

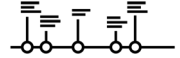
### Key dates and events you should know.

1066	William of Normandy conquered England
1215	The Magna Carta was signed. This was the first document to set out the rights and freedoms of English people.
1295	The first parliament met. This was made up of the king, the Lords (barons and bishops) and the Commons (knights and rich men).
1381	The Peasants' Revolt: A large group of peasants set off to London to meet the king and demand for higher wages and lower taxes.
1534	Henry VIII replaced the Pope as the head of the Church of England
1558-1603	Elizabeth 1's reign—Attempted invasion by Spain (The Spanish Armada)
1642-6	The English Civil War. Parliament challenged the king, Charles I, for power and control of the country.
1649	The execution of the king, Charles I.
1653-59	The rule of Oliver Cromwell; Lord protector of England
1660	The monarchy is restored, Charles II becomes king.
1819	The Peterloo Massacre; A mass meeting calling for rights for working class men led to the deaths of many by government soldiers
1832	Middle class men gained the vote through the Great Reform Act
1918	The end of World War One: Women over the age of 30 and men over the age of 21 are given the vote

Objective: to be able to describe and give examples of the way power has shifted in Britain over the last 1000 years. To be able to explain the causes and consequences of these changes

### Key historical skills covered in this topic:

- Chronology** - ordering historical events
- Inference** - making conclusions from historical sources
- Cause and consequence** - giving reasons why events happened and their effects
- Explanation** - Sharing your understanding using historical knowledge



### Key historical skills covered in this topic:

**Parliament** - the place where politicians (MPs) meet to decide laws and make decisions for the United Kingdom.

**House of Lords** - a group within Parliament made up of people who have inherited or been given titles. They double check new laws to make sure they are fair and will work.

**House of Commons** - 659 members who have been elected to represent their area. They discuss issues and make new laws.

**Election** - where somebody is chosen to represent the people in their area. This is done through voting.

**Political** - the way a country is run and organised, including how laws are made

**Social** - anything to do with the daily life of people, how they live, what they believe in and how they communicate

**Economic** - anything to do with money, this includes trade and business.

Home learning project

#### Henry VIII and his wives

Your task will to find out about the women who married Henry VIII.

Who were they?

Where did they come from?

What impact did they have on British history?

This will be set by your class teacher on MS Teams

### Key dates and events you should know.

<b>1215</b>	The Magna Carta was signed. This was the first document to set out the rights and freedoms of English people.
<b>1381</b>	The Peasants' Revolt: A large group of peasants set off to London to meet the king and demand for higher wages and lower taxes.
<b>1811</b>	The Luddites began protests against the use of new machinery in the textile industry. They smashed machines and sent threatening letters to factory owners as they feared the loss of their jobs.
<b>1819</b>	The Peterloo massacre—15 people were killed and over 400 were injured by government soldiers as a response to their protest about how unfair parliament was.
<b>1832</b>	Reform Act—men who owned property valued over £10 gained the vote. This was as a response to the growing protest from middle class men about their lack of role in government.
<b>1838</b>	The Chartists led a series of protest aiming to expand the vote to the working classes. They wanted a vote for every man over the age of 21 regardless of wealth or status.

### There are two assessments for this topic.



The first assessment for this topic will focus on:

- Knowledge questions retrieving key skills e.g. centuries, keywords, key events studied
- The reasons for workers protests over changes in industry
- The causes of and an explanation of the demands for the vote in the nineteenth century.

The second assessment will focus on:

- Knowledge questions retrieving key skills e.g. centuries, keywords, key events studied
- The actions of the Luddites
- The reasons for the demand for votes for working class men

### Overview: What forms of protest have taken place in Britain over the last 800 years?



Changes have been demanded of the legal and political system of the country, for example the Magna Carta in 1215. The barons demanded King John sign this as a limit to his power.



Mass gatherings and protest have been used to demand change, for example at Peterloo. 60,000 people gathered in Manchester in 1819 calling for more representation in government.



Boycotts have been used to force businesses and people to listen to the views of wider society.



Destruction of property to protest against people for example, the Luddites destroyed machinery to threaten the factory owners.

Objective: To be able to give examples of protest in British history over time. To be able to explain why protest happens and explain their significance.

### Key historical skills covered in this topic:

- Chronology** - ordering historical events
- Cause and consequence** - giving reasons why events happened and their effects
- Explanation** - Sharing your understanding using historical knowledge
- Significance** - making judgements about the importance and impact of an historical event.

### Key words:

- Election** - where somebody is chosen to represent the people in their area. This is done through voting.
- Political** - the way a country is run and organised, including how laws are made
- Social** - anything to do with the daily life of people, how they live, what they believe in and how they communicate
- Economic** - anything to do with money, this includes trade and business
- Rights** - A citizens legal, social and moral freedoms, for example the right to an education. These are protected by laws.
- Responsibilities** - the things citizens of a country should do to support society. The expectation that people behave a certain way and will follow the laws of the society they live in.

### Home learning project

#### The English Civil War

Create a recruitment campaign for either the Cavaliers or the Roundheads based on the work you completed in class. This should have both a written part and a creative part. This should focus on linking your historical knowledge to persuasive writing skills.

The details of this task will be sent to you by your teacher on TEAMS.

### What do I need to be able to do?

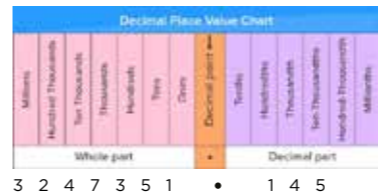
You should be able to:

- Round numbers to an appropriate accuracy
- Truncate numbers to an appropriate accuracy
- Use inequality notation to identify the error interval due to rounding
- Estimate the value of a calculation

### HIGHER TIER ONLY

- Find the greatest and least possible value of a calculation

### Place Value



“Three million, two hundred and forty seven thousand, three hundred and fifty one point one four five”

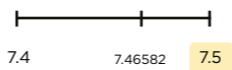
### Round to

#### Decimal Places

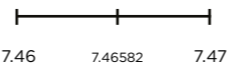
“To 1 dp” means to one number after the decimal  
“To 2 dp” means to two numbers after the decimal

Method 1

Round 7.46582 to 1 dp

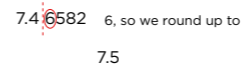


Round 7.46582 to 2 dp

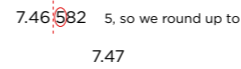


Method 2

Round 7.46582 to 1 dp



Round 7.46582 to 2 dp

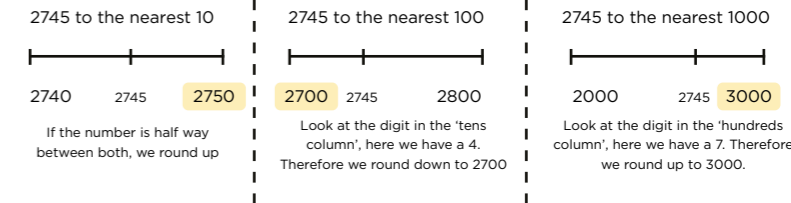


### Key Words

You should be able to:

- Significant Figure: the digits in a number which are significant to the size of the number
- Error Interval: The range of values a number could have taken before rounding
- Estimation: finding a number close to the right answer
- Lower Bound: the smallest number that would round up to the estimated value
- Upper Bound: the smallest value that would round up to the next estimated value

### Round to Powers of 10



### Round to Significant Figures

Start counting as soon as you get to a non-zero digit

#### Rounding to 1 significant figure (1 sf)

Round 1394 to 1 sf = 1000

Round 265 to 1 sf = 300

Round 32 to 1 sf = 30

Round 1.87 to 1 sf = 2

Round 0.439 to 1 sf = 0.4

Round 0.008722 to 1 sf = 0.009

Round 0.0005043 to 1 sf = 0.0005

#### Rounding to 2 significant figures (2 sf)

Round 1394 to 2 sf = 1400

Round 265 to 2 sf = 270

Round 32 to 2 sf = 32

Round 1.87 to 2 sf = 1.9

Round 0.439 to 2 sf = 0.44

Round 0.008722 to 2 sf = 0.0087

Round 0.0005043 to 2 sf = 0.00050