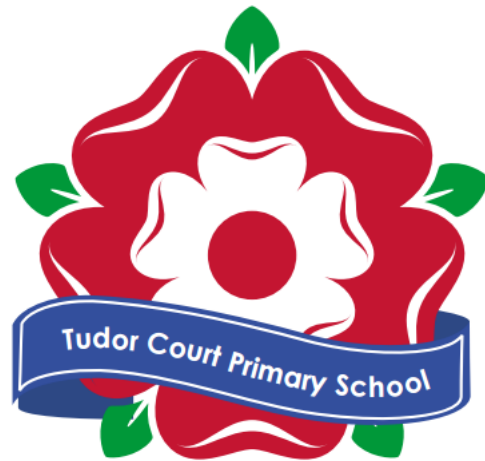


# **Tudor Court Primary**

*Curriculum Map – Cycle 3*

*10<sup>th</sup> February 2025 – 9<sup>th</sup> May 2025*



# Learning Power Focus: Reflective

## Year 5

*Inspire – Challenge - Succeed*



### Key Knowledge:

- Alfred the Great ruled between AD 871 -899. He defeated the Viking invaders and became the first king of a unified England.
- King John reigned from 1199 to 1216. In 1215, he was forced to sign the Magna Carta (the “Great Charter”), setting out the laws of England which everyone (including the monarch) had to obey. By involving ordinary people (e.g. barons, bishops and knights) in the running of the country, it was the start of the idea of parliament.
- The House of Tudor was an English royal dynasty, which gave five monarchs to England: Henry VII (reigned 1485–1509); his son, Henry VIII (1509–47); followed by Henry VIII’s three children, Edward VI (1547–53), Mary I (1553–58) and Elizabeth I (1558–1603).
- King Charles I was born into the House of Stuart as the second son of James VI of Scotland (James I of England). He was King of England from 1625 – 1649.
- Elizabeth I faced many challenges in the early part of her reign. When she became Queen, she was only 21, unmarried and had never expected to rule. England was on the brink of a religious war between Catholics and Protestants. Other countries saw England as weak and wanted to invade.
- Elizabeth had to try to solve the religious divide between her people. Elizabeth worked with her privy council and parliament to pass the Act of Supremacy in 1559. Elizabeth became the Supreme Governor of the Church and England became a Protestant country. The prayer book and services were changed. Catholics who refused to follow the new services were fined. Anyone taking public or church office had to swear allegiance to the monarch as head of the Church and state. Anyone refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy could be charged with treason.
- When Charles I became King, England was still a Protestant country but deep divisions remained. Charles I believed he had the right to rule on his own (the Divine Right of Kings) but he needed money from Parliament to pay for his wars. To get this money, Parliament had to set taxes. Parliament wanted to advise the king in return for giving him money. Charles, I refused to listen to Parliament’s views. When Parliament tried to restrict Charles I’s power in 1628, he closed down Parliament for 11 years. During this time, Charles I was forced to use tricks to raise money. This made Parliament and ordinary people angry. Charles, I decided to force religious changes on Scotland, which was even more opposed to Catholicism than England. These events together led to the English Civil War. Charles, I lost the war and was executed in 1649.
- Elizabeth II was a constitutional monarch whose role was the head of state of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. Elizabeth II ruled for 70 years before she died in September 2022 at the age of 96. She had the longest reign of any monarch in British history.
- Our current monarch, King Charles III is still the head of state and the head of the Church of England. People living in the UK today can choose whether or not to follow a religion (and which religion to follow). King Charles III has a mainly ceremonial and symbolic role. He does not have any political powers.
- People in the UK choose representatives (Members of Parliament or MPs) to make decisions on their behalf. They vote for MPs at a General Election. The Party which has the most MPs after a General Election is invited to form a government. The Prime Minister is the leader of the government.

### Overall Outcome:

Children will explain, in writing or orally, how British monarchs’ powers have changed over time, focusing in particular on Elizabeth I, Charles I and Elizabeth II. They will make connections between the three monarchs (e.g. all being Protestant monarchs and heads of the church as well as of the state). They will also explain key differences between the level of power each one held/holds, including making clear the changing role of Parliament over time.

### Topic: Kings and Queens

## Enquiry Question: How did British Monarchs’ Powers change over time?

**Key Concepts: Power, monarchy, religion, warfare, wealth, democracy, continuity, change, significance, evidence, perspective,**

### Key Vocabulary (New in bold):

Dynasty, coronation, king, queen, royal, legacy, church, democracy, law, **heir, throne, succession, reign, sovereignty, monarch/monarchy, Magna Carta, charter, state, parliament, tax, royal court, privy council, treason, rebellion, oath, Civil War, Royalist, Parliamentary, execution, MP (member of Parliament), General Election, Prime Minister, representative**

### Significant individuals and events:

- Tudor Week: 10<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> February 2025 (**Was beheading a harsh punishment for Anne Boleyn?**)
- World Book Day: 6<sup>th</sup> March 2025
- International Women’s Day: 8th March 2025
- British Science Week: 10<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> March 2025 (**Change and Adapt: Packets for the Planet – How can we make food packaging better for the environment?**)

### Community and Local Links:

- Research local MP (Jackie Doyle-Price) – watch one of her speeches in Parliament and/or write to her regarding an issue which interests the children
- Interview a former local government official (e.g. Jenny Smith – Councillor)
- Visit a local government building
- Task children with discussing voting with parents

### Coherence

#### Links to prior history knowledge:

- Local History (Y2)
- Establishment of Kingdoms (Y3)
- Ancient Greeks - democracy (Y4)

#### Links to future history topics:

- KS3 and 4 history

#### Links to other subjects:

- RE – types of Christianity
- PSHE – British values

# Learning Power Focus: Reflective Year 5

*Inspire – Challenge - Succeed*



## Writing:

**Book Study:** Pig Heart Boy –  
*Malorie Blackman*

## Poetry:

- The Highwayman

## Reading:

Various reading texts

## Art:

- Medieval Self-Portraits

## Music:

- The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air
- First Part: Dancing in the Street

## Computing:

- Multi-media

## PE:

- Games 3
- Gym 2
- Dance 2

## Topic: Kings and Queens

### Enquiry Question: How did British Monarchs' Powers change over time?

**Key Concepts: Power, monarchy, religion, warfare, wealth,  
democracy, continuity, change, significance, evidence, perspective**

## PSHE:

- Healthy Me
- Relationships

## DT:

- Textiles

## RE:

- Expressing: Is it better to express your belief in art and architecture or in charity and generosity?
- Living: What difference does it make to believe in Ahimasa, Grace and Ummuh?

## Science:

### Forces

- Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity between the Earth and the falling object
- Identify the effects if air resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces
- Recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect

### Earth and Space

- Describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system
- Describe the movement of the moon relative to the Earth
- Describe the sun, Earth and moon approximately spherical bodies
- Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky

## Maths:

- Unit 5: Area and Scaling (Geometry)
- Unit 6 – Calculating with Decimal Factors (Multiplication and division)
- Unit 7 – Factors, Multiples and Primes (Multiplication and division)