

History Year 8 Knowledge Organiser: Autumn Term

1. Causes of the English Civil War: Money: Charles wanted money but needed Parliament to agree any laws to raise taxes. In 1635 he ordered everyone to pay Ship Money without their permission. **Power:** Charles believed in The Divine Right of Kings. In 1629 he banned Parliament for eleven years. In 1635 an MP called John Hampden was arrested for refusing to pay taxes. **Religion:** Charles marries a Spanish Catholic called Henrietta Maria. In 1639 Scottish Puritans attacked England.

2. English Civil War

The armies fought with musketeers, pikemen and cavalry. Parliament's army started badly at the Battle of Edgehill (1642), but soon made improvements and gained ground. By the Battle of Naseby (1645), the King's army was overwhelmed and Parliament won. There were 4 years when the King was imprisoned, escaped, and when discussions were held to try to resolve their differences...but it all ended with the King being put on trial and then executed in 1649. This was a VERY SIGNIFICANT EVENT in British History.

To people living in England at the time, it felt as if the "World had been Turned Upside Down" (Google "World Turned Upside Down English Civil War" Images. What can you see? 😊)

The country was then run by **Oliver Cromwell**, one of the Parliamentary leaders, until he died in 1658, then Parliament ended up asking Charles I's son to come back and be the king - King Charles II - in 1660. We call this the **RESTORATION**.

3. Growth of the British Empire

1492: Columbus sets sail **1496:** Official start of the British Empire

1497: John Cabot claimed Newfoundland **1559:** Elizabeth sends more voyages

1577: Francis Drake claims Western coast of America

1583: Francis Gilbert sets up a colony in Newfoundland

1584: Walter Raleigh creates Virginia **1587:** First English child born in America

4. How Britain became involved in the slave trade:

Tudor period: 20,000 free Black people lived in England

1530s: English traders started to go to West Africa where Portuguese merchants had been trading.

1562: John Hawkins led a voyage to capture and enslave African people. Britain's involvement in the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade began.

1627: English settlers started to farm sugar for profit in Barbados. Demand grew so they enslaved Africans to work on the sugar plantations.

5. The Transatlantic Slave Trade



Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: 10 million Africans transported to the Americas.

Middle Passage: the journey from Africa to the Americas

Plantation: A huge farm growing one type of crop

6. Slave Resistance

Nanny of the Maroons led enslaved Africans to fight back against the British Army. **Passive resistance** was a way for enslaved people to stand up to their owners through not working. **Keeping African traditions** alive was another way to stand up to plantation owners. **Uprisings** occurred on many plantations. In 1804 Haiti was founded after 500,000 enslaved people revolted and took control of the island. **The Underground Railroad** was run by abolitionists who helped enslaved people to escape to free states, Canada and Nova Scotia.

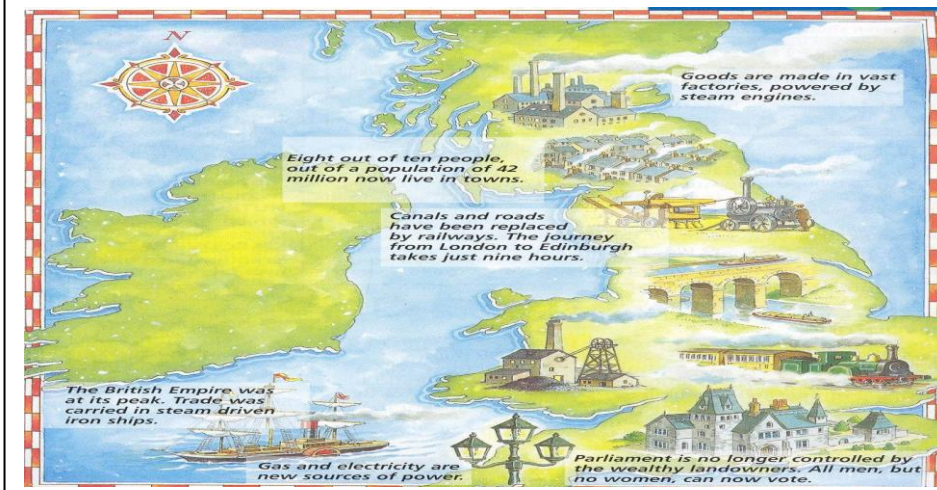
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History Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Summer Term

1) Britain before Industrialisation



2) Britain after Industrialisation



2) Timeline of Public Health

- 1831: Cholera strikes
- 1842: Chadwick Report
- 1848: First Public Health Act
- 1854: John Snow proves cholera is in water
- 1858: Great Stink. Bazalgette is given money to build sewers in London
- 1875: Second Public Health Act
- 1889: Booth writes report on living conditions in London
- 1901: Rowntree writes his report on living conditions in York

4. Causes of World War One



Militarism- Building up weapon stores and armories in preparation for war. Russia had million soldiers. Germany 5 million. France 4 million.



Alliances- Countries made agreements with each other that they would defend each other against other countries. Triple Alliance: Austria-Hungary; Germany; Italy. Triple Ententes: Britain; France; Russia.



Imperialism – the desire to expand and control other countries. Britain had previously had the biggest empire. Now many in Germany felt it was their opportunity.



Nationalism- Love and pride in your own country and dislike or even hatred of other countries. A belief your country is better

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1) Enslaved African resistance

Mary Prince: published her book of experiences in 1831

Olaudah Equiano: bought his freedom and wrote a narrative of his life as an enslaved African in 1789

Toussaint L'Ouverture: led a successful revolt of enslaved Africans and emancipated enslaved Africans in Haiti

Nanny of the Maroons: organised successful plans to free over 1000 enslaved Africans in Jamaica and led a community of formerly enslaved Africans called the Windward Maroons.

2) Abolition of the slave trade

William Wilberforce: leading abolitionist.

1807: Trading of enslaved Africans banned.

1833: Enslaved Africans freed across the British Empire



3) Industrial Revolution 1750-1900 (A time of great change for Britain)

Enlightenment: natural thinking taking a lead over religious thinking

Agricultural Revolution: a complete change in farming methods

Scientific Revolution: a complete change in scientific thought

Cottage Industry: manufacturing done on a small scale in people's homes

Industrial Revolution: a complete change from farming and domestic manufacturing to use of factories

Factors that caused the Industrial Revolution and led to the cycle of prosperity

Coal
Increasing population
Profits and products from slave trade

Enclosures
Great individuals



4) Agricultural Revolution

Jethro Tull: Invented the seed drill (1700)

	1750	1900
Population	 7 million	 37 million
People living in towns	 13%	 87%
Life Expectancy	 Men 31 Women 33	 Men 45 Women 48
Deaths at birth	 Deaths at birth 65% Babies lived 35%	 Deaths at birth 15% Babies lived 85%

Population growth in Britain

1750: Population of 7 million. 80% live in the countryside

1850: Population of 16 million. 80% live in towns and cities

Key term: **Industrialisation.**
The development of industries across a country on a wide scale

5) Key people of the Industrial Revolution

Richard Arkwright: Invented the water frame (1769)

Robert Boyle: first modern chemist

John Heathcoat: English inventor from Derbyshire, invented a machine that made lace, moved his successful business to Tiverton.

Ada Lovelace: first computer programmer and brilliant mathematician

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