



Subject: History Spring 1 & 2

Overarching Topic: Challenges to Religious Authority			
Why is this topic being studied at this time? How does it fit into the wider subject curriculum?	Blood, alone, moves the wheels of history. Thus lamented Martin Luther as he nailed his 95 Theses to the door of the church in Wittenberg and set in motion the wheels of centuries of religious upheaval that cost the lives of countless individuals. And Luther had good reason to think in this way; for hundreds of years before the tumultuous events of 1517, Europe had been ravaged by conflict, turmoil and power games that all had their genesis in mankind's competing claims to know the mind of God. This term we shall consider: the use of religion as a tool to keep law and order in the dangerous world of Mediaeval Europe; the argument between two close friends that resulted in the bloody murder of a man of the cloth; the role of new ideas and a dream to re-build the Ancient World in driving Luther to rebel against the Church; and Henry VIII's reasons for bringing the whole edifice of the Church crashing down in England, only to replace it with a new order that was created in his image. Revenge, corruption, egoism, betrayal, utopianism and murder are just some of our watchwords for this exciting period of history.		
	Essential	Core	Ambitious
The Big Questions (What questions will students be able to answer upon mastery of the topic?)	What is Christianity? What do we mean by the 'Church'? What was the role of the church in people's lives? Who is the Pope? What is the difference between Catholicism and Protestantism? Who were the Puritans?	How was the Church used to maintain control of the people? What did medieval religion look like? Why did Henry II and Thomas Becket fall out? Why did mediaeval Christians take part in crusades What were Luther's ideas on religion? How did Luther's ideas impact Europe and the power of the Pope? Why did Henry VIII reform the Church? How did the people feel about Henry's changes? What changes did Edward VI make? Did Mary deserve her nickname "Bloody Mary"? What was more threatening to Elizabeth – Puritans or Catholics?	To what extent was Henry's reformation different from Edward's reformation? To what extent were the aims of the crusades consistent? How similar were the Peasants' Revolt and the Pilgrimage of Grace? What are the key differences between Lutherism and Calvinism? Were the Catholics framed on 5th November?

		Why do we remember the 5 th November?	
The Key Skills/ Techniques	The sophistication and application of skills will become more advanced as students' progress through the critical, core and pinnacle knowledge.		
	Skill/Technique	How will this skill be developed?	
	Causation	• Categorisation • Explanative phrases	
	Significance	• Assessment of short-term and long-term significance	
	Source analysis	• PANDA / NOP	
	Key words	Archbishop – a very important leader in the Church Authority – the power to make decisions Barons – powerful landowners in medieval England Battle – a fight between armies Bishop – a Church leader in charge of a large area Black Death – a deadly disease that killed many people Catholic – a Christian who follows the Pope Christianity – a religion based on the teachings of Jesus Civil war – a war between people in the same country Clergy – people who work for the Church Colonies – places controlled by another country Conquest – taking control of another land Crusades – wars where Europeans fought in the Middle East Democracy – when people have a say in how a country is run Despot – a ruler who has total power	

	Empire – many countries ruled by one power Feudal system – how land and power were shared in medieval England Guilt – being responsible for a crime Heresy – having beliefs the Church says are wrong Heretic – someone accused of heresy Immigrant – a person who moves to another country Indigenous – people who lived in a place first Infer – to work something out from clues Invasion – entering a place by force Kingdom – a country ruled by a king or queen Knight – a soldier who served a lord Magna Carta – a list of rules the king had to follow Migration – people moving from place to place Monastery – a place where monks live and work MP – someone elected to speak in Parliament Nobles – rich and powerful families Parliament – a group that helps run the country Peasant – a poor farmer in medieval times Pilgrimage – a journey to a holy place Pope – the leader of the Catholic Church Protestant – a Christian who is not Catholic Provenance – where a source comes from Rebellion – fighting against a ruler Reform – changing something to make it better Reformation – when parts of the Church changed in the 1500s Regicide – killing a king Religion – a set of beliefs about God Revolt – a fight against authority Revolution – big changes to how a country is run Significance – why something is important Source – something that gives information about the past Treason – working against your ruler or country Tyranny – cruel and unfair rule Utility – how useful a source is
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