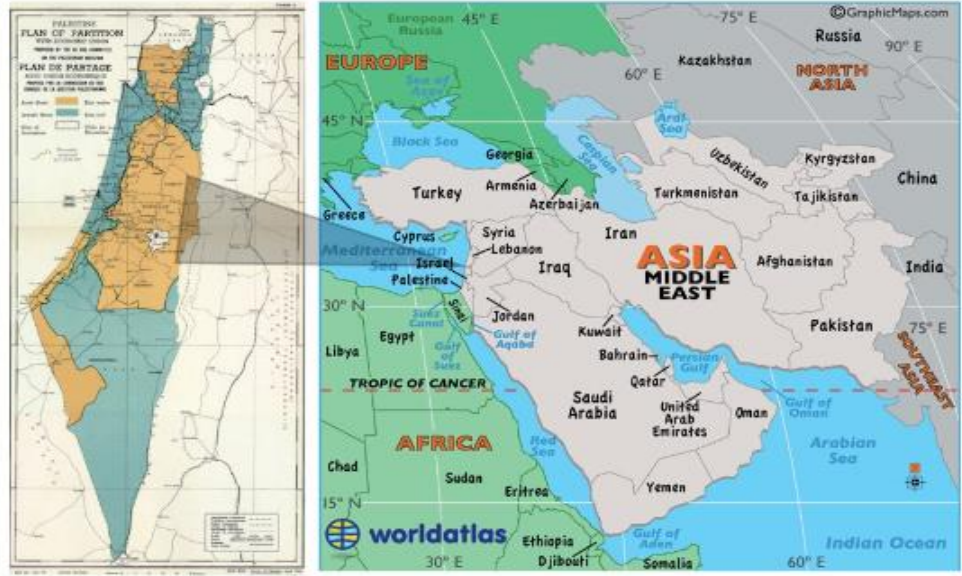


Timeline – Ancient History and the Middle East		
1	12,000 BCE	First humans settle in small houses in pits across Jordan and Syria.
2	3500 BCE	Sumerians & Mesopotamians form the world's first major civilisations.
3	1250 BCE	Following Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdom of Israel is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King David.
4	1041 BCE	Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.
5	50 CE	Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.
6	618 CE	Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Saudi Arabia and
7	634	Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin, and the Arab Empire begins to flourish.
8	759-1258	Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East sees a period of economic, scientific and cultural success.
9	1189-1192	King Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Holy Land (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.
10	1258	Mongols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.
11	1517-1918	Ottoman Empire extends through most of the Arab world.



Countries in the Middle East	
1	Egypt
2	Jordan
3	Lebanon
4	Oman
5	Saudi Arabia
6	Syria
7	Turkey
8	Gaza
9	UAE
10	Yemen
11	Israel
12	Palestine
13	Cyprus
14	Kuwait
15	Bahrain
16	Qatar
17	Iraq
18	Iran

Vocabulary		
1	Gaza Strip	The area of land in the northwest of the country, given to Palestine and ruled by Hamas.
2	Nakba	Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.
3	Palestinian National Authority (PNA)	The group of Palestinians designated to govern Gaza and some parts of the West Bank in 1994 following the Oslo accords.
4	Intifada	Literally 'shake off'. The Palestinian resistance to, and rebellion against, Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
5	Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)	Founded in 1964 to represent the Palestinian people and create the State of Palestine. Used violence and was considered a terrorist organisation by Israel and the US until 1993.
6	Zionism	The movement and belief that Judaism is a nation as well as a religion, and should have a homeland in what is now Israel.
7	Hamas	A fundamentalist Islamist organisation which rules Gaza. Regarded as a terrorist organisation by Israel, the US & the EU.
8	Israel	A country created in 1948 for Jewish people. Also a biblical Kingdom founded by the Hebrews fleeing Egypt.
9	Palestine	Geographical & historical area in the Middle East. Contains many holy sites including Jerusalem. Not an official country yet.
10	West Bank	The area of land in the east of Palestine, ruled by the PNA.

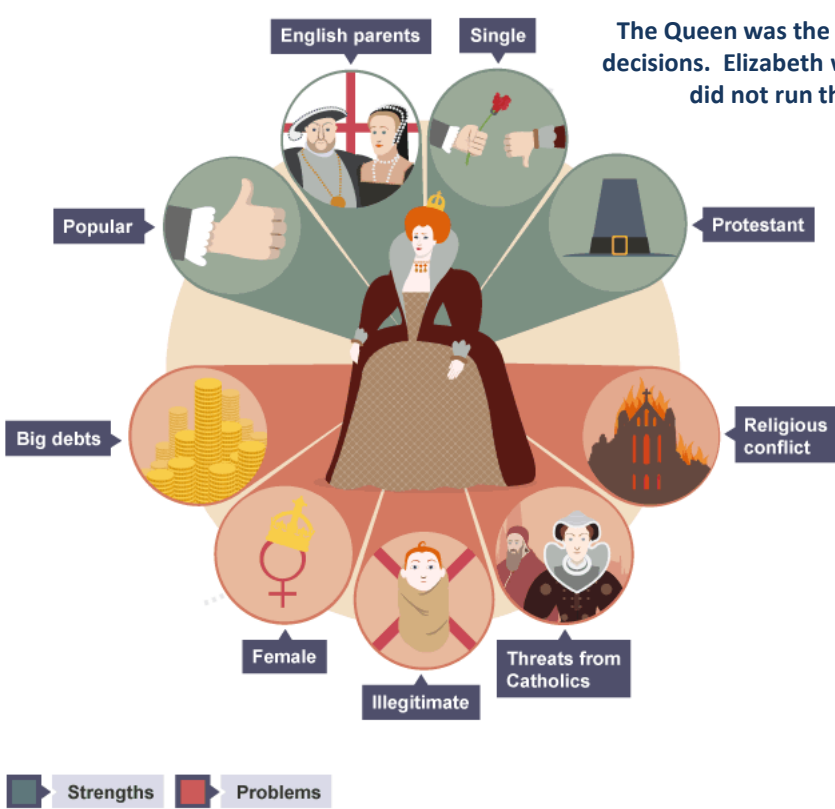
Timeline – Recent History and the Israel-Palestine Conflict		
1	1897	First Zionist Congress: Led by Thomas Herzl, a new Zionist organisation proposed creating a nation for the Jewish people in Palestine.
2	1917	The Balfour Declaration: The British promise Jewish people a national home in Palestine. (They had secretly also promised Palestine to Meccans).
3	1918	British Rule: France and Britain divide control of the middle east after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Britain takes control of Palestine region.
4	1936	Immigration: Facilitated by the British, huge numbers of European Jews immigrate to Palestine. Palestinians revolt against their British rulers.
5	1947	UN Partition Plan: The United Nations proposes a partition of Palestine to create a nation for Jewish people. The League of Arab States reject the plan.
6	1948	First Arab-Israeli War: Israel declares itself an independent nation. It is invaded by neighbouring Arab states and war breaks out. Israel wins the war, occupying more land than in the original UN plan. 700,000 Palestinians become refugees.
7	1967	The Six Day War: After Egypt mobilises troops, Israel goes to war with Egypt, Jordan & Syria, taking control of Sinai, the West Bank, Gaza and Golan Heights.
8	1987	First Intifada: Palestinians rebel against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by refusing to pay Israeli taxes and boycotting Israeli products. This sparked violence between Israel armed forces and Palestinian protestors.
9	1993	Oslo Accords: Secret talks lead to a peace process between Israel and Palestine.
10	1995	Second Intifada: Much more violent uprising against Israel, after an Israeli leader marched armed guards to a Muslim Holy site in Jerusalem.
11	2014	Operation Protective Edge: a military operation led by Israel against Hamas ruled Gaza Strip, which led to a seven-week conflict. Thousands killed.

Historical Note

The Israel-Palestine conflict is one of the most controversial, contested and emotive subjects in history. It is ongoing, and there are very different narratives offered both by (and within) either 'side'. Presenting the history in any particular way, including on this knowledge organiser, is likely to be influenced by, and create, bias.

The Queen was the head of the state and made all of the decisions. Royal Court took charge of decisions. Elizabeth was advised by the Privy Council and met several times a week. Parliament did not run the country. Parliament was called occasionally to grant taxes for Elizabeth.

The structure of England consisted of; Nobles, Gentry, Merchants, Yeoman and labourers. All classes had to respect those in higher social orders.



Scottish Threat:

Mary Queen of Scots
Traditional enemy
Border remote and hard to defend

French - Scottish Threat:

Auld Alliance
French troops stationed in Scotland



Spanish Threat:

Large Empire
Spanish Inquisition
Eradicate Protestantism
Developing Empire
Wealthy

French Threat:

Chateau-Cambresis
Held Calais
Large population
Wealthy

Puritan Threat:

Crucifix: Puritan bishops threatened to resign over the Crucifix, Elizabeth backed down as she could not replace them
Vestments: 37 Puritan Priests resigned but Elizabeth did not back down

Catholic Threat

Many became recusants
Pope's instruction to not attend Church gave Catholics a religious reason to rebel.

Keywords

Hierarchical	People divided into levels of power with society
Parliament	Consists of Houses of Commons and Lords
Privy Council	Ministers appointed by Elizabeth to advise her
Catholic	Member of the Roman Catholic Church
Illegitimate	Child born out of wedlock
Protestant	Member of the Christian faith separated from the Catholic Church
Puritans	Religious group who sought to purify the church of all Roman Catholic influences

Religious Settlement

Act of Supremacy	Made Elizabeth supreme governor of the Church of England – all clergy had to swear an Oath to her as Head of the Church
Act of Uniformity	Established the appearance of Churches and services – such as the Book of Common Prayer
Royal Injunctions	Set of instructions issued by Sir William Cecil on behalf of the queen to the clergy, on a wide range of issues to reinforce the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity. It included instructions on how people should worship God

Catholic Plots

Date	Plot	Elizabeth's Action
1569 - Revolt of the Northern Earls	The Catholic Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland hatched a plan to get Mary, Queen of Scots out of imprisonment and onto the throne. They gathered an army of 6000 soldiers in their attempt to return England to Catholicism	Elizabeth got wind of the plan and sent a huge army to crush the rebellion. Elizabeth put 800 rebels to death and the two Earls fled to Scotland
1571 – Ridolfi Plot	Ridolfi, an Italian banker, planned to assassinate Elizabeth and make Mary Queen. He had the support of King Philip II of Spain, the Duke of Norfolk and Mary, Queen of Scots herself.	The plot was uncovered by Elizabeth's advisor, Cecil. Ridolfi and the Spanish ambassador were arrested and expelled from the country and Norfolk was executed as a result.
1583 – Throckmorton Plot	A young Catholic man, Throckmorton organised a plan for a French army to invade England and replace Elizabeth with Mary, Queen of Scots, paid for by the pope and King Philip II.	Throckmorton was executed and Mary was moved to Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire, where she was held in isolation and allowed no visitors.
1586 – Babington Plot	Sir Anthony Babington planned to rescue Mary, Queen of Scots from jail and murder Elizabeth. Secret letters between the plotters and Mary were discovered which gave the evidence needed to prove Mary's guilt.	This finally led to the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1587.

Sir Francis Drake:

Sea captain, privateer, navigator and Slave Trader. Drake was the first sailor to circumnavigate the globe 1577-80. He attacked Spanish preparations for the Armada and played a vital role in the Armada itself.

Keywords

Armada	Spanish word for fleet of ships
Double Agent	Agent who pretends to act as a spy for another country
Autonomy	To rule yourself



Events of the Armada, 1588

The Netherlands	
Dutch Revolt	Elizabeth supported Dutch rebels fighting against Philip II. After the assassination of William of Orange, Elizabeth stepped up to help Dutch rebels take back autonomy.
Spanish Fury	Keeping soldiers in the Netherlands was an expensive business. As a result of this paying soldiers became difficult and after months without being paid, Spanish forces finally rebelled. During this rebellion, the Spanish forces raided the Dutch city of Antwerp.
Pacification of Ghent	The Pacification of Ghent 1576 was a list of demands drawn up by the people of the Netherlands after the Spanish Fury. There were three central demands which included: All Spanish armed forces were to withdraw from the Netherlands, End of the religious persecution and independence of the Netherlands.
Later Involvement	In 1585 Elizabeth sent Leicester in command of a force of 7,000 troops to the Netherlands to assist their revolt against Spain, but, he proved to be not only an incompetent commander. His policies, in violation of Elizabeth's instructions, and his arrogant manner alienated the Dutch and resulted in his recall to England in 1588 Treaty of Nonsuch 1585

- The Armada leaves Lisbon on 28 May 1588. It's delayed by storms and repairs, and finally sets sail for England on 21 July.
- The Armada is sighted by the English from Lizard Point in Cornwall. Warning beacons are lit along the English coastline.
- The Armada continues through the English Channel now chased by English ships, but suffers little damage.
- The Armada anchors near Calais where more troops are meant to join, led by the Duke of Parma, but the English send burning fire ships into the fleet. The Spanish ships panic and are scattered out of formation.
- The Spanish ships are blown towards dangerous sandbanks and the English attack again in the Battle of Gravelines. This time they battle at close range and significant damage is inflicted to the Spanish fleet.
- The Armada is forced north around the east coast of Britain and the English fleet turn back after food and ammunition supplies run low.
- The Armada sets sail for home but are forced around Scotland and Ireland. Many ships are wrecked in storms and thousands of sailors drown.
- The surviving Spanish ships arrive back in Spain, but almost half of their fleet is lost.
- Victory for England.

Education: More attended schools but many illiterate. Education luxury for rich, some taught in local woman’s house. Grammar Schools for rich boys whilst girls taught at home.

Universities: Oxford and Cambridge and lawyers were trained at the Inns of Court.

Sports, pastimes and the theatre: Hunting, archery, fishing, racing, wrestling + football popular. People gambled on bear/bull baiting + cock fighting.

Gambling/cards also popular. **Culture:** Theatres popular + attracted all people within society (theatre was designed to keep the poor and rich separate) + cheap.

The Problem of the Poor

The problem of the poor: increased quickly during Elizabeth’s reign. Wandering poor called vagabonds. Fear that poor posed a threat to law and order.

Reasons for increase in poverty and vagabondage: Farmers moved to sheep farming, rise in population and inflation, not enough jobs, poor harvests + rising food prices led to poverty.

Changing attitudes towards the poor: Many poor seen as idle as they made no attempt to work. Poor + vagabonds were feared because people thought they could spread the plague.

Elizabeth attitudes towards poor: Local councils dealt with problem. As the number of poor increased, Elizabeth and her government passed laws in 1563, 1572 and 1576 to deal with this.

1563 – Act for the Relief of the Poor: Poor split into ‘deserving poor’, ‘deserving unemployed’ and ‘idle poor’. Local parishes could collect money to help the poor.

1572 – Vagabonds Act: People caught begging, they would be whipped and burnt in the ear.

1576 – Act for the Relief of the Poor: House of Correction established for beggars, helped to find work. Justices of the Peace gave materials to ensure those who needed work got it.

Voyages of discovery: New trade routes discovered.

Factors prompting exploration: Development of charts, new trading markets established. Conversion of other lands to Protestant. Need for new routes to Indian and China.

Technology: Maps available for sailors. Astrolabe allowed sailors to determine position accurately. Ship design changed: bigger and faster ships allowed for quicker journeys.

Drake’s journey: Attack Spanish ships, make a profit for himself + bankers. Weaken Spain’s power in Europe. Win new lands for Elizabeth. Establish new trade routes.

Significance of Drake’s journey: First to circumnavigate the world in 1577, led to greater rivalry with Spain, Drake was knighted and helped to establish England’s future empire.

Raleigh and Virginia: Attempted to establish in the ‘New World’. Gain new wealth: Gold.

Significance of Raleigh: Creating the idea of setting up new colony in America. Keen to attack Spanish interests in North America. Opportunity to acquire new resources.

Attempted colonisation of Virginia: Elizabeth granted patent to Raleigh to colonise Virginia, 1584.

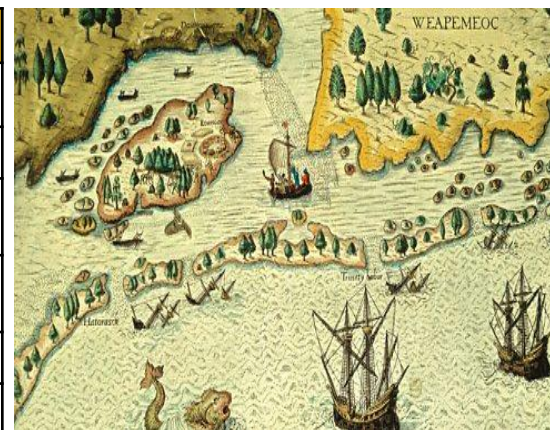
1st Settlement in 1585 – 107 men left to colonise land but did not succeed, poorly planned.

2nd Settlement in 1587 – Another attempt to colonise Virginia resulted in the mysterious disappearance and failed colony.

Reasons for failure of Virginia: Colonists unable to produce enough food, natives were hostile, group arrived too late to grow crops, and relations with locals was poor.

Keywords

Astrolabe	Instrument used by sailors to calculate their position by the stars.
Colonisation	Establishing control over indigenous people in another country
Empire	Group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch of another country.
Colony	Area under the full or partial political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country.
Vagabond	A person who wanders from place to place without a home or job.
Inflation	General increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money.



1834: Permanent Indian Frontier

1836: Oregon Trail opened

1843: The 'Great Emigration'

1846: Donner Party and Mormons

1848: Gold discovered in California

1849: Gold Rush

1851: Fort Laramie Treaty (1)

1851: Indian Appropriations Act

Native American Traditional Way of Life

Social and tribal structures: Plains Indians formed into Bands and lived in Tipis. They hunted and camped in bands.

Men: Responsible for hunting, looking after the horses.

Women: Responsible for cooking, looking after the tipi/children.

Old people: Valued for their wisdom and experience.

Ways of life and means of survival: Horse was essential and allowed Indians to be nomadic. Horses signified wealth and bravery.

Buffalo: Essential and hunted for Indians survival. All parts of the buffalo were eaten or used efficiently.

Beliefs about land: Indians believed in spirits and that land was sacred and not owned by anyone.

Attitudes to war and property: Indians scalped as it prevented enemies from afterlife. Counting Coup essential in showing bravery.

Early Government Attitudes

US Government Policy: Early relationship focussed on friendship and co-operation but moved to hostility and war.

Reservations: Settlers negotiated with Indians early on. As time progressed, Reservations were used to confine Indians.

Bureau of Indian Affairs 1824: Set up to manage relationships with Indians.

Indian Removal Act 1830: This established a Permanent Indian Frontier. Boundary between USA and Indian territory.

Indian Appropriations Act 1851: Government protected Indian + act recognised Indian reservations in protecting them.

Migration and Early Settlement

Manifest Destiny: American belief that the country should occupy the continent from east to west.

Economic depression: Hit in 1837, banks collapsed, people lost jobs + wages cut. Led to high unemployment and forced people to move West.

Gold Rush of 1849: Settlers went looking for gold and known as 'forty-niners'. They wanted wealth.

Early Migration

Process and problems of migration: Journey west was long and dangerous. Food supplies ran low and journeys resulted in deaths.

Donner Party: May 1846 + took short cut rather than normal route. Four wagons, many oxen + cattle were lost. Party got caught up in the snow, stranded + people died. 87 left but 46 California made it.

Mormon migration: Escaping religious persecution and Polygamy. 16,000 crossed the Great Plains, 1846-47 + settled at Salt Lake City.

Gold Rush: Discovery of gold in California attracted over 200,000 people looking for gold in 1848. Brought violence and lawlessness.

White settlement farming: Water shortages, weather extremes, crops failing/damaged, lack of fuel + dirt/disease caused problems.

Law and Order

Tension between settlers and Plains Indians: As settlers came onto the Plains, tensions between settlers and Indians grew.

Fort Laramie Treaty 1851: Agreed Indians/Government. Led to reservations/hunting grounds + Indians not attacking settlers.

Problems of lawlessness: availability of alcohol/ weapons, frontier code that people had the right to defend themselves.

Examples of crimes: Highway robbery, drunken behaviour were common. Vigilantes active.

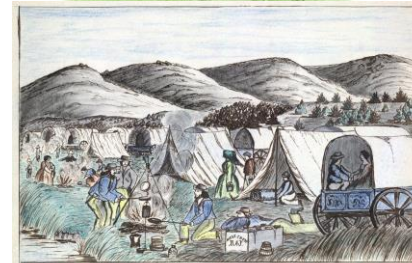
Attempts to tackle lawlessness: Towns tried to tackle this. **County Sheriff:** Responsible for law enforcement/county jails.

Marshall: Elected official who took control within a town.

Grand Jury: Investigated crimes and handed out punishments.

Keywords

Nomadic	Living a life wandering the land
Counting Coup	Winning prestige vs an enemy via acts of bravery
Reservations	Land set aside for Plains Indians to live on.
Manifest Destiny	Belief that non-native American people that it was their God-given duty to settle across the whole one of North America.



1862: Homestead Act / Little Crow's War

1864: Sand Creek Massacre

1866: Goodnight Loving Trail / Fetterman's Trap

1868: President Grants' Peace Policy

1868: Fort Laramie Treaty (2)

1871: Indian Appropriations Act

1874: Barbed Wire

1876: Battle of Little Bighorn

American Civil War

American Civil War: 1861-65.

The significance of the Civil War: Created problems between settlers and the Indians. War slowed down number of settlers going to West but end of war in 1865 brought more money/settlers to the West.

Creation of the railroad: Started in 1865 and completed in 1869, creating new opportunities for people to move west.

Impact of railroad: Significant numbers of buffalo killed to feed the workforce. Impact on Indians was significant.

Further acts, such as Desert Land Act 1877, passed to give settlers cheap land.

Settlement on the Plains

Problems faced by homesteaders: Land infertile, made worse by high winds, low rainfall, harsh winters + grasshopper/locust swarms.

Overcoming the problems: Windmills collected water. 'Dry farming', new crops 'hard winter wheat' that could grow in harsh conditions.

Impact of technology: John Deere invented a new plough. Barbed wire invented in 1874, which allowed land to be fenced in.

Continued problems of law and order: Weapons owned without licenses. Stagecoach/train + bank robbery's common.

The Cattle Industry

Growth of the cattle industry: American Civil War helped industry grow, therefore cattle had to be taken to Cowtown's.

Abilene: Cowtown, problems of saloons, gambling + brothels.

Changes in the work of the cowboy: Highly skilled in riding horses, branded cattle. Good job but not well paid.

Iliff: Herd of 35,000 cattle and sold meat to railroad builders.

Goodnight: Texan Longhorn + experiment with cattle breeding.

McCoy: Cattle rancher and bought land, built stock pens.

Rivalry between ranchers and homesteaders: Cattle ranchers annoyed homesteaders. Ranchers used force to move settlers off land, charged high rents, violence or resulted to using guns.

Destruction of the Native Americans

Railroads, the cattle industry and gold prospecting: Threatened Indians hunting grounds, buffalo also shot by hunting parties. Cattle ranching led to less space for buffalo. Gold prospecting led to tensions.

US Government policy: Sand Creek Massacre led to government intervention: reservations or be seen as hostile.

Fort Laramie Treaty: Created Great Sioux Reservation. President Grant agreed peaceful approach to the Indians.

Indian Appropriations Act: Indians viewed as a separate nation. Now treated as individuals of state.

Conflict with the Indians: Little Crows War 1861-62: Conflict with settlers and US Army crushed Indians.

The Cheyenne Wars 1864-67: Conflict with settlers and US Army stepped in, Indians surrendered and signed Medicine Lodge Treaty.

Red Cloud's War 1866-68: Sioux attacked miners/settler crossing Indian land. 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty protected Indian Land.



Keywords	
Deserters	Soldiers who run away from the conflict
Long Drives	Herding Cattle
Quarantine	Keeping an animal that may be diseased away from other animals
Ranch	Large farm for breeding
Rustling	Stealing cattle
Open range	Large open fields to herd cattle



1876: Battle of Little Bighorn

1879: Exoduster Movement

1881: Gunfight at the OK Corral

1885: All Indians on reservations

1886: Severe Winter

1887: Dawes Act

1890: Wounded Knee

1892: Johnson County War

Settlement

Changes in the cattle industry: Refrigerators meant cattle could be transported long distances and profits soared. Poor winter of 1886-87 meant that many cattle died and the end of the 'Open Range'.

The Exoduster Movement: Movement of black Americans from the south looking for a new life in Kansas. Escaping persecution/racism.

The Oklahoma Land Rush, 1893: Government opened up 2 million acres of land, previously owned by the Indians. Many settlers claimed land but were disappointed as only 42,000 plots of land were available. Land was transformed for the settlers for the better.

Conflict on the Plains

Extent of solutions to problems of law and order: Sheriffs, Marshall's hired to maintain law and order, arrest + imprison.

The Earp's and the OK Corral, 1881: Hired as town Marshall in Arizona. Won a gunfight at OK Corral with local outlaws.

The Range Wars: The Lincoln County War 1878: Conflict with Billy the Kid and House Cowboys for a murder. 30 killed in end.

The Johnson County War 1892: Conflict over land ownership with cattle barons and homesteaders. No charges brought.

Conflict with the Plains Indians: The Great Sioux War 187-77:

Government tried to buy Black Hills from Sioux but rejected.

The Battle of the Little Bighorn 1876: Indian victory over US Army led by General Custer who defied advice. Defeat shocked US who demanded further military actions against the Indians.

Wounded Knee Massacre 1890: Indian vision showed victory over US Army. Ghost Dance performed but US Army put Indians in camp. Some Indians resisted and were killed.

Destruction of Native Americans

The hunting and extermination of the buffalo: Indians kept on reservations by killing buffalo endorsed by US Government. Buffalo hunters killed buffalo and sent hides back to the East.

The Plains Indians' life on the reservation: Indians prisoners and lived on poor quality land and Indians dependent on US Governments for handouts.

Difficulties experience by Plains Indians: US agents dishonest, Indians had little status and Indian traditions banned, Indian children sent to schools.

Indian Appropriations Act 1871: Meant Indians no longer treated as independent nations.

Dawes General Allotment Act 1887: Reservations to be broken up + destroyed power of Indians.



Keywords	
Overstocked	Too many animals relying on the same amount of grassland
Sharecropping	When a landowner allows a tenant to use some of their land in return for a share of the crops they grow
Corral	An enclosure of horses
Assimilate	To become like something else

