

Subject: **History** Topic: **Aztec Empire**

The Aztec Empire

1. The Aztecs built their capital city, Tenochtitlan, in the marshes of the Valley of Mexico.
2. Chocolate was a valued item to the Aztecs and was considered a gift from the gods.
3. There were 18 months made up of 20 days in the Aztec Calendar.
4. Each city-state in the Aztec Empire paid the emperor tribute to show their loyalty.
5. At its height, Tenochtitlan was thought to have a population of over 200,000 people.
6. Human sacrifice was practiced so that the Sun would continue to travel across the sky.
7. The Templo Mayor in Tenochtitlan stood 50 metres tall and towered over all other buildings.
8. On arriving in Mexico, Hernan Cortes allied with the Tlaxcala, who were enemies of the Aztecs.
9. The first meeting between Cortes and the Emperor Moctezuma was peaceful.
10. Disease and violence swept through Tenochtitlan when the Aztecs attempted to remove the Spanish, who had taken the emperor hostage.
11. Cortes destroyed the Aztec Empire using superior weapons and tactics, along with his native allies. Those who fought with the Spanish were rewarded when it came under their control.

Key Terms

Tenochtitlan – Capital city of the Aztec Empire and home to 200,000 people.

Empire – A group of countries ruled by single ruler, government, or country.

Sacrifice – The offering of a human life to a god.

Hierarchy – The order in which people are arranged in society.

Tribute – A gift given to show respect.

Polytheistic – A religion formed of more than one god.

Temple – A place of worship.

Conquistador – Spanish soldiers who travelled to the New World for conquest.

Smallpox – A dangerous disease that killed many natives in the Aztec Empire.

Colony – Piece of land controlled by another country.

Key Players

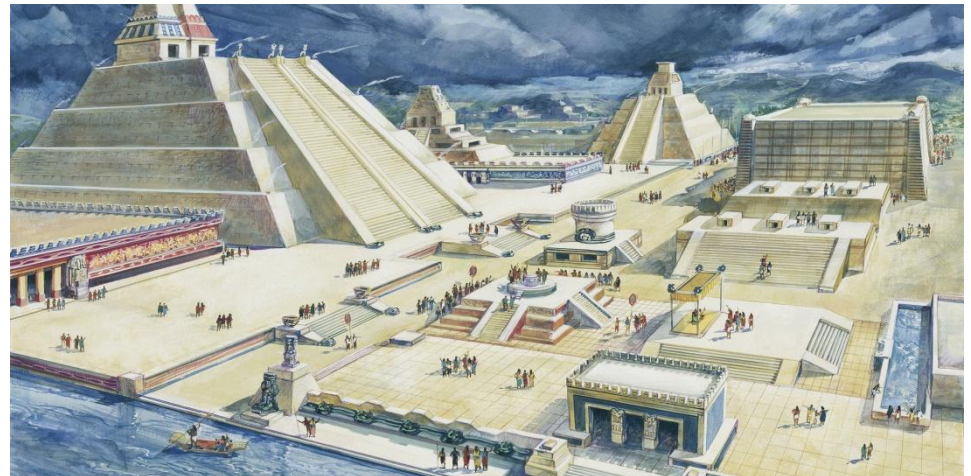
Aztec Empire – An empire that ruled in modern Mexico over other cities and states.

Spanish Empire – A major European empire that was expanding into newly discovered America.

Charles V – The King of Spain, 1519-1556.

Moctezuma II – The Aztec Emperor, 1502-1520.

Hernan Cortes – Leader of the Spanish Conquistadors who landed in Mexico. It was under his leadership that Spain was able to defeat the Aztec Empire and claim all its lands for the Spanish king.



Subject: **History** Topic: **The Civil War**

Causes of the Civil War

1. In 1642, Charles I tried to arrest some MPs 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 was 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. Charles had to leave London for his own safety.

Key Terms

Divine Right of Kings – Belief that a king's power came from God and that 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.

Pikemen – Soldiers who carried long 10ft spears called pikes.

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 Parliamentary Army and made Lord Protector after Charles' execution.

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 and cavalry.



Subject: History Topic: Transatlantic Slave Trade

Key Terms

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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Subject: **History** Topic: **British Empire**

Key Terms

Civil Service – The organisation that helped organise and ensure the smooth running of the British Empire.

Civilise – A belief held by European settlers that they would go somewhere and improve (or civilise) the place.

East India Company – A private company that ended up controlling and in effect running large parts of India.

Governor – The official in charge of a British colony.

Missionaries – Christian priests and individuals who went to non-Christian countries to try and make the people who lived there Christian.

Prejudice – When an opinion or view is held, based on pre-held views and not fact or experience.

Raj – Used to describe British rule in India; ‘the British Raj’.

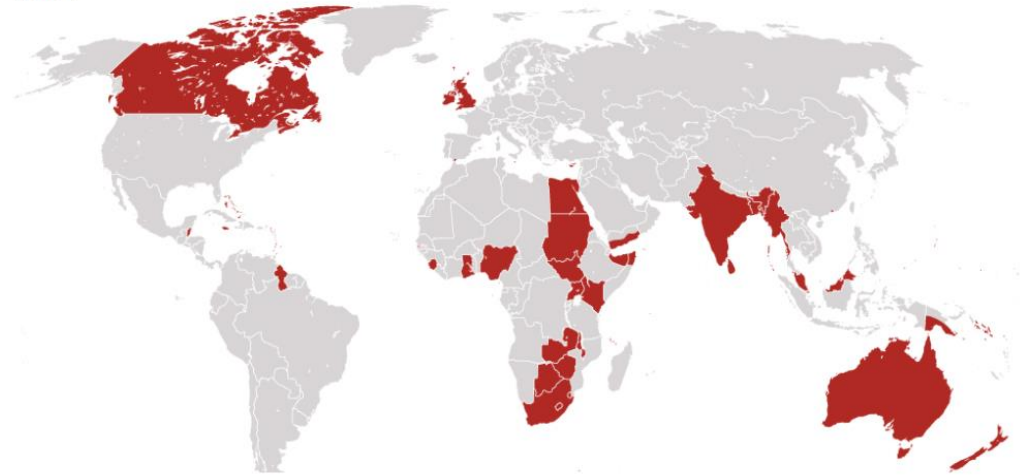
Sepoys – Indian soldiers fighting in the British armed forces during the 18th and 19th century.

Viceroy – the highest official in India, ruling on behalf of the King or Queen.

White Mughals – English employees of the East India Company who adopted the dress and customs of India.

The British Empire

1901



Key Nationalist Leaders

Mohandas Gandhi – A former lawyer, Gandhi promoted the idea of non-violent resistance to the British. No matter how violent the Raj became, Gandhi insisted that his followers should not respond in kind.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah – The leading Muslim leader within India, Jinnah would go on to campaign for an independent Pakistan as he could not see a peaceful future alongside the Hindu majority of India.

Jawaharlal Nehru – Later the first Prime Minister of India, Nehru led the independence movement through the 1930s and 1940s. He believed strongly that India would only grow if it was free from the Raj.

Subject: History Topic: Industrial Revolution

BEFORE the INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



COTTAGE INDUSTRY

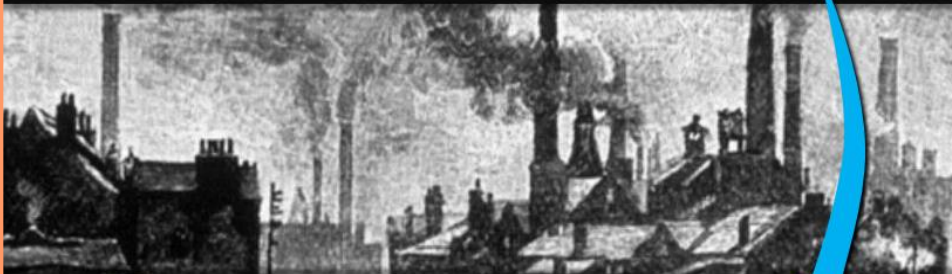
Production was done on a small scale in people's homes. Slow and inefficient but goods were unique and hand-crafted.

DURING the INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



FACTORY SYSTEM

Production was done on a large scale in centralized factories. Fast and led to mass-produced goods.



Built the first power loom in 1785, which mechanized the weaving process of the textile industry.

EDMUND CARTWRIGHT

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Involved the creation of cloth and clothing in large factories.

New inventions in the textile industry sped up production.



DANGEROUS WORK CONDITIONS



LONG HOURS OF WORK

CONDITIONS of the WORKING-CLASS



POOR LIVING CONDITIONS



LOW-PAYING JOBS

Boys and girls as young as 5 years old worked in factories and mines.



CHILD LABOR

Pay for the working class was so low, that most families needed their children to work and contribute to the costs of daily life.

AVERAGE WEEKLY PAY IN ENGLAND

MEN 10 Shillings

WOMEN 5 Shillings

CHILDREN 1 Shilling

Key Terms

Apprentice – A person (usually a child) who works for his master for a period of time, during which they are taught a profession, art, or occupation.

Canal – A man-made water route used to transport goods during the Industrial Revolution.

Economic – To do with finances and money.

Factory – A building where goods are manufactured.

Handlooms – Small machines used to weave cloth. They could be used in in a small room.

Industrialisation – The process by which a country is able to manufacture goods on a large scale and transport them quickly around the country.

Labour – Another word to describe work.

Locomotion – The first steam powered train that successfully pulled passengers, built 1825 by George Stephenson.

Mill – A factory fitted with machinery for a particular role in the manufacturing process.

Rural – An area in the countryside, e.g. a village.

Revolution – A rapid change in something, for example a change in government.

Steam Engines – New technology that was used to power either machines or trains.

Urban – A built up area, e.g. a town or city.

Subject: **History** Topic: **Political Rights**

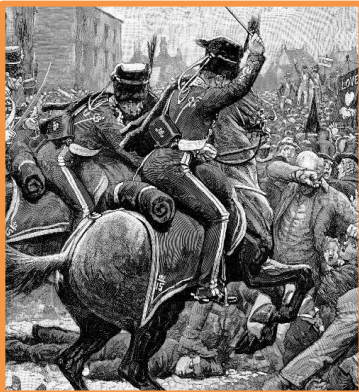
Peterloo

Date: August 16, 1819

Location: Manchester

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.



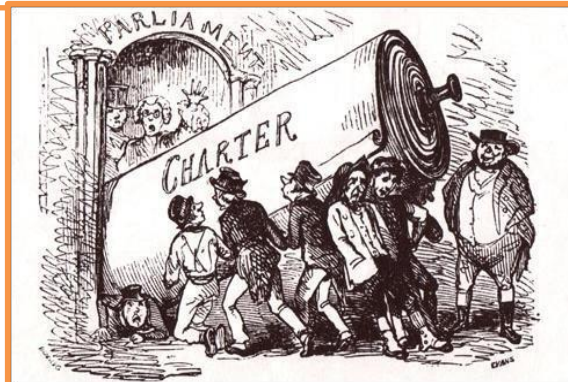
Chartism

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**



Women's Suffrage

Date: 1832-1928

Location: Britain

Key People: Millicent Fawcett, Emmeline Pankhurst

- The Great Reform Act 1832 failed to give women the right to vote.
- The Suffragists campaigned for women to be given the right to vote through peaceful means, e.g. letters and petitions.
- The Suffragettes campaigned using more aggressive tactics, e.g. arson and being chained to railings.
- Women were finally given the right to vote in 1918, after their efforts during the First World War. It was made equal to men in 1928.



Subject: **History** Topic: **Migration**

Migrant Groups

Anglo-Saxons: Migrated to Britain from Germany as many different groups. They created seven different kingdoms which became England and spoke an early form of English.

Normans: Conquerors from Normandy in France. In 1066 they were led by William the Conqueror, who defeated the Anglo-Saxon king Harold II at the Battle of Hastings.

Huguenots: Protestants who fled France in the 16th century because they were being persecuted by the Catholic king of France. Many came to England for safety.

The Strangers: Dutch and Flemish migrants who were invited to England by Elizabeth I to help rebuild the textile trade in Norwich. They made the canary famous in Norwich.

Irish: Many thousands of Irish migrated to Britain in the 1840s onwards due to famine and a lack of jobs.

Indians: The British Empire brought many countries under British control. Indians moved to Britain for work and opportunities.

Europeans: Britain joining the European Union (EU) allowed for free movement of people. This encouraged lots of people from Europe to move here. Britain voted to leave the EU in 2016.

Key Terms

Migration – The movement of people from one place to another.

Immigrant – A person who has moved to another country.

Emigrant – A person who is leaving a country.

Push Factor – Reasons for migrating that are from their current place forcing them to leave, e.g. war and famine.

Pull Factor – Reasons for migrating that are from another place having lots of positives, e.g. a good education system or better paid jobs.

Time Periods

Medieval – The period roughly between 1000-1500 AD. Also known as the Middle Ages.

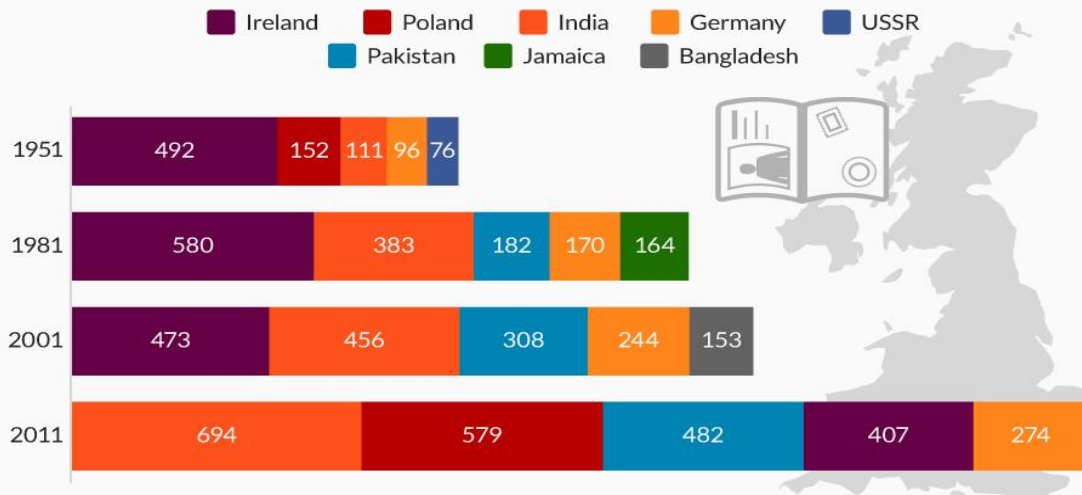
Early Modern – The period of time between 1500-1700. Most known for the Tudors.

Industrial – Between 1700-1900. Britain went through the Industrial Revolution.

Modern – From 1900-present, it is the period that we live in today.

Where Britain's immigrants historically come from

Top five origin countries of British immigrants from 1951 to 2011 (in thousands)



Subject: **History** Topic: **Ireland**

Key Events

1845: Potato famine begins in Ireland. Blight wipes out the potato crop, the main source of food for Irish people.

1852: The potato crop finally begins to recover, but only after 1 million people have died and a further 2 million have fled the country.

1858: Irish Republican Brotherhood is formed, which wants an independent Ireland. Its members are called Fenians and carry out bomb attacks across Britain.

1874: Irish Parliamentary Party formed. The IPP want Home Rule to be given to Ireland.

1914: The First World War begins. Home Rule is ruled out during the war, but 300,000 Irish volunteer to fight for Britain.

1916: The Easter Rising takes place in Dublin, with 1,200 rebels attempting to seize the city and declare independence. Crushed by the British.

1919-21: Irish War of Independence. Leads to the creation of the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland.

1921-22: Irish Civil War between pro-treaty and anti-treaty forces. Pro-treaty are successful but leads to division in Ireland.

1960-1997: The Troubles. Nationalist bombing campaigns across Britain.

Key Players

Irish Republican Army (IRA) – Originally the group fighting for Irish independence during 1919-21 but later used by those who carry out bomb attacks during the Troubles..

Michael Collins – Leading figure for Irish independence during the independence war and civil war.

Patrick Pearse – One of the leaders of the Easter Rising. Executed in 1916.

John Redmond – Irish nationalist MP who wanted Home Rule in Ireland.

Éamon de Valera – Leading figure of the Easter Rising and Irish wars. Later became the President of Ireland.



Key Terms

Famine – A lack of food available that results in starvation.

Home Rule – The idea that Ireland should govern itself.

Civil War – When a country fights amongst itself.

Independence – To be free of another country and govern itself.

Rebellion – An armed uprising against the government.

Parliament – The law-making body of the UK.

Nationalist – Someone who believes that Ireland should be its own independence country.

Loyalist – A person who wants to remain 'loyal' to the UK.

Unionist – Someone who supports the idea that Ireland should remain a part of the UK.

Republic – The belief a country should not be ruled by a monarch.

Terrorism – The act of causing terror amongst people to achieve your aims.