

# Home-School Learning Collaboration – History

<b>Topics in this cycle:</b>  <b>The Tudors and Stuarts</b>	<b>Taught: Autumn Term 1</b>	<b>Year Group: 8</b>
Key knowledge/concepts to be learnt ('Tell me about....')		Websites/blogs/YouTube links and further reading to deepen and consolidate learning
<p><b>1. <u>What was the Renaissance?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Renaissance means "rebirth" and marked the end of the Middle Ages and their way of thinking. The ideas of Classical civilisations were questioned, leading to the growth of new developments, like the printing press, which spread new ideas around the world.</li> <li>❖ Change and continuity</li> </ul> <p><b>2. <u>What was the Reformation?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Reformation marked a split in the Western Christian Church. The Church split into Catholic and Protestant. There were marked differences in the way they worshipped God.</li> <li>➤ Similarity and difference</li> </ul> <p><b>3. <u>Why did Henry VIII "break from Rome"?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Reformation created Protestant rulers who believed in the Divine Right of Kings. King Henry VIII resented the power and influence of the Pope, especially when he refused him a divorce from his wife Catherine of Aragon.</li> <li>❖ Causation</li> </ul> <p><b>4. <u>What was the dissolution of the monasteries?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ After Henry VIII's break with Rome, he seized all church land and closed down the monasteries. Henry's advisor Thomas Cromwell, led the process of closing the monasteries.</li> <li>❖ Sources and evidence, interpretation</li> </ul>		<p><a href="#">Renaissance Period: Timeline, Art &amp; Facts   HISTORY</a></p> <p><a href="#">Renaissance - Scholars   Britannica Kids   Encyclopedia</a> (can be adjusted for differing ability levels)</p> <p><a href="#">Key features of Renaissance culture   The British Library (bl.uk)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Tour: Renaissance Masterpieces   Paintings   National Gallery, London</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Reformation and its impact - The Tudors - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Reformation (history.com)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Who was Henry VIII? - The Tudors - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize</a></p> <p><a href="#">Who Were the Six Wives of Henry VIII?   HISTORY</a></p> <p><a href="#">Dissolution of the Monasteries (historic-uk.com)</a></p>

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Key Vocabulary and Definitions To Be Learnt		What Will The Assessment Look Like?
<b>Renaissance:</b>	rebirth, re-examining ancient ideas which inspired new inventions and ideas.	<b>PART A: 10 x 1 mark answers</b>  <b>PART B: Extended answer 15 marks</b>
<b>Merchant:</b>	trader, buys and sells goods for profit.	
<b>Prosperous:</b>	rich, wealthy.	
<b>Reformation:</b>	a religious movement that wanted to break away from the Catholic church and set up their own Protestant Churches.	
<b>Pope:</b>	the Head of the Catholic Church.	
<b>Latin:</b>	ancient language used by the Romans.	Family Learning Opportunities
<b>Political:</b>	issues relating to the ruler's power and control.	Visit the <b><u>Barber Institute of Fine Arts</u></b> to explore Renaissance paintings and sculptures.
<b>Economic:</b>	issues relating to money, wealth the economy,	Visit <b><u>Birmingham Cathedral</u></b> to see examples of stained glass windows.
<b>Abbot:</b>	a leader of a religious community of monks.	Research/visit the remains of <b><u>Halesowen Abbey</u></b> , dissolved 1538.
<b>Inference:</b>	to reach conclusions based on what a source hints at rather than what it tells you directly.	



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