

OVERVIEW

Y8 has been sequenced to allow students to understand diverse British and global studies. The Tudor reformation unit focuses on the challenges to the Catholic Church at the beginning of the Early Modern period and where those challenges were coming from and how they ultimately came to effect English history. Students will work with a range of conceptual skills developed in year 7 including causation, source work and change and continuity in a broader sense. The Industrial revolution and British Empire units use case studies from Manchester and Salford so students can apply their learning to their local context. Once pupils have knowledge of the Industrial Revolution lessons then focus on looking at groups within society and the impact the Industrial Revolution had on their lives and whether or not this could be viewed as progress. The role of women and children will also feature predominantly when looking at who would consider this time a period of progress. The British Empire unit is then designed to develop students' knowledge and understanding of the British Empire, focusing on the experience of the indigenous populations who were colonised by the British.

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Unit 1 - Tudor Reformation

- Why did Martin Luther criticise the church?
- Why did Henry VIII want to break from Rome?
- Big Think: Why did Henry VIII want to break from Rome?
- How did Edward VI change the church?
- Does Mary deserve the nickname 'Bloody Mary'?
- How did Elizabeth change the church?
- How far was Elizabeth under Catholic threat?
- Who were the Tudors? Case Studies: JOHN BLANKE, the royal trumpeter, DEDERI JAQUOAH, the prince of River Cestos, CATTELENA OF ALMONDSBURY, independent single woman.

Unit 3 - The English Civil War

- What were the long-term causes of the ECW?
- What were the short-term causes of the ECW?
- Who fought in the English Civil War? When Salford launched a siege against Manchester.
- How did the ECW end? Who was Oliver Cromwell?

Assessment:

Big Write: Why did Henry VIII want to break from Rome?

Big Write: Why was the monarchy restored?

Spr

Revision lessons for the UL exams.

Unit 4 - The Transatlantic Slave Trade

- Exam feedback lesson
- What were African kingdoms like in the 16th Century?
- What was the Transatlantic slave trade?
- What was life like on Plantations?
- Why was the slave trade abolished? Case study: Manchester factory owners
- Big Think- Who had the biggest impact on the abolition of the slave trade?

Unit 5 - The Industrial Revolution

- Why did Salford grow during 1750-1900?
- What was life like for factory workers in Salford?
- How were children treated in the factories?
- What was life like for Salford women in the Industrial Revolution?
- Why was the Peterloo massacre important?

Assessment:

UL Exam on Units 1-3

Big Write: Who had the biggest impact on the abolition of the slave trade?

Sum

Unit 6 - The British Empire

- What is Manchester's relationship to the Empire?
- How did Canada become part of the British Empire?
- What was the TP of Britain's relationship with India?
- How did Aborigines experience the British Empire?
- How did the Scramble change Africa?
- What is the legacy of the British Empire?

The British Empire: How did colonies gain their independence?

- The British Empire's role in the Two World Wars.
- Case Study: Gandhi and Indian Independence
- The Empire in the 1960s – Why were African and Caribbean colonies some of the last to gain independence?

Assessment:

UL Exam on Units 1-5

Big Write: What is the British Empire's legacy?

Useful resources for supporting your child at home:

Visit the slavery museum in Liverpool to learn more about the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

Visit Quarry bank Mill and the Science and Industry Museum for information on the Industrial Revolution.

Homework:

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