UCC - Year 13 Scheme of Learning: HISTORY

Students are taught and examined unit alongside regular lessons for coursework planning, drafting and production.

Autumn	Britain 1625-1701, conflict, revolution and settlement	**Theme 1: The quest for political stability 1625-1688 AND Theme 2: Religion, conflict and dissent 1625-1688 - taught together.** The nature of Stuart and republican rule and the reasons why neither system provided a stable system of government in the given period. They should understand Charles I's political ambitions and the extent of parliamentary opposition to the king. Detailed knowledge of the events of the civil wars is not required, but students should understand the growing political and military power of parliament in the years to 1646, and Charles' unwillingness to compromise his royal authority. Detailed knowledge of each of the republican systems introduced in the years 1649–60 is not required, but students should understand the reasons for the unpopularity of these experiments and the factors which led to the end of republican rule and the restoration of the monarchy. They should be aware of military involvement in politics and the extent to which it influenced political stability in the years 1646–60. Students should understand the shortcomings of the Restoration Settlement and the reasons why conflict between crown and parliament led to the collapse of the Stuart monarchy in 1688. The diversity of religious beliefs and opinions during the given period. They should understand Laud's attempts to impose Arminian practices and beliefs, and the opposition to religious uniformity in both England and Scotland. They should be aware of changes imposed on Anglicanism during the Commonwealth and Protectorate, and the reasons for the church's dominance under Charles II. They should understand the extent of religious radicalism during republican rule. Detailed knowledge of laws against dissenters during the Restoration is not required, but students should be aware of the extent of persecution and its effects during these years. They should understand the significance of Catholic influence over the Stuart monarchs during the Restoration period to 1688.				**Theme 4: Economy, trade and empire 1625-1688** In studying Theme 4, students need to be aware of significant changes in agriculture and in trade. They should understand the trend towards specialised farming as new markets developed, and the impact of major capital investments in agriculture. They should be aware of changing trade patterns including those developments driven by imperial expansion in North America and the Caribbean. They should understand the impact on the British economy of mercantilist ideas and Britain's control of the triangular trade.
	Coursework					
	PSHE Numeracy Literacy					
Spring	Britain 1625-1701, conflict, revolution and settlement	**Theme 4 continued**	**Theme 3: Social and intellectual challenge 1688-1701** In studying Theme 3, students should be aware of key changes in society and cultural life during the given period. They should understand the extent of population growth and its effects on poverty and vagrancy. They should understand the increasing urbanisation of the period including the growth of London and other towns and cities. They should be aware of the impact of radical political ideas in challenging both the monarchy and the confessional state. They should understand the spread of new scientific ideas in society and in education.	**Consolidation - themes 1-4 1688-1701**	**Interpretations unit: overview**	
	Coursework/revision lessons					
	PSHE Numeracy Literacy					
Summer	Britain 1625-1701, conflict, revolution and settlement	**Interpretations unit: How revolutionary in the years to 1701, was the Glorious Revolution of 1688-9?** This topic focuses on the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 which led to the fall of James II and the accession of William and Mary as joint sovereigns. Students will need to understand the revolutionary ideals which led to the overthrow of James II. The significance of the Bill of Rights of 1689 and the Act of Settlement of 1701 should be understood, and the extent to which these acts confirmed the end of divine right and established a constitutional monarchy. Students should be aware of the importance of the Toleration Act and of those who were excluded from the Act's provisions. They should note the extent to which the supremacy of the Anglican Church, and of a confessional state, were both undermined. The importance of the role of parliament in the years 1688–1701 should be understood, and students should be aware of how far parliament had become a partner with the monarchy, in the government of the country. They should be aware that William III's war with France led to a restructuring of government finances, public scrutiny of government income and expenditure and the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694. Students should understand the significance of the change from royal control of finance to parliamentary oversight.	**Consolidation/assessment**		
	Coursework/revision lessons					
	PSHE Numeracy Literacy					