

Key vocabulary	
1. Civil War	A war between different groups in the same country
2. Divine Rights of Kings	A belief that the Monarch was chosen by God, that their power and authority was derived from God and they had to answer to no one except God
3. Puritans	Strict Protestants who thought the Church of England had not gone far enough in removing popish elements; they wanted a purified Church
4. Ship money	A tax traditionally only be imposed on coastal towns in times of war, to pay for the navy; Charles imposed the tax during peace and across the country
5. Impeach	To put a member of the government on trial for crimes; the trial is heard by Parliament
6. Cavaliers	The insulting nickname given to the Royalists, who fought for the King; it literally meant "horsemen" but also suggested arrogance and conceit
7. Roundheads	The insulting nickname given to those who fought for Parliament had the nickname; many Puritans wore their hair very short / closely cropped
8. New Model Army	full-time, highly disciplined, professional army set up by Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell; Puritan in make-up; vital in defeating Charles

Key Dates	
1625	Charles married a French Catholic. This angered the English Protestants
1629	Charles believed in the Divine Right and chose to rule without Parliament for 11 years
1641	MPs made a list of demands towards the king.
1642	January – Charles burst into the House of Commons and tried to arrest 5 MPs who had fled
1642	August – Charles gathered his army and Parliament gathered theirs – Civil War had begun
1645	Parliament created their 'New Model Army'. Sir Thomas Fairfax was appointed its lord general and Oliver Cromwell his second-in-command.
1646	Charles surrendurs to the Scots after thr royalists were defeated by the NMA at Naseby
1647	The Scots hand Charles over to the Parliamentary forces
1649	30 th January, Charles was executed at Whitehall Palace

Key People

James I	King of England and Scotland from 1603-1625
Charles I	Ruled from 1625-1649
Henrietta Maria	Daughter of Henri IV of France; Catholic
William Laud	Archbishop of Canterbury; Protestant; initiated reforms in the Church which were hated by Puritans
Thomas Fairfax	Parliamentarian General and creator of the New Model Army.
Oliver Cromwell	Ruled England as Lord Protector from 1653-1658
Charles II	Charles I's son. Ruled from 1660-1685



History Knowledge Organiser English Civil War

Key Questions

Why did Charles dissolve Parliament and rule for eleven years without them?

Charles believed in Divine Right of Kings; Parliament had refused to grant him custom duties for his life time and Parliament had criticised him over his marriage and over his religious policy.

Why did civil war break out in 1642?

Religious divide; Different beliefs about power; Arguments over the King's finances. Charles had ruled for 11 years without Parliament, raised money without their consent and made religious changes they hated ; Parliament criticised the King and his ministers, issued the Grand Remonstrance and then the Nineteen Propositions; Charles had tried to use soldiers to arrest his leading critics in Parliament. Charles felt he had no choice left if he was to protect his authority from Parliament. Parliament felt they had to fight to protect their traditional rights and freedoms from the King

Why was Charles I executed in 1649?

He lost the civil war; He started a Second Civil war by getting the Scots to invade England; the Army removed any MPs who were willing to come to a settlement with the King

What happened in England after Charles was executed?

After Charles was executed in 1648, the country became a republic (a country run by an elected person instead of a monarch). Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector and ruled from 1653-1658.

Before the war Oliver Cromwell had been a Puritan MP and during the war he became the leader of the New Model Army. He was very religious and felt that God was on his side during the war against the Royalists.

When he took over the running of the country he wanted Parliament to rule. But when MPs tried to restrict people's freedom to worship how they wished Cromwell said it was wrong and dismissed Parliament, just like Charles.

Charles's Problems

Power - Charles believed in Divine Right, he did not want Parliament telling him what to do.

In 1640 Charles lost a war against the Scottish which made him look weak.

In 1642 Charles took control of the army without Parliament's permission to

Religion- Charles married a Catholic in 1625, Henrietta Maria of France.

Charles forced the Scottish Church to look more Catholic. He

Money- Charles had a lavish lifestyle and was running out of money, he was bankrupt.

Raising taxes without consulting Parliament

Ship Tax collect

Test Yourself:

1. What is the Divine Right of Kings?
2. When did the Civil War begin?
3. What did Charles introduce in Scotland in 1637?
4. Who fought for the King?
5. What was the New Model Army?
6. When was Charles executed?
7. Who ruled England as Lord Protector 1653-1658?



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Knowledge Organiser – The British Empire

Summary

1.	By 1901, Britain ruled the largest empire the world had ever known. This included over 450 million and covered ¼ of the surface of the world.
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Key Events

2.	1586 Sir Walter Raleigh organised a small settlement in America named Virginia in honour of Elizabeth I.
3.	1620: The Mayflower ship set sail for America taking the first English colonisers called the Pilgrim Fathers.
4.	1756-63: The Seven Years War resulted in England winning Canada from the French.
5.	1770: Captain Cook claimed Australia for Britain. It became a penal colony.
6.	1775-83: Britain was defeated in the American War of Independence and lost its 13 American colonies. Remembered in America on 4 th July.
7.	1845: The Irish Potato Famine began.
8.	1876: Queen Victoria was declared Empress of India.
9.	1919 The Amritsar massacre. The British massacre peaceful protestors who wanted Indian independence.
10.	1921: Southern Ireland won its independence from Britain.
11.	1947: India gained independence from Britain's Empire
12.	1960's most of Britain's colonies become independent countries.

Key places

11. Australia	Used as a location for criminals. Criminals would be shipped to Australia, where they would be used as a workforce
12. Caribbean	Sugar, cocoa and coffee were all grown and taken to Britain.
13. Africa	Britain used the people as slaves and made a lot of money selling them at auctions. The Gold Coast was important because it held lots of gold, ivory and silver, which were traded for fortunes.
14. India	Provided spices, jewels and silks that were traded for money across the Empire. The Kohinoor jewel – one of the biggest diamonds ever found- belonged to an Indian prince and is now amongst the crown jewels.



Key Terms

15.	Empire	A group of countries, people or land ruled by one single country referred to as the "mother" country.
16.	Colony	A country that is part of an empire.
17.	Jewel in the crown	The largest and richest part of Britain's Empire
18.	Commonwealth	A group of countries that were once part of Britain's Empire
19.	Imperialism	The act of building an empire.
20.	Nationalism	Wanting your country to be the best or to be free from someone's empire
21.	Britannia	A female figure used to symbolise the British Empire
22.	East India Company	Trading company that gradually took control of India
23.	Famine	A shortage of food.
24.	The Raj	The period of British rule in India after 1857. From the Hindi word for reign.
25.	Mahatma Gandhi	A leader of the Indian independence movement.



History Knowledge Organiser

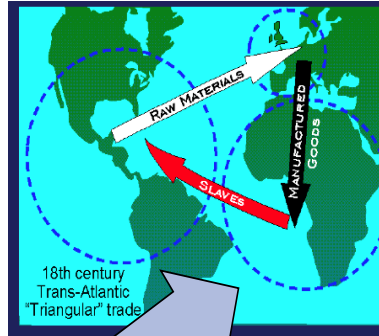
British Empire/Slavery

An 'empire' is a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruling power. The British Empire comprised of Britain, the 'mother country', and the colonies, countries ruled to by Britain. The British began to establish overseas colonies in the 16th century. The Empire meant that Britain was able to buy and sell more products like tobacco and sugar. By 1783, Britain had established an empire which comprised of colonies in Canada, America and the West Indies including New Zealand after Captain James Cook claimed it for the British crown in 1769, trading posts in India ,naval bases in the Mediterranean - Gibraltar and Minorca.

But: Britain's defeat in the American War of Independence meant the loss of the American colonies and the end of the 'first British Empire'.

Triangular slave trade

At least 12 million Africans were taken to the Americas as slaves between 1532 and 1832 For the British slave traders it was a three-legged journey called the 'triangular trade': West African slaves were exchanged for trade goods such as **brandy and guns**. **Slaves** were then taken via the 'Middle Passage' across the Atlantic for sale in the West Indies and North America. Finally, a cargo of **rum and sugar** taken from the colonies, was taken back to England to sell.



Middle Passage

The voyage from Africa to the New World of the Americas was called the **Middle Passage**. Slave ships usually took between 6-11 weeks. Slave ships made large profits by carrying as many slaves as possible across the Atlantic to sell at auction, so conditions were incredibly cramped. It is estimated that 15-16 per cent of slaves died on the Middle Passage



Slave Auction

Once a slave ship made it to the Caribbean, the cargo of slaves would be sold at auction. Two factors affected the price of the slave, the condition of the slaves and how many slaves were available at auction. Families were often split up during auction. **By 1850, a young man could be worth almost \$1000,** and wealth was measured by how many **slaves** slavers owned.

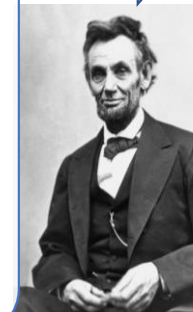


Life on plantations

By the end of the 1700s the average sugar plantation spread over about 900 acres. There were two types of slaves, house slaves and field slaves.

The **house slaves** would be servants to their masters. **Field slaves** worked from dawn until sunset. They dug, hoed, weeded, planted and manured the sugar canes.

Slaves spoke many different languages because they came from many different African tribes. As families were often split up, the slaves would choose a 'good parent' to look after any children.



Resistance

Slaves took drastic actions to escape from slavery, such as: suicide, murder, escaping or revolt. Slaves could either choose passive resistance or active resistance. Both would cost slavers a lot of money, so they were dealt with very severely.

The Jolly Batchelor (1742) was attacked and captured by slaves. The crew were killed in the fighting, the other slaves in the hold were freed

Abolition

in 1807 Parliament voted to end trading in slaves. Historians say the end of the slave trade was abolished because of the efforts of **humanitarians** like William Wilberforce or due to plantations closing. In America, slavery would be an integral part of the **American Civil War (1861-65)**. In September **1862, Lincoln issue his Proclamation of Emancipation**, promising freedom to all slaves .Ex slaves would then help the Northern states to win the American Civil War.

Life after slavery

For many black people freedom was like slavery. Although some of the freed slaves found jobs in industry, most of them continued to work on large estates. Former slaves had no land to live off, so they agreed to work in return for a share of the crop. The share which workers received was usually one third, but often they had to pay for seed, tools and other costs. This was called sharecropping.

There were some well respected Black Americans such as **Frederick Douglass** and jazz music became popular but for many Black Americans life stayed very much the same.

Black Americans were not treated as equal to White Americans and they started to live in a **segregated society** where they would have their own schools and orphanages. There were also groups like the KKK who would lynch (kill) Black Americans.

Year 8 Industrial Revolution knowledge organiser

From 1750 Britain went through a process of change in a

Industrial revolution	A time of rapid change in Britain between 1750 to 1900, particularly in the way people worked.
Population	The number of people living in a particular place
Invention	Something new which is created, can be an object or an idea
Economy	The system of how money is used within a particular country
Agriculture	The process of producing food by farming of certain plants or raising animals
Poverty	The lack of basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, healthcare, education and shelter
Sanitation	Conditions relating to public health, such as clean drinking water and sewage disposal.

number of key areas:

- **Agriculture** - New tools, fertilizers and harvesting techniques were introduced, resulting in increased productivity and agricultural prosperity.
- **Industry** - factories sprung up all over the country creating more efficient ways to produce goods such as wool, cotton and coal. The increase in factories brought thousands of new jobs.
- **Transport and communications** - Thomas Telford built roads and canals in the 1700s and George Stephenson and Isambard Kingdom Brunel oversaw the 'Railway Mania' of the 1800s. There had previously been no very fast way of transporting goods and people around the country.
- **Technology** - There were also many scientific discoveries and technological inventions that changed society and industry. Changes to sanitation and medical treatment such as the work of John Snow and Edward Jenner improved people's quality of life.

Inventions of the Industrial Revolution

The Steam Engine - 1717

Thomas Newcomen invents the first steam engine. It would later be improved by James Watt which meant steam engines could replace water and horse power in a wide variety of industries, which in turn allowed factories to be built anywhere.

The Water Frame - 1769

Richard Arkwright invented a machine, powered by water, to spin cotton into yarn, quickly and easily. His machines did not need skilled operators so Arkwright paid unskilled women and others to work on them. This invention allowed factories and mills to be built.

The Spinning Jenny - 1770

James Hargreaves, a British carpenter and weaver, invents the spinning jenny. The machine spins more than one ball of yarn or thread at a time, making it easier and faster to make cloth. This allows more workers to make cloth more cheaply and increases the amount of factories built.

The Locomotive - 1814

Richard Trevithick was a pioneer in early steam engine technology. He developed a new high-pressure steam engine which could be used to reliably move goods and passengers. This invention made transport much easier and quicker.

Factory working conditions

Long working hours: normal shifts were usually 12-14 hours a day, with extra time required during busy periods.

Low wages: a typical wage for male workers was about 15 shillings (75p) a week, but women and children were paid much less, with children three shillings (15p). For this reason, employers preferred to employ women and children.

Cruel discipline: there was frequent "strapping" (hitting with a leather strap). Other punishments included nailing children's ears to the table, and dowsing them in water butts to keep them awake.

Accidents: forcing children to crawl into dangerous, unguarded machinery led to many accidents and deaths.

Health: The air was full of dust, which led to chest and lung diseases and loud noise made by machines damaged workers' hearing.

Living conditions

Overcrowding: due to large numbers of people moving to the cities, there were not enough houses for all these people to live in.

Disease: typhus, typhoid, tuberculosis and cholera all existed in the cities of England. Overcrowding, low standard housing and poor quality water supplies all helped spread disease.

Waste disposal: gutters were filled with litter. Human waste was discharged directly into the sewers, which flowed straight into rivers.

Poor quality housing: houses were built very close together so there was little light or fresh air inside them. They did not have running water and people found it difficult to keep clean.

Lack of fresh water: people could get water from a variety of places, such as streams, wells and stand pipes, but this water was often polluted by human waste.

Spot the difference 1750-1900



Important individuals of the Industrial Revolution

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

One of the most influential engineers of the Industrial Revolution. Brunel built railways and ships and opened up Britain to a new network of industry.



John Snow

Snow was an English physician who discovered that the water in his local area was making everyone ill. His work led to the discovery of cholera and improved fresh water for thousands.



Edward Jenner

Jenner discovered vaccination in 1796. He discovered that if you placed a small amount of disease in a human they were then able to fight it off in the future. This discovery saved millions of lives.

