to the throne. • Know that Mary Queen of Scots was found guilty of Treason due to her role in the Babington plot. • Know that Mary Queen of Scots was executed. 	Key Vocabulary Reign Patriarchal Famine Catholic Protestant Catholicism Protestantism Puritan Act of Supremacy Act of Uniformity Religious settlement Plots Rebellion Executed Heir Treason
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Was the Elizabethan era really a Golden Age?

Autumn 2

- Know that Tudor England was a diverse society.
- Know that Black people lived in Tudor England.
- Know that Black people had many roles in Tudor society.
- Know that Miranda Kaufman has written the book 'Black Tudor's'
- Know that Elizabethan society was divided into 4 groups.
- Know that social class was important to Elizabethan England.
- Know that the people showed off their wealth through their clothes, homes and possessions in Elizabethan England.
- Know that homes were a key feature of status in Elizabethan England.
- Know that historians have different interpretations on the reign of Elizabeth I.
- Know that poverty was a problem in the Elizabethan era.
- Know that poverty was caused by population growth, rising prices, and changes in farming.
- Know that there were different types of Vagabonds.
- Know that Elizabeth brought in different laws to deal with poverty and vagabonds.
- Know that the development of entertainment began with Henry VIII and the renaissance.
- Know that entertainment was popular in Elizabethan England.
- Know that there many ways to be entertained in Elizabethan England.

Key Vocabulary

Diverse
Nobility
Gentry
Peasant
Social class
Poverty
Vagabond
Enclosure
Renaissance



Was the Elizabethan era really a Golden Age?

Spring 1

- Know that Elizabeth I encouraged exploration due to naval power, empire building, Spanish rivalry, and trade.
- Know that Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe as a privateer of Elizabeth.
- Know that exploration brought positive and negative consequences to England.
- Know that there are different interpretations of English exploration.
- Know that the Spanish attacked England in 1588.
- Know that the reasons for the Spanish attack were because of religious, economic, and political reasons.
- Know that the Spanish Armada was defeated by the English navy.
- Know that the Spanish Armada was defeated due to poor Spanish leadership, the leadership of the English, the equipment and good luck.
- Know that there are different interpretations of the Spanish Armada.
- Know that there are different interpretations of the reign of Elizabeth I.

Key Vocabulary

Empire
Trade
Voyage
Privateer
Exploration
Armada

Why was Stuart society turned upside down?

Spring 1

- Know that King James VI of Scotland became King of England in 1603 and became known as King James I.
- Know that James I was a Stuart and a descendent of the Tudor family.
- Know that there are different interpretations of James I's leadership and characteristics.
- Know that the Catholics tried to kill James I in 1605 and the reasons why.
- Know that the Catholics tried to assassinate James I in 1605.
- Know that James had brought in laws against the Catholics.

Key Vocabulary

Monarch
Successor
Catholic



Why was Stuart society turned upside down?

Spring 2

- Know that the Catholics attempted to kill King James in 1605.
- Know that the Catholic attempt to kill James (Gunpowder Plot) were unsuccessful.
- Know that some Historians believe that the King's own advisors were involved in the plot to kill him.
- Know that women were treated unequally in 17th century England.
- Know that Stuart England was a patriarchal society.
- Know that women were humiliated as a form of punishment and control in Stuart England.
- To know that King James I wrote a book about witchcraft called 'Daemonologie'.
- To know that people believed that everyday misfortunes were caused by witches placing curses.
- To know that had strong beliefs about witchcraft and that the witch hunts had a significant impact on Stuart society as innocent women were murdered and it impacts on language we use today.
- To know that a civil war is a war between two group of people in the same country.
- To know that people's lives were 'turned upside down' during the Civil War.
- To the Civil War impacted on the lives of soldiers and civilians in various ways, including long periods away from home, fear in battle, looting and homes destroyed.
- To know that the Civil War lasted for 7 years and that King Charles and the Royalists lost.
- To know that the outcome of the Civil War led to the trial and execution of Charles I.
- To know that there were various issues with Charles trial; that Charles did not recognise the authority of the court.
- To know that there were mixed feelings about the execution of the King
- To know that a republic is a country run by an elected official and doesn't have a king or queen.
- To know that Oliver Cromwell ruled England after Charles' execution.
- To Know that Oliver Cromwell made changes to leisure time in accordance with puritan beliefs.
- To know that a republic is a country run by an elected official and doesn't have a king or queen.
- To know that the monarchy was restored in England after the death of Oliver Cromwell.
- To know that the Restoration and creation of the Royal Society introduced new scientific and technological ideas to England (including Isaac Newton and Robert Hooke).

Key Vocabulary

Monarch
Successor
Catholic
Treason
Plot
Catholic
Patriarchal
Evaluate
Patriarchal
Significant
Parliament
Divine Right
Ship Tax
Civil War
Civilian
Trial
Revolution
Republic
Puritan
Lord Protector
Restoration



The History of the Northwest

Summer 1 and 2

- Know that the Northwest of England in 1750 was largely rural, with small agricultural villages like those in Lancashire and Cheshire.
- Know that the region's economy depended on farming, hand-spun textiles, and small-scale trade.
- Know that Manchester was a small market town and Liverpool a growing port linked to the transatlantic trade.
- Know that transport links in the region were poor, relying on packhorses, basic roads, and rivers.
- Know that social structures were hierarchical, with little political representation for the working classes.
- Know that the population of the Northwest grew rapidly during the Industrial Revolution, with Manchester's population increasing from 25,000 in 1750 to over 300,000 by 1850.
- Know that population growth was caused by improvements in medicine, hygiene, and agriculture.
- Know that urban areas began to grow as people migrated to cities for work.
- Know that population growth created both opportunities and challenges for society.
- Know that many key inventions during the Industrial Revolution were developed or used in the Northwest, such as Arkwright's water frame in Lancashire mills and Watt's steam engine in Manchester factories.
- Know that Manchester became the world's first industrial city due to innovations in textile production.
- Know that technological changes, like the power loom, led to the decline of handloom weaving in rural areas.
- Know that the Northwest led Britain in the mechanisation of the textile industry.
- Know that the Bridgewater Canal (1761) connected Manchester to coalfields in Worsley, reducing transport costs and fuelling industry.
- Know that Liverpool became a major port for global trade, including the transatlantic slave trade, with canals and later railways connecting it to the Northwest.
- Know that the Liverpool and Manchester Railway (1830) was the world's first inter-city railway, revolutionising trade and passenger transport. Know that improved transport networks enabled the rapid growth of towns and industries in the region.
- Know that factory work replaced cottage industries in Lancashire towns like Bolton and Oldham.

Key Vocabulary

Agrarian
Rural economy
Market town
Port city
Trade
Hierarchy
Pre-industrial
Population
explosion
Mortality
Birth rate
Migration
Urbanisation
Agriculture
Innovation
Water frame
Steam engine
Textile industry
Power loom
Bridgewater Canal
Liverpool and
Manchester
Railway
Infrastructure



Summer 1 and 2

- Know that conditions in textile mills were dangerous, with long hours, child labour, and health risks from cotton dust.
- Know that towns like Rochdale and Manchester became centres for factory-based production.
- Know that industrialisation brought economic growth but worsened conditions for many workers.
- Know that towns like Manchester and Liverpool grew rapidly, leading to overcrowding, poor housing, and unsanitary conditions.
- Know that diseases like cholera and typhus were common in industrial towns.
- Know that urbanisation brought new opportunities for some but widened social inequality.
- Know that campaigns for better housing and sanitation emerged in cities like Manchester.
- Know that rapid urbanisation in towns like Manchester and Liverpool led to increased crime and social unrest.
- Know that the Northwest was one of the first regions to develop professional police forces to address crime.
- Know that law enforcement struggled to cope with new challenges in crowded industrial towns.
- Know that the Peterloo Massacre occurred in Manchester in 1819 during a protest for political reform.
- Know that Peterloo highlighted tensions between the working class and the authorities.
- Know that the government responded with repression rather than reform.
- Know that the Great Reform Act (1832) extended the vote to the middle class but excluded the working class.
- Know that the Chartists demanded universal male suffrage and other reforms.
- Know that the Chartists were particularly active in the Northwest, with meetings in towns like Stockport and Bolton.
- Know that the Chartist movement reflected growing political awareness among workers.
- Know that the Northwest played a key role in the national campaign for universal suffrage.
- Know that the Northwest experienced significant changes in industry, transport, urbanisation, and politics during the Industrial Revolution.
- Know that some aspects of life, such as inequality and poor working conditions, remained unchanged.

Trade
Transport revolution
Factory system
Cottage industry
Exploitation
Child labour
Urbanisation
Slums
Overcrowding
Sanitation
Cholera
Industrial towns
Public health
Law enforcement
Social order
Crime
Policing
Urban crime
Peterloo Massacre
Reform
Protest
Repression
Democracy
Reform
Suffrage
Chartists
Petitions
Political change
Industrial revolution
Change
Continuity
Impact
Evaluation