ST LAWRENCE C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL LEARNING JOURNEY

SUBJECT: History UNIT: The English Civil War TERM: Spring YEAR GROUP: 5

THE BIG QUESTION			
What causes The Battle of Alton?			
END OF UNIT OUTCOME	Use concept hexagons to show their understanding of how different elements of the English Civil War influenced the Battle of Alton		
OBJECTIVES	**British Civil War -** a local history study		
CONCEPT: Conflict	Power – divine right of the king v Parliament, Money – spending the country's money on himself, Religion – Protestant v Catholic, Royalists and Parliamentarians		
LESSON 1 QUESTION	**What was Britain like and who was the ruler at the time of the English Civil War?**		
KEY KNOWLEDGE	The **English Civil War** was a series of battles fought between **1642 and 1651**. **Charles I** came to the British throne in 1625. Like his father, James I, he believed in the **"divine right of kings."** This meant that kings were chosen by God, so their authority could not be challenged by anyone on Earth.		
RICH TASK	Introduce The Big Question – what do they already know? Explore KO – copy in book after title page and paper copy home. Annotate key question to identify prior knowledge using key language prompts. Explore key knowledge flipchart detailing Stuart Britain and Charles 1. As tables, make a collaborative poster detailing key knowledge gathered.		
SUPPORT AND CHALLENGE	S – icons to prompt key facts as scaffold for ideas C – include information on range of key ideas displayed		
KEY VOCABULARY	civil war divine right of kings monarchy	**RESOURCES**	KOx2 Sugar paper
LESSON 2 QUESTION	**What were the 3 main causes of the English Civil War?**		
KEY KNOWLEDGE	**Power – divine right of the king v Parliament** **Money – spending the country's money on himself** **Religion – Protestant v Catholic** When Parliament refused to grant many of Charles's demands for money, the king was furious and so from 1629 to 1640 Charles I ruled without calling Parliament at all. During this period, he made his subjects pay heavy taxes, which made them support Parliament even more. Some of the nobles also began to worry that Charles had found a way to run the country the way kings did in France and Spain at that time—with total power and without being bound by any laws. Charles even had his own court called the Star Chamber, which was run by men who did everything the king said. This court arrested and punished people without giving them a proper trial. In England there was a group of strict **Protestants** known as **Puritans**. Although they were a minority, they had a great deal of influence and were becoming quite powerful. Most Puritans were well educated and successful in business. They believed that God was on their side, and they openly criticized the king's policies. Many members of Parliament were Puritans.		

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	In 1633, Charles appointed **William Laud** as **Archbishop of Canterbury**, an important leader of the Church of England. Both the king and Archbishop Laud wanted the **clergy** and bishops to be more powerful. In the 1630s, most churches in England were plain and undecorated, and church services were simple. Laud introduced more music and ceremony. Priests were allowed to wear coloured robes and churches were decorated. In 1640, Charles called Parliament back into session, but the conflict between the two continued. In 1641, Parliament insisted that the king make religious changes and replace his ministers. Charles refused. In 1642, he forced his way into the **House of Commons**, attempting to arrest five members of Parliament. However, the men had already fled. Charles realized that his actions would provoke a war. He left London and both sides began to gather their armies.		
RICH TASK	Retrieval practice activity – retrieval relay race recalling information about Stuart England and Charles I Revise KO. Complete grid, ranking the 3 causes from most to least significant include icon, description and explanation of choice.		
SUPPORT AND CHALLENGE	S – Scaffolded grid with description and cause included C – include effect on the different classes in England at the time		
KEY VOCABULARY	Parliament tax Protestant Puritans Catholics clergy	**RESOURCES**	English Civil War - Kids | Britannica Kids | Homework Help The English Civil War Explained Ranking grid
LESSON 3 QUESTION	**Who were the two sides during the English Civil War?**		
KEY KNOWLEDGE	One side were supporters of the king (**Charles I**) and on the other were supporters of **Parliament** (led by **Oliver Cromwell**). The Parliamentary forces were nicknamed **Roundheads** by their enemies because they cut their hair very short and also wore ***orange sashes***. The king's forces were led by nobles who were not always experienced in warfare. Cromwell's forces were stronger and better organized, they were called the New Model Army — a group of professional soldiers		
RICH TASK	Retrieval practice activity – opinion head focusing on 3 main causes – who do you agree with and why, discuss as a pair and then whole class Revise KO Explore key knowledge flipchart and watch Horrible Histories Puritans clip - what does this tell us about the Puritan beliefs? How does this contrast with Charles I's ideas? Complete true or false quiz with partner, ticking correct statements and correcting inaccurate ones		
SUPPORT AND CHALLENGE	S – sorting statements C – add own questions for partner to mark		
KEY VOCABULARY	Roundheads Cavaliers Royalists	**RESOURCES**	The English Civil War | Compilation | Horrible Histories True or false quiz

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	Parliamentarians sashes		
LESSON 4 QUESTION	**What happened during the Battle of Alton**		
KEY KNOWLEDGE	The first Battle of Alton took place in February 1643. The Parliamentarians (***Roundheads***) and **Royalists** (***Cavaliers***) – red sashes - fought each other from opposite ends of the streets before the Parliamentarian troops escaped into the night. On 13 September 1643, the English Parliament ordered **Major General William Waller** to muster forces for the "protection" of Hampshire County. In November, he was given control of forces stationed in Farnham. A Royalist force led by Sir Ralph Hopton, arrived in Alton as they were short of provisions and winter was approaching. They were warned that the Parliamentarians (Roundheads) were approaching so sent out scouts. Waller set off to Alton. The ground was frosty and easy to walk on. They brought a leather cannon and were able to match within half a mile of Alton without being discovered (13th December 1643). They attacked from the north and west and took the Royalists by surprise. The Royalists withdrew into the town but were trapped in the narrow streets so they fled so they could fight for their king another day. They left behind approximately 200 Royalists, led by Col Boles. These troops were heavily outnumbered and withdrew to the churchyard. As more Roundheads arrived, Royalists hid in the church, piling up dead horses to barricade the door. The Roundheads burst into the church and Col Boles was killed in the fierce fighting. Between 100 and 200 men were killed, 900 men were taken prisoner and approximately 500 men changed sizes, becoming Roundheads during the course of the battle. Because of this battle, Alton's Royalist influence was decreased and the Royalist troops could not advance on London – making the Roundheads a stronger force.		
RICH TASK	Retrieval practice activity – Retrieval practise pyramids based on facts about the Parliamentarians and Royalists – how many points can you get in 2 minutes? Revise KO Tell the story of the Battle of Alton. Divide into sections and in groups create a still picture to illustrate action. In groups organise statements in correct order to retell story. Create series of still images to illustrate story as group. Meet Geoff Thorne (Alton civil war expert) at the church to find out more about the Battle of Alton.		
SUPPORT AND CHALLENGE	S – icons showing BoA in chronological order to support C – Add key facts and information to images		
KEY VOCABULARY	muster provisions leather cannon barricade outnumbered	**RESOURCES**	Battle of Alton story and section strips iPad Muddled statements

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LESSON 5 QUESTION	**What caused the Battle of Alton?**		
KEY KNOWLEDGE	Revision of key knowledge from prior steps		
END OF UNIT OUTCOME	KO quiz Using starting hexagon 'The Battle of Alton' get children to sort and group remaining hexagons before arranging them alongside starting hexagon in a way that makes sense to them. Children to put hexagons that relate close together leaving a small space between to annotate with reasons, drawing lines to link ideas. Discuss what happened to England after the ECW - Charles was tried and found guilty of waging war on his own people. He was executed in 1649, leaving England a commonwealth with Parliament ruling the land. In 1653 Cromwell was appointed Lord Protector, ruling England in place of a king. Cromwell attempted to bring in military rule and imposed strict Puritan ideals on the British people. Many people were not happy with his rule. He died two years after in 1658 and the monarchy was restored in 1660 when Charles II landed in Britain. What links to our concept have you found?		
SUPPORT AND CHALLENGE	S – fewer hexagons C - add blank hexagons for own ideas to be added		
KEY VOCABULARY	Commonwealth Lord Protector restored imposed ideals	**RESOURCES**	Blank KO quiz Hexagons