



EQ: Why was England turned upside down in the 17th century?

How does this unit link to prior learning?				
Year 7 Reformation .	Year 7 The power of monarchs in Medieval England.	Year 7 Religious beliefs and superstition during the Black Death	Year 7 Warfare (for example, the Wars of the Roses)	
What will you be learning about?			British Values	
During this half term you will be learning the narrative (story) of the English Civil War. This includes the long- and short-term causes of the war through to the Roundhead victory. We will then study the consequences of the Civil War, including Charles’ execution and Oliver Cromwell. Finally, we will explore the restoration period – including the Glorious Revolution and the improvement in medicine.			Democracy: Struggle for power between parliament and the monarchy leading to the Bill of Rights. Rule of Law: Trial of Charles I. Tolerance: Intolerance of different religious beliefs in Stuart England.	
We will develop our learning each week by focusing on:				
1. James I: Wise or a fool?	RAG	8. Execution of King Chales I	RAG	
2. Gunpowder Plot		9. Consequences of Civil War		
3. Awe and Wonder: Were the Gunpowder Plotters framed?		10. Restoration of Charles II		
4. Long term causes of the English Civil War		11 Causes of the Glorious Revolution		
5. Depth Mark – Religion was the main cause of the English Civil War. Do you agree?		12. Depth Mark: 'Religion was the main cause of the Glorious Revolution' Do you agree?		
6. Short term causes of the English Civil War		13. Significance of the Glorious Revolution		
		14. Scientific Revolution		
Key vocabulary				
Cavalier	Constitutional Monarchy	Civil War	Divine Right	Hereditary
Interregnum	Republic	Puritan	Roundhead	Treason
How will this help you in the future?				
KS4		Beyond LHS		
The scientific revolution will be referred to when you study medicine through time as part of your GCSE.		Learning about Stuart England and 17th-century events helps you understand how modern Britain developed, especially ideas about democracy, rights, and limits on power.		



Glossary

Catholic: A member of the Roman Catholic Church, a branch of Christianity led by the Pope in Rome. During this era, they valued traditional church rituals and decoration.

Cavalier: A nickname given to the Royalists—the soldiers and nobles who supported King Charles I during the English Civil War.

Civil War: A war fought between different groups of people living within the same country.

Constitutional Monarchy: A system of government where a King or Queen rules, but their power is limited by a set of laws and a parliament.

Divine Right: The belief that a monarch's power comes directly from God, meaning they only have to answer to God, not to Parliament or the people.

Exile: Being forced to leave one's home country and live somewhere else, usually as a punishment or for political safety.

Grand Remonstrance: A long list of 204 grievances against King Charles I's government, passed by Parliament in 1641, which demanded more control over the King's ministers and the church.

Hereditary: Something passed down through a family from parent to child, such as a title, land, or the crown.

Indulgences: Certificates sold by the Catholic Church that promised to forgive a person's sins and shorten their time in Purgatory. This practice was heavily criticized by Protestants.

Interregnum: Meaning "between kings," this was the period (1649–1660) when England had no monarch and was ruled as a republic, largely under Oliver Cromwell.

Long Parliament: An English Parliament called by Charles I in 1640 that lasted for nearly 20 years because it refused to be dissolved by the King.

Plot: A secret plan made by a group of people to do something illegal or harmful, such as overthrowing the government or assassinating a leader.

Protestant: A member of the Christian Church that broke away from the Catholic Church during the Reformation. They preferred simpler church services and believed the Bible should be in the local language.

Puritan: A strict type of Protestant who wanted to "purify" the Church of England by removing all remaining Catholic elements, rituals, and decorations.

Roundhead: A nickname given to the Parliamentarians—the soldiers and supporters of Parliament who fought against King Charles I. (They were named after the short, bowl-shaped haircuts worn by many Puritans).

Succession: The order or process of who becomes the next King or Queen after the current ruler dies or steps down.

Superstition: Irreverent or irrational beliefs, often involving magic, witchcraft, or luck. During the Reformation and Civil War, Protestants often accused Catholics of being "superstitious" because of their use of holy water and relics.

Treason: The crime of betraying one's country or monarch, often punishable by death. (Famously, Charles I was put on trial and executed for treason against his own people).