

AQA Scheme of work

Medieval England – the reign of Edward I, 1272-1307

This resource provides guidance for teaching Medieval England – the reign of Edward I, 1272-1307 depth studies topic from the AQA GCSE in History. We hope the suggested activities will support your teaching of this topic. It is intended as a guide only and not as a prescriptive approach.

This scheme of work enables students to understand how the government of Medieval England worked, what the role of the king was and how Parliament developed during this period. The scheme of work aims to develop students' knowledge on the medieval period by investigating the role of the economy, education and the legal system as well as looking at Edward's military campaigns in Wales and Scotland.

Assumed coverage

This teaching and learning plan is intended for 30 classroom lessons, each of one hour. It doesn't include homework learning time, but it covers three revision and assessment lessons.

There are three parts to this scheme of work; part one concentrates on Edward's government, part two on life in Medieval England and part three on his military campaigns. It includes details of how the specified site for the historic environment in 2021 can be incorporated into your teaching of this unit. The specified site for 2021 is Acton Burnell Castle.

Assessment

Assessment points in the learning activity column indicate possible assessment opportunities. These could be short tests of about 10 minutes (exam-style questions, short factual tests, source evaluation) or longer assessments (exam-style questions).

Resources

Research exercises assume students have access to a textbook(s) and/or internet. You can supplement textbook(s) with other sources.

Please note that when accessing clips from the Education Recording Agency a licence from the Educational Recording Agency is required in order to view this clip for educational purposes. To check your school's status, contact ERA <u>era@era.org.uk</u>.

When considering primary and secondary evidence, it is worth remembering that the assessment covers students' ability to analyse and evaluate an interpretation (AO4). However, as part of your teaching you may wish to look at contemporary sources (AO3) as well.

Part one: Government, the rights of King and people

Henry III's legacy

Specification content	Guidance	Learning activity	Resources
 the relationship between Edward I and his father, Henry III Henry III 	This lesson seeks to chart the changing relationship between Henry III and Edward I. Pen portraits should tease out the differences between father and son and that the nobility will have a very different relationship with Edward.	 Enquiry Question: What are the similarities and differences between Henry III and Edward I? Research and create a penportrait of Henry III and Edward I. Make a timeline of the key events of Edward's life until he became king. EITHER Create a 'living graph' showing the highs and lows of Henry and Edward's relationship. OR Create a table showing the key events of Edward's life until he became king. Place the dates and events in a centre column, have Edward's reaction to them on one side and Henry's on the other. 	Textbooks will have information on both kings. Information on Edward (Longshanks): Information on Henry: Following program details Edward's <u>early</u> life and campaign against the Welsh. A valuable resource for the teacher to read about Edward I is Marc Morris's "Edward – A Great and Terrible King" It provides a good assessment of him and covers his character and wars very well. Clip illuminates background to Edward's father, Henry III and Battle of Lewes 1264 and the Provisions of Oxford. A revision short clip about
	 the relationship between Edward I and his father, Henry III 	 the relationship between Edward I and his father, Henry III Henry III Henry III Pen portraits should tease out the differences between father and son and that the nobility will have a very 	 the relationship between Edward I and his father, Henry III Henry III Henry III Henry III Henry III Pen portraits should tease out the differences between father and son and that the nobility will have a very different relationship with Edward. Make a timeline of the key events of Edward's life until he became king. EITHER Create a 'living graph' showing the highs and lows of Henry and Edward's relationship. OR Create a table showing the key events of Edward's life until he became king.

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				Lewes, and Simon de <u>Montfort</u> .
2	The problems faced on Edward I's accession	This lesson examines the key problems Edward faced on becoming king: • Wales • finances • nobles • Gascony	Enquiry Question: What problems did Edward face on becoming king? Create a table or diagram with three columns/parts. In the first column/part, describe the situation in Wales and Gascony and with the royal finances and the nobles. In the second explain why each was a problem. In the third explain the actions Edward took on becoming king to alleviate the problem.	Textbook Map of English possessions needed showing England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland as well as France including Gascony.
3	 Relations with the nobility Edward I's character as a king 	This lesson will help students assess Edward's ability to manage the nobility as well as establish criteria with which to assess Edward's character. Key nobles include: De Montfort Richard of Cornwall Peter of Savoy The Lusignans Gilbert de Clare Roger Mortimer	Enquiry Question: Who were the important barons during Edward's reign? Revisit previous timelines and living graphs and note down the key nobles involved. Use a map of England to show where each of the key nobles held land. Identify who was in Edward's	Textbook Internet research Map of England broken into key nobles landholdings. Access to information on Edward and his nobles.

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		Humphrey de Bohun Bigod	entourage. Begin a set of pen portraits on key personalities. Establish a common criteria for this. Research a copy of Edward's	Background key term Feudalism clip, stress on relations, obligations and on end of feudalism.
			coronation oath and look at what he promised to do. What were his key aims concerning land and rights? What were Edward's expectations regarding his relationship with the nobles? How does this correspond with your earlier pen portraits?	

Development of government, rights and justice

Lesson number	Specification content	Guidance	Learning activity	Resources
4 & 5	 The Hundred Rolls Robert Burnell Statutes of Westminster and Mortmain <i>Quo Warranto</i> Inquiries 	This lesson (with lesson 5) will introduce students to how England was governed. By adding specific detail about Edward's reign, students should be able to contrast the Hundred Rolls with the Domesday Book. Identify what the statutes and <i>Quo</i> <i>Warranto</i> were and encourage	Enquiry Question: How did Medieval Government work? Administration and the law – Students produce a diagrammatic representation of how the law worked, starting with Edward at the top and including the nobles as well as positions like constables and	Textbook Blank diagram to show key features of the governmental system. Medieval Government*: (*note that lessons 14 & 15 specifically focus on the legal system).

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number				
number		students to keep a record of these and others they study. Relate <i>Quo Warranto</i> to Edward's coronation pledge to reclaim lands in order to show students how Edward intended to keep to his oath and rectify the situation his father left him in.	sheriffs. Students will answer the question, 'Why did Edward introduce the Hundred Rolls?' Create a table and note down similarities and differences with the Domesday Book. Download an extract from the Hundred Rolls and examine it as a source. Students construct a table showing the reasons for these statutes, what they hope to achieve and their success (or otherwise). Include as many statutes as possible and add to the table as a work in progress. (Lessons 13, 17 & 18). Class discussion about why the	Search the <u>Hundred</u> Rolls here:
6	Robert Burnell	This lesson will consider the (i) role of Chancellor and (ii) the attributes of	land mattered so much in this period. Enquiry Question: Why was Robert Burnell important in King	AQA Historic Environment Resource Pack 2021, for the
		Robert Burnell which made him so	Edward's government?	Acton Burnell: background

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		important. Consider his background, motivation, methods, and achievements.	Create a spider diagram showing the life and career of Robert Burnell.	information, Resources K, N & O Robert <u>Burnell</u> : Brief Introduction to Robert Burnell as <u>Bishop of Wells</u> Text books and research.
7 & 8	Robert Burnell	These lessons will look at Acton Burnell Castle itself and understand its various functions. It is useful if students are familiar with some of the features and terminology associated with the building. Students can consider the building from the point of view of defence and security, government work, comfort and pleasure, fashion and status. Evidence for all these aspects of Acton Burnell Castle can be found in the Resource pack. You might wish to make students aware that Acton Burnell Castle was still being built in 1292 when Robert Burnell died.	Enquiry Question: What can we learn about Robert Burnell from a study of Acton Burnell? Label an image of Acton Burnell Castle. Using the worksheet about Acton Burnell Castle, students find evidence for the statements from the Resources. Students collaborate to write in a pair, a 92-second talk entitled, 'The Importance of Acton Burnell Castle' (which may be read in class (with or without notes).	AQA Historic Environment Resource Pack 2021, for the Acton Burnell: Resource B & C, L & M Acton Burnell castle (a brief view of the structure) AQA Historic Environment Resource Pack 2021, for the Acton Burnell: background information, C, E, F, G, L, M Students complete worksheet requiring them find evidence for a series of statements about Acton Burnell. Guidance sheet on the method for writing a short talk.

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9	 Parliaments and the Model Parliament (1295) 	This lesson will highlight the first steps to creating a parliament and how and why Edward used them.	 Timeline a history of parliament reaching Edward's reign. Create a table to identify: Who came? How often? Why? Examples. Who benefited? Debate – is it right to call the 1295 Parliament a model parliament? 	AQA Historic Environment Resource Pack 2021, for the Acton Burnell: Resource H 1&2, J, O History of <u>Parliament</u> : Text book The <u>First Parliament</u> in 'Ruler & Ruled'.
10	Review and assessment of Part One	This is an opportunity to assess your students understanding of Part One and to develop their exam techniques. You may wish to give your students guidance on how to answer historical questions like the one presented.	following question, 'Explain how the relationship between the king and his nobles changed during Edward I's reign.'	

Part Two: Life in Medieval England

Trade towns and villages

Lesson number	Specification content	Guidance	Learning activity	Resources
11	Agriculture and the wool trade	This lesson will introduce basic medieval day-to-day life to students. It will also highlight certain industries and their location whilst lesson 9 will focus on the wool trade. Students should be encouraged to use terms like 'Charters', 'Guilds', 'Sanitation', 'Crime', 'Trade', 'crafts', 'Bastides', when writing about the towns. They should also note locations and what official positions were held. Students should be able to identify where the centres of certain industries were and how much revenue was gained by them.	Who's who in the medieval village/town? Assign half the class to the 'village' and half to the 'town'. Students then research the typical roles in their generic location and create a table to include:	Textbook Life in Medieval England (ERA) Internet references for Medieval England for Or Life in a medieval <u>town</u> Medieval <u>Manor</u> at Stokesay in 'Changing Times'.
12	Royal Finance and	This lesson will develop students'	from other students. Enquiry Question: Why was the	Textbook
	taxation, wool tax	ideas about finances and the importance of the wool trade.	wool trade so important in medieval England?	History of the <u>wool</u> trade:
		Use information from the previous lesson to show how Edward 'earned' an income and how much he could	Create a diagram to show the life-cycle of the wool trade from sheep to cloth.	Map of places involved in the wool trade needed (Yorkshire, East Anglia and

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number				
		 expect per year. Use Laurence of Ludlow to illustrate how individuals could benefit from the wool trade and link to future historic environment lessons. Hull could be used as an example when talking about customs and coinage. Explain parliament's role in agreeing to taxes and Edward's reasons for imposing a wool tax. 	Use a map of England and Flanders to show where the various aspects of the wool traded occurred. Plot in a table how much revenue different industries made (include wool). Create a timeline of the life of Laurence of Ludlow. (See next lesson and have students ready to add two more columns to this). Answer the question: Assess the importance of the wool trade to medieval England.	Flanders at least). Selected aspects of the AQA Stokesay Castle Resource Pack. Video tours (i) <u>Stokesay</u> <u>Castle</u> or (ii) <u>Stokesay Castle</u> <u>Laurence</u> of Ludlow:
13	 Statute of Merchants Italian bankers Re-coinage 	This lesson will develop students' understanding of the role of the Italian bankers in particular the Riccardi from Lucca, in the role of Edward's finances. Explore the reasons for Edward's re- coinage Hull could be used as an example when talking about customs and coinage.	Enquiry Question: How did Edward fund his government? Add information about Statute of Merchants to table from lesson 5. Create a mind-map showing how Edward received his income. Include taxation, debts, rents and more. Make a list of who was in debt to	Textbooks and research Useful article for teachers on the Riccardi and Edward: Lucca Edward's Italian bankers and the Credit crunch: Re-coinage:

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number				
			Edward and how he went about recovering these debts. Write a brief history of the Riccardi from Lucca and the Frescobaldi from Florence.	Edward's <u>re-coinage</u>
			Create a table to record information on the two banking families, setting out with the following headings:	
			Create a flow-chart showing the reasons for re-coinage.	
14	 Expulsion of the Jews in 1290 	This lesson will identify and assess the reasons Edward expelled Jewish people from England.	Enquiry Question: Why did Edward I force Jewish people to leave England?	Textbook
		Establish role and number of Jewish people in England c.1290 and the relationship Edward had with them. (Remember that the king could tax them at will.)	Students consider the nature of the relationship between Edward and the Jewish community living in England through role-play.	

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		Re-visit the issue of re-coinage and the impact this had on his action to expel Jewish people from England.	Construct a diagram showing the steps to the expulsion of the Jews. Include these key dates: 1275 Statute of Jewry 1279 executions (300) 1280 persuaded to convert 1290 expulsion, appropriated their loans and gave Edward political negotiating rights. Students draw conclusions on the reasons for Edward's expulsion of the Jews.	

Education and Learning

Lesson number	Specification content	Guidance	Learning activity	Resources
15	 The Medieval Church Universities 	This lesson will show how Edward used the Church and scholars to support and legitimise his campaign against Wales and Scotland as well as how he used them to support his claims to land and his rights.	Enquiry Question: What relationship did Edward have with the church? Construct a mind-map to show the role of the Church in	Textbook Medieval Church <u>timeline</u> :

Lesson	Specification content	Guidance	Learning activity	Resources
number		Focus on the disagreements with Archbishop Peckham (plurality) and Archbishop Winchelsea (taxing the church). Students should be able to understand the role of universities, why they were endowed and how Edward and the nobles used these universities to legitimise claims to certain areas of land.	 England. Concentrate on its roles as a land-owner, law-giver, a financial institution, and the relationship with the pope. Complete worksheets based on textbook information. Students work in pairs to challenge the teacher as Edward over his role in their disagreements. Students and teacher perform a three-way hot seat debate changing students regularly. Enquiry Question: How did Edward develop and use the universities? Around a separate picture of each of the three universities answer the questions: What was the university's specialism? Who endowed them? How did Edward use them? 	Work sheets on the lives, character and achievements of Archbishops Peckham and Winchelsea.
16	Roger Bacon and Duns Scotus	This lesson will introduce students to the achievements of Bacon and Duns as well as the Franciscans.	Enquiry Question: Why were the ideas of Dun Scotus and Roger Bacon important?	Textbook Roger <u>Bacon</u> :

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			Conduct a study into the life of Roger Bacon and John Duns (Duns Scotus), draw out similarities and differences. Conclude by arguing which of the two men should be commemorated with a statue.	Duns <u>Scotus</u> :

The Development of the legal system

Lesson S number	Specification content	Guidance	Learning activity	Resources
17 & 18	punishments	This lesson will introduce students to the legal system and help them identify the types of crimes that were committed along with the punishments meted out. They should be able to assess what Edward gained from the changes of the two statutes.	Enquiry Question: How did the medieval legal system work? Create a mind-map or similar to show the various aspects of medieval law. Refer to: • Church courts • Canon Law • King and parliament as law-makers • Guild system • Lords dispensing feudal justice Create a diagram showing what	Textbooks and research

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			happens to a criminal from committing the crime to the point of justice. Do this with a range of crimes to show the different outcomes. Enquiry Question: How did the statutes of Gloucester and Westminster change the system	
			of justice? Add the relevant information about these two statutes to the table begun in lesson 5.	
			In pairs or small groups have a silent debate about whether the justice system was fit for purpose?	
19	Review and assessment of Part Two.	This is an opportunity to assess your students understanding of Part Two and to develop their exam techniques.	Questions may be drawn from the specimen papers on the AQA website.	

Part Three: Edward I's military campaigns in Wales and Scotland

Medieval warfare, tactics and technology

Lesson number	Specification content	Guidance	Learning activity	Resources
20	 Battlefield use of cavalry, infantry, weapons and armour. Siege Warfare 	This lesson will develop students understanding of the role of the different individual soldiers. Students will also consider the strengths and weaknesses of a variety of different weapons and armour.	Enquiry Question: What was medieval warfare like? Students to annotate pictures of the different types of soldiers and weapons. Then choose six pieces of medieval fighting equipment and explain to the class their use and effectiveness (with examples) – could be presented as a PowerPoint presentation. Students should focus on the relative strengths and weaknesses of what they see.	Textbook Pictures of soldiers and weapons. Edward's life – a <u>warrior</u> king: Edward's <u>military history</u> relating to Wales and Scotland:
		This part of the lesson will introduce students to siege warfare and why it was used. The siege of Berwick in 1296 may be referred to.	Use websites to produce a 'battle timeline' of Edward's life in order to highlight the different types of 'battles' he has been in and identify where and how he used cavalry, infantry, sieges etc. Enquiry Question: How did siege warfare work? Establish the 'rules' of siege	Drawings of medieval sieges Textbooks and research

Lesson number	Specification content	Guidance	Learning activity	Resources
			 warfare and have students annotate a diagram of a siege with the main elements. Include: weapons key features of castle key features of landscape type of soldier (cavalry, infantry, sapper etc.) 	
			Conduct research into the battles and sieges that Edward has already participated in. Lewes and Evesham will show the 'all or nothing' high stakes involved in a battle.	

The Invasion and colonisation of Wales

Lesson number	Specification content	Guidance	Learning activity	Resources
21 & 22	 The Invasion and colonisation of Wales Edward's Welsh Wars in 1277 and 1282–1283 Statute of Rhuddlan 	These lesson will examine how Edward conducted the wars in Wales, why they started and what the conclusions were. For example, what the provisions under the Statute of Rhuddlan were and what their impact on Wales and Edward was.	Enquiry Question: Why did Edward go to war in Wales? Investigate the reasons why Edward launched an attack on Wales, including: • Edward as Marcher lord when prince • role of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd (lands taken	Textbook <u>How and why Edward</u> <u>extended his control across</u> <u>the British Isles (ERA)</u> <u>Timeline</u> of Welsh conquest:

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number			from Edward and refusal to pay homage) role of other Marcher lords. Record as mind map. Create a table with headings: situation before 1277 War of 1277 Situation between 1277– 1282 War of 1282–3 situation post-1283 The Statute of Rhuddlan Complete each column with a statement to describe the situation or events at that time. Annotate map of Welsh	Timelines.TV video on The <u>Conquest</u> of Wales Copy of the Statute of Rhuddlan (modern version) AQA Caernarfon Castle Historic Environment Resource Pack 2019: Background information, and Resources I & J
			conquests with new counties, land ownership.	Map of Wales
23 & 24	 Castle building; costs and consequences 	Overall these lessons will help students to understand what the key parts of a castle are, where Edward chose to locate them in Wales and the reasons for this as well as examining their cost and the short and longer term consequences of them.	Enquiry Question: 'What was important about Edward's Castle building in Wales?' Locate castles on map of Wales Or previous lesson's map. Investigate reasons for positioning of each castle.	Images and details of the main castles built in Wales: Conway Harlech Rhuddlan Flint Beaumaris Llanbadam

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number		Students should understand the principle of Concentric design. The layout and design of other castles built by Edward I in Wales illustrate the principle e.g. Beaumaris, or how the principle was adapted to the location e.g. Conwy. Ensure students identify features that are defensive and those which are domestic. • shape • towers • wards • walkways • moat • entrances • town • domestic features • hall When students report back their research on different castles allow some time to collect information perhaps in a simple spider diagram on the Welsh castles of Edward I.	Complete a fact sheet on each castle including: • cost • reason for location • ownership • main features • nearest town • years taken to complete • unique fact! (the above could be incorporated into a 'Top Trumps' activity) Class discussion about common features they have discovered about Edward's castles.	(Aberystwyth) • Builth • Caernarfon Showing their design, proximity to local town, location within Wales and key features. Layout diagrams of main castles built by Edward I. AQA Historic Environment Resource Pack 2019 - Caernarfon Castle Map of Wales <u>Welsh castles</u> :

The	Relati	ons with	Scotland
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Lesson	Specification content	Guidance	Learning activity	Resources
number				
25 & 26	 The Great Cause Issue of Scottish succession, Balliol and Bruce Scottish campaigns: 	This lesson will show students how there came to be a vacancy for the title of king of Scotland and who the main contenders were.	Enquiry Question: Why did Edward I become involved in Scottish affairs?	AQA Historic Environment Resource Pack 2020 – The Battle of Stirling Bridge – Background information
	William Wallace and the First War of Scottish Independence from	Worksheet should include:The life of King Alexander III, his	Complete a worksheet on the origins of the Great cause.	Textbooks, worksheet and research. Family tree sheet
	1297 to the death of Edward I	children, grandchildren, esp. his granddaughter, Margaret of Norway.	Construct pen portraits of Balliol and Bruce.	Clip covers the end of Edward's Welsh campaign, the death of his 1 st wife, the
		The role and aims of Edward as arbiter in the succession and the role of the 'auardiana of Soctland'	'King Edward I in Scotland.'	expulsion of the Jews, and the <u>start of the Scottish</u>
		 role of the 'guardians of Scotland'. June 1291 - Edward becomes 'chief lord and guardian of the kingdom'. Balliol and Bruce's links to David and an assessment of the strength of their claims. 	Using a map of Scotland, students plot the main castles and route of Edward and his allies into Scotland.	campaign. AQA Historic Environment Resource Pack 2020 – The Battle of Stirling Bridge Resource A Textbook
		This lesson will help students understand the chronology of the events in the Scottish campaign. It	Students will construct a timeline showing an overview of Edward I and his Scottish	Blank map of Scotland Base timeline for events.
		will provide an overview of events and also begin to help to assess the reasons for Edward's successes and	campaigns. Brief details of each event should be included on the timeline.	Scottish battlefields: The Battle of Falkirk (ERA)
		failures and the reasons for the resumption of hostilities by Robert the Bruce.		Clip covers Edward's <u>Scottish</u>

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		Students will already be aware of the risks associated with battles and the nature of sieges from lesson 20.		campaign and conclusion:
27 & 28	 Scottish campaigns: William Wallace and the First War of Scottish Independence from 1297 to the death of Edward I The reputation of Edward I as 'Hammer of the Scots' 	 These lessons will introduce students to the role of place in history by investigating the different features of battlefields. This is an opportunity to explore the key events and developments of the battles, key military tactics and innovations and understand the reasons for the outcome of the battle. Students should aim to understand the end of the first lesson, and consider explaining the outcomes during the second lesson. Students should understand the differences between English and Scottish armed forces. 	Enquiry question: what can the battles of Stirling Bridge, Falkirk and the siege of Stirling Castle tell us about medieval warfare? Start the lesson with a brief revision of the background to the campaign / battles. Students should be given the above question as the basis for case studies of the battles and sieges Edward participated in. They should investigate the role of: Size Topography Proximity to coast Position of the army Tactics the positions and composition of each of the armies Class may be divided or allocated different battles.	AQA Historic Environment Resource Pack 2020 – The Battle of Stirling Bridge Resource Background information; Resources B, C1 & C2, & E Brief <u>video</u> account of the battle of Stirling bridge (ERA) Bruce and Bishop Lamberton pact (ERA) Blank map Use the Battlefields Trust site for the location of <u>Stirling</u> Bridge battle site Brief <u>video</u> account of the Battle of Falkirk Use the battlefields Trust site for the location of <u>Falkirk</u>

Lesson	Specification content	Guidance	Learning activity	Resources
number				
				battle site
			Using images students create a short captioned PowerPoint presentation to explain key moments in the fighting. Students to decide how they explain the outcome of the battle.	<u>Defeat at Dunbar (ERA)</u> Textbook
			Students may be asked to consolidate their understanding by writing a short essay of no more than 330 words to explain their view. This may be then set as a revision exercise to be summarised in no more than 100 words in preparation for Lesson 30.	
29	 Scottish campaigns: William Wallace and the First War of Scottish Independence from 1297 to the death of Edward I The reputation of Edward I as 'Hammer of the Scots' 	This lesson is an opportunity to reflect on the broader significance of the Scottish campaigns and the reputations of Edward I and William Wallace. You could link this lesson to lesson 28 by looking at cinematic depictions of Edward I and William Wallace. Students should assess William	Class debates: 'Was William Wallace a hero or a traitor?' 'Does Edward deserve his epithet as the 'Hammer of the Scots'?	Textbook AQA Historic Environment Resource Pack 2020 – The Battle of Stirling Bridge Resource J, K & L Work sheet on William Wallace <u>William Wallace (ERA)</u>
		Wallace using the worksheet asking about aspects of his life.		Newspaper <u>templates</u> are

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		Students should be able to assess the broader significance of Edward's Scottish campaigns. They should be able to place Edward's actions in the wider context of his kingship. Some consideration might be given in relation to Edward's finances, relations with the English nobility/Parliament, the timing of English campaigns in Scotland, Edward's character (was he being unreasonable, over-ambitious etc.). Students consider Edward's response and the impact of, his ill- health, his relationship with his eldest son (and the expulsion of Piers Gaveston), the election of the new pope and the age of his nobles.		useful. Cinematic interpretations such as Braveheart. Please note that this film was originally classified by BBFC as a '15' rating. As such parts showing violence may cause some distress. Please access the suitability of the clip before showing it to your students. Wallace <u>Video</u> clip
30	Review and assessment of Part Three.	This is an opportunity to assess your students understanding of Part Three and to develop their exam techniques.	Questions may be drawn from the specimen papers on the AQA website.	