GCSE (9-1) History Curriculum Map (2019-20)





Paper 2B: British depth study **HENRY VIII AND HIS MINISTERS, 1509-40**

Key Topic	Topic & Enquiry	Assessment Opportunities	Links to PLC
Key Topic 1: Henry VIII and Wolsey, 1509–29	Henry VIII, the Renaissance Prince Did Henry have the potential to be a great king?	Low-stakes practice questions (4m) SMHW MCQ1	Describe key features of Henry VIII, Renaissance Prince (including Tudor society and government in 1509; Henry's character; and his aims, views on sovereignty and monarchy)
	The rise of Wolsey, 1509–25 What qualities did Wolsey have that explain his rise to power?	Low-stakes practice questions (4m) AP1: Explaining causation (12m) SMHW MCQ2	Explain the reasons behind Wolsey's rise to power (including Wolsey's personality, his roles, his wealth and luck)
	Wolsey's domestic policies Why wasn't Wolsey's domestic policies as successful as he wished?	Low-stakes practice questions (4m) SMHW MCQ3	Describe and Explain the extent of successes of Wolsey's domestic policies (including failures of enclosures and Amicable Grant; mixed outcomes of justice, Eltham Ordinances, financial measures)
	Wolsey's foreign policy Why did Wolsey's foreign policy not win military glory for Henry?	Low-stakes practice questions (4m) SMHW MCQ4	Describe and Explain the extent of successes of Wolsey's foreign policy (including some successes earlier on: Battle of the Spurs, Treaty of London, Field of the Cloth of Gold; and difficulties later: War with France, 1522-25; Treaty of More;
	Wolsey: Catherine, the succession and annulment Why was it important for Wolsey to succeed in solving the king's 'Great Matter?'	Low-stakes practice questions (4m) SMHW MCQ5	 Explain the reasons for Henry seeking an annulment (including issues of succession, Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn and Wolsey's early confidence of success) Explain the reasons for Wolsey's fall from power in 1529 (including failure to secure an annulment; influence of the Boleyn's; high-profile policy failures; Wolsey's background and personality)
	The downfall of Wolsey, 1529 Why did Wolsey fall from power in 1529?	Low-stakes practice questions (4m) AP2: Judgement Essay (16m) SMHW MCQ6	Explain the reasons for Wolsey's fall from power in 1529 (including failure to secure an annulment; influence of the Boleyn's; high-profile policy failures; Wolsey's background and personality)

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Key Topic 2: Henry VIII and Cromwell, 1529–40	Cromwell's rise to power, 1529–34 Why did Henry make Cromwell his Chief Minister in the 1530s?	 Low-stakes practice questions (4m) SMHW MCQ7 	Explain the reasons behind Cromwell's rise to power (including his early career; Cromwell's roles; his personality; and success in securing the annulment)
	Cromwell and the king's marriages What was the role of Cromwell in the king's marriages?	 Low-stakes practice questions (4m) SMHW MCQ8 	Explain the reasons behind Henry's marriage to Anne of Cleves
	Downfall of Anne Boleyn, 1536 Why was Anne Boleyn executed in 1536?	 Low-stakes practice questions (4m) AP3: Explaining causation (12m) SMHW MCQ9 	Explain the reasons for Anne Boleyn's execution
	Cromwell and government, 1534–40 How did Cromwell make the king's finances and government more effective?	Low-stakes practice questions (4m) SMHW MCQ10	 Describe key features of Cromwell and government, 1534-40 (including reform of the Royal Council; reform of the Council of the North; the Court of Augmentation and the Court of the First Fruits and Tenths; the management and use of parliament) Explain the reasons why Cromwell made reforms of the government in the 1530s (including improving crime and justice; increase royal power; increase royal finance and increase role of parliament)
	The fall of Cromwell, 1540 Why was Thomas Cromwell executed in 1540?	 Low-stakes practice questions (4m) AP4: Judgement Essay (16m) SMHW MCQ11 	 Explain the reasons behind Henry's marriage to Anne of Cleves Explain the reasons behind Cromwell's fall from power in 1540 (including the influence of the Duke of Norfolk; failure of Cleves marriage; Religious differences; Henry's personality)

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Key Topic 3: The Reformation and its impact, 1529–40	The Break with Rome, 1529–33 What were the reasons for Henry's campaign against the Pope, 1529-33?	Low-stakes practice questions (4m) AP5: Explaining causation (12m) SMHW MCQ12	Explain the reasons why Henry broke with Rome (including Papacy's failure to annul Henry's first marriage; impact of Protestant ideas; Anti-clericalism; Financial motives)
	Opposition to the Reformation, 1534–40 Why did people oppose Henry's Reformation?	Low-stakes practice questions (4m) SMHW MCQ13	 Explain the reasons why people opposed the Reformation (including Elizabeth Barton, Bishop John Fisher and Thomas More) Explain the impact of Henry's laws to control the Church (including Act of Succession, 1534; Act of Supremacy, 1534; the use of oaths; the Treason Act, 1534)
	Impact of the Reformation, 1534–40 What was the most significant consequence with the break with Rome?	Low-stakes practice questions (4m) SMHW MCQ14	Explain the impact of the Reformation on the English Church (including the influence of Cromwell; the work of Cranmer; Henry's continuation of Catholic beliefs)
	The Dissolution of the Monasteries What impacts did the Dissolution of the Monasteries have in England?	Low-stakes practice questions (4m) SMHW MCQ15	Explain the reasons for the dissolution of the monasteries (including Cromwell's commission of 1535; religious reasons; political reasons and economic reasons)
	The Pilgrimage of Grace, 1536 How significant was the Pilgrimage of Grace?	Low-stakes practice questions (4m) AP6: Judgement Essay (16m) SMHW MCQ16	 Explain the reasons why the Pilgrimage of Grace happened in 1536 (including religious reasons; social reasons; economic reasons; political reasons) Explain the reasons why the Pilgrimage of Grace was a failure (including Pilgrims' deciding to trust Henry; Henry's ruthlessness) Explain the reasons why the Pilgrimage of Grace was significant (including threatening Tudor government; postponement of religious reforms; acceleration of closures of the monasteries; strengthened the Council of the North)