



May we give them roots to grow and wings to fly.

Our Curriculum – Medium-Term Planning



Term and Year:	Spring 1
Class:	Year 3/4
Subject:	History
Key Unit Question:	Who is the UK's most important monarch?
Memorable Experience:	-

Vocabulary that will be taught:

Dissolution: The action of formally ending something

Domesday: a record of land in England, made in 1086 by order of William I.

Invasions: one country attacking another to take it over

Legacy: The long-lasting impact of a person's actions

Monarch: A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire

Reign: The time that someone is king or queen for

Republic: A state in which power is held by the people and their elected representatives rather than a monarch

Reformation: The process whereby England left the Catholic Church and the country became officially Protestant

Restoration: The restoration of the Stuart monarchy in England in 1660 after the Civil War

Succession: This is the order in which a monarch's family will take over the throne

National Curriculum Objectives:

- a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066

Rationale:

Within the last few years, the children have experienced the death of the UK's longest reigning monarch and the coronation of a new king. The constitutional powers of the monarch have changed significantly during Queen Elizabeth II's reign, and her lifetime and this provides a hook into the concept of the changing role of the monarchy. Children have been introduced to the concept of monarchy from an early age from simple examples e.g., fairy tales. It is later in the KS2 curriculum where they can consider the role of the monarchy and how that has changed since 1066 when William I was crowned king to today.

Prior Knowledge:

Children will have a basic understanding of monarchy and will have studied various kings and queens throughout their KS1 and KS2 history lessons.

Children have also recently celebrated the life of Queen Elizabeth II and the coronation of King Charles III.

What do we intend pupils to know and be able to do at the end of this unit?

Substantive knowledge:

- I know how each monarch became king/queen
- I know what legacy means
- I know that each monarch had a lasting impact on Britain

Disciplinary knowledge:

- I can examine causes and results of events and the impact on people
- I can describe similarities and differences between people
- I can use evidence to build up a picture of the past



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Key lesson questions		Activities/Key points
Lesson 1	How is William I remembered and what legacy did he leave? - I can compare accounts of events from different sources - I can use evidence to build up a picture of the past - I can consider how some of the things I have studied from the past affect/influence life today	- Introduce the unit of work – a study of 5 monarchs through time and discuss how we will learn about the changing role of the monarchy in Britain – Use HH Kings and Queens song (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DSvKc-8frp8) - Explore a number of sources – what do they tell us about William I? - Learn about William I and the events leading to him becoming king – including the battle of Hastings - His conquest of England in 1066 altered the course of English history - The English church was Normanized by William and brought more fully into line with developments on the Continent - William also imposed a new aristocracy on England that was French in language and culture; - English language and literature and art and architecture were transformed because of William's conquest. - The Norman Conquest changed life in England. French became the everyday language, and many castles and fortresses were built in case other invaders tried to seize William's hard-won crown. - William also ordered a complete survey of all his new lands. This was started in 1086 and has become known as the <i>Domesday Book</i>. It is now an important record of what England was like just after the Norman Conquest. - Place images of conflict on a timeline and explain the reasons for your order - Identify the image that you think is most reliable as a historic account of the conflict - Children to answer the questions 'What legacy did William I leave?'
Lesson 2	How was Henry VIII remembered and what legacy did he leave? - I can compare accounts of events from different sources - I can use evidence to build up a picture of the past - I can consider how some of the things I have studied from the past affect/influence life today	- Watch: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkrkscw/articles/zv2bmfr - Explore a number of sources – what do they tell us about Henry VIII? - Learn about Henry VIII and the events leading to him becoming king – including the battle of Hastings - He is perhaps one of the most famous monarchs in English history especially due to his 6 marriages. - The Tudor era was a time of great change, new ideas were emerging about science, art, design and culture, and great sailing expeditions uncovered new lands. - Henry is known for being a ruthless King who ruled with an iron fist. Strong-willed and bullish, he handed out executions to anyone who stood in his way. - One of the biggest changes that Henry brought about during his reign was the English Reformation. - He united England and Wales - He had three children who each went on to rule England after he died. - Explore the concept of cause and effect regarding the marriage to Catherine of Aragon and the English Reformation - Consider which words best describe Henry VIII? Justify your answer. - Children to answer the questions 'What legacy did Henry VIII leave?'
Lesson 3	How is Elizabeth I remembered? What legacy did she leave? - I can compare accounts of events from different sources - I can use evidence to build up a picture of the past - I can consider how some of the things I have studied from the past affect/influence life today	- Watch: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkrkscw/articles/zkh7bdm - Explore a number of sources – what do they tell us about Elizabeth I? - Learn about Elizabeth I and the events leading to her becoming queen - She was only the second queen in English history to rule in her own right (the first was her half-sister, Mary) – Many people in the 16th century believed that a woman wasn't fit to rule, but Elizabeth was quick to prove them wrong! . - Elizabeth's reign is looked back on as a 'Golden Age' in British history. - Elizabeth thoroughly established the Church of England with the Religious Settlement, which helped shape today's national identity. - It was a time of great exploration by men such as Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh, who discovered new lands and set up new colonies overseas. - Poetry, music and literature flourished, and London opened its first theatres. Playwrights such as William Shakespeare were hugely popular, especially with the Queen. - She refused to marry – a deeply shocking concept in an age when it was universally accepted that a woman (let alone a queen) could not make her way in the world without the guidance of a husband. - Several trading companies, such as the East India Company, were established. - Under Elizabeth's rule, England defeated the Spanish Armada. - She was the last Tudor monarch. - Explore the source (portrait of Queen Elizabeth I) - Consider which words best describe Henry VIII? Justify your answer. - Children to answer the questions 'What legacy did Elizabeth I leave?'

Lesson 4	How is Charles II remembered? What legacy did he leave? - I can compare accounts of events from different sources - I can use evidence to build up a picture of the past - I can consider how some of the things I have studied from the past affect/influence life today	- Watch: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dSjmphGgS_Q - Explore a number of sources – what do they tell us about Charles II? - Learn about Charles II and the events leading to him becoming king - He restored Great Britain to a monarchy, and reestablished the balance of power between parliament and the throne. - Charles II was the reigning monarch during the Great Plague in 1665 and the Great Fire of London in 1666. - Charles II brought peace to the people of England after the civil war. - He pursued a policy of political tolerance and power-sharing and a desire for religious toleration. - Charles's reign saw the rise of colonisation and trade in India, the East Indies and America (the British captured New York from the Dutch in 1664), and the Passage of Navigation Acts that secured Britain's future as a sea power. - He founded the Royal Society in 1660. - Charles II was known as the 'Merry Monarch' – Why do you think this is? - Children to answer the questions 'What legacy did Charles II leave?'
Lesson 5	How is Queen Victoria remembered? What legacy did she leave? - I can compare accounts of events from different sources - I can use evidence to build up a picture of the past - I can consider how some of the things I have studied from the past affect/influence life today	- Watch: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zfdkhbk - Explore a number of sources – what do they tell us about Queen Victoria? - Learn about Queen Victoria and the events leading to her becoming queen - She restored the image of the monarchy during a time of great economic, political and societal change. - associated with Britain's great age of industrial expansion, economic progress and, especially, empire. - Queen Victoria was the longest reigning monarch in UK history until Queen Elizabeth II surpassed her in 2015. - Victoria was known as the 'Grandmother of Europe' because many of her children and grandchildren married into the royal families of other European countries. - Britain became the most powerful country in the world, with the largest empire that had ever existed, ruling a quarter of the world's population. - The number of people living in Britain more than doubled, causing a huge demand for food, clothes and housing. - Factories and machines were built to meet this demand and new towns grew up, changing the landscape and the ways people lived and worked. - Railways, originally built to transport goods, meant people could travel easily around the country for the first time. - There are lots of famous places and sites around the world named after this famous British Queen, such as the state of Queensland in Australia, Victoria Falls in Zambia and Zimbabwe, the city of Victoria in Canada, and Victoria Square in Athens, Greece. - Consider 'Was the Victorian era a significant turning point in British History?' - Children to answer the questions 'What legacy did Queen Victoria leave?'
Lesson 6	Who is the UK's most important monarch? End of Unit Assessment / Knowledge Harvest	