



Year 7 Crucial Knowledge



<p>Making Britain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History is studying the past. We can study the past by looking at sources. Examples of sources are photos, letters and newspapers. • The Romans ruled Britain from 43 to 410 AD. They introduced roads, libraries, public health systems and concrete. • The Angles and the Saxons were two of many tribes from Europe who came to raid and invade Britain after the Romans left. Britain was divided into many kingdoms under their rule. • The Vikings were from Norway, Denmark and Sweden and they raided England for valuables during the Anglo-Saxon period. • Alfred the Great was an Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex who divided England into two areas- the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the west and an area called Danelaw in the east which was ran by Vikings.
<p>The Middle Ages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In England, The Medieval Era starts with King Harold's defeat to William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. • England was a Catholic country during the Medieval period. The Church ran many parts of people's lives such as law and order and care for the poor. • King John was seen as one of England's worst ever kings. He taxed people lots. He was eventually forced to sign the Magna Carta in 1215. This limited the power of the king and was the basis for human rights today. • The Black Death hit England in 1348. As people didn't understand how the disease was spread, it killed 2 million people. • The Peasant's Revolt of 1381 was the first rebellion in British history where poor people rose up against their masters and demanded more rights.
<p>The Tudors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a big difference between rich and poor in the Tudor Era, as could be seen by the food they ate and the sports they played. • Henry VIII changed England's religion from Catholic to Protestant. This was the start of the 'religious rollercoaster' in the Tudor Era. • Mary I earned the nickname 'Bloody Mary' by burning 300 Protestants for refusing to change their religion. • England became Protestant when Elizabeth came to the throne in 1558. Her religious compromise made most people happy by allowing both Catholics and Protestants to live and pray in England. • Elizabeth's reign was known as the 'Golden Age'. We remember this using the acronym BATSLEEP.
<p>The Stuarts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James I was the first Stuart King of England. He came to the throne when Elizabeth died with no heir in 1603. • In 1605 there was a Catholic plot to blow up James I and Parliament because of how badly Catholics were being treated. This is known as the Gunpowder Plot. • Between 1642 & 1649 England was at war with itself (Civil War). The two sides (Parliament and Charles I) both believed that they had the right to rule England. • Charles I lost the English Civil War. He was put on trial for treason and executed. Oliver Cromwell ran England from 1649 - 1658. This is known as the Interregnum where England had no king. • The Great Plague hit London in 1665 and killed over 100,00 people. London was rebuilt as a cleaner and more modern city after the Great Fire of London in 1666.



Year 8 Crucial Knowledge



Empire and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The British Empire was a collection of countries around the world that Britain ruled over. By 1920, Britain ruled a quarter of the globe which made them wealthy through trade.• For over 200 years Britain ruled India through the East India Company and then directly through the British government. Many Indians were treated very poorly by the British.• Around 1750, Britain started to move from farming to factory work. This is called the Industrial Revolution.• Due to the overcrowding and child labour in new industrial cities, the health of the people was very poor and many died young.• The power of ordinary people increased through protest. People protested for equality and representation in parliament.
Women's Suffrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suffrage means to have the right to vote. Women wanted the vote so that they could change laws to improve their lives.• Millicent Fawcett set up the Suffragists in order to win the vote through peaceful protests.• Emmeline Pankhurst set up the Suffragettes to draw attention to the fight for the vote through violent methods.• Suffragettes in prison went on hunger strike because they were treated as petty criminals instead of political prisoners. They were force fed to keep them alive.• During WWI, women worked on farms and in factories. The Government needed to change voting laws because soldiers fighting abroad lost their vote so they decided to extend the right to vote to some women in 1918.
The Great War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The MAIN causes of WW1 (1914 - 1918) were; Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism.• Both Britain and Germany dug trenches in France to try and hold onto their land and protect their soldiers. Conditions in trenches were awful.• Propaganda played an important role in recruitment, keeping up morale at home and on the front lines.• The first day of the Battle of the Somme (1916) is the single most deadly day in British military history. 19,200 British soldiers died.• In 1917 the USA joined the war. This helped break the stalemate and forced the Germans to surrender in 1918.
From Slavery to Civil Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Britain started the 'Slave Trade Triangle' in the 1600s which took Africans against their will to work (without pay) in the British colony of America. It was later abolished in 1807.• Life on Plantations (large farms) was horrific for Africans and punishments were often deadly. This caused many slaves to run away from plantations.• Between 1861 and 1865 the American's fought a Civil War over Slavery. The North won and their leader (Abraham Lincoln) banned Slavery in America.• Black Americans still faced racism and segregation after emancipation which sometimes resulted in lynching.• By the 1950s and 60s Black Americans had began to protest for their civil rights using a combination of peaceful and violent methods. They were led by Martin Luther King Jr and Malcolm X.
World War Two and the Holocaust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Second World War started in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland.• Fears of British cities being bombed by German planes lead to the evacuation of over 3 million people, mainly children, to the countryside.• Rationing was a large part of life in Britain during the Second World War. Food, clothes and other goods were limited.• Jewish people have been persecuted and mistrusted throughout history.• After Hitler came to power in 1933 prejudice against the Jews turned into legal, economic, social and physical persecution.• As World War Two drew to a close the full horrors of the Holocaust were revealed. When it was discovered that at least 6 million Jews had been murdered by the Nazis.