

Year 8 Crucial knowledge glossaries (Part One)

Industrial Revolution

Key events:

First cotton mills opened - In the 1740s cotton mills began mass manufacturing cotton goods for sale across the world.

Edward Jenner discovers vaccination - Jenner discovers a way of preventing the killer disease smallpox.

Manchester dubbed 'Cottonopolis' - Around 1837 Manchester becomes known as 'Cottonopolis' due to its large number of cotton mills.

Key words:

Cotton mill - A factory for mass producing cotton goods.

Coal mine - An underground place to gain coal to power industry.

Vaccination - Using a similar, non-deadly, disease to build the body's immunity to a more deadly disease.

Protest - A group of people who gather together to express their views.

Key people:

Richard Arkwright - Early cotton mill owner. Owned Cromford Mill in Derbyshire.

Nedd Ludd - Fictional leader of the Luddite movement.

Edward Jenner - Doctor who discovered vaccination in 1796.

WW1 at home & abroad

Key events:

Conscription - Men over 18 but under 40 were forced to join up (1916).

Battle of Jutland 1916 - British victory leading to the blockade of German ports.

Battle of the Somme 1916 - Deadliest battle of the entire war. 19,200 killed on day 1.

Armistice - 11/11/1918; official end of the fighting.

Key words:

Armistice - An agreement to end the fighting.

Conscription - Forcing men of a certain age to fight in the army.

Rationing - Where only a certain amount of food can be purchased.

Trench - a long whole dug into the ground to protect soldiers.

Stalemate - Where neither side is winning.

Key people:

Douglas Haig - Head of the British army.

Paul von Hindenburg - Head of the German army.

Lord Kitchner - Famous British minister for war. Known for his 'Your country needs YOU!' slogan & posters.

Wilhelm II - German Kaiser (king) before and during WW1. Left his throne on 10/11/1918.

Women's Suffrage

Key events:

Suffragists established (1897) - Formed by Millicent Fawcett.

Suffragettes established (1903) - formed by Emmeline Pankhurst.

Cat & mouse Act (1913) - Women on hunger strike released from prison until healthy again.

Women gain the vote (1918) - If they were over 30 & owned property.

Key words:

Suffrage - The right to vote.

Hunger strike - Refusing to eat to make a point.

Suffragist - believed in getting the vote through peaceful protest.

Suffragette - believed in getting the vote through violent protest.

Key people:

Millicent Fawcett - Founder of the Suffragists.

Emmeline Pankhurst - Founder of the Suffragettes.

Christabel Pankhurst - Co - founder of the suffragettes.

Sylvia Pankhurst - Co - founder of the suffragettes.

David - Lloyd George - Passed an act of parliament giving some women the vote.

Year 8 Crucial knowledge glossaries (Part Two)

Slavery to Segregation

Key events:

Slavery banned in Britain - The trade was banned in 1807.

Slavery banned in America - the trade was banned in 1865.

Jim Crow Laws - Laws introduced in the late 1800s segregating black & white people in the USA.

KKK formed - Racist organization started in 1865 committed many crimes against black people.

Key words:

Slave - Someone who was forced to work against their will for free.

Slave Trade - Where white Europeans captured and sold black Africans.

Segregation - Splitting white & black people and their facilities.

Lynching - Chasing & murdering black people for their skin colour.

Civil Rights - Where black Americans demanded to be equal to whites.

Key people:

Harriet Tubman - Rescued 70 slaves via the underground railroad.

Abraham Lincoln - American president who declared American slaves free.

Martin Luther King Jr - Civil rights leader in America fighting for the 50s and 60s.

Rosa Parks - started the Montgomery bus boycott after she was arrested on a bus for not giving her place to a white person.

The Second World War

Key events:

War declared - After Germany invaded Poland 2 days before (03/09/1939).

Pearl Harbour - 07/12/1941 - Japanese attack on American port in Hawaii. Brings the USA into the war.

D-Day - Combined allied invasion of Hitler's 'fortress Europe'.

VE Day - Victory in Europe declared 08/05/1945.

Key words:

Rationing - Where only a certain amount of food can be purchased

Occupation - Where one country is controlled by another using the army.

The Blitz - Where airplanes dropped bombs from the skies over cities.

Evacuation - Where children were taken from cities to the countryside where there was far less danger from air raids.

Fascist - Right wing military style rule.

Key people:

Neville Chamberlain - British Prime Minister for the early part of WW2 until 1940.

Winston Churchill - British Prime Minister from 1940 - 45.

Adolf Hitler - German leader from 1933 - 45.

Benito Mussolini - Italian fascist leader during WW2.

The Holocaust

Key events:

Nuremberg Laws - Anti - Semitic laws in Germany (1935).

Kristallnacht - Jewish shops and synagogues destroyed (1938).

Wannsee Conference - the meeting where the Nazis decided to gas all the Jews in Europe (1942).

Auschwitz liberated - The Soviets liberated Auschwitz & the world learned of the horrors of the Holocaust (1945).

Key words:

Anti - Semitic - Something that is against the Jews.

Concentration Camp - A place for detaining and murdering enemies of the Nazis.

Synagogue - Jewish place of worship.

Conference - A meeting.

Liberated - To free something or someone from enemy control.

Key people:

Reinhard Heydrich - Key official in the Wannsee Conference (1942).

Adolf Eichmann - Key official in the Wannsee Conference (1942).

Ernst Von Rath - His murder led to Kristallnacht (1938).

Anne Frank - Famous Jewish diarist who hid in an annex in Amsterdam. Her diary was published by her father after her death in a concentration camp.