

Kettlethorpe HIGH SCHOOL

Year 8

Knowledge Organiser Booklet

Name:

Tutor:



THINK PINK!

If you see **PINK** in your books,
make the corrections.

Capital letters

- sentence **starts**
- proper **nouns**
- the word 'I'

Commas

- to separate three or more items in **a list**
- use a **pair of commas** when you are **inserting extra information** in the middle of the sentence
 - use **after an adverbial**

Before sunrise, Zac ate his breakfast.

Apostrophes

- to show that a letter or **letters are missing**: *I'm - haven't - don't*
- to show **something belongs to something else**: *The parents' meeting lasted an hour.*

1. Have you carefully reread your work?
2. Have you checked to see if you accidentally made any mistakes?
3. Are you proud of your work?

Common mistakes

There refers to a place or idea.
Their shows belonging.
They're is short for 'they are'.

use **should have** - not 'should of'
use **could have** - not 'could of'
use **would have** - not 'would of'

Spelling

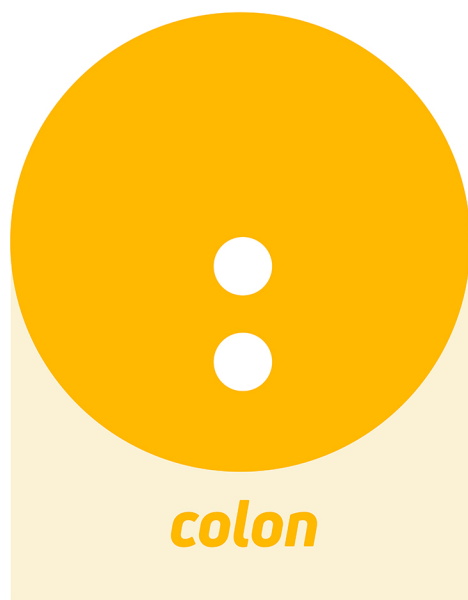
- use **the dictionary**
- make sure to use **subject specific vocabulary**

APPLY THE RULES. **B**E CONSISTENT. **C**HECK FOR ACCURACY.

WWW - Descriptive comment on what went well

EBI - Descriptive comment saying your work would be even better if

Punctuation



to introduce extra info



to link connected sentences



You only need one!



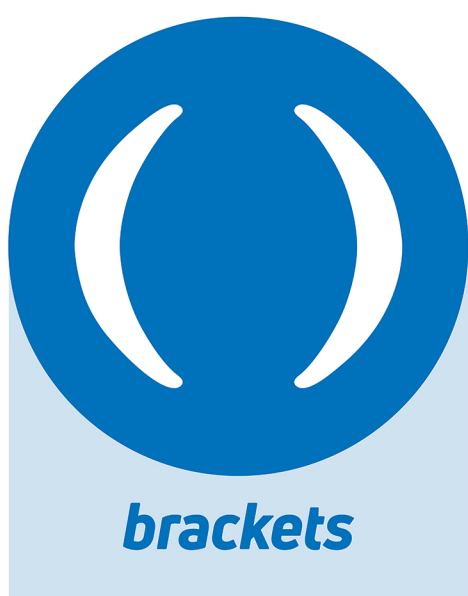
to leave a trailing thought...



to end a sentence



to add/separate information



to add extra information



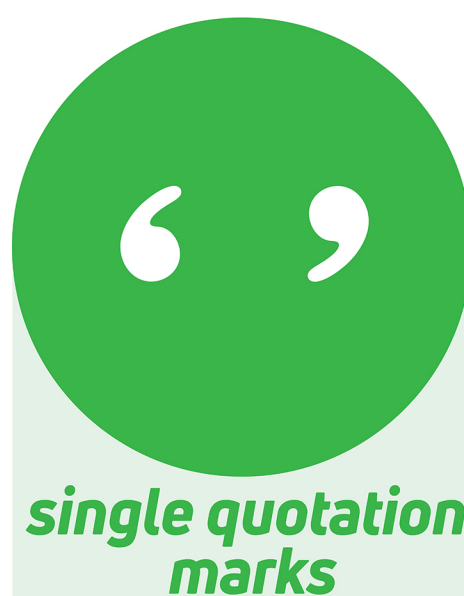
to add/separate information



for omission or possession



“Are you listening?”



to include quotes



at the end of a question

Do you know your roots?

Literacy

LASTS...

-scop-

root meaning **'to see'**

sub-

prefix meaning **'under'**

hypo-

prefix meaning **'below'**

ex-

prefix meaning **'out of'**

con-

prefix meaning **'with'**

-logy

suffix meaning **'study of'**

-graph-

root meaning **'writing'**

-bio-

root meaning **'life'**

-techn-

root meaning **'art / skill'**

micro-

prefix meaning **'small'**

-chron-

root meaning **'time'**

-phon-

root meaning **'sound'**

The British Empire

The Empire

People in Britain had been travelling and trading with countries overseas since the sixteenth century. But between 1750 and 1900 Britain began to take control of other countries and claim them as British property. By 1900 Britain ruled over 13 million square miles of territory about a quarter of the world's surface – the biggest empire the world had ever seen.

Wars of the Empire

Africa

In 1879 Britain started a war against the Zululand – the ferocious Zulus overwhelmed the British troops. In 1880 and 1899 the British fought against the Boers for control of South Africa and diamond mines. The British suffered humiliating defeats. Huge amounts of money and reinforcements meant that South Africa remained part of the empire. Africa was divided into 16 colonies between European powers in the 'Scramble for Africa'

India

The East India Company's trading posts turned into major cities and were a key to Britain controlling India. Various Indian princes and rulers were played against each other, more wars were fought and more land came under the control of the company. In 1857 Indian soldiers mutinied over the use of pork and beef in their rifle cartridges which led to the British taking direct control over India.

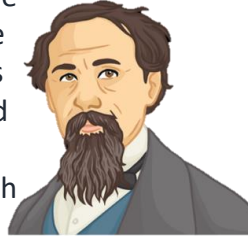
Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>Infrastructure – Britain gave its colonies better developments to the country, such as better roads and railways</p> <p>Culture – The trade system allowed people to come to Britain, bringing their culture with them, making Britain more diverse</p> <p>Democracy – Britain brought the idea of democracy to its colonies and helped them develop their own</p> <p>Commonwealth – The Commonwealth provided the old colonies with help and support after the Empire Era</p> <p>Law and Order – The Empire brought their law system with them, improving the colonies systems even up to now</p> <p>Education – The Empire brought their education systems with them, improving the children's education</p>	<p>Culture – British culture was forced on to the colonists while the original culture was banned, ignored or forgotten.</p> <p>Economics – The colonies' economy was failing because most of the profit of goods go back to Britain.</p> <p>Soldiers – The colonies had to provide soldiers who fought and died for Britain. The soldiers wouldn't have had to fight and die without the Empire.</p> <p>Religion – The missionaries sent with the Empire forced Christianity on the colonists stopping the practice of other religions.</p> <p>Disease – The British brought with them new diseases to the faraway colonies killing lot of people.</p> <p>Theft – The Empire took land and resources from the colonies leading to near-extinction of many indigenous people</p> <p>Slavery – African people were taken to America to be sold.</p>

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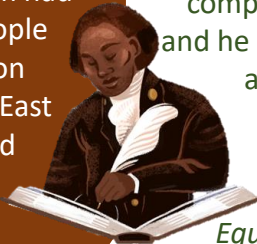
How can English save lives?

In 1750, only about 15 per cent of the population lived in towns. By 1900 it was 85 per cent. This meant that there were far more people around to work in new industries but also caused problems because many more people needed foods and homes. This meant that poverty was increasing.

Charles John Huffam Dickens (7 February 1812 – 9 June 1870) was an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's best-known fictional characters and is regarded by many as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era. His works enjoyed unprecedented popularity during his lifetime and, by the 20th century, critics and scholars had recognised him as a literary genius. His novels and short stories are widely read today.



Olaudah Equiano supported the British abolitionist movement. He was part of the Sons of Africa, an abolitionist group composed of Africans living in Britain, and he was active among leaders of the anti-slave trade movement in the 1780s. He published his autobiography, *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano* (1789), which depicted the horrors of slavery. It went through nine editions in his lifetime and helped gain passage of the British Slave Trade Act 1807, abolishing the slave trade



By 1900, London had 4.5 million inhabitants. The biggest other towns were Glasgow with 760,000 inhabitants and Liverpool with 685,000. Manchester and Birmingham had more than half a million people each. Much of the population had moved from the South-East to the industrialised coalfield areas in the North and the Midlands.

Some African rulers refused to sell people to the traders. Occasionally villages attacked British slave ships and set those enslaved free. Sometimes enslaved people mutinied on board ships. The most famous case was the Amistad in 1839. Enslaved peoples resisted by breaking tools or attempting to liberate themselves through running away.

In Britain, enslaved people like James Somerset, frequently ran away from their "masters". When he was recaptured, he and his friends contested his case in the courts. The final decision of Lord Chief Justice, Lord Mansfield, was that no enslaved person could be forcibly removed from the England and resold. However, this was not the same as saying that those people enslaved in Britain were now free. The legal position of enslaved Africans remained unclear until the early 19th century.

In 1787, the Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was established. It was made up of Quakers, MPs, and other abolitionists. William Wilberforce represented the committee in Parliament.

The campaigners boycotted sugar, wrote letters and presented petitions.

Other campaigners published leaflets describing conditions on the Middle Passage and atrocities such as the Zong incident (1781). The captain of the slave ship Zong threw 133 enslaved Africans overboard so he could claim the insurance.

British Africans, such as Olaudah Equiano, formed the 'Sons of Africa' and campaigned against the slave trade. In 1789, Equiano shared his experience of the horrors of slavery and toured the country giving talks.

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What was life like in Industrial England?

The Seaside



The growth of the railway allowed ordinary people to travel further. Families would save up all year and go to coastal towns such as Blackpool, Margate or Brighton. Hotels, amusements, piers and promenades were built to entertain 'day trippers'.

The Theatre



High class venues allowed audiences to listen to the opera or Shakespeare whereas cheaper theatres would show melodramas (a bit like a pantomime). An even cheaper venue was the music hall. The first one opened in 1851 and became quickly popular. They would have a variety of acts including singers, acrobats and magicians.

New Craze



Photography, comic books, cross stich, roller skating, listening to bands in the park and having a shampoo and head massage in the bath house became popular in the 1800s. Reading books became popular too with authors such as Dickens, Austen, Shelley and Lewis Carroll selling thousands of books.

Betting on fighting animals – called '**blood sports**' – had been popular for centuries but began to die out in the 1800s. The RSPCA was set up in 1824 and bear baiting and cockfighting became illegal in 1849.



Key Terms

Key Terms	
Piers	A bridge like structure which goes into the sea, usually with amusements on it.
Promenade	A public walk way, usually near the seaside.
Melodramas	A dramatic play, usually containing songs. This is very similar to a pantomime.
Gutty Balls	A rubber, harder ball used in golf instead of wool.
Croquet	A game played on the lawn with wooden balls and croquet bats.
Blood sports	Animals sports which lead to death.
Professional	Being paid for doing something you are good at.

Football	It was during the 19 th century that the game of football started to look like it does today. The first club, Sheffield FC, was formed in 1857 and the first professional club was Notts County in 1862. Later, the Football Association (FA) published the 'Laws of the Game'. In 1874, Parliament passed a law which gave many workers Saturday afternoon off work which led to an explosion of new clubs.
Rugby	According to legend, rugby was created when a public school pupil William Webb-Ellis picked up a football in 1823 and ran with it. When others followed, the Rugby Football Association (RFA) was created. Over time, different rules have been adapted forming different varieties, such as union and league.
Cricket	Like other sports, cricket was established in the 19 th century. The railways enabled players and supporters to travel to cities for matches and, in 1873, the County Championship began. The British Empire meant cricket was taken overseas where it became popular, creating international test matches.
Golf	Scotland birthed the game of golf. Originally played with balls of wool, then later leather and feathers. It was an expensive game which meant mostly the rich had access to it. Gutty balls were invented to allow poorer people to play.

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How did war change Britain?

Causes of WW1

Long Term

Nationalism: The belief that your country is better than others. This made the nations assertive and aggressive.

Militarism: The attempt to build up a strong army and navy. This gave the countries the resources to go to war.

Imperialism: A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonisation.

Alliance: A treaty of friendship joining two countries together

Entente: UK, France, Russia
Alliance: Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary

Short Term

Where: Sarajevo, Bosnia, 28th June 1914.

Who: Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Gavrilo Princip.

What: Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated.

Why: Bosnia and Serbia wanted to unite and become one country

How: Gunshot wound

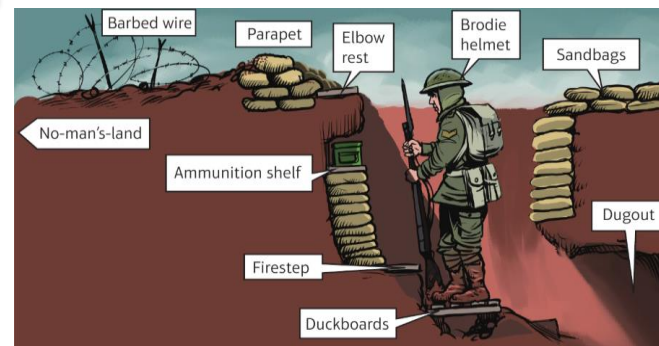
This event was the trigger event, that led to Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia. This caused a chain reaction of alliances declaring war on each other.



World War One was fought in trenches along the Western Front. Trenches were long, narrow ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived. They were very muddy, uncomfortable and the toilets overflowed.

Key Terms

Trench Warfare	The tactic used by both sides during the war to dig large ditches in the ground.
Gas attacks	A weapon used by both sides, the first gas used was chlorine.
Shell Shock	An illness caused by the loud bombing of the trenches.
Trench foot	A disease caused by wet feet. It could lead to gangrene and kill you.
Recruitment	Encouraging men to join the army.
Propaganda	Influencing population through advertisements .
Contentious objector	Men who refused to go to war: for political, social or religious reasons .
Patriotic	Pride and love of one's country.
Reparations	Paying money for doing wrong.
Conscientious Objector	Somebody who opposes the war based on religious or political reasons



The Treaty of Versailles, 1919

After WW1, the Big 3 (Britain, France and America) had to decide what to do with Germany. They argued over what they should do. France, who suffered the most damage, wanted to punish Germany and make sure they couldn't restart a war, whereas America wanted to ensure Germany could recover and thrive so they could contribute to the global economy. In the end they created the **Treaty of Versailles**. The key outcomes of this was:

- A limit on the German army, weapons and navy
- Germany were only allowed 6 war ships
- They had to pay £6.6 million in war reparations
- German colonies were divided up and distributed to other countries
- Germany had to take responsibility for the war. This was the 'guilt clause'

Propaganda and Conscription

Propaganda was used to encourage more people to contribute to the war effort in any way they could. Repetitive themes such as masculinity, family, patriotic sympathies, guilt and heroism were used throughout.

Conscription was introduced in 1916. This was forced military service for single men aged 18 to 41 (married men were included later). Men could refuse to fight in the war if they were a **conscientious objector**.



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What was life like in a dictatorship?

Democracy

Originated in Ancient Greece and developed across Europe
 Ordinary people would have a say in how their country was governed through the holding of contested elections
 People have a number of freedoms and rights
 (Examples: the USA, Britain and France)

Dictatorship

The total control of a country by one person or one political party.
 People have few freedoms, if any at all.
 There are no elections, and the leader is backed by secret police and his military.
 (Examples in the 1930s: Italy, USSR, Nazi Germany)

Party	Nazi	Communist	Centre Party	Socialist
1924	14	45	69	131
1928	12	54	78	153
1932 (Nov)	196	100	90	121



The popularity of the Nazi party grew significantly from 1928-1932.

- The Wall Street Crash in 1929 saw struggling Germany forced to repay their loans to the US.
- Hitler was also a charismatic speaker, his speeches were engaging and he used the radio to communicate his message.
- The unpopularity of the Weimar Government increased. They were seen as traitors for signing the Treaty of Versailles.



What was life like in Nazi Germany?

Sexist Society

The woman was reinforced as the homemaker – someone to have lots of children (mainly boys) and to make sure they grew big and strong.



Young People

Schools taught Nazi theory and Eugenics. Children would then spend their evenings at Hitler Youth groups – girls taught homemaking, boys taught military skills.



Hitler's Hate List

Germans had the right to dominate any 'inferior' races – they would often be placed in concentration camps or face other punishments.



Censorship

The government controlled all public information. Dr Joseph Goebbels was in charge of propaganda and censorship. This is how Nazi messages were put across.

Key Words

Democracy	System of governance led by the people
Dictatorship	System of governance led by one person
Communist	A classless society
Fascist	A society where everything is controlled by the government



Case Study: the USSR

First communist country in the world
 Only the Communist Party existed
 Open religious beliefs were not allowed

The state owned everything, and provided for everyone
 Nobody was allowed to speak out against the state – those who did were 'enemies of the state' and disappeared....
 Government agencies were 'purged' often – random, unexplained disappearances of suspected enemies.



Case Study: Italy

In 1922, Benito Mussolini marched his 'blackshirts' into Rome. The King was impressed with his power and made him the new Prime Minister. He quickly removed all political opposition.

The fascist government came to control every aspect of life, and Mussolini became known as 'Il Duce' (the leader).

How did war change Britain?

Causes of World War Two

1919	Germany is left in a poor economical and social state after being forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles.
1933	When Hitler comes to power he starts to rearm Germany, breaking the Treaty of Versailles.
1936	Hitler orders German soldiers to enter the Rhineland and protect it, breaking the Treaty of Versailles.
Mar 1938	German troops invade Austria, breaking the Treaty of Versailles, and forces an election for Hitler to win and rule the country.
Sep 1938	Hitler orders the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia to join Germany.
Mar 1939	German troops invade the rest of Czechoslovakia, breaking the Treaty of Versailles.
Sep 1939	Hitler invades Poland, going against his agreement with the USSR. Britain and France declare war on Germany.

The Holocaust

To the anti-Semitic Nazi leader Adolf Hitler, Jews were an inferior race, an alien threat to German racial purity and community. After years of Nazi rule in Germany, during which Jews were consistently persecuted, Hitler's "final solution"—now known as the Holocaust—came to fruition under the cover of World War II, with mass killing centers constructed in the concentration camps of occupied Poland. Approximately six million Jews and some 5 million others, targeted for racial, political, ideological and behavioural reasons, died in the Holocaust. More than one million of those who perished were children.

Key Information

World War Two took place between 1939 and 1945. It involved the Axis Powers (including Germany, Italy and Japan) and the Allies (including Britain, France, Soviet Union and US). It was a total war - every person, every business, every service was involved. It ended in 1945 by the dropping of the Atom Bomb.

<p>Evacuation</p> <p>About 800,000 children left their homes in the city to seek protection in the countryside.</p>	<p>Rationing</p> <p>Food supplies were low so ration books were provided to everybody to restrict food supply.</p>
Britain during WW2	
<p>Blitz</p> <p>From Sep 1940, major cities, such as London, were bombarded with plane attacks from Germany.</p>	<p>War Effort</p> <p>Everybody contributed to the war. Women took on men's jobs and children collected scrap metal.</p>

Keywords

Anderson Shelter	Homemade protective shelter from bombing
Appeasement	Britain and France allowed Hitler to do what he wanted to avoid another war. It didn't work.
Blitz	Intensive bombing campaign in major cities in Britain
Evacuation	Leaving somewhere of danger
Radar System	Detection system of oncoming plane attacks
Operation	A planned attack or defense strategy

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Social Change

Empire Windrush

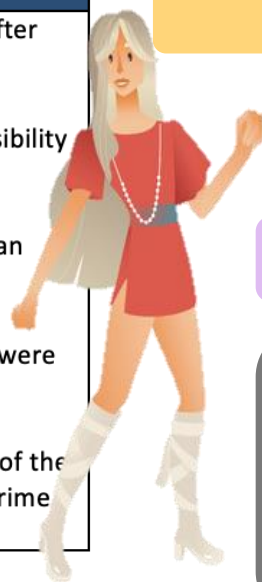
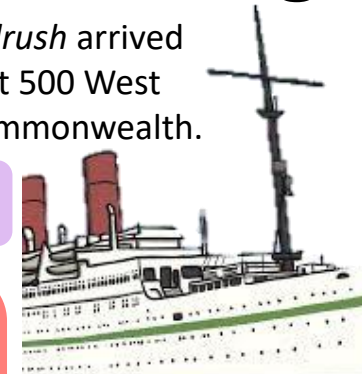
On 22 June 1948, a ship named the *Empire Windrush* arrived at Tilbury Dock, in London. It was carrying almost 500 West Indies islanders, who were part of the British Commonwealth.

A ticket on the first Windrush journey cost £28 & 10 shillings – this is the equivalent of around £600 today!

Windrush exposed racism in Britain – housing and employment was advertised for ‘White Only’

As a result, poor wages and low quality housing led to the development of ghetto-like conditions (e.g. Brixton in London)

The *Empire Windrush* made a huge number of journeys to ferry new migrants across the Atlantic between 1948 and 1971.



Women in the 1950s
 Women would give up work for marriage.
 Women were seen as homemakers.
 A woman doing the same job as a man would get paid two-thirds less.
 Only 25% of university students were female.
 Women did not hold leadership roles in politics.

Women in the 1970s
 Women would continue working after getting married.
 Women continued to have responsibility for their home life.
 In 1975, it was made illegal to pay an employee based on their gender.
 Almost 50% of university students were female.
 Margaret Thatcher became leader of the Conservatives in 1975 (and later, Prime Minister!)

Stonewall, 1969

The Christopher Street Liberation Day Parade on 28 June 1970 was the first Pride March – events which continue to be popular today!

LGBT+

The term LGBT+ is an umbrella term used to refer to non-heterosexual sexualities. It is represented by the rainbow flag. LGBT stands for ‘Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans’. It has since evolved to include all non-typical sexualities.



Key Word	Definition
Revolution	Sudden, complete change
Prejudice	Opinion towards a person based on their identity
Misogyny	Prejudice against women
Homophobia	Prejudice against homosexuals
Racism	Prejudice against racial groups

Before the 1970s, the LGBT community was subject to harassment and abuse

During the 1960s, organisations started to develop in support of LGBT+ rights

NYPD aggression during a raid on the Stonewall Inn led to the outbreak of riots.

The riots concluded after five days, involving over 1,000 people at a time.