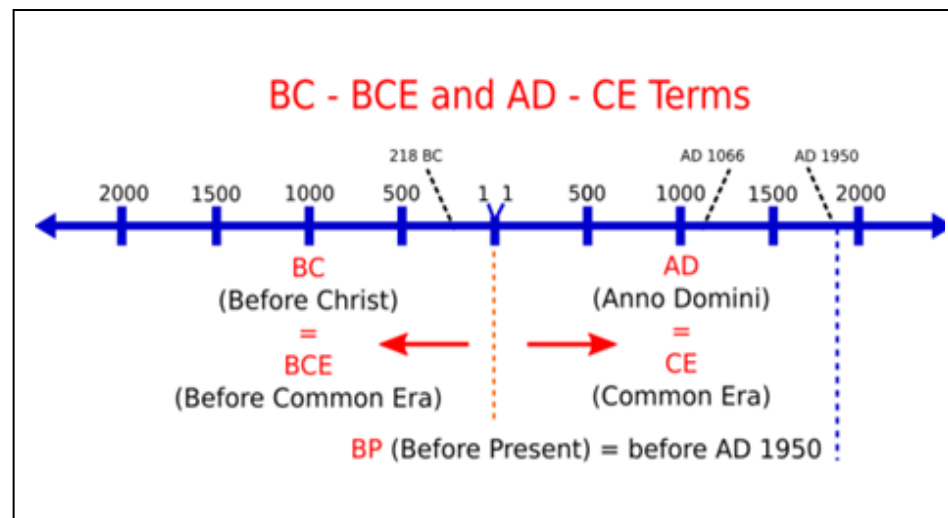


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Section A Knowledge Retrieval

1	What do we call a piece of information about the past from the time we are studying?	Source
2	Which monarch was the target of the 1605 Gunpowder Plot?	James I
3	Who led the Parliamentarians during the Civil War?	Oliver Cromwell
4	What was the names of the large farms enslaved Africans were forced to work on in the Americas?	Plantations
5	What is the name given to a country within an empire?	Colony
6	What was the name given to the period of tremendous change in Britain after 1750?	The Industrial Revolution
7	What disease did Edward Jenner develop a vaccine for?	Smallpox
8	Which natural resource helped power the Industrial Revolution?	Water or Coal
9	Who were employed in factories as cheap labour?	Women or Children
10	What was the name given to the development of new ideas and thinking by the end of the 18 th century?	The Enlightenment



Section B Chronology

Key dates – Year 8 History

1789 – The French Revolution

1807 – The abolition of slavery in the British Empire

1830 – The opening of the Liverpool to Manchester Railway

1851 – The Great Exhibition held in London

1919 – The Amritsar Massacre

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Section C Interpretations of History	<p>You will have an interpretation to examine about the changes that took place in Britain during the Industrial Revolution. Why is the opinion offered to you accurate? Does it match what you know about the changes that took place in Britain between 1750 and 1900? You have to explain why the interpretation is accurate!</p> <p>Knowledge to help you! There were a number of key changes that took place in Britain during the Industrial Revolution, these included changes in farming to feed the increasing population, the replacement of the Domestic System was the Factory System, and the consequences of this. Urbanisation increased. These led to changes for the lives of people in Britain at this time. Another key factor in the cause of the Industrial Revolution were developments in transport at this time, from canals to railways, and the use of steam power to drive trains, vital in the transport of raw materials to factories, and to transport goods to where they were being sold, or to docks to be exported.</p>	
Section D Source Utility	<p>You will have a source about the French Revolution 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 the causes of the French Revolution? 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! European Enlightenment ideas had spread to America, causing a revolution which France had supported. The French monarchy was deep in debt and taxed the poorest in society the most. The inequality of the Ancien Régime and successive poor harvests angered ordinary people. King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette spent money lavishly whilst their people were starving.</p>	
Section E Extended Writing	<p>“The role of the individual was the most important factor that helped cause the Industrial Revolution in Britain.” 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>	
	<p>Arguments in favour</p> <p><i>Individuals such as Richard Arkwright invented new machines that meant the end of the Domestic System. Arkwright built the world’s first factory in Derbyshire. Matthew Boulton and James Watt built the world’s first reliable steam engine. Robert Stephenson built the world’s first steam passenger engine.</i></p>	<p>Arguments against</p> <p><i>Britain had a growing population, which meant a ready supply of workers in factories, and also markets to sell goods. Britain had huge reserves of coal, which was vital for powering steam engines, used in both factories and for transporting goods. The British Empire meant that Britain had easy access to vital raw materials, such as cotton, and had access to worldwide markets. New transport links made it easy to move raw materials to good, and finished products to where they were being sold.</i></p>

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