

Scheme of Learning: Year 7

Topic Sequence:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
What is History?	The Norman Conquest	The Silk Roads	Religion and the Medieval Monarchy	Life in the 14 th Century	Religion and the Tudors	Tolerance in Tudor England	The English Civil War

Topic Overview:

Building upon the foundational knowledge of the English monarchy developed in the Norman Conquest module, this topic on religion and the monarchy aims to provide students with a deeper understanding of the role of the church in shaping the English monarchy, specifically during the Plantagenet period from 1133 to 1485. Students will evaluate the balance between church, the state, and the people. This will particularly focus on power struggle between the monarchy and the church, and the impact of religion on significant events such as the Crusades, the Magna Carta, and the Peasants' Revolt. By understanding the power of the church during this period, students will be able to have a strong understanding of how society shifted in later topics

Lesson Sequence:

Lesson 1 focuses on the question of "What was the balance between church and state in the 12th century?" and introduces the hierarchical structure of the church and the feudal system of the time. This understanding of the relationship between church and monarchy provides a foundation for later analysis of how religion has shaped the monarchy.

The next lesson centres around the question of "Who killed Thomas Becket?" and explores the conflict between King Henry II and Archbishop Thomas Becket which demonstrates a power struggle between the monarchy and the church.

Lesson 3 asks the question of "Why did Christians travel hundreds of miles to fight a war?" and focuses on the Crusades. This lesson highlights the power the church had to send people to war and demonstrates how religion influenced the actions of monarchs and their subjects.

Lesson 4 centres around the question of "How did the Pope defend the King from his own Barons?" and analyses the Magna Carta and the role of the Pope in defending the monarchy from the barons.

Lesson 5 examines the Peasants' Revolt and asks the question of "Were priests responsible for the Peasants' Revolt?" This lesson analyses the religious and non-religious causes of the revolt that challenged the monarchy and quickened the end of the Feudal System.

The next lessons focus on the question "Reds vs Blues: How did the royal family end up fighting itself?" and examines the War of the Roses, a non-religious example of conflict over the throne. By analysing the disputed succession between York and Lancaster and the reasons why the throne was fought over, students can see how non-religious factors can impact the monarchy.

Finally, there is an assessment that brings together all the lessons and asks students to evaluate the extent to which religion has shaped the English monarchy between 1133-1485. By reflecting on each lesson and their interconnections, students can gain a deeper understanding of how religion has shaped the monarchy and its history, as well as what other factors were involved in its evolution over time.

Sequence of Lessons:

1	Church and state in the 12th century
2	Who killed Thomas Becket?
3	Why did Christians travel hundreds of miles to fight a war?
4	Why did the Pope defend the King from his own Barons?
5	Were priests responsible for the Peasants' Revolt?
6	Reds vs Blues: How did the royal family end up fighting itself?
7	How did a flower reunite the Kingdom?
8	Assessment

Topic Resources:

Knowledge Map:	3 – Religion and the Medieval Monarchy	Any other Resources:	N/A
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Assessment:

Knowledge:	Multiple choice knowledge test
Application of Knowledge:	Extended writing evaluating the extent to which religion has shaped the monarchy over time compared to other factors

Supportive Reading:

Any supported reading listed here	