

Year 8 History KO1: The Civil War

Causes of the Civil War

1. In 1642, Charles I tried to arrest some MP's but failed.
2. In 1626, parliament refused to raise taxes for the king.
3. In 1625, Charles married a French Catholic princess, called Henrietta Maria.
4. In 1634, Charles made a new tax called Ship Money to help pay for his expensive lifestyle.
5. Charles believed in the Divine Right of Kings – this meant that God had chosen him as king.
6. In 1640, Charles fought a war against Scotland and lost. He had to pay the Scots to leave England.
7. Charles made changes in religion - when some people complained he cut off their ears.
8. In 1625 England were badly beaten by Spain in a battle that cost a lot of money.
9. In 1629, Charles dissolved Parliament (sent them home) and ruled without them for 11 years.
10. In 1640, the Irish rebelled against Charles because they didn't like Charles' religious changes.
11. In 1641, Charles had to go to parliament to ask for more money to fight the Irish and Scots.
12. Later in 1642, after the attempts to arrest the MP's, there were riots in London (see 1). Charles had to leave London for his own safety.

Key Terms

Divine right of kings - belief that kings power came from God and therefore nobody could defy them

Treason - the crime of acting to overthrow the government or harm/kill the monarch

Monarch - sovereign head of state – usually a king or queen

Parliament - body of chosen representatives that run Great Britain

Regicide - the act of killing a monarch

Dragoon - cavalry soldier who fought on foot

Cavalry - soldier who rides a horse into battle

Pike-men - soldiers who carried long 10ft spears called pikes 1

Government - the people that rules the country or place

Puritan - very strict protestants

Musketeers - soldiers who fought with muskets (early form of rifles)

New model army - new type of army created by parliament

Lord protector - title given to Oliver Cromwell

Restoration - the return of monarchs to the throne of England

Cavaliers - nickname given to supporters of Charles

Roundheads - nickname given to supporters of parliament

Ship money - an emergency tax on England, taken advantage of by Charles I

Key Individuals

Charles I – King from 1625- 49. The only English monarch who has been executed.

Henrietta Maria – Wife of Charles I, she was a French Catholic.

Oliver Cromwell – leader of the Parliamentarian Army. Became Lord Protector after Charles' execution (some argue that he began to behave like a King).

Archbishop Laud – leader of the Church, appointed by Charles. He favoured a more Catholic form of Christianity.

Prince Rupert – leader of the King's army.



Year 8 History KO2: The Transatlantic Slave Trade

Glossary

Abolish - to do away with or put an end to.

Abolitionist - a person who advocated or supported the abolition of the slave trade.

Boycott - to abstain from buying or using something in protest.

Campaigner - someone who fights for a purpose or cause.

Captive - a prisoner or a person who is enslaved.

Enslaved - to make a slave of or to hold someone in slavery or bondage.

Rebellion - resistance to or defiance of any authority, control, or tradition.

Shackles - handcuffs or chains used to bind a captive.

Triangular Trade - a pattern of trade connecting three regions and crossing the Atlantic Ocean.



Map of the Triangular Trade

Timeline of Key Events

From 1560s onwards British traders got involved with the slave trade.	1788 Newton published a pamphlet called 'Thoughts Upon the African Slave Trade'.	1791 Revolt on the island of Saint-Domingue	1804 The free slaves of Saint-Domingue renamed the island Haiti	1807 The British Parliament abolished the slave trade. Buying and selling slaves = illegal	1811 Deslondes led a slave rebellion in the South of the USA.	1833 British Parliament banned slave ownership throughout the British Empire	1861-1865 American Civil War 1865 13 th Amendment abolished slavery in the US.	2007 Memorial campaign to build a memorial to victims of the Transatlantic slave in London.	2020 During the BLM protests - the statue of Colston was torn down.
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Year 8 History KO3: The British Empire

Wars of the British Empire

India - Britain started to occupy India in the 18th Century. As Britain gained control over India there were revolts against the British rule. At the Battle of Plassey in 1757, 3000 British soldiers defeated a 40,000 strong Indian and French Army. Small rebellions broke out and 1000's were killed. Eventually Britain managed to stop the revolt and executed many Indians.

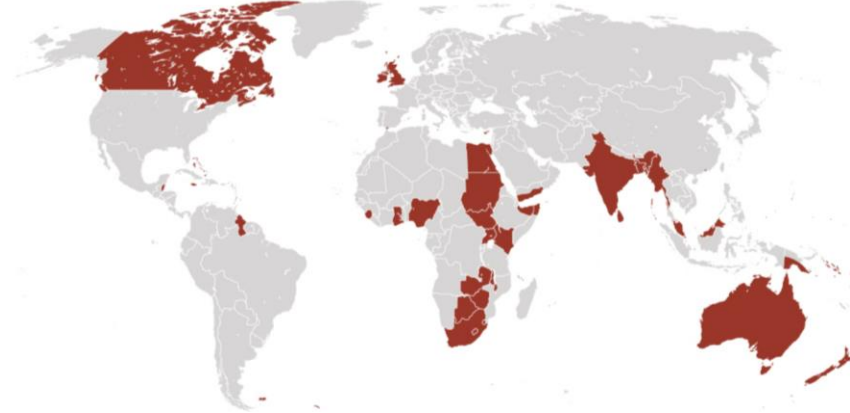
Australia – Britain claimed Australia in 1770, the aborigines who already lived there were not happy about their land being taken. The British killed them all. On the island of Tasmania, in 1802 there were 20,000 aborigines, 80 years later there were none. The same thing happened in New Zealand, where the Maori people were reduced from 100,000 to 35,000.

South Africa: In 1879 Britain wanted to control more of Africa and started a war against Zululand. Britain sent 16,000 soldiers and an easy victory was expected against the Zulus who were armed with shields and spears. At the Battle of Isandlwana British soldiers were defeated by 20,000 Zulu warriors. Over 1200 British soldiers were killed and although Britain eventually managed to conquer Zululand this was one of the worst defeats Britain had ever faced.

Afghanistan: In 1838 Britain sent an army of 16,000 men to Afghanistan. Although British troops managed to capture the capital Kabul the Afghans kept attacking British troops. Afghans managed to kill Britain's top general, Sir William McNaghten and paraded his chopped up body in the streets. Of the 16,000 people who had set out on the retreat from Kabul only one man Dr. William Brydon, a British Army surgeon, made it back alive

America: By 1750 Britain controlled 13 different colonies on the Eastern side of America. In 1773 a protest started in Boston against the tax on tea. It quickly escalated and became a major revolt against British rule. On 4th July 1776 the Americans declared their independence from Britain. Britain quickly sent almost 60,000 soldiers to recapture America but after five years of fighting Britain was defeated.

1901



How did Britain keep control?

Military Force – New weapons were developed, such as the Maxim gun – an early machine gun. They also stopped guns coming into the hands of those in the Empire.

Use of Locals – The British made the local rich people feel wanted and gave them more money and power. These people then ran the police, law courts and prisons, so it appeared that people had some power.

Communication – The British could easily communicate between the countries of their empire using methods such as telegraphs, radios and ships.

Dealing with Resistance – The British were efficient in stopping anyone who opposed the Empire. Protestors were immediately jailed and broke up local armies

Year 8 History KO4: Industrial Revolution

Glossary

Industrial Revolution - A time of great change in Britain when people started to make things by machine in factories. It spans from 1750 to 1900

Urban - Built-up areas in which people live in close proximity. This refers to either towns or cities
Rural - Countryside areas in which the population is spread thinly

Population - The number of people living in a particular place
Invention - Something new which is created, can be an idea or an object

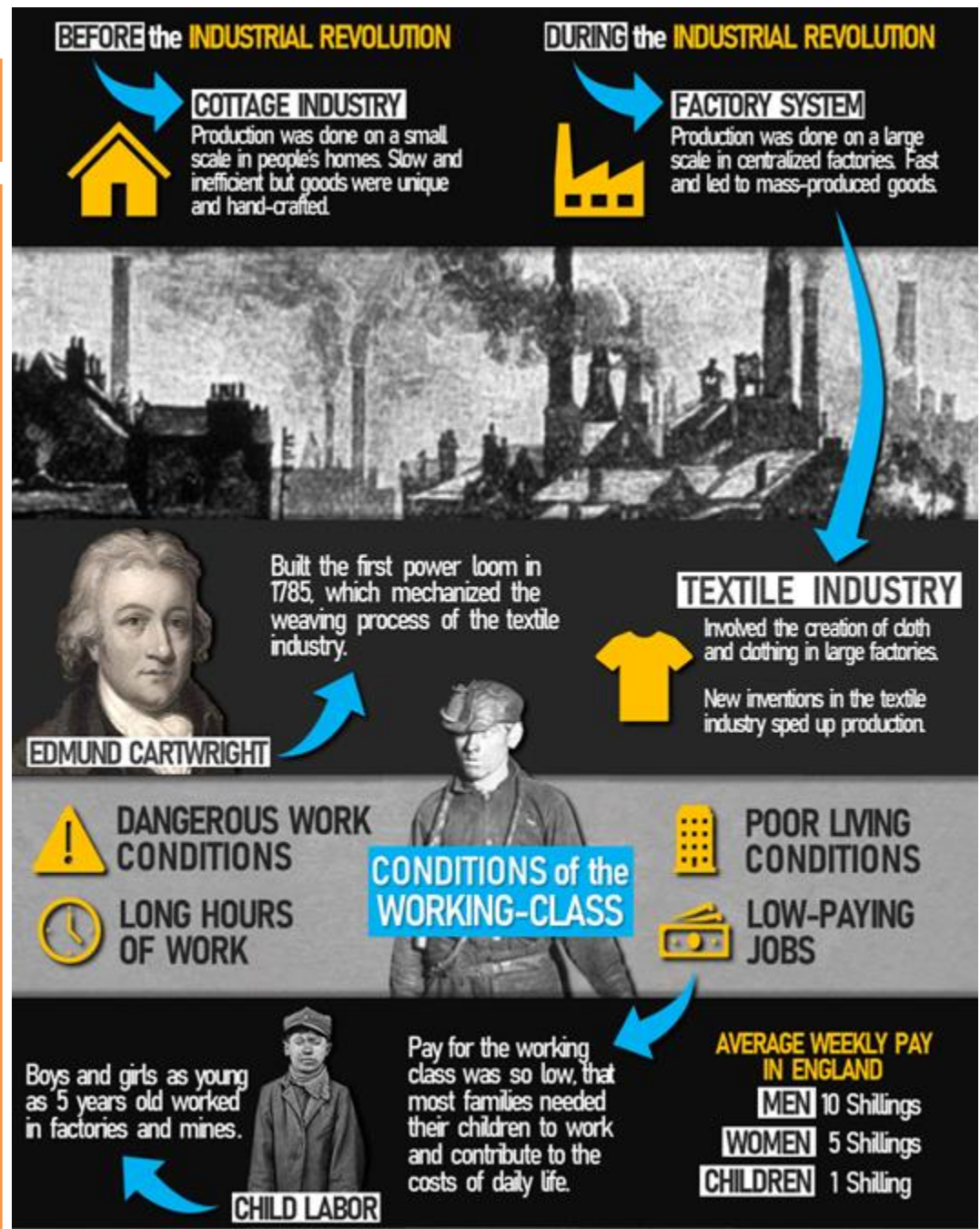
Factories - Places where goods are made on mass

Cholera - An infectious and often fatal bacterial disease of the small intestine typically contracted from infected water supplies and causing severe vomiting and diarrhoea

Workhouse - An institution which would house and look after the poor. In return for food and lodging inmates would be expected to work to produce goods.

Mass production - The production of many products in one go e.g. textiles

Laissez faire - Meaning 'leave well alone'. The attitude of the rich to the poor.



Year 8 History KO5: Fighting for Rights

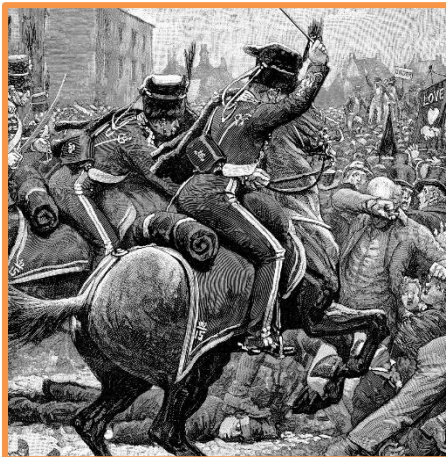
Peterloo

Date: August 16, 1819

Location: Manchester, England

Key People: Samuel Bamford, Henry Hunt

- A peaceful crowd of approximately 60,000 people gathered at St Peter's Field in Manchester.
- The crowd were gathered to call for reform to parliament and who could vote.
- Local magistrates were scared and called in the cavalry to arrest the speakers.
- The cavalry charged in and eventually arrested Henry Hunt but 11 were dead and over 600 injured.
- It was nicknamed Peterloo after the Battle of Waterloo when the cavalry had bravely helped win the battle.



Tolpuddle Martyrs

Date: 1833-34

Location: Tolpuddle, Dorset, England

Key People: James Brine, James Hammett, George Loveless, James Loveless, John Standfield, Thomas Standfield

- Agricultural wages were falling and meant that many could not afford to pay rent and buy food.
- The six men agreed to form a trade union to argue for improved wages.
- The men were charged with an old law (meant for the army) that they swore a secret oath.
- They were found guilty and transported to Australia as a punishment.
- There was outrage and a HUGE public campaign (with a petition with 800,000 signatures) managed to have their guilty verdict removed.

THE TOLPUDDLE MARTYRS



JAMES BRINE AGED 25 THOMAS STANFIELD AGED 51 JOHN STANFIELD AGED 25 GEORGE LOVELESS AGED 41 JAMES LOVELESS AGED 29

Chartism

Date: 1836-48

Location: Britain

Key People: Feargus O'Connor, William Lovett, John Collins

- The aim of the Chartists was to gain political rights and influence for the working classes.
- Chartism got its name from the People's Charter, that listed the six main aims of the movement. These were:
 - a vote for all men (over 21)
 - the secret ballot
 - no property qualification to become an MP
 - payment for MPs
 - electoral districts of equal size
 - annual elections for Parliament

