

Topic: The Early Stuarts and the English Civil War 1603-1660		Duration: 8 lessons	Composite: Unit test
Vocabulary:	Core knowledge Components	Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory	Links to previous and future topics
Divine Right Treason Civil War Tyranny Puritan Royalist Parliamentarians Commonwealth Protectorate Parliament Lord Protector	What is a 'civil war'? What is the divine right of kings? Who fought in the English Civil War? Why was King Charles executed? Who was Cromwell and what was the Commonwealth?	<p>Why did Charles I dissolve Parliament in 1629? King Charles, I came to the throne in 1625. Relations between Charles I and Parliament gradually got worse. There were clashes about foreign policy, Charles married a French Catholic, and he overspent. When Parliament tried to take power away from the King in 1629, he refused to listen to them and closed Parliament.</p> <p>Why did the English Civil War break out in 1642? By 1642, England had become divided between those who wanted political and religious change but were being not listened to by the King Charles I (Parliamentarians) and those who supported the power and authority of the King (Royalists). The English Civil War was a series of civil wars (1642-1651) fought to decide the way England was governed and how much power the monarch had.</p> <p>How was England ruled without a king? After the trial and execution of King Charles I in 1649, Oliver Cromwell and other Parliamentarians ruled without a king from 1649-1660. Cromwell's Protectorate increased the power of Parliament and enforced strict Puritan beliefs.</p>	This topic shows how the political and religious changes. It helps students to understand the Developing of role of Parliament and democracy in the 17 th century and the decline in the power of the monarchy. Develop understanding of key concepts such as monarchy, and civil war.

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Church, State and Society 1603-1745		Duration: 8 lessons	Composite: Unit test
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Restoration Constitutional Monarchy Declaration Puritan Absolute Monarchy Parliament Democracy Divine right	<p>What was the Restoration of the Monarchy?</p> <p>What was the Declaration of Breda?</p> <p>What was life like in 17th century England?</p> <p>Who were the Stuarts?</p>	<p>What was the Restoration of the Monarchy? Parliament asked Charles I's eldest son Charles II, to return to England to become king in 1660 after 11 years of Cromwell and Parliamentary rule without a king. However, the King had to agree to significantly reduced the monarchy's power. This was a significant change in British ruling history.</p> <p>What was the 'Glorious Revolution 1688'? The Glorious Revolution took place from 1688-1689 in England. It involved the overthrow of the Catholic King James II, who was replaced by his Protestant daughter Mary II and her Dutch husband, William of Orange. The Glorious Revolution was the ending of absolute monarchy and the establishment of Parliamentary (Constitutional) Democracy.</p> <p>What was the Act of Union 1707? Passed by the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1707, led to the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.</p> <p>How had culture changed in Early Modern England? New theatres started to emerge. They were now indoors, and allowed female actors to perform on stage. Music also became heavily influenced by religion and became a sign of huge wealth to pay for a musician. Art was also commissioned by the wealthy, and was used to show political or religious messages.</p>	<p>This unit will 'complete' the journey of monarchy, power, church, and state as a continuation from Year 7 topics</p> <p>It provides contextual knowledge to students for Y8 topics including the Agricultural and Industrial revolutions and the KS4 topics of Crime and Punishment</p> <p>Builds an understanding of religious, social, political factors across British history.</p> <p>Review date: end of term</p>

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