

# KS5 Curriculum Overview - Royal Authority and the Angevin Kings 1154 - 1216

Topics	The Restoration of Royal Authority 1154 - 1166	The Crisis of Royal Authority 1166 - 1174	The Struggle of Royal Authority 1174 - 1189	Richard I 1189 - 1199	King John 1199 - 1214	The end of John's reign 1214 - 1216
<b>Focus of Historical Enquiry</b>	The beginning of Henry II's reign. Henry fought to establish his authority over his lands in England, the English church and the territories he has a claim to in France	The troubled middle years of the reign of Henry II. In this traumatic period clashes with both the Church and with his own family threatened to tear Henry's empire apart	The later years of Henry's reign. The attempt to consolidate his authority in England and his overseas territories, while his sons continue their pursuit of power	Henry's heir spent the greatest part of his relatively short reign outside England and yet is remembered as 'the Lionheart', a hero of English history	King Henry's youngest son, whose character has been much disputed. What is beyond dispute is John's difficult relationship with both the Church and his barons, and that during his reign most of the Angevin territories in France were lost	The frenetic final years of John's reign, in which he struggled on both sides of the Channel: in France to regain lost territories, and in England to maintain his authority
<b>What Content will we Cover?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The political, economic and social condition England in 1154; the strengths and weaknesses of Henry II's position at his accession</li> <li>● The restoration of royal authority under Henry II; the role of the barons, royal finances and the law</li> <li>● The place of religion in society; ecclesiastical courts and the importance of the Church in finance and the economy</li> <li>● Henry II and England's overseas territories; his relations with France, Normandy, Gascony and Aquitaine, plus the lordship of Ireland</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The conflict between Church and State; Thomas Beckett and the crisis of 1170, plus Henry's clash with the Pope</li> <li>● Henry II and Ireland 1166 - 1174; the invasion of Ireland and relations with the Irish nobility</li> <li>● The origins of the Great Rebellion; dynastic instability and Henry's relationship with his three rebellious sons, plus the role of Eleanor of Aquitaine and their supporters</li> <li>● The course of the Great Rebellion; political instability, barons, William I of Scotland and the re-establishment of Henry II's rule</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Attempts to consolidate royal authority after the Great Rebellion; court and family tensions, royal finances, justice and law</li> <li>● Relations between Church and state 1174 - 1189; reconciliation with the Papacy</li> <li>● England's overseas territories 1174 - 1189; the dynastic ambitions of Henry's sons, relations with Phillip II, Henry's final military campaign and death</li> <li>● Social and economic developments in England during this period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The character and aims of Richard I; his attitude towards religion and his involvement in the Third Crusade</li> <li>● England without Richard, the absentee king; royal authority under regents and the ambition of Prince John</li> <li>● Relations with France and the conflict between Richard I and Phillip II; rivalries following the Third Crusade, wars and truces</li> <li>● Social and economic developments; towns and trade and the persecution of Jews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Royal government under King John; his character and aims, his relations with the barons, royal finances and laws</li> <li>● Relations with the Church; the dispute with the papacy and the interdict of 1208</li> <li>● The loss of Normandy and war with France</li> <li>● Scotland, Ireland and Wales; invasions and attempts to pacify</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Defeat in the war with France; the failure to reclaim Normandy and the unfavourable peace with Phillip II</li> <li>● Relations between King John and the barons; The Army of God and Holy Church and negotiations leading to the Magna Carta</li> <li>● The First Barons' War; unrest and the outbreak of war, military campaigns and the death of the king</li> <li>● King John's legacy; the problems of succession, the role of William Marshall as Protector and political, social and economic conditions in England</li> </ul>
<b>Skill Development</b>	<b>Sources</b> - Evaluation of primary sources, with reference to the primary sources and your understanding of the historical context, to assess the value of the sources for an historian studying a specific topic / question <b>A02 - Analyse and evaluate</b> appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within the historical context					
	Y12 - Term 1	Y12 - Term 2	Y12 - Term 3	Y13 - Term 1	Y13 - Term 2	Y13 - Term 3
<b>Assessment</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge Test</p> <p>1) The restoration of royal authority in England between 1154 and 1166 was a consequence of Henry II's legal reforms'. Explain why you agree or disagree with this view</p> <p>2) With reference to the two sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources provides the more convincing interpretation of why Henry II was able to reassert royal authority by 1162</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge Test</p> <p>1) 'Louis VII was of utmost significance in launching the Great Rebellion'. Explain why you agree or disagree with this view</p> <p>2) With reference to the two sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources provides the more convincing interpretation of why Thomas Becket was unable to control the English Church between 1164 and 1170</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge Test</p> <p>1) 'The failure of the Great Rebellion best explains Henry II's growing control over England between 1174 and 1189'. Explain why you agree or disagree with this view</p> <p>2) With reference to the two sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources provides the more convincing interpretation of why Henry II fell out with his son Richard in 1188?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge Test</p> <p>1) How far were Phillip II's actions responsible for Richard's struggle to maintain his possession in Angevin France?</p> <p>2) With reference to the three sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the reasons why there was conflict in England in 1191</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge Test</p> <p>1) 'John was successful in asserting his dominance over Scotland, Ireland and Wales'. Assess the validity of this view</p> <p>2) With reference to the three sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the reasons why John fell out with papacy between 1205 and 1207</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge Test</p> <p>1) How far was the failure of the Bouvines campaign of 1214 a consequence of John's actions and character?</p> <p>2) With reference to the three sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying why there was conflict in England after the Magna Carta was issued</p>