



# Yearly Overview- Year 4- History

	Focus	Areas to cover	Resources
Autumn One	The Stuarts	<p>The Union of the Crowns: King of Scots as James VI from 1567 King of England and Ireland as James I from the union of the English and Scottish crowns on 24 March, 1603 Belief in the Divine Right of Kings Gunpowder Plot, 1605 Parliament unwilling to grant the King money; dissolved by the King</p> <p>Origins of Civil War in the reign of Charles I: Charles I came to the thrones of England and Scotland in 1625 Believed in the Divine Right of Kings Charles taxed without parliamentary consent 'Eleven Years tyranny' or 'Charles' Personal Rule'; did not call parliament William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury Advocated High Anglicanism and opposed Puritanism</p>	<p><i>Union of the Crowns: What Your Year 4 Child Needs to Know</i> page 150</p> <p>The Gunpowder Plot: Adapted from <i>Our Island Story</i> by Henrietta Marshall page 152-154 of <i>What Your Year 4 Child Needs to Know</i></p> <p>Ruth Brocklehurst, <i>The Usbourne History of Britain</i>, Usbourne Publishing Ltd, 2008</p>
Autumn Two	The Civil War (1642-1649)	<p>Lead-Up to the Civil War: King Charles I refused to come to an agreement with Parliament about how to share power. In 1642, the King declared war on Parliament, causing the English Civil War. It lasted for nine years.</p> <p>The Civil War: In general, cities and the Royal Navy supported Parliament; rural communities supported the King -Roundheads (Parliamentarians) and Cavaliers (Royalists) Oliver Cromwell- The Commonwealth The Trial and Execution of Charles I</p> <p>The Restoration: Parliament invites Charles II to return from France, Charles crowned King in London Outbreak of plague in London during very hot summer Nearly 100,000 die before cold weather in October kills it off</p>	<p><i>A History of Britain and Ireland</i>, Dorling Kindersley, 2011</p> <p><i>The Civil War</i>: page 157 of <i>What Your Year 4 Child Needs to Know</i></p> <p>The Restoration: page 163 of <i>What Your Year 4 Child Needs to Know</i></p>

		<p>Great Fire of London breaks out in Pudding Lane on 2 September 1666</p> <p>The Glorious Revolution and the Bill of Rights: King James II- Catholic King who had a Catholic heir. Nobles invited the protestant, William of Orange to invade. William landed at Torbay and marched to London; welcomed by crowds James fled to France and William and Mary crowned joint monarchs</p> <p>Bill of Rights: No taxation without parliamentary consent No standing army during peacetime Free and fair elections</p>	<p><i>The Glorious Revolution and the Bill of Rights: page 167 of What Your Year 4 Child Needs to Know</i></p>
<p><b>Spring One</b></p>	<p>The Founding of Rome</p>	<p>The Founding of Rome: Rome was founded almost three thousand years ago by two brothers Romulus and Remus. Legend has it they were raised by a wolf, and Romulus killed Remus in an argument over a wall.</p> <p>Roman Religion: The Romans based much of their culture on the Greeks. Roman gods were the same figures as Greek gods, but with different names, such as Jupiter for Zeus, and Mars for Ares.</p> <p>Roman Culture and Society: Rome became a republic around 500 BC, ruled by consuls and a Senate. Roman society contained slaves, plebeians (poor citizens) and patricians (rich citizens).</p>	<p>Katie Daynes, <i>See Inside Ancient Rome</i> (Usbourne Flap Books) Usbourne, 2006</p> <p>Simon James, <i>Ancient Rome</i> (Eyewitness), Dorling Kindersley, 2011</p> <p><i>Roman Religion: page 122 of What Your Year 4 Child Needs to Know</i></p>

<p><b>Spring Two</b></p>	<p>The Punic Wars</p>	<p><b>First Punic War:</b> The first Punic War was fought against the Carthaginians from Carthage, a civilisation who lived in north Africa– in modern day Tunisia. (Punic means relating to Carthage) It was fought over the island of Sicily, and the Romans won.</p> <p><b>Hannibal and Carthage:</b> The second Punic War began under Hannibal, a great Carthaginian commander. His army crossed the Alps on elephants to attack Rome. Eventually, the Romans won.</p> <p><b>The Roman Empire:</b> After the end of the Third Punic War, Rome was the undisputed power in the Mediterranean. This sees the beginning of the Roman Empire, which covered parts of Africa, Asia and Europe.</p>	<p>Phillip Brooks, <i>Hannibal: Rome's Worst Nightmare</i>, Franking Watts, 2009</p> <p>Lesley Sims, <i>Roman Soldier's Handbook</i>, Usbourne, 2014</p> <p><i>Hannibal Keeps his Promise</i>: page 128 of <i>What Your Year 4 Child Needs to Know</i></p>
<p><b>Summer One</b></p>	<p>Julius Caesar</p>	<p><b>Early Life:</b> As a youngster, Julius Caesar was captured by pirates, and later conquered Gaul for the Romans. After an argument with his rival Pompey, Caesar invaded Rome and took control.</p> <p><b>Dictator for Life:</b> Having invaded Rome, Julius Caesar became 'dictator for life'. He was seen to grow too powerful, especially due to his relationship with Cleopatra. This led to his famous assassination.</p> <p><b>Rome After Caesar:</b> After Caesar's death, Mark Anthony and Octavian were made joint rulers of Rome. Mark Antony married Cleopatra, leading to a war between the two rulers, which Octavius won.</p>	<p>Denise Rinaldo, <i>Julius Ceasar: Dictator for Life</i>, Frankin Watts, 2010</p> <p>Beatrice Gormley, <i>Julius Caesar</i>, Aladdin, 2006</p> <p><i>Julius Caesar</i>: page 131 of <i>What Your Year 4 Child Needs to Know</i></p>
<p><b>Summer Two</b></p>	<p>The Roman Empire</p>	<p><b>Roman life:</b> The Romans made many amazing advances in civilisation. These included building aqueducts; roads; baths; and coliseums.</p>	<p>Phil Roxbee Cross, <i>Who were the Romans?</i>, Usbourne, 2002</p>

		<p>Romans loved sport, particularly gladiator fights and chariot races.</p> <p>Roman Emperors: After Julius Caesar, Rome ceased to be a Republic, and was ruled instead by Emperors. Some of the most famous Emperors were Claudius, Nero, and Constantine.</p> <p>The fall of Rome: The Roman Empire fell in 476 AD, when it was invaded by Visigoths who destroyed the city. With it, all of the learning and culture that the Romans had achieved was lost.</p>	<p><i>The Fall of the Roman Empire:</i> page 147 of <i>What Your Year 4 Child Needs to Know</i></p>
--	--	--	---