



Year 12 Curriculum Grid

History

Year/Term	Unit	Content	What skills are developed?
Autumn-Summer Terms	The Later Tudors (LOA)	Edward VI (1547–1553) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government under Somerset and Northumberland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power struggles, coups, role of the Privy Council Use of royal proclamations and control of the minority king Religious changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move towards Protestantism 1549 and 1552 Prayer Books, removal of Catholic practices Opposition to reform Rebellions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1549: Western Rebellion (Prayer Book) and Kett's Rebellion (social/economic) Economic and social problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enclosure, inflation, poor harvests, vagrancy Succession crisis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne 	<i>The ability to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse Evaluate Think critically Learn independently Work in groups/teams Communicate effectively Debate Research Write extensively
		Mary I (1553–1558) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation of power and suppression of opposition Religious policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return to Catholicism Heresy laws and the burning of Protestants Opposition and survival of Protestantism Marriage to Philip of Spain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political impact and fears of foreign influence Wyatt's Rebellion (1554): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motivations and threat to Mary Foreign policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alliance with Spain War with France and loss of Calais Economic and social issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform of currency, harvest failures, plague 	
		Elizabeth I (1558–1603) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabethan settlement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious Settlement (1559), via media approach Church structure, Act of Supremacy, Act of Uniformity Opposition from Catholics and Puritans Threats to the Elizabethan state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plots and rebellions (e.g., Northern 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebellion, Ridolfi, Throckmorton, Babington) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots Spanish Armada (1588) Government and faction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of Parliament, Privy Council, and royal favourites (e.g., Cecil, Essex) Foreign policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relations with Spain, the Netherlands, France, Ireland Economic and social policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor Laws, inflation, harvests, exploration and trade Later years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Succession concerns, Essex Rebellion (1601), ageing Queen 	
		<u>Key Themes and Skills</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity and change across the reigns Importance of individuals vs broader forces Extent of religious reform and resistance Role of monarch and government institutions Evaluation of threats to stability Use of primary sources and interpretations (source analysis and historian debate) 	
Autumn-Summer Terms	Charles V and the Reformation in Europe (LHE)	<u>The Condition of the Church c.1500</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popular devotion and lay piety Clerical abuses: simony, pluralism, absenteeism Calls for reform before Luther: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanist criticisms (e.g., Erasmus) Conciliarism and local reform movements Papacy in 1500 – corruption and worldliness 	<i>The ability to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse Evaluate Think critically Learn independently Work in groups/teams Communicate effectively Debate Research Write extensively
		<u>Martin Luther and the Beginning of the Reformation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Luther's early beliefs and influences 1517: Ninety-Five Theses and opposition to indulgences Key publications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>To the Christian Nobility, The Babylonian Captivity of the Church, On the Freedom of a Christian</i> Excommunication and Diet of Worms (1521) Luther's protection by Frederick the Wise 	
		<u>Spread and Impact of Lutheran Ideas</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of the printing press Appeal to different social groups (nobility, townspeople, peasants) Peasants' War (1524–1525): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links to Lutheranism, Luther's condemnation of the revolt Political support from German princes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of figures like Philip of Hesse and the Elector of Saxony Lutheranism in Scandinavia (Sweden, Denmark) 	
		<u>Charles V and the Holy Roman Empire</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles' election and challenges as Holy Roman Emperor His priorities: rivalry with France, the 	

		<p>Ottomans, and loyalty to Spain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperial Diets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Worms (1521), Speyer (1526, 1529), Augsburg (1530) • Formation of Schmalkaldic League (1531) – Protestant alliance of princes • Charles' military campaigns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Schmalkaldic War (1546–1547) ◦ Victory at Mühlberg, failure to re-Catholicise Germany • Peace of Augsburg (1555): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Principle of <i>cuius regio, eius religio</i> ◦ Acknowledgement of Lutheranism as legal 	
		<p><u>Other Forms of Protestantism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zwingli in Zurich: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Theology, contrast with Luther, Marburg Colloquy (1529) • Calvinism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beliefs (predestination, discipline, church organisation) ◦ Geneva as a model Protestant city ◦ Spread to France (Huguenots), Netherlands, Scotland 	
		<p><u>The Catholic Response and the Counter-Reformation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholic reform before Trent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ New religious orders: Oratory of Divine Love, Theatines, Capuchins • Jesuits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1540 ◦ Education, missionary work, combatting heresy • Council of Trent (1545–1563): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Clarification of doctrine (e.g., transubstantiation, justification) ◦ Reform of clerical behaviour and discipline ◦ Strengthening of papal authority • Impact of reform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Italy, Spain, Poland, and parts of Germany remain Catholic ◦ Confessional division of Europe by 1564 	
		<p><u>Key Themes and Skills</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of religious change: corruption vs theology • Role of individuals vs wider social/political forces • Role of princes and political leaders • Extent and nature of religious reform • Differences between Lutheranism, Calvinism and Catholicism • Evaluating historical interpretations • Analysing and evaluating primary sources 	