

# SUBJECT NAME HISTORY



## YEAR GROUP 8

Topic/Big Question		
<b>Autumn 1</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>What changes did Elizabeth I make to religion to solve the religious problem?</b></p>	
	<p><b>Composites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that Elizabeth I became Queen of England in 1558.</li> <li>• Know that Elizabeth had problems relating to family, politics, and the economy.</li> <li>• Know that there are differences between Catholicism and Protestantism.</li> <li>• Know that the Elizabeth introduced the religious settlement, The Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity to implement her settlement.</li> <li>• Know that Mary Queen of Scots was part of plots against Elizabeth and that Mary Queen of Scots had a claim to the throne.</li> <li>• Know that Mary Queen of Scots was found guilty of Treason due to her role in the Babington plot and that Mary Queen of Scots was executed.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b></p> <p>Catholic Protestant Puritan Act of Supremacy Act of Uniformity</p>
	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vocabulary</li> <li>2. Knowledge of the religious changes</li> <li>3. Extended writing answering the question 'What changes did Elizabeth make to settle the religious problems?'</li> </ol>	<p><b>Homework /ILS</b></p> <p>Complete extended writing tasks summarising the key vocabulary, the Act of Supremacy, the Act of Uniformity and the religious plots against Elizabeth. Revision</p>
<p><b>How to help at home</b></p> <p>Ask questions on what they have learnt. Check retrieval of the composite knowledge. Ensure revision is completed. Use the Knowledge organiser to support knowledge.</p>	<p><b>Wider reading</b></p> <p><a href="#">Who was Elizabeth I? - The Tudors - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize</a> <a href="#">Elizabethan rule - The Tudors - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize</a></p>	



## Topic/Big Question

### Was the Elizabethan era really a Golden Age?

Autumn 2 and Spring 1

#### Composites

- Know that social class was important to Elizabethan England.
- Know that homes were a key feature of status in Elizabethan England.
- Know that poverty was a problem in the Elizabethan era.
- Know that there were different types of Vagabonds.
- Know that Elizabeth brought in different laws to deal with poverty and vagabonds.
- Know that Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe as a privateer of Elizabeth.
- Know that exploration brought positive and negative consequences to England.
- 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 reign of Elizabeth I.

#### Key Vocabulary

Nobility, Gentry, Vagabond, Privateer

#### Assessment

1. Vocabulary
2. Source analysis
3. Extended writing on interpretations 'Was the Elizabethan era a Golden Age?'

#### Homework /ILS

Complete extended writing tasks summarising the key vocabulary, wealth and poverty, the Spanish Armada. Revision

#### How to help at home

Ask questions on what they have learnt. Check retrieval of the composite knowledge. Ensure revision is completed. Use the Knowledge organiser to support knowledge.

#### Wider reading

[Who was Elizabeth I? - The Tudors - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize](#)  
[Elizabethan rule - The Tudors - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize](#)



## Topic/Big Question

### Why was Stuart society turned upside down?

**Spring**

#### **Composites**

- Know that James I was a Stuart and a descendent of the Tudor family.
- Know that James I was an unpopular King and there are different interpretations of James I.
- Know that a group of Catholics tried to kill James I in 1605 and the reasons why.
- Know that James brought in laws against the Catholics.
- 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.
- Know the different causes of the rise of witchcraft accusations.
- Know that the witch hunts had a significant impact on Stuart society.
- Know that a civil war is a war between two group of people in the same country.
- Know that people's lives were 'turned upside down' during the Civil War. Civil War impacted on the lives of soldiers and civilians in various ways.
- Know that the Civil War lasted for 7 years and that King Charles and the Royalists lost and the outcome of the Civil War led to the trial and execution of Charles I.
- Know that a republic is a country run by an elected official and doesn't have a king or queen and that Oliver Cromwell ruled England after Charles' execution.
- Know that Oliver Cromwell made changes to leisure time in accordance with puritan beliefs.
- Know that the monarchy was restored in England after the death of Oliver Cromwell.
- Know that the restoration period changed the lives of civilians in the UK.

#### **Key Vocabulary**

Treason  
Terrorism  
Patriarchal  
Civil War  
Royalist  
Parliamentarian  
Puritan  
Republic  
Restoration

#### **Assessment**

1. Extended writing on the causes of the Civil War.
2. Vocabulary.
3. Chronology task
4. Source analysis
5. Extended writing task on the Stuart society and changes.

#### **Homework /ILS**

Complete ILS tasks summarising the key vocabulary, the reign of James I, the Gunpowder Plot, the treatment of women, the Civil War, the Republic, the restoration.  
Revision

#### **How to help at home**

Ask questions on what they have learnt. Check retrieval of the composite knowledge. Ensure revision is completed. Use the Knowledge organiser to support knowledge.

#### **Wider reading**

[The English Civil Wars - KS3 History - BBC Bitesize](#)



## Topic/Big Question

### How far did the Northwest of England change during the Industrial Revolution?

Summer

#### Composites

- Know that the Northwest of England in 1750 was largely rural, with small agricultural villages like those in Lancashire and Cheshire and 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 the population of the Northwest grew rapidly during the Industrial Revolution and that it was caused by improvements in medicine, hygiene, and agriculture.
- 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. And 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.
- Know that conditions in textile mills were dangerous, with long hours, child labour, and health risks from cotton dust.
- 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.

#### Key Vocabulary

Trade  
Migration  
Urbanisation  
Agriculture  
Water frame  
Steam engine  
Power loom  
Sanitation  
Law enforcement  
Reform  
Protest  
Democracy  
Suffrage



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Know that the Northwest was one of the first regions to develop professional police forces to address crime.</li><li>• Know that law enforcement struggled to cope with new challenges in crowded industrial towns.</li><li>• Know that the Peterloo Massacre occurred in Manchester in 1819 during a protest for political reform.</li><li>• Know that Peterloo highlighted tensions between the working class and the authorities.</li><li>• Know that the government responded with repression rather than reform.</li><li>• Know that the Great Reform Act (1832) extended the vote to the middle class but excluded the working class.</li><li>• Know that the Chartists demanded universal male suffrage and other reforms.</li><li>• Know that the Chartists were particularly active in the Northwest, with meetings in towns like Stockport and Bolton.</li><li>• Know that the Chartist movement reflected growing political awareness among workers.</li><li>• Know that the Northwest played a key role in the national campaign for universal suffrage.</li><li>• Know that the Northwest experienced significant changes in industry, transport, urbanisation, and politics during the Industrial Revolution.</li><li>• Know that some aspects of life, such as inequality and poor working conditions, remained unchanged.</li></ul>	
	<b>Assessment</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Vocabulary</li><li>2. Source analysis</li><li>3. Extended writing on the changes to the North West.</li></ol>	<b>Homework /ILS</b> <p>Complete ILS tasks summarising the key vocabulary, the changes in population, transport, work, living conditions, protest. Revision</p>
	<b>How to help at home</b> <p>Ask questions on what they have learnt. Check retrieval of the composite knowledge. Ensure revision is completed. Use the Knowledge organiser to support knowledge.</p>	<b>Wider reading</b> <p><a href="#">When was the industrial revolution? - BBC Bitesize</a> <a href="#">The Victorians - The Victorians - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize</a></p>