

History Knowledge Organiser: Year 2 - The Stuarts

Prior Knowledge

Pupils will have a secure understanding of the concept of before, after, past, present, sources, written record and what 'history' is. Pupils will understand what is meant by 'living memory', will recognise key figures within Early Modern Britain that they previously studied and their significance. Pupils will have developed an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms in their verbal explanations.

Diagrams



Vocabulary

Artefact: An object studied that comes from the period in question.
Catholic: One of the largest branches of Christianity.
Civil War: A battle/war that takes place between people from the same country or state.
Dynasty: a line of hereditary rulers of a country.
Monarch: a sovereign head of state, used interchangeably with king and queen.
Politics: the activities associated with the governance of a country or area.
Protestant: a branch of Christianity and a supporter of any of those **Christian** bodies that separated from the Church of Rome during the Reformation.
Source: a place, person, or thing from which something originates or can be obtained.

Intended Unit Outcomes

Pupils will:

- Know and understand that The Stuarts followed the Tudors and were the first monarchs of the United Kingdom.
- Have a secure understanding of what is meant by the term 'king' and 'monarch', their crucial role in societal structure, and their political importance.
- Explore and understand the similarities and differences between Protestant and Catholic beliefs, and how these two branches of Christianity often clashed and were used to gain political power and overthrow an individual's political and royal power.
- Begin to understand and explore the crucial links between politics and religion during this period.
- Understand what a 'source' is, and how different sources are used to find out key information about the past.
- Know who William Shakespeare is and his impact on this period in art, literature, and culture.
- Have a secure understanding of The Great Plague.
- Understand the role of the Parliament in this period and compare and contrast with modern Parliament.
- Be able to compare and contrast the role of the King in the Stuart period, with the modern royal family in England and in selected parts of Europe.
- Understand what everyday life in Stuart England may have looked like, and how that varied depending on a person's wealth and the location of where they lived.
- Have a secure understanding of the political and societal organisation of Stuart Britain, including settlement structure (where and how people lived).

Sources and Artefacts

Sources: <http://stuartsonline.com>

The website above is a varied and academically ambitious resource, which provides videos, timelines, art, historical written sources and religious documents. Wherever possible, this resource should be used. The films can be stopped and started by teachers to discuss the content and any unfamiliar vocabulary.

Artefacts:

<https://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/collections/about-our-collections/what-we-collect/tudor-and-stuart-collection>

A fantastic resource with pictures of artefacts and accompanying fact boxes.

Historical investigation and enquiry skills

Pupils should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of information, historical narratives and other sources, to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented. Children should be encouraged to form their own historically informed opinions and pose valid questions, using the knowledge and evidence which is identified and discussed in lessons. Pupils should be encouraged to begin to question the difficulties in some of the sources and how they may only provide a very specific view of the crucial events.

Timeline/Chronology

1603: on the 24th March, James VI of Scotland crowns James I of England, uniting the two kingdoms. James' accession unified England, Scotland and Ireland under a single monarch, for the first time.
1604: In August, James I ends the war with Spain. They are now at peace for the next 50 years. James styles himself King of Great Britain.
1605: On the 5th November, the Gunpowder Plot is discovered by James I. Guy Fawkes is thwarted when he tried to blow up Parliament. James was unpopular due to his Protestant beliefs.
1606: The Union Flag is adopted at the National Flag.
1607: First permanent British colony in North America established. Jamestown in Virginia founded by Captain John Smith.
1611: King James Bible is published.
1613: 14th February- James I's daughter Elizabeth marries Frederick V, Elector Palatine. It was through Elizabeth's descendants that the House of Hanover came to inherit the throne after the Stuarts.
1616: William Shakespeare dies.
1624-1630: War with Spain.
1624: 27th March- James I dies and his son Charles I ascends to the throne.
1626-1629: War with France.
1629: Charles I dissolves Parliament and begins 11 years of rule.
1640-1642: Scots defeat the English at Newburn on the River Tyne. Long Parliament is called by Charles I due to Scottish army. Rebellion breaks out in Ireland in 1641 and in 1642, Charles I tries to arrest leading members of Parliament. It was unsuccessful.
1642-1649: Civil War begins in 1642, ending with Charles I's execution in 1649.
1649-1653: Oliver Cromwell's time in power.
1660: Restoration of the Monarchy under King Charles II. Samuel Pepys starts his diary.
1664-1665: The Great Plague.
1666: The Great Fire of London.
1688-1689: The Glorious Revolution- the overthrow of King James II, the crowning of William of Orange and his wife Mary II proclaimed king and queen.
1690: William III defeats James II at the Battle of the Boyne.
1701: English Act of Settlement secures the Protestant Succession.
1707: England and Scotland officially become one country.
1710: St Paul's Cathedral is completed by Sir Christopher Wren.
1714: Anne dies and George I ascends the throne, the first Hanoverian monarch.