

| Cumwhinton School Curriculum - History Y6 AUT | | |
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| Year 6 | NC Content | A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 - a significant turning point in British history - the Battle of Britain A local history study - a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality |

History

Abstract themes across history Historical Concepts Historical Methods Historical Perspectives

| Mapping across the Year | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | AUTUMN | SPRING | SUMMMER |
| Abstract themes across history | A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. I.e. a change in an aspect of social history. The changing of power of monarchs using case studies. E.g. King Charles I, Henry VIII and Queen Victoria. | | |
| Historical concepts | | Key concepts include: empire; migration; exploration; exploitation, discrimination and Cumbria's historical links to the slave trade. | |
| Historical methods | | | A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 - a significant turning point in British history - the Battle of Britain |
| Historical Perspectives | | A local history study - a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality - Black and British - through this study pupils build a well-informed appreciation of the issues concerning race, using their knowledge of changing attitudes to Black people in Britain that stretch back millennia. They will learn much about how things change over time, as well as realising that some things remain fairly constant and there is much continuity of experience. | |

CONCEPTUAL SCHOOL AMBITION DRIVERS


| | EYFS & KS1 | LKS2 | UKS2 |
|-----|----------------|----------|----------------|
| AUT | Diversity | Fairness | Individuality |
| SPR | Truth | Change | Resilience |
| SUM | Responsibility | Equality | Sustainability |

History - AUTUMN YEAR 6

HUMANITY - Individuality

Abstract themes across history Historical Concepts Historical Methods Historical Perspectives

How has the individuality of Monarchs influenced and changed Britain over time?

| | NC | CUMWHINTON CURRICULUM |
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| <p>Finding out (Facts & knowledge)</p> | <p>A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. I.e. a change in an aspect of social history. The changing of power of monarchs using case studies. E.g. King Charles I, Henry VIII and Queen Victoria.</p> | <p><u>Henry VIII</u> Henry VIII was King of England from 22 April 1509 until his death in 1547.</p>  <p>Henry VIII was the king of England and Ireland from 1509 to 1547, and one of the most famous and controversial monarchs in English history.</p> <p>Who was King Henry VIII? Henry VIII was King of England in the 16th century. Henry wanted to look rich and strong. He had jewels sewn into his clothes and ate the finest foods. He had six wives. Two of them were beheaded! He started the Church of England. Henry VIII became king when he was eighteen years old. Henry VIII wanted a son to be king when he died. Henry's first wife, Catherine of Aragon, only had a daughter. Henry wanted to divorce her but the Pope didn't allow it. Henry started the Church of England. He was head of the new Church and he could do what he liked. He divorced Catherine and married Anne Boleyn. Henry married so many times because he was desperate to have a son. Watch BBC Bitesize video: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkrkscw/articles/zv2bmfr</p> <p>What was the reformation? The Reformation: A Religious Revolution The Reformation was a religious movement that challenged the authority and doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church in the 16th century.</p> <p><u>King Charles I</u> Charles I was King of England, Scotland, and Ireland from 27 March 1625 until his execution in 1649.</p> <p>What sort of a king was he?</p> |



Charles I, the son of James I, became king of Great Britain in 1625.

Charles I became King of England in 1625 following the death of his father, James I.

Some believed that King Charles I was an intelligent and well educated gentleman and that his taste in literature and art was excellent, his manner dignified. His domestic life was without blemish.

The new king was shy, serious and deeply religious. Charles' reign got off to a bad start. Needing a queen he married Henrietta Maria, the sister of the king of France. She was a Catholic, and Parliament was alarmed that she might make Charles and their children Catholic too. This caused concern among some MPs, who believed Charles had plans to make England a Catholic country again. England had been a Protestant country since the late 1500s, so this represented another big change after many years of religious upheaval.

He was a devout Anglican (member of the Church of England) and helped the poor and needy. However, he also believed that kings should be able to rule as they pleased, without being told what to do by anyone else.

Charles had a very different personality compared to James (his father). Some believed his to be arrogant and conceited as he found it difficult to believe that a king could be wrong. This belief was known as the 'Divine Right of Kings', and it made him unpopular with many.

Charles I was a handsome man with cultivated tastes, but many believed he was unfit for the position of king. They thought he was too stupid and cold-hearted to understand or sympathise with the feelings of his people, and events were to prove that he was hopelessly obstinate, self-centred and untrustworthy.

Britannica for Kids link: <https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/Charles-I/476237>

In 1625, one of Charles' closest advisors, the Duke of Buckingham, led a failed naval battle against the Spanish at Cadiz. Charles refused to criticise Buckingham, which further angered some in Parliament.

In 1629, Parliament became increasingly critical of Charles' decision making and policies. Charles decided to dissolve Parliament and rule without them. Parliament did not sit again until 1640.

Queen Victoria

Queen of the United Kingdom from 1837 to 1901



Victoria was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until her death in 1901. Her reign of 63 years and 216 days was longer than that of any previous British monarch and is known as the Victorian era.

Recap what children learnt about the Victorian era and the British empire from their Benin topic in Year 5.

Who was Queen Victoria?

She was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for 63 years.

Queen Victoria married Prince Albert from Germany.

The queen's reign is known as the Victorian age

Queen Victoria was only 18 when she became Queen.

At the start of Queen Victoria's reign, many children had to work. By the time the queen died, more children were able to go to school.

When Victoria became Queen in 1837, most people travelled by horse or on foot. The Railway Age began during the queen's reign.

Prince Albert died when he was 42. Queen Victoria was extremely upset. The queen was so sad that she dressed in black clothes for the rest of her life.

Victoria and Albert had nine children.

Prince Albert was born in Germany. Victoria and Albert spoke to each other in English and German.

Victoria and Albert made the tradition of Christmas trees popular in Britain.

Watch BBC Bitesize video on who was Queen Victoria on the following link: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkrkscw/articles/zfdkxhk>

Queen Victoria facts KS2 History link: <https://www.ks2history.com/queen-victoria>

How did Henry the VIII change history?

The Protestant Reformation was the 16th-century religious, political, intellectual and cultural upheaval that splintered Catholic Europe, setting in place the structures and beliefs that would define the continent in the modern era.

Watch the BBC Bitesize video on the reformation and its impact on the following link:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwcsp4j/articles/zgkcr2p>

He broke away from the Catholic Church, married six wives, executed two of them, and changed the religion, politics, and culture of England.

His reign was marked by religious conflict, political turmoil, and international relations with other powerful empires.

He also reformed the Royal Navy, the postal service, and the laws of Wales.

He was succeeded by his son, Edward VI, who died young.

How did Charles I change history?

Whole class discussion looking at a number of different sources of evidence and write points for and against him being a good king?

What is a civil war?

A war between citizens of the same country

How did Charles 1's reign lead to English Civil wars? How did this shape the British political system that we see today?

Charles 1 became King of England in 1625. He fell out with the English Parliament for several reasons.

The disputes escalated into a civil war in 1642.

After nearly seven years of war, Charles was defeated and put on trial for treason in 1649.

Using
(Applying &
analysing)

| | | |
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| | | <p>After further conflict, the Civil Wars finally came to an end in 1651.</p> <p>Watch BBC Bitesize video on English civil wars: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zk4cwmn/articles/zxxqg7h</p> <p>How did Queen Victoria change history?</p> <p>Watch BBC Teach video on the ultimate Victorian on the following link: https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/ks2-queen-victoria-the-ultimate-victorian/z79vhbk#:~:text=Queen%20Victoria%3A%20was%20an%20empire-ruling%2C%20photograph%20collecting%2C%20public,other%2C%20and%20that%27s%20why%20she%27s%20the%20ultimate%20Victorian.</p> <p>Link to videos and information from the national Archives on the Civil Wars on this link: https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/civil-war-people/</p> <p>It was a period of industrial, political, scientific, and military change within the United Kingdom, and was marked by a great expansion of the British Empire. In 1876, the British Parliament voted to grant her the additional title of Empress of India.</p> <p>The Victorian Era is noted for advancements in the arts and industry, inventions including telephone and telegraph and political reform and change. She also helped shape popular culture: It was Victoria who started the trend of a bride wearing white on her wedding day and a widow wearing all black in mourning.</p> <p>Victoria, a constitutional monarch, attempted privately to influence government policy and ministerial appointments; publicly, she became a national icon who was identified with strict standards of personal morality.</p> <p>In a monarchy, a king or queen is Head of State. The British Monarchy is known as a constitutional monarchy. This means that, while The Sovereign is Head of State, the ability to make and pass legislation resides with an elected Parliament. Although The Sovereign no longer has a political or executive role, he or she continues to play an important part in the life of the nation. As Head of State, The Monarch undertakes constitutional and representational duties which have developed over one thousand years of history. In addition to these State duties, The Monarch has a less formal role as 'Head of Nation'. The Sovereign acts as a focus for national identity, unity and pride; gives a sense of stability and continuity; officially recognises success and excellence; and supports the ideal of voluntary service. In all these roles The Sovereign is supported by members of their immediate family.</p> |
| <p>Concluding (Evaluating & summarising)</p> | | <p>What were the key reasons for the changes to the role and power of British monarchy?</p> <p>Reflect on the changing roles of the British monarchy from the reign of Henry VIII to Queen Victoria.</p> |