

History HT4

Year 8: 17th and 18th Century Democracy and Monarchy

Why did the Monarchy fall out of favour?

<u>Assessment Opportunities</u>	<u>Literacy/Reading opportunities</u>	<u>CEIAG Links</u>
<p>All feedback follows the whole school teaching and learning policy with collective and personalised feedback.</p> <p>Assessments will assess knowledge and understanding, conceptual awareness, sources analysis and how historians interpret the past.</p> <p>Assessment 4 – Why did the Monarchy fall out of favour?</p>	<p>Reading and writing tasks are embedded in every lesson. In particular, a focus on reciprocal reading is in the lesson:</p> <p>TBAT: Explain the causes of the American Revolution.</p> <p>A focus on the whole school writing structure is in the lesson:</p> <p>TBAT: Assess if the return to monarchy was an improvement.</p>	<p>Throughout the scheme of learning, students will develop skills which are transferable to the world of work and future learning. For example, student to critically challenge the rebellions in identifying the effective course of action.</p>

Curriculum vision:

“Our aim is to deliver a curriculum that is inclusive, relevant and progressive for all learners.”

Year 8 History Department Curriculum 2024 – 2025

Half Term 4 Scheme of Learning
Focus: 17th and 18th Century Democracy and Monarchy

Enquiry Question
Why did the Monarchy fall out of favour?

Intent of this scheme of learning

The intent for this scheme of learning is for students to understand the conflicts between the people and Monarchy and the impact of rebellions. Students to link to modern day rebellions and protests – Is this the best way to bring about change? Students to look at alternatives to rebellions and pose a questions.

Prior learning and links to future learning

In HT3, students studied the English Civil War and the trial and Execution of Charles I. In Yr 8, Students will review the impact of American independence in HT6 as they look at crime and punishment during the Industrial Revolution. In Yr 9, students will study suffrage and enfranchisement in British history. The decision to restore the monarchy following the interregnum will be discussed as part of the conflict between monarchy and democracy.

Disciplinary Knowledge

Disciplinary knowledge refers to knowledge of history as a discipline: the methods of historians and their conceptual frameworks. This scheme of learning primarily assesses the significance of events to show change and continuity across the timescale.

Interpreting the past

Students will be exposed to the works of Historians and will learn to ‘Think like a Historian’ by looking at interpretations of the past, and in particular the work of:

John Morrill - British Historian
Tom Reilly - Irish Historian

Substantive Knowledge

British Knowledge:

- Restorations of the Monarchy
- Cromwell’s England

Meanwhile elsewhere in Europe and/or the Wider World:

- American Revolution
- French Revolution

Assessment and Feedback	CEIAG links	Academy core values – Respect, Ambition, Resilience and Compassion
<p>All feedback follows the whole school teaching and learning policy with collective and personalised feedback.</p> <p>Assessments will assess knowledge and understanding, conceptual awareness, sources analysis and how historians interpret the past.</p> <p>Assessment 4 – Why did the Monarchy fall out of favour?</p>	<p>Throughout the scheme of learning, students will develop skills which are transferable to the world of work and future learning. For example, student to critically challenge the rebellions in identifying the effective course of action.</p>	<p>Students to empathise with the ambition of the rebels and look to ambition in their own lives at school and at home. What is ambition? Why is ambition in life necessary?</p>

Tier 2 vocab	<i>Monarchy</i>	<i>Inherited</i>	<i>Unpopularity</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Persistence</i>	<i>Misconceptions</i>	<i>Unrest</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Independence</i>	<i>Tensions</i>
Tier 3 vocab	<i>Commonwealth</i>	<i>Lord Protector</i>	<i>Succession</i>	<i>Taxation</i>	<i>Constitution</i>	<i>Penal Colony</i>	<i>Democratic</i>	<i>Revolution</i>	<i>Oppression</i>	<i>Surrender</i>

Lesson Sequencing			
	Learning Intention	Knowledge	Skills
1	Evaluate interpretations of Oliver Cromwell's England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commonwealth & Lord Protector Puritan laws & changes (banning of Christmas, social changes) Cromwell's heir (Richard Cromwell) Idea of inherited rule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe Cromwell's changes Examine the responses to these changes Evaluate interpretations about Cromwell
2	Assess if the return to the monarchy was an improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cromwell's death Return of Charles II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain why England wanted Charles II Describe Charles II problems

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpopularity of Charles II • Issues with the monarchy Succession Taxation Religion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess if the return to monarchy was an improvement
3	Explain the causes of the American Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • America's conflict with English rule "No taxation without representation" • Boston Tea Party & rebellion • Declaration of Independence & institution of Congress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the conflict between England and America • Describe the actions of the American Revolution • Explain the causes of the American Revolution
4	Compare the consequences of the American Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consequences for America: Constitution & Government persistence of slavery • Consequences for Britain: Loss of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade - Power - penal colony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the consequences for America and Britain • Compare the positives and negatives for each country • Assess the long term impact for Britain
5	Explain the causes of the French Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reign of Louis XIV • Misconceptions: Marie Antoinette 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify why there was unrest in France • Explain how the American Revolution inspired the French • Prioritise the causes of the French revolution and reach a judgement on them
6	Assess the significance of the French Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a democratic government • Eventual rise of Napoleon Bonaparte as the Emperor of France 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the outcome of the French revolution • Explain how and the French revolution ended • Assess the significance of the French revolution for France and Europe

