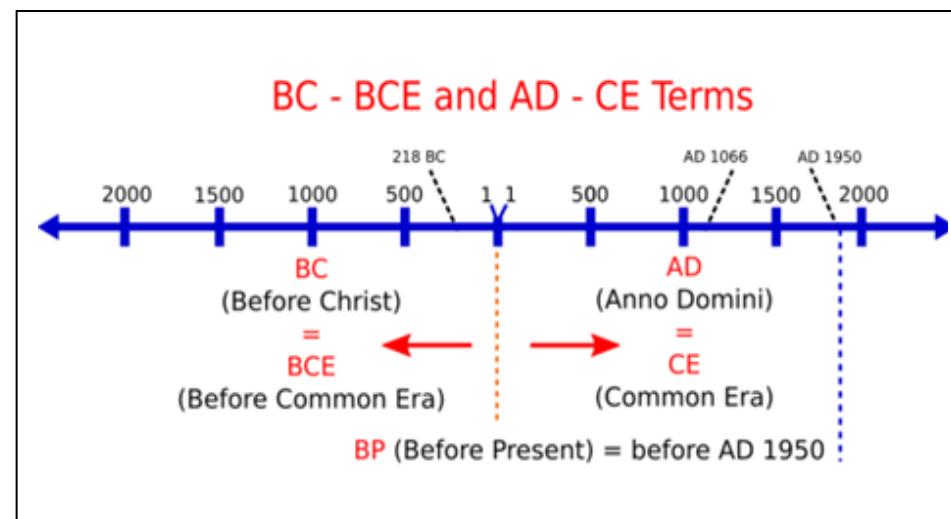


Year 8 History Knowledge Organiser Summer Term – Page 1

Section A Knowledge Retrieval		
1	What word means the order in which events happen?	Chronological
2	What do we call information about the past that is the opinion of a historian on an event from many years later?	Interpretation
3	What do we call a piece of information about the past from the time we are studying?	Source
4	Who was John Blanke?	A black trumpeter for Henry VII
5	Which monarch was the target of the 1605 Gunpowder Plot?	James I
6	Who led the Parliamentarians during the Civil War?	Oliver Cromwell
7	What was the names of the large farms enslaved Africans were forced to work on in the Americas?	Plantations
8	Who led a peaceful protest movement against British rule in India?	Ghandi
9	What was the name given to the period of tremendous change in Britain after 1750?	Industrial Revolution
10	Who were employed in factories as cheap labour?	Children



Section B Chronology

Key dates – Year 8 History

1600 – The East India Company was created

1605 – The Gunpowder Plot

1649 – The execution of Charles I

1807 – Abolition of the transportation of slaves in the British Empire

1830 – The opening of the Liverpool to Manchester Railway

Year 8 History Knowledge Organiser Spring Term – Page 2

<p>Section C Interpretations of History</p>	<p>You will have an <i>interpretation</i> to examine about the causes of the English Civil War. Is the opinion offered to you accurate? Does it match what you know happened after 1066? You have to explain why the interpretation is accurate!</p> <p>Knowledge to help you! There were three key causes of the Civil War. The religious ones were Charles tried to enforce a prayer book on the Scots, in addition many felt that he was being influenced far too much by his French catholic wife. The financial causes included that Charles raised a Ship Tax, but made people across England pay it, rather than just those towns and villages on the coast. The political causes were that Charles felt he could rule without Parliament, and that he was only answerable to God, as he believed in the Divine Right of Kings.</p>					
<p>Section D Source Utility</p>	<p>You will have a source about the Middle Passage to look at. What does this source show, (we call this the content of the source)? How useful is the source, thinking about the provenance of it? Provenance means the type of source, is this helpful to understand conditions during the Middle Passage? Look at when the source was produced, (its origin), why was the source produced, (Its purpose)? Are these useful when studying this topic. You have to explain why the source you are looking at is useful if we are studying conditions on this journey</p> <p>Knowledge to help you! Conditions during the Middle Passage were horrendous. Slaves were tight packed into the holds of the ships, and were kept chained to their wooden bed frames for much of the journey, only going on deck to be exercised. Discipline was harsh, with slaves being whipped or beaten. Their food was very poor, and this often made slaves ill. Diseases were very common, due to the poor conditions.</p>					
<p>Section Extended Writing</p>	<p>“New ideas in transport were the most significant cause of the Industrial Revolution”. You have to explain why some people might agree with this opinion and why other people might disagree with this opinion. Then you explain what is your opinion? Do you agree, partially agree, or disagree with the statement above?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="297 1106 2130 1377"> <tr> <td data-bbox="297 1106 1133 1145"> <p>Arguments in favour – Transport was the key cause.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1144 1106 2130 1145"> <p>Arguments against – Other factors were more important.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="297 1153 1133 1377"> <p><i>New ideas in transport included the development of canals and railways, which could be used to move goods quickly and easily</i> <i>New steam ships meant that the British could easily access raw materials from around the world, for example cotton from America, these could also be used to transport manufactured products around the world</i></p> </td> <td data-bbox="1144 1153 2130 1377"> <p><i>The growing population provided a ready source of workers in the new factories, as well as more people to sell goods to</i> Britain had a vast amount of natural resources, such as coal which was used to power steam engines on trains and to power factories Britain had entrepreneurs and business men, who developed new ideas and inventions, such as Richard Arkwright and John Kay</p> </td> </tr> </table>		<p>Arguments in favour – Transport was the key cause.</p>	<p>Arguments against – Other factors were more important.</p>	<p><i>New ideas in transport included the development of canals and railways, which could be used to move goods quickly and easily</i> <i>New steam ships meant that the British could easily access raw materials from around the world, for example cotton from America, these could also be used to transport manufactured products around the world</i></p>	<p><i>The growing population provided a ready source of workers in the new factories, as well as more people to sell goods to</i> Britain had a vast amount of natural resources, such as coal which was used to power steam engines on trains and to power factories Britain had entrepreneurs and business men, who developed new ideas and inventions, such as Richard Arkwright and John Kay</p>
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