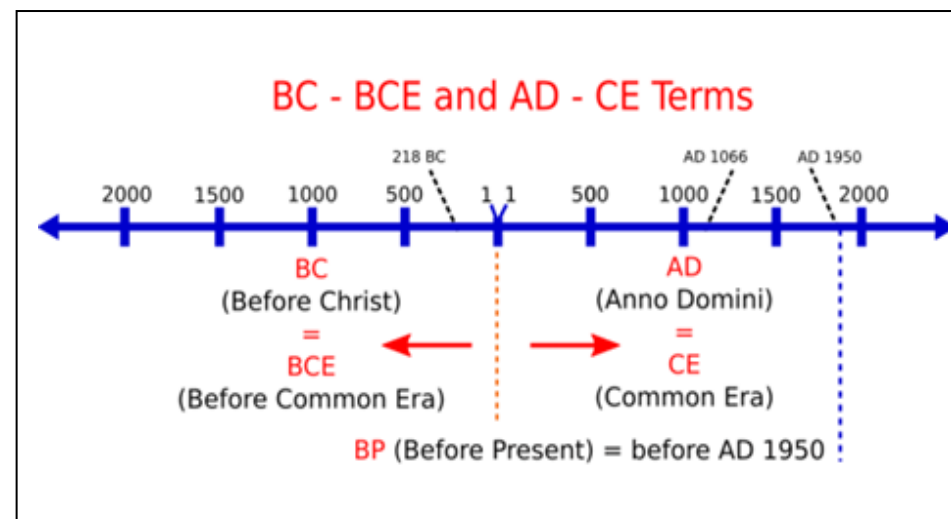


## Year 8 History Knowledge Organiser Autumn Term – Page 1

<b>Section A Knowledge Retrieval</b>		
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	Which English monarch was killed at the Battle of Hastings	Harold Godwinson
5	What was the name of the survey carried out by William I in 1086?	Domesday Survey
6	What religion was introduced to England by Henry VIII	Church of England
7	Why was Elizabeth I the last of the Tudor monarchs?	No heir
8	Who was John Blanke?	Trumpeter for Henry VII and Henry VIII
9	What tax did Charles I introduce across the country?	Ship Money
10	Who led the Parliamentary army during the Civil War?	Oliver Cromwell



### **Section B Chronology**

#### **Key dates – Year 8 History**

- 1603** – The death of Elizabeth I
- 1605** – The Gunpowder Plot
- 1642** – The outbreak of the English Civil War
- 1649** – The execution of Charles I
- 1660** – The restoration of the monarchy in England

## Year 8 History Knowledge Organiser Autumn Term – Page 2

<p><b>Section C</b> <b>Interpretations of History</b></p>	<p>You will have an <b>interpretation</b> to examine about the causes of the English Civil War. <b>Is the opinion offered to you accurate?</b> Does it match what you know happened after 1066? You have to explain why the interpretation is accurate!</p> <p><b>Knowledge to help you!</b> 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>
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<p><b>Section D</b> <b>Source Utility</b></p>	<p>You will have a source about the execution of Charles I to look at. <b>What does this source show</b>, (we call this the <b>content</b> of the source)? How <b>useful</b> is the source, thinking about the <b>provenance</b> of it? <b>Provenance means the type of source</b>, is this helpful to understand the events at the execution of Charles I? Look at <b>when</b> the source was produced, (its <b>origin</b>), <b>why</b> was the source produced, (Its <b>purpose</b>)? Are these useful when studying this topic. You have to explain why the source you are looking at is useful if we are studying this event?</p> <p><b>Knowledge to help you!</b> The execution of Charles I took place in January 1649, after the King had been tried and found guilty of treason. The execution took place in London on a stage covered with a black cloth. The executioner wore a mask to hide his identity. Charles made a brief speech before his execution to the large crowd. His decapitated head was held up for the large crowd who had gathered to watch this event.</p>
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<p><b>Section E</b> <b>Extended Writing</b></p>	<p><b>“Elizabeth I had the most significant role in the development of the transatlantic slave trade during the 16th century”</b>. You have to explain <b>why some people might agree with this opinion</b> and <b>why other people might disagree</b> with this opinion. Then you <b>explain what is your opinion?</b> Do you agree, partially agree, or disagree with the statement above?</p>	
	<p>Arguments <b>in favour</b> – Elizabeth I was the key cause.</p>	<p>Arguments <b>against</b> – Other factors were more important.</p>
	<p><i>Elizabeth supported English sailors such as Captain John Hawkins’s voyages to Africa, during which he captured and enslaved Africans.</i></p> <p><i>She supported another English sailor, Francis Drake who was also involved in the slave trade.</i></p> <p><i>She financed these voyages, in return for a share of the profits.</i></p>	<p><i>Enslaved Africans worked on plantations run by the Spanish in the Caribbean</i></p> <p><i>The Spanish had begun the slave trade in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, transporting enslaved Africans to the Caribbean.</i></p> <p><i>The Spanish had built a series of forts on the west coast of Africa to imprison Africans. Before they were transported across the Atlantic.</i></p> <p><i>The use of enslaved Africans made the Spanish rich.</i></p>

