What are the legacies from the Stuart Era that still effect Britain today?

How do previous questions/topics link to the current topic?
- How did the death of Elizabeth I impact on the monarchy?
- How did the life in Britain during the Stuarts compare to the life in the Tudors?
- What impact did the Civil War have on Britain and how has this affected Britain today?

Where does it fit in?

Key Knowledge
- To understand about the different Kings that ruled during the Stuart Era. Starting with James VI of Scotland becoming James I of England.
- To understand why plotters tried to blow up Parliament.
- To understand about Guy Fawkes and discover how the gunpowder plot was stopped.
- To understand how Charles I became king and how he wanted to rule England.
- To understand what caused the English Civil War and when it began (1642).
- To understand that a civil war is a war between citizens of the same country.
- To discover when the war began because Charles I went against Parliament and married a French Catholic before abolishing parliament for the next 11 years. (Known as the 11 year tyranny).
- To discover how and why Britain became a republic for 11 years until Charles II was restored as King.
- To understand what caused the Great Plague.
- To discover how/where and why the Great Fire of London began.

Key Vocabulary
- Parliment: The law making group at the head of a country.
- Dictatorship: A country ruled by someone who has complete authority.
- Puritan: Strict protestants who wanted to get rid of Catholicism.
- Monarch: A nation’s ruler or head of state by hereditary right.
- Guy Fawkes: A person who was the mastermind behind the Gun Powder plot.
- Gunpowder Plot: A failed assassination against King James I.
- Catholicism: The tradition and beliefs of Catholic Churches.
- Civil War: A war between citizens of the same country.
- Stuart: The Stuart period of British history lasted from 1603 to 1714 during the dynasty of the House of Stuart.

Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1606</td>
<td>James VI of Scotland is crowned James I of England.</td>
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<td>1625</td>
<td>James I dies and his son Charles I accedes his throne.</td>
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<td>1642</td>
<td>Civil War begins.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>Charles II restores the monarchy and becomes the new ruler.</td>
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<td>1666</td>
<td>The Great Fire of London.</td>
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<td>1605</td>
<td>Gunpowder plot to assassinate James I is discovered.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1649</td>
<td>Charles I is executed with the assistance from Oliver Cromwell.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1644 - 1665</td>
<td>The Great Plague.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1639</td>
<td>Charles I dissolves parliament and begins 11 years personal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Handforth Grange Primary School
History - Stuarts
Year 3/4 Summer Term Cycle B

All children - regardless of ability or background - have equal access to an exciting, context based history curriculum which provides an understanding of chronology, knowledge of significant individuals and events, and ensures that all children can form and justify historical opinions.

Key people:
- James I
  - The King of Scotland known as James VI. Then became King James I of England and Ireland.
- Guy Fawkes
  - The man who tried to plot against and assassinate King James I with his failed Gunpowder plot.
- Charles I
  - King of England, Ireland and Scotland. He was second of the Stuart Kings. His frequent quarrels with Parliament led to the Civil War.
- Oliver Cromwell
  - Oliver Cromwell was a key figure during the civil war and played a leading role in bringing Charles I to trial and execution.
- Charles II
  - Charles II was king of England, Scotland and Ireland, whose restoration to the throne in 1660 marked the end of republican rule in England.