

Timing	Unit Title	Key Question	Knowledge	Assessing understanding
Autumn	1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement	What caused political stability, 1625–88?	- The failure of monarchical government, 1625–46: Charles I and parliament, 1625–29; personal rule and its failure, 1629–40 and the failure to compromise, 1640–49. - Republican rule, 1649–60: reasons for the failure of Republican attempts to provide stable government; the role of Cromwell.	- End of unit knowledge quizzes - marked and assessed - End of unit practice timed essays - marked and assessed
	1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement	What caused political stability, 1625–88?	From restoration to revolution, 1660–88: the Restoration Settlement, 1660–64; conflicts between king and parliaments, 1665–81; personal rule and the collapse of royal power, 1681–88.	
Spring	1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement	What caused religious conflict 1625–88?	- The Church of England: Laud's policies and religious uniformity; parliament's reordering of the church, 1640–60; the restoration of Anglicanism, 1660–62 and its dominant position in religious life. - The growth of religious nonconformity: Puritanism under Charles I; Presbyterians and religious radicalism; the persecution of dissenters under Charles II and James II. - The Catholic question: Catholic influence within Charles I's court; the exclusion of Catholics from religious toleration; anti-Catholic sentiment, 1660–88	- End of unit knowledge quizzes - marked and assessed - End of unit practice timed essays - marked and assessed

	1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement	How revolutionary, in the years to 1701, was the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89?	• The significance of revolutionary ideals in the establishment of a constitutional monarchy. • The impact of the Toleration Act 1689 and the end of Anglican supremacy. • The significance of the Triennial Act 1694 and the growth of parliamentary power. • The importance of William III's wars in the development of a financial revolution	
Summer	1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement	How much Social and intellectual challenge occurred, 1625–88	• Population: reasons for the increase in population; the impact of population growth on urban development and rural change; growth of poverty; the Poor Laws and actions against beggars and vagrants. • The changing structure of society: the power of the nobility; the changing gentry class; urbanisation and the growth of the professional and merchant classes; the impact of religious and legal changes on the status of women. • A ferment of ideas: radical political ideas, including the Levellers and the Diggers; the end of divine right monarchy and a confessional state; the significance of the ideas of Hobbes and Locke; the scientific revolution, including Francis Bacon and the experimental method; the significance of the Royal Society	• End of unit knowledge quizzes - marked and assessed • End of unit practice timed essays - marked and assessed

	1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement	How and why did the Stuart Economy, trade and empire grow, 1625–88	● Agriculture: changes in agricultural techniques; the development of specialised farming and the growth of employment; capital investment in agriculture; the development of national markets. ● Changing domestic trade patterns: the changing cloth trade, including ‘new draperies’ and the impact of Protestant refugees; the growth of London and its impact on economic development; the growth of banking and insurance. ● The impact of imperial expansion: the significance of North America and Jamaica; the Navigation Acts and the development of mercantilism; effects of Anglo-Dutch commercial rivalry; the role of the East India Company; the significance of British control of the triangular trade. Changing trading patterns	
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