

OVERVIEW

Year 7 unit 1 begins in Constantinople, where East meets West, ideas are exchanged, religions coexist, and trade flourishes. This provides an understanding of the interconnectedness between different parts of the world, such as tracking the influence of the Spice Roads from China into Europe. Students gain significant context and foundational knowledge about Christianity and Islam for later in the year when they visit this region again in unit 3 through the lens of medieval conflict and the Crusades. It also prepares them with a conceptual understanding of the development of scientific knowledge and the spread of ideas. This is built on in unit 6, when they learn about the Renaissance, and explore the age of discoveries. The Year 7 curriculum comes full circle as unit 6 begins with the collapse of Constantinople in the 15th century, 400 years after they initially studied its importance and influence in the region in unit 1. The concepts of power and authority are present in Year 7 such as unit 3 the power struggle between the Crown and the Church are introduced. These are developed in unit 5 when individual challenges to authority are studied, such as Becket, Magna Carta and the Peasants' Revolt.

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Unit 1 : Worldviews in c1000

- How do historians measure time?
- What does Constantinople reveal about the world in 1000?
- What does the location and building of Medieval Baghdad reveal about the Muslim world?
- What does the House of Wisdom reveal about the Muslim world?
- What does the development of knowledge in Medieval Baghdad reveal about the Muslim world?
- What do developments in science and medicine in medieval Baghdad reveal about the Muslim world?
- Who was St Foy and why is her story significant?

Unit 2: The Norman Conquest

- What was England like in 1066? Who were the claimants to the throne?
- What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?
- Was William Lucky at Hastings?
- Castles
- Harrying of the North
- Domesday - Case Study of Salford in Domesday book.
- Feudal System
- How far did England change under the Normans?

Assessment:

Big Write:
Constantinople

Big Write: Why did
William win the battle
of Hastings?

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Revision for the UL Exam

Unit 3: Religion in the Middle Ages

- What was the role of the Church in medieval England?
- What was the role of Monks in medieval society?
- Why did people go on crusades?
- What was the impact?
- Why was religion significant in the middle ages?

Unit 4: Challenges to Monarchs

- Why was it so difficult for kings to control the Church? Thomas Beckett
- Does John deserve to be known as John as 'bad King John'?
- The Black Death
- Causes, events & Consequences of the Peasants Revolt.

Assessment:

UL Exam on Units 1 &
2

Big Write: Was the
Peasants revolt more
significant than other
challenges to
Monarchs?

Sum

Unit 5: Mali

1. Who was Mansa Musa?
2. How does Medieval Mali challenge our assumptions of Africa?
3. How did Timbuktu become a cultural centre?
4. Why is Medieval Mali significant?

Revision Lessons and the Exam

Unit 6: Renaissance Europe

1. Which new invention shaped the renaissance?
2. Why was Columbus' voyage significant?
3. Why did the Renaissance world expand?

Assessment:

Big Write: What was
Mansa Musa's
legacy?

UL Exam Units 1-5

Useful resources for supporting your child at home:

Visit Chester Cathedral/ Castles both are Norman sites. Or any other medieval castle or Town such as York, Conwy or Lancaster.

Homework:

In History students will use the Seneca platform to build on their knowledge. This is set fortnightly on MS Teams.