

Journey of Knowledge- How important was the English Civil War in the big picture of power? Part 2

Context and Introduction to Unit: In the second half of this unit you will learn about the short and long term consequences of the English Civil War on England, including the execution of King Charles I and the changes that occurred following England becoming a republic under Oliver Cromwell. You will also learn about how the monarchy was restored and the emergence of the more modern style of monarchy following the Glorious Revolution

Prior knowledge (KS2/KS3) Pupils have learned about the challenges to the monarchy, most recently during the ECW.

The Bigger Picture:

Personal development opportunities: Studying changes in government: parliament vs monarchy; religion as a source of tension between monarchy and parliament
Career links: Member of Parliament; civil servant; journalist; researcher; lawyer; lobbyist

CORE KNOWLEDGE

Short Term Consequences of the English Civil War

King Charles was put on trial by Parliament accused of treason. He refused to defend himself or speak to the court. Due to his belief in the Divine Right of Kings, he believed that it was impossible for Parliament to put him on trial.

The trial went ahead and King Charles was found guilty of treason. He was executed in January 1649 and England became a republic.

England's republic was known as the Commonwealth and existed from 1649 to 1660. Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector which gave him the powers of a king.

During the Commonwealth, the Puritans became more influential and wanted England to become a more religious society. They banned many forms of entertainment such as the theatre, inns and banned the celebration of many Christian festivals such as Christmas.

England became a much stricter country to live in, with fines and prison sentences given out to those who didn't follow the rules.

Long Term Consequences of the English Civil War

When Oliver Cromwell died in 1658, his son Richard inherited the title Lord Protector. Richard did not enjoy power and stepped down. The people of England invited Charles I's son, also called Charles, back from exile in France.

King Charles II restored the monarchy in 1660. He implemented many changes and declared laws passed during the Commonwealth were illegal. Charles introduced champagne to England which became very popular.

Charles reopened the theatres and inns and gambling became available again.

When Charles II died without a child, his brother James became King James II in 1685. James was a Catholic which worried Parliament. So much so that they tried to pass laws which said that James couldn't become king, but they failed.

James' two daughters had been raised Protestant. One of them, Mary, had married William of Orange, a Dutch ruler.

Protestant nobles in England sent a letter to William and Mary inviting them to take over from James. They accepted and landed with an army. King James fled the country without a fight.

In order to become monarchs, William and Mary had to sign the Bill of Rights. This document stated that the monarch couldn't rule without Parliament which required frequent elections. It also guaranteed freedom of speech within Parliament, protecting MPs from punishment for what they say. It also stated that only a Protestant could become monarch.

Journey of Knowledge- Journey of Knowledge- How important was the English Civil War in the big picture of power? Part 1

Context and Introduction to Unit: In the first half of this unit you will learn about the causes of the English Civil War, including the role of King Charles I and his belief in the Divine Right of Kings, as well as Parliament’s increasing demands for a share of power. You will also learn about the events of the English Civil War, including why Parliament are eventually victorious.

Prior knowledge (KS2/KS3) Pupils have broadened their understanding of how the monarchy’s power was challenged, such as when King John was challenged by the barons which resulted in the Magna Carta

The Bigger Picture:
Personal development opportunities: Studying changes in government: parliament vs monarchy; religion as a source of tension between monarchy and parliament
Career links: Member of Parliament; civil servant; journalist; researcher; lawyer; lobbyist

CORE KNOWLEDGE
Causes of the English Civil War

King Charles reigned from 1625 to 1649. He was the son of King James I, who also believed in the Divine Right of Kings. This meant that he believed that the king was accountable only to God – not to Parliament or the people. He used this to justify absolute power and resist Parliament’s influence. Charles was married to a Catholic (Henrietta Maria) which caused concern among his Protestant subjects.

During King Charles’s reign there were growing tensions between the king and Parliament. Parliament increasingly challenged Charles’s authority and included arguments over money, religion and power. Wars cost money but Charles wanted to rule without Parliament so he could avoid them challenging him. He raised taxes without Parliament’s permission, using ship tax across the whole country, which angered many.

Parliament challenged Charles by refusing him money unless he listened to their concerns. Charles’ marriage to Henrietta Maria and the changes he made to the Church of England that seemed more Catholic (decorated churches, stained glass) made many Puritans in Parliament want to defend their Protestant beliefs.

In 1629, Charles dissolved Parliament and ruled without it for 11 years. This time period was known as the Personal Rule. During this time, Charles imposed taxes, fines and loans without Parliament’s approval.

However, Charles was forced to recall Parliament to ask for help to pay for a war in Scotland after the Scots refused to accept his new prayer book. Parliament used this as an opportunity to challenge Charles’ power. They demanded the Triennial Act (Parliament must be called every 3 years) and created a list of complaints against Charles, called the Grand Remonstrance. It demanded more control over the king and the army.

In January 1642, Charles entered Parliament with soldiers to arrest 5 MPs who opposed him. This broke the tradition that the king cannot enter parliament. The MPs escaped, Charles was seen as abusing his power and Parliament raised an army to defend itself.

The English Civil War

In August 1642 the Civil War began and was fought until 1649. The war divided families and communities, caused many deaths and led to the trial of King Charles I. The country was divided between Cavaliers (royalists) and Roundheads (parliamentarians). The Royalists controlled much of the North whereas Parliament controlled the South and crucially London.

For the first few years the two sides were evenly matched.

The turning point came when Oliver Cromwell took control of Parliament’s army and reorganised it into the New Model Army. They were professional, experienced and well trained. They defeated Charles at the Battle of Naseby and the Royalists soon surrendered.

Journey of Knowledge – Year 8 Unit 2 - To what extent did the Industrial Revolution change Britain?

Context and Introduction to Unit: Pupils will learn about how the 19th century was a period of revolution. That there were revolutions in agriculture, industry, transport, in towns and cities, science, in ideas and politics. The way people lived their lives completely changed.

Prior knowledge (KS2/KS3) Pupils will know that there had been long periods of continuity before 1750 and that change was slow. Some pupils will have studied the 18th and 19th centuries in some depth at KS2.

The Bigger Picture:
Personal development opportunities: Studying changes in society, medicine, work and government.
Career links: Member of Parliament; warehouse operative; entrepreneur; sociologist; researcher

CORE KNOWLEDGE

The Industrial Revolution was a period of significant industrial and technological change which led to Britain becoming the first industrial nation and led to her role as “the workshop of the world.”

The introduction of the Open Field System allowed communal farming; land was divided into strips shared among villagers. This provided security and ensured equal land distribution. Inventions like the mechanical seed drill improved planting precision and productivity.

There was a population explosion caused by an increase in births due to improvements in nutrition, maternity care and economic stability. It was also caused by a decrease in deaths due to advancements in medicine, better hygiene and public health. In 1750, before industrialisation, the population of Britain was around 10 million with 20% of the population lived in towns. By 1900, the population was around 42 million with 90% lived in towns. In Liverpool, the population grew from 80,000 in 1801 to 300,000 by 1851.

The Domestic System, involving goods being produced at home using basic tools by families working together was replaced by the Factory System, involving goods being mass produced in factories using new inventions such as the Spinning Jenny and Power Loom which maximised productivity and efficiency. The Spinning Jenny could spin several threads at once, with later versions spinning 80+ with only one worker required to operate it. The Power Loom could weave thread into cloth far faster than humans. It was steam powered and could run continuously with only one operator required.

Factory work had key challenges such as long hours (12-16 hours a day) in hazardous environments and low wages, especially for women and children. Injuries such as crushed or severed fingers, arms and hands as well as broken bones and lung disease was common. Child labour was widespread with children often abused, overworked and deprived of education. Overseers in the factories would ensure that children worked hard.

Reforms such as the Factory Acts led to factories becoming safer and cleaner. E.g the Factory Act of 1833 banned children under 9 from working in factories and limited children 9-16 to 8 hours a day and factories had to provide some schooling to children. Factory inspectors were sent to check that these changes were carried out.

The Transport Revolution was caused by poorly maintained, muddy and perilous roads. Turnpike trusts built and improved roads so coaches and wagons could transport goods more safely.

Canals revolutionised bulk transportation of goods as it was cheaper and faster than road transport which boosted trade efficiency. The railways also made transportation faster and more reliable as steam locomotives connected cities and industries.

Medical advancements: Edward Jenner created the smallpox vaccine in 1796 which eliminated the most dangerous disease of its time. Anaesthetics (Simpson’s chloroform) eased surgery by eliminating pain. Antiseptics (Lister’s carbolic acid) prevented infections and improved survival rates.

Housing was exceptionally problematic during this period. Overcrowding in cramped terraced housing with no proper sewage system to cholera epidemics and high death rates. Improvements in sanitation such as the introduction of piped water and sewer systems led to a reduction in deaths.

There was significant political change and reform with the franchise expanding in response to demands from many industrial areas to have representation in Parliament. This led to the Peterloo Massacre in Manchester in 1819 where 60,000 people gathered to demand the vote for working class people. Cavalry charged the crowd, killing 18 and injuring hundreds. The Chartist Movement also emerged who demanded the vote for all men and secret ballots. They presented numerous petitions to Parliament and although they were ignored, they raised awareness and gradually more and more people were given the vote.

Journey of Knowledge- How did civilization flourish in West Africa? Case Study: Mali

Context and Introduction to Unit: In the first half of this unit you will learn about the causes of the English Civil War, including the role of King Charles I and his belief in the Divine Right of Kings, as well as Parliament's increasing demands for a share of power. You will also learn about the events of the English Civil War, including why Parliament are eventually victorious.

Prior knowledge (KS2/KS3) Pupils have studied the power of the monarchy in year 7, including how they were challenged by the barons during the Magna Carta.

The Bigger Picture:

Personal development opportunities: Studying and understanding different systems of government; why history has neglected in these places due to racism; promotion of tolerance and respect of different cultures

Career links: Member of Parliament; civil servant; journalist; researcher; diplomat

CORE KNOWLEDGE

The Kingdom of Mali was in West Africa, it was approximately 500 miles squared. It had trading routes to Egypt, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis and on to Europe, China and Persia. It was surrounded by the Sahara desert, Savannah and Rainforests. The Niger River (the main river in West Africa) provided water for drinking and farming.

The history of West African Kingdoms has been overlooked historically due to racism and a difficulty in gathering evidence. Historians studying the Kingdom of Mali may use stories from griots, written accounts by Islamic scholars, objects created by craftspeople (including pottery, metalwork, woodwork and cloth) and archaeological and architectural remains from cities such as Gao and Timbuktu.

The Kingdom of Mali was founded by Sunjata Keita around 1235. He transformed Mali into a powerful trading kingdom and a centre of learning. Sunjata Keita used Islam to bind different groups of people living in the kingdom together, but people were still allowed to practice African religions. All goods that passed through Mali were taxed.

Sunjata Keita conquered Koumbi Saleh (the former capital of the Kingdom of Ghana). He also conquered the Bambuk and Bure gold mines. Some accounts suggest that during 14thC almost half of the gold that circulated Africa, Europe and Asia came from the Kingdom of Mali.

Mansa Musa was the most famous ruler of Mali, reigned during its golden age. He was known for his immense wealth, largely derived from the gold and salt trade. Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324 brought Mali to the attention of the wider world, showcasing its riches and cultural sophistication.

Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca was a significant event in Mali's history. It was a display of his faith as a devout Muslim and also an opportunity to strengthen diplomatic and economic ties with other Islamic states. During his journey, Mansa Musa distributed vast amounts of gold, which caused inflation in the regions he passed through.

Mali experienced its 'Golden Age' under Mansa Musa. A lot of wealth was obtained from taxation. He made the system harder for people to avoid paying what they owed; although he kept taxes low for Malian traders and farmers, he charged non-Malians higher taxes. He used this taxation to increase the size of his army and rebuild cities like Timbuktu. Mansa Musa developed trade routes across the Sahara so that Mali obtained silks from China, spices from India and metalwork from Europe. The Malian army now contained 100,000 soldiers and invaded 24 cities and surrounding areas. This doubled the size of Mali and included the city of Tinbuktu.

Timbuktu, located in Mali, became a renowned centre of learning during the Mali Empire. It attracted scholars, poets, and students from across Africa and the Islamic world. The city was home to prestigious Islamic universities and libraries, housing valuable manuscripts on various subjects, including science, literature, and philosophy.

After Mansa Musa's death, the Mali Empire faced internal conflicts and external pressures. Succession disputes, regional revolts, and attacks from neighbouring kingdoms weakened the empire. Eventually, the empire fragmented, and smaller states emerged in its place.

Songhay rose to replace Mali. The people of Songhay came from the city of Gao, which was part of Mali's empire. It conquered Timbuktu and captured Mali's goldmines.