

Year 8 history



Elizabeth I



The middle way-religion



Mary Queen of Scots



To marry or not to marry?

Monarchy v Parliament

Witches



The Spanish Armada

James I

The Civil Wars



Charles I

The Gunpowder Plot



Execution of the king



The Glorious Revolution



The Interregnum and Oliver Cromwell

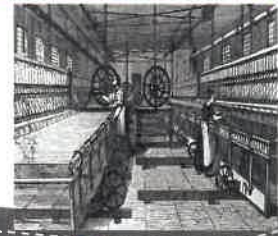
The Industrial Revolution



Why Britain?



Child workers



Jack the Ripper

The beginnings of the police force



The best inventions



Slavery-background



The Middle Passage

The end of slavery and the American Civil War

Slave life



- Key**
- Religious
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Local
 - Social
 - Military
 - Women



Welcome to Year 8 History

This booklet is designed to be kept at home. It is to help you understand what is being taught in class but also to help you when you are asked to revise.

You can see from the front cover all the topics you will be taught in Year 8 and hopefully how many of the topics are linked.

You will also find included several Knowledge Organisers. These are full of helpful information which means you can read ahead to what we will be covering in class, fill in any gaps if you happen to miss a lesson and can be used to test your understanding whilst you are at home.

Assessment throughout the Year 8 will take the form of reading exercises, online tasks, simple knowledge tests and formal assessments based on real exam style questions. This booklet should help you with your revision for all the above, especially the end of year progress tests when we will be asking you questions based on topics you will have completed earlier in the year.

We hope you enjoy Year 8 History at AMVC!

Year 8-Elizabeth I

Intent= Students should have an understanding of the conflict which still exists around religion today and attempts at cooperation. An awareness of monarchy and the threats to power which still exist for those who govern today.

Timeline/key events

1530's-the Reformation takes place

1558-Elizabeth is crowned queen

1559-the Elizabethan Church Settlement

1570-Elizabeth is excommunicated by the pope

1586-The Babington Plot

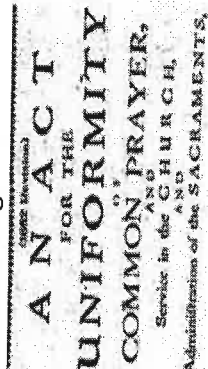
1587-Mary Queen of Scots is executed

1587-Drake 'singes the kings beard' in Cadiz harbour

1588-The Spanish Armada

1603-Elizabeth TUDOR dies

1603-James STUART becomes king



Key content

- When Elizabeth became queen in 1558 she was determined to put an end to all of the religious tension in England. Elizabeth was a **PROTESTANT** but she wanted to find a **MIDDLE WAY** which would allow people to worship with a degree of freedom but always remembering that as queen **SHE WAS BOSS!**
- Elizabeth introduced the **ACT OF SUPRMEACY, THE ACT OF UNIFORMITY and THE ROYAL INJUNCTIONS** to ensure that everyone in England would know the rules they needed to follow when it came to religion.
- However not everyone was very happy with Elizabeth's plan and **PLOTS** against her were frequently being uncovered by her network of spies led by **SIR FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM**. The Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington Plots were Catholic plots against Elizabeth. If they had have succeeded Elizabeth would have been killed and Catholic **MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS** would have been put on the throne instead.
- It wasn't just those who opposed her at home that Elizabeth had to worry about. **SPAIN** was incredibly rich and powerful at this point in history and after turning down his offer of marriage, making England Protestant and being **EXCOMMUNICATED** by the pope, **KING PHILLIP II OF SPAIN** was determined to have his revenge on Elizabeth.

- The final straw for Phillip was the execution of Mary Queen of Scots and the **SINGEING OF THE KINGS BEARD** by **Francis Drake**. in 1588 he sent an almighty **ARMADA** to England to finally get Elizabeth off the throne but the Spanish lost and Elizabeth would remain as queen until 1603.



Key vocabulary

- **Monarch**-the king or queen
- **Reformation**-Henry 8th break from Rome
- **Catholic**-the 'old' religion
- **Protestant**-the religion Elizabeth wanted everyone to follow
- **Puritan**-a strong Protestant. Doesn't always believe in the monarch as the head of the church.
- **Clergy**-members of the church
- **Papacy**-linked to the pope and Catholicism
- **Excommunicate**-to be expelled, by the pope, from the Catholic church
- **Cipher**-a coded letter
- **Armada**-a fleet of ships sent to wage war on England
- **Mary Queen of Scots**-believed she was the rightful Queen of England

October-December

The Stuarts and the Civil War

Key Dates:

- 1603:** James VI of Scotland is crowned James I of England, uniting the 2 kingdoms
- 1603:** James publishes Daemonologie in England that started a witch hunting craze
- 1604:** James I ends the war with Spain
- 1605:** The Gunpower Plot occurs – a group of Catholics try to assassinate James I by blowing up Parliament
- 1611:** King James Bible is published
- 1625:** James I dies and Charles I is crowned king
- 1626-1629:** War with France
- 1629:** Charles dissolves Parliament stating 11 years of 'Personal Rule'
- 1640:** The Short Parliament occurs – Charles needs money to fight the Scots but shuts it down after 1 month.
- 1640:** Long Parliament occurs – Charles needs money to make the Scots leave the North

Key Individuals:

- 1642:** Charles attempts to arrest 5 MPs in Parliament – but they have been warned and already fled
- 1642:** Civil War begins as Charles I raises his standard at Nottingham Castle
- 1642:** Royalist and Parliamentarians clash at Edgehill, Warwickshire
- 1643:** Parliamentarians enter into an alliance with the Scots
- 1644:** Royalist army was routed at Marston Moor
- 1645:** Parliament establishes the 'New Model Army'
- 1645:** Royalists are crushed at the battle of Naseby by the New Model Army
- 1646:** Charles I surrenders to the Scots
- Key Individuals
- James I**
King of England after Elizabeth. Starts the Stuart dynasty. He is famous for being obsessed with witches and publishes a book about catching them. He also makes life harder for Catholics after the Gunpowder Plot

Key Individuals

- The Gunpowder Plotters:
Men like Guy Fawkes and Robert Catesby. Angry Catholics who resented England's Anti-Catholic fines. They were found guilty of high treason and hung, drawn and quartered.
- Matthew Hopkins:
Self-titled, Witch Finder General who capitalised on the witch hunting craze and led many innocent men and women to their deaths. Preyed on the vulnerable and used torture to force confessions.
- Charles I
King of England. Believed in the Divine Right of Kings to lead how they wished. He clashed with Parliament over his seeming abuse of power and his closeness to the Catholic faith.
- Oliver Cromwell
An MP who was one of the leading voices in the Parliamentary cause during the Civil War. He was the commander of the New Model Army that bought the Parliamentarians victory.

Key Vocab:

- Witch:** A person who is accused of causing problems via magic
- Gunpowder Plot:** Attempt by Catholics to blow up the Houses of Parliament and assassinate James I
- Divine Right of Kings:** The idea that God had specifically chosen a king to lead and therefore no one should question the Kings decisions.
- Personal Rule:** 11 years that Charles I ruled without Parliament and made money via illegal and dodgy taxes
- Royalist:** A person who remained loyal to the monarch in the Civil War
- Parliamentarian:** A person who joined the Parliamentary cause during the Civil War.
- New Model Army:** An effective army based on merit, created by the Parliamentarians.

Intent: Students to have an overall awareness of the impact of conflict on families, communities, and countries and how this can lead to radical change. Again, focus on governance of the UK and the fight between those in power and those who want to be heard.

January - February

The Stuarts and Oliver Cromwell

Intent: Students to understand the idea of human rights and the impact these can have when followed up with radical action. Link to modern day media and the subjective view of how key people throughout History have been portrayed.

Key Dates:

- 1646:** 5th May - Charles surrenders to the Scots
- 1648:** Pride's Purge - Thomas Pride and the army purge Parliament of all those opposing Cromwell and his peers
- 1649:** 30th January – Charles I is executed
- 1649-1650:** Cromwell's conquest of Ireland
- 1650-1652:** Cromwell's conquest of Scotland
- 1651:** Charles II crowned king of Scotland
- 1653:** Barebones Parliament
- 1653:** Cromwell makes himself Lord Protector. Gives him powers similar to a monarch
- 1660:** Restoration of the Monarchy

Key Individuals:

Charles I

Recently Defeated King. Currently awaiting trial. Charles still believing in the Divine Right of Kings refuses to acknowledge the court believing it to be overstepping its power

Oliver Cromwell

Leader of the Parliamentarians and the New Model Army. Person most likely to take over after Charles. Does get offered the Crown but refuses instead becoming the Lord=Protector – which was king in all but name. Cromwell through his time in charged made some dramatic changes especially with religion e.g. banning Christmas and in Ireland, where he is still hated to this day

Praise-God Barebone

Said to have been christened: Unless-Jesus-Christ-Had-Died-For-Three-Thou-Hadst-Been-Damned Barebone. He led the last Parliament before Cromwell was installed as Lord-Protector.

Key Individuals Part II

Thomas Pride

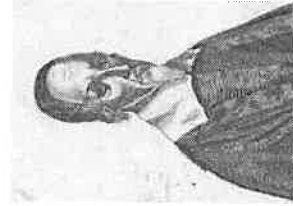
General in the New Model Army – he led Pride's Purge. This was a coup forcibly shutting down the Long Parliament and getting rid of those who opposed the leadership (Grandees) of the New Model Army e.g. Oliver Cromwell



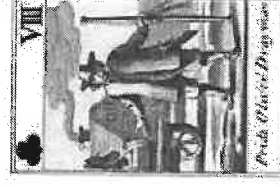
Charles I



Oliver Cromwell



Praise-God Barebone



Thomas Pride

Key Vocab:

- Purge:** Getting rid of all those people you feel are poisoning the government
- Lord-Protector:** Title given to Oliver Cromwell. King in all but name – leader of England
- New Model Army:** Army created by Cromwell and the Parliamentarians. Based on merit not birth. Becomes politicised during Cromwell era
- Barebones Parliament:** Parliament set up after Charles' death – inefficient and leads to Cromwell being installed as Lord-Protector
- Long Parliament:** Parliament that sat for 8 years until it was purged by the New Model Army.
- Restoration:** Monarchy is restored in 1660 and Charles II (son of Charles I) ascends to the throne

Year Dates:

February - Easter

Topic Title:

The Glorious Revolution and Industrial Revolution

Intent

Students to understand the word revolution and links to political, economic, social change. The UK's place in the world today versus the world of empires alongside new technology and being a world leader.

Key Dates:

June 1688

The "Seven Bishops" prosecuted by James II for refusing to announce the Declaration of Indulgence in their churches were acquitted. The "Immortal Seven" sent their invitation to William of Orange to invade England after the birth of James II's son.

Nov.-Dec. 1688

The "Glorious Revolution" - William of Orange invaded England and James II fled to France. A Convention was summoned to decide the political settlement.

1712- Thomas Newcomen invents the first steam engine.

1733- The simple weaving machine is invented by John Kay.

1750- Cotton cloths were being produced using the raw cotton imported from overseas. Cotton exports would help make Britain a commercial success.

1761- The Bridgewater Canal opens, the first of its kind in Britain. Commissioned in order to transport the coal from his mines in Worsley.

1773: Enclosure Act passed

1799- The Combination Act. Stops workers in England bargaining through unions for better pay and conditions. In the same year, on the 9th October a group of English textile workers in Manchester rebelled against the introduction of machinery which threatened their skilled craft. This was one of the initial riots that would occur under the Luddite movement.

1800- Around 10 million tons of coal had been mined in Britain.

Key Dates:

1811- The first large-scale Luddite riot took place in Arnold, Nottingham resulting in the destruction of machinery.

1812- In response to the riots, Parliament passed a law making the destruction of industrial machines punishable by death.

1813- In a one day trial, fourteen Luddites were hanged in Manchester.

1816- The engineer George Stephenson patented the steam engine locomotive which would earn him the title of "Father of the Railways".

1833- The Factory Act is passed to protect children under the age of nine from working in the textile industry.

1834 - The Poor Law was passed in order to create workhouses for the destitute.

1842- A law applied to miners, banning children under the age of ten as well as women from working underground.

1844- The law states children younger than eight are banned from working.

1847- New law stating limited working hours of women and children in textile factories to ten hours a day.

1848- The impact of industrialisation and creation of cities leads to a cholera epidemic across towns in Britain

1851- Rural to urban migration results in over half the population of Britain now residing in towns.

1867- The Factory Act is extended to include all workplaces employing more than fifty workers.

1868- The TUC (Trade Unions Congress) is formed.

1870- Forster's Education Act which takes the first tentative steps at enforcing compulsory education.

1875- New law prohibited boys from climbing chimneys to clean them.

Key Individuals:

James II:

James was a Stuart king of England, Scotland and Ireland who in 1688 was overthrown in the 'Glorious Revolution' by William III.

William and Mary

stadholder of the United Provinces of the Netherlands as William III (1672-1702) and king of England, Scotland, and Ireland (1689-1702), reigning jointly with Queen Mary II (until her death in 1694). He directed the European opposition to Louis XIV of France and, in Great Britain, secured the triumph of Protestantism and of Parliament.

Josiah Wedgewood

Wedgwood was an innovative designer, a manufacturer of high-quality pottery and a campaigner for social reform.

Key Vocab:

Revolution:

- 1) a forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system.
- 2) a dramatic and wide-reaching change in conditions, attitudes, or operation.

Trade: the action of buying and selling goods and services.

Economy: the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.

Exploitation: the action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.

April - May

The Police and Jack the Ripper

Intent: to understand the push and pull factors of mass migration. Topic can be linked to the wider view of law enforcement and punishment today along with scientific developments linked to crime.

Key Dates:

1749: The Bow Street Runners are formed by magistrate Henry Fielding to keep crime away from his offices on Bow Street. This is an early version of the Police.

1829: The Metropolitan Police Force is created by Home Secretary, Robert Peel

1841: A Detective Branch is opened for solving crimes

31st August 1888: Jack the Rippers 1st victim, Mary Ann (Polly) Nicholls, body is found in Bucks Row, Whitechapel

8th September 1888: Rippers 2nd victim, Annie Chapman's (Dark Annie), body is found at 29 Hanbury Street

27th September 1888: The 'Dear Boss' letter is delivered to the Central News Agency, claiming to be from 'Jack the Ripper' – this letter gives him the infamous name.

30th September 1888: Night of the 'double event'. 3rd Victim is discovered, Elizabeth Stride (Long Liz), in Duffield's Yard and 4th victim, Catherine Eddowes, body is discovered in Mitre Square

1st October 1888: Police make the 'Dear Boss' letter public

6th October 1888: Central News Agency review another 'Jack the Ripper' letter

16th October 1888: George Lusk receives the 'FROM HELL' letter, it contains half a kidney that is believed to belong to Catherine Eddowes.

9th November 1888: 5th and final victim, Mary Jane Kelly's body is found in her room in 13 Millers Court.



Key Individuals

Robert Peel: Home Secretary who set up the Metropolitan Police Force. He is the origin of the nicknames 'Bobbies' and 'Peelers' for the police.

Mary Ann (Polly) Nicholls: 1st Jack the Ripper victim

Annie Chapman (Dark Annie): 2nd Jack the Ripper victim

Elizabeth Stride (Long Liz): 3rd Jack the Ripper victim. Part of the 'double event'

Catherine Eddowes: 4th Jack the Ripper victim. Part of the 'double event'.

Mary Jane Kelly: 5th and final Jack the Ripper victim

George Chapman: Polish immigrant and barber who was thought to be a Jack the Ripper suspect

Dr Thomas Neill Cream: An American pharmacist and poisoner, who was thought to be one of the Jack the Ripper suspects

Aaron Kosminski: A mentally ill, Polish, Jew who was thought to be a potential Jack the Ripper suspect

Key Vocabulary

Home Secretary: A politician who deals with domestic issues, crime, for example

Poverty: A state of financial desperation that means you do not have the funds or means to live

Whitechapel: A poverty-stricken area of London that was a hot bed of crime and where the Ripper killings took place

Witnesses: A person who has seen a crime

Blood Hound: A type of dog the police used to try and catch a scent of the killer

Motive: A reason for doing something

Anatomical knowledge: knowing about the make-up of the human body, where organ are etc.

Intent: Students to see links between racism today and its origins in slavery by looking at up to date examples of discrimination. Links to everyday life and a change in belief and to the abandonment of human rights.

Key Dates:

1562: 1st English slaving expedition by Sir John Hawkins

1672: Royal African Company given charter to carry Africans to the Americas

1713: Under the Treaty of Utrecht, Britain is awarded the sole right to import an unlimited number of enslaved people to the Spanish Caribbean colonies for 30 years.

1730: First Maroon War in the British colony of Jamaica. Groups of escaped slaves in the mountains repel British forces and a treaty in 1739 confirms their free status.

1760: Rebellions by enslaved people in Jamaica last for several months and claim many lives.

1765: **Granville Sharp** begins legal challenges to the British slave trade with the case of Jonathan Strong.

1772: **James Somerset case in London.** Chief Justice Lord Mansfield rules that enslaved people in England cannot be forced to return to the West Indies.

1782: The Letters of the Late **Ignatius Sancho** are published.

1783: 133 Africans are thrown overboard alive from the slave ship Zong so that the owners can claim compensation money from their insurance company.

1783: British Quakers form a committee against slavery and the slave trade.

1786: Thomas Clarkson's 'An Essay on Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species' is published.

The Society for Effecting the Abolition of the African Slave Trade is founded in London.

1789: 'The Interesting Narrative of **Oludah Equiano**' or 'Gustavas Vassa the African' is published.

1790: Wilberforce's first **Abolition Bill** is rejected by Parliament.

1791: Rebellion by enslaved people in St Domingue triggers the **Haitian Revolution**, led by Toussaint L'Ouverture.

1795: **Second Maroon War** in Jamaica; Fedon's Rebellion in Grenada.

1802: **West India Dock opens** in the Port of London, initially dealing solely with the produce from the West Indies.

1804: St Domingue declared the **Republic of Haiti**, the first independent black state outside of Africa.

1807: The **Act to Abolish the Transatlantic Slave Trade** is passed in Parliament.

1833: **Slavery Abolition Act** is passed in Parliament, taking effect in 1834. This act gives all enslaved people in the Caribbean their freedom. However, ex-slaves in the Caribbean are forced to undertake a period of 'apprenticeship' (working for former masters for a low wage).

1863: The Emancipation Proclamation is passed freeing all the slaves within the United States of America. This is issued by President Lincoln during the American Civil War

Key Individuals

Ignatius Sancho: An ex-slave who published letters about his experiences of slavery

Toussaint L'Ouverture: The leader of the Haitian revolution, a slave revolt that led to Haiti become the first independent ex-slave state.

Oludah Equiano: An ex-slave who settled in England and became a prominent abolitionist. He famously published his autobiography that led to a shift in public sympathy towards the abolitionist movement.

William Wilberforce: A prominent abolitionist and MP who campaigned in Parliament for the end of slavery and was instrumental in the laws ending both the slave trade and slavery in 1807 and 1833 respectively.

Granville Sharp: A lawyer who took up slaves cases to stop them being transported from Britain to the West Indies

Abraham Lincoln: The President during the American Civil War who championed the end of slavery in America and is famous for freeing the slaves with the Emancipation Proclamation.

Key Vocab:

Slavery: Ownership of a human being

Trade Triangle: Name for the trade links between Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

The Middle Passage: The name of the middle section of the triangle that transported slaves from Africa to the Americas, the longest and most horrific leg of the triangle.

Slave Auction: An often-public sale of slaves who would be bid on and taken by their new owners.

Plantation: A large, labour intensive farm that produces items like sugar, tobacco etc. This is where slaves often worked.

Abolition: The initiative to end the slave trade and the practice of slavery all together

Emancipation Proclamation: The Law that freed the slaves in the USA