

Yr 8 Empire Unit

SECTION A: KEY TERMS	
Empire	A large group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or state.
Colony	A country or area under the control of another country and occupied by people from that country. E.g. India was a colony occupied and governed by the British Empire.
Imperialism	A policy of extending a country's power and influence by taking over other countries.
Government	The group of people with the authority to rule in a country or state.
Colonial	A word used to describe the period of time in which a country is ruled by another country as part of their empire.
Partition	The action of being divided into parts. India was partitioned in 1947.
Slave	A person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.
Middle Passage	The sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the New World (America).
New World	The name given to the countries in the Earth's western hemisphere, including the Americas and the Caribbean.
Plantation	An area of land on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown.

1833	The abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire.
1914–1918	Troops from countries within the British Empire fight for the British Army in the First World War .
1939–1945	Troops from countries within the British Empire fight for the British Army in the Second World War .
August 1947	India and Pakistan declare independence from Britain.
1997	Britain hands Hong Kong to China which marks the symbolic end of the British Empire.

SECTION B: KEY FIGURES	
Cecil Rhodes	1853-1902: A businessman in South Africa and founded Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).
Queen Victoria	1819-1901: Queen of the British Empire and was declared the Empress of India in 1876.
Mahatma Gandhi	1869-1948: the pacifist leader of India's independence movement.
Lord Mountbatten	1900-1979: The last Viceroy of India in charge of overseeing the transition of British India to independence.

SECTION C: TIMELINE	
1584	Britain attempts to create a colony at Roanoke in North Carolina (USA). This fails due to lack of resources.
1601	East India Trading Company started
1607	The first British colony in Jamestown, Virginia (USA) begins.
1640	This was the start of the peak of British involvement in the transatlantic slave trade .
1672	King Charles II starts the Royal African Company, speeding up the trade of slaves from Africa to British colonies in the Caribbean.
1770	Captain James Cook discovered the Eastern Coast of Australia and claims it for Britain. He names it 'New South Wales'.
1783	British Colonies in America declare themselves independent, naming themselves the United States after winning the War of Independence.
1787	William Wilberforce began his campaign to end slavery in British colonies. This led to a free colony being established in Sierra Leone.

1. The Industrial Revolution:

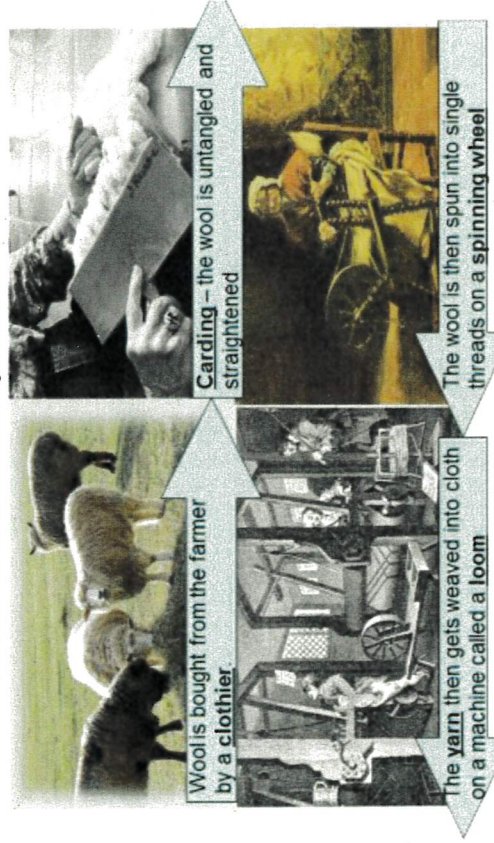
Overview

The 1800s was a time of 'Industrial Revolution'.

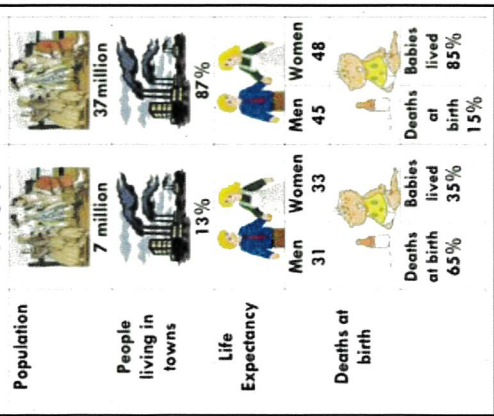
The main changes were:

- by 1914, England had become a great trading nation with a worldwide empire, which covered a fifth of the globe
- a 260 per cent growth in population
- a change from agriculture to industry
- a move from domestic industry to factory work
- a move from water and wind power to steam engines
- a revolution in transport and communications, from canals and pack horses, to railways and the telegraph

The Domestic System



Textile Industry Inventions



Invention	Inventor	Date	Power	Advantages	Disadvantages
Flying Shuttle	John Kay	1733	Hand	Wider cloth could be weaved and faster.	Still relied on hand power and was therefore slow and tiring.
Spinning Jenny	James Hargreaves	1765	Hand	The number of threads one machine could spin rose from six to eighty.	Still relied on hand power and was therefore slow and tiring.
Water Frame	Richard Arkwright	1769	Water	Used water power rather than hand and produced better quality thread.	Water power is unreliable during times of drought.
Spinning Mule	Samuel Crompton	1779	Water and steam	Spun thread much faster and could spin hundreds of spindles at once.	Only speeded up spinning but weaving was still slow.
Power Loom	Edmund Cartwright	1785	Mainly steam.	The loom allowed for a faster automatic weave.	Factory based machines were loud and at times dangerous as they did not have safety guards

Factory Conditions

Long working hours: normal shifts were usually 12-14 hours a day.

Low wages: a typical wage for male workers was about 15 shillings (75p) a week. Women and children were paid less.

Cruel discipline: there was frequent hitting with a leather strap.

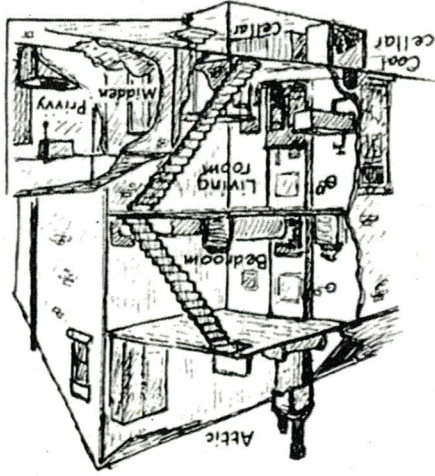
Accidents: forcing children to crawl into dangerous, unguarded machinery led to many accidents and deaths.

Health: The air was full of dust and machines made loud noises causing deafness.



Living conditions for the poor in cities:

- **Pollution:** coal was used to heat houses, cook food and heat water to produce steam to power machines in factories. The burning of coal created smoke, which led to terrible pollution in the cities.

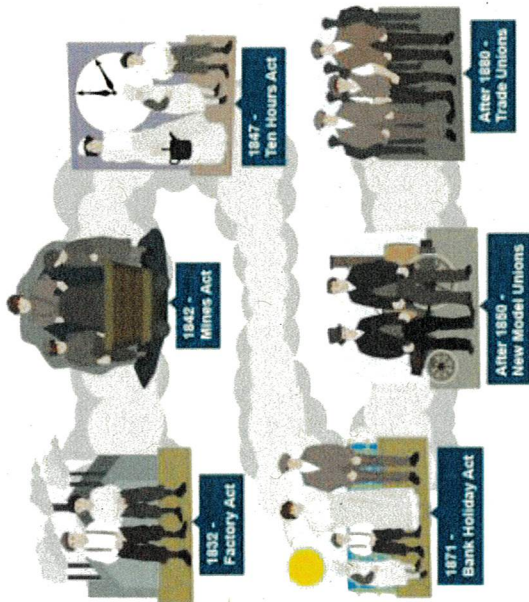
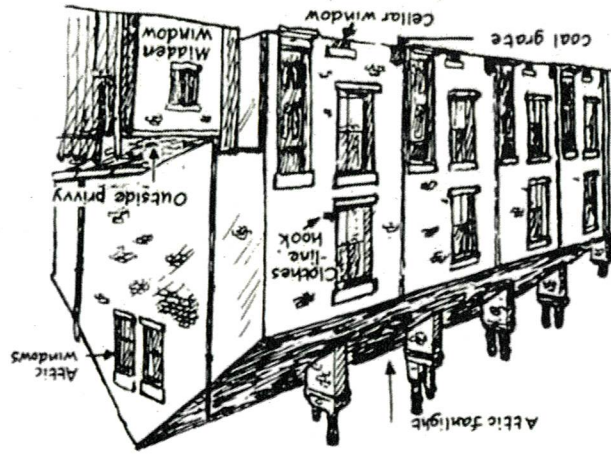


- **Overcrowding:** due to large numbers of people moving to the cities, there were not enough houses for all these people to live in. Low wages and high rents caused families to live in as small a space as possible. Sometimes whole families lived in one room.

- **Disease:** typhus, typhoid, tuberculosis and cholera all existed in the cities of England. Cholera reached England for the first time in 1830, and there were further major epidemics in 1832 and 1848. Overcrowding, housing of a low standard and poor quality water supplies all helped spread disease.

- **Waste disposal:** gutters were filled with litter and the streets were covered in horse manure, collected by boys to sell to farmers. Human waste was discharged directly into the sewers, which flowed straight into rivers. In London, Parliament had to stop work because the smell from the Thames became too much.

- **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. Houses often suffered from damp due to their thin walls and roofs made out of cheap materials. Many households had to share a single outside toilet that was little more than a hole in the ground.



Improvements in living & working conditions:

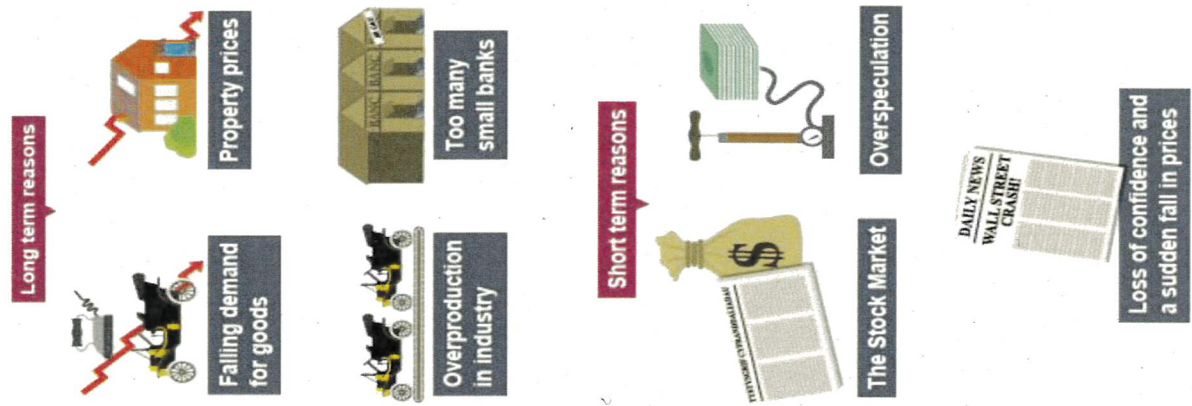
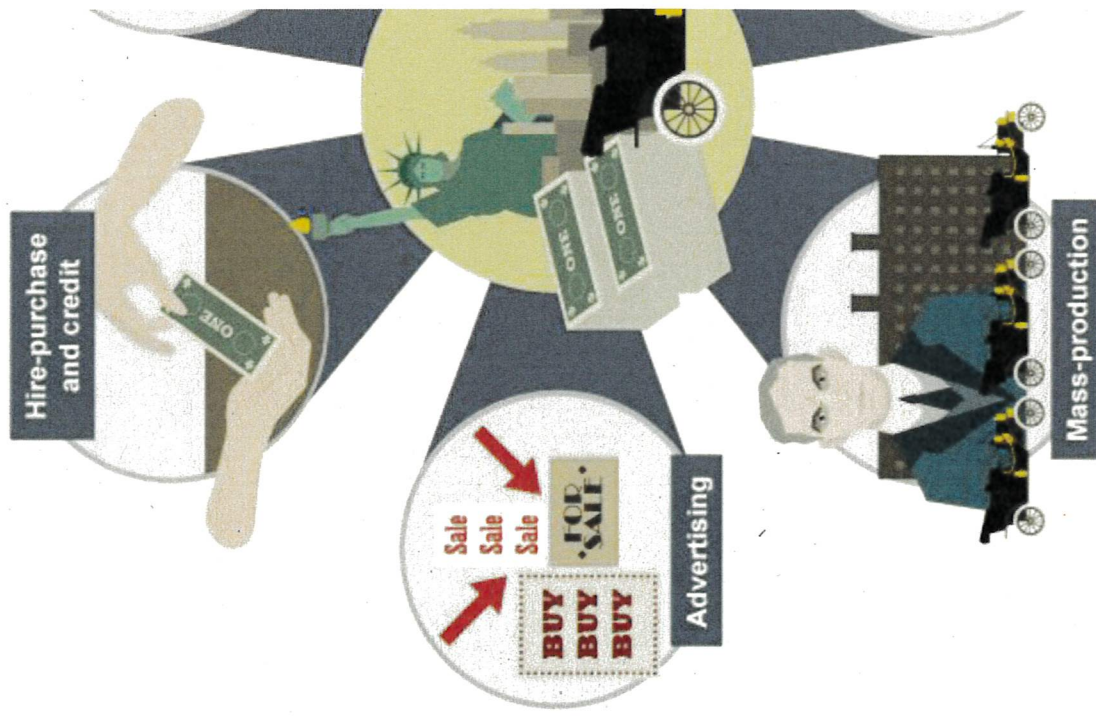
- In 1832, the Factory Act stopped children under the age of 9 working.
- In 1842, the Mines Act stopped women, girls and boys under 10 working below ground in mines.
- In 1847, the Ten Hours Act limited women and young people to working a maximum of 58 hours a week.

Living conditions at the start of the Industrial Revolution were terrible and many poor town-dwellers lived in filthy slums, but:

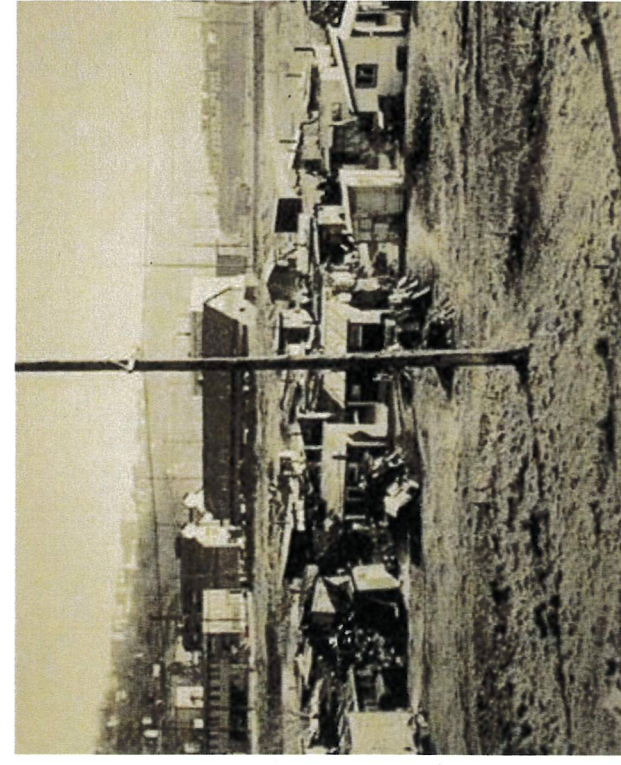
- In 1890, the Housing of the Working Classes Act set standards for new houses
- In the second half of the century, food improved, especially after meat began to be imported from Australia, New Zealand and Argentina

Key events	Key people	Historical terms
28 June 1914: Tensions rise across Europe. Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, is shot dead in Sarajevo, capital of the Austrian province Bosnia. Franz Ferdinand's killer, Gavrilo Princip, is backed by Serbian terrorist group 'the Black Hand'. 28 July 1914: Backed up by Germany, Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia on 28 July. Russia quickly steps in to protect the small nation and mobilises its army. Germany responds by declaring war on Russia. France is Russia's ally and begins mobilising its forces. As the armies mobilise war becomes almost inevitable. 4 August 1914: Britain and the other great powers of Europe guarantee to protect Belgium's borders. Belgium appeals to Britain and Britain declares war. After Britain's entry to the war, the German army lays waste to the country. The British Empire is also dragged into the conflict and the war in Europe starts to expand across the globe. 23 August 1914: The German Kaiser orders the destruction of Britain's 'conspicuously little army' and 70,000 British soldiers are attacked by 160,000 German troops. Outgunned and outnumbered Britain's tiny Expeditionary Force suffers heavy casualties and is forced to retreat. 10 October 1914: Britain calls on its Empire and 1.5 million Indian soldiers and 1.3 million Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans fight on the allied side. France also draws on its colonies in Africa. 25 April 1915: The Gallipoli campaign: Battered down in a stalemate on the Western Front, the Allies attack Germany's allies in the Middle East, the Ottoman Turks. Almost a third of the New Zealand troops are killed and there are 28,000 Australian casualties. The Turks suffer 200,000 casualties. 27 January 1916: By 1916 heavy losses on the Western Front mean Britain's volunteer army needs reinforcements. On 27 January the government introduces conscription. All single men aged 18 to 41 can now be sent to war, although thousands are exempted because they have vital jobs in industry which are important to the war effort. 1 July 1916: The Battle of the Somme is one of the largest and bloodiest conflicts of World War One. The battle at the Somme started with a weeklong artillery bombardment of the German lines. 1,738,000 shells were fired at the Germans. The logic behind this was so that the artillery guns would destroy the German trenches and barbed wire placed in front of the trenches. Nearly 20,000 British soldiers die on the first day. It is part of a massive joint offensive by the Allies on their fronts in France, Italy and Russia. British Commander-in-Chief General Haig hopes to end the deadlock on the Western Front at the Somme. By November the Allies have advanced five miles. There are over half a million casualties on each side. 6 April 1917: In February the Germans restart their U-boat campaign against commercial ships headed from America to Britain and many American civilians lose their lives. In April, President Woodrow Wilson persuades Congress that America should declare war on Germany. 11 November 1918: Before the Allied armies can invade Germany, an armistice is signed, bringing the war on the Western Front to an end. In a train carriage at Compiègne in northern France, the Germans surrender and agree to withdraw their forces from France and Belgium. Many German soldiers feel betrayed. The fighting ceases at 11am on 11 November 1918, which for Britain, France and America becomes the time when the war dead are honoured.	Archduke Franz Ferdinand: It was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, which sparked off the First World War. Gavrilo Princip: A young and naïve Bosnian Serb from a peasant family, Princip was the man who succeeded – at the second attempt – to kill Franz Ferdinand, the trigger event for World War One. Kaiser Wilhelm II: The Kaiser was the official head (Emperor) of Germany during World War I but lost much practical power to military experts early on. He was forced to abdicate as Germany rebelled late in 1918. Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy formed the Triple Alliance. In 1882, they signed a document that promised they would give each other military support in case of a war. The Alliance agreement stated it was 'essentially defensive and conservative' with the aim of stopping anyone who 'might threaten' the three nations. Triple Entente: The Triple Entente was created in reaction to the forming of the Triple Alliance, and included Britain, France and Russia. General Haig: Haig led the British army, making faith that a breakthrough could be achieved on the Western Front with at the cost of human life, which he believed was inevitable in modern war. He is remembered for his role in the Battle of the Somme. Harry Farr: Private Harry Farr was a British soldier who was executed during World War I for cowardice at the age of 25. He came from Kensington in London and was serving in the 1st Battalion, the West Yorkshire Regiment. He was pardoned in 2006. In World War One, the executions of 306 British and Commonwealth soldiers took place. Such executions, for crimes such as desertion and cowardice, remain a source of controversy with some believing that many of those executed should be pardoned as they were suffering from what is now called shell shock. Boy soldiers: At the outbreak of war in 1914, the British Army had 700,000 available men. Germany's wartime army was over 3.7 million. When a campaign for volunteers was launched, thousands answered the call to fight. Among them were 250,000 boys and young men under the age of 19.	Militarism: People took great pride in their armies and navies. To make sure that theirs were the best, countries spent more and more money on bigger and bigger armies. Nobody wanted the smallest army, so countries got caught up in an arms race. To many, there was no point in having a big, expensive army if you weren't going to use it, and whenever countries fell out the temptation to use those weapons was always there. Alliances: As each country began to feel threatened, they looked for friends to back them up in a war – known as allies. Europe split into two alliances. Britain, France and Russia formed the Triple Entente, and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy formed the Triple Alliance. The idea was to put people off starting a war as it would mean fighting against three nations instead of one. Although this made them feel more secure, it meant it would only take one small disagreement between any two nations involved and all of Europe would be dragged into a war. Imperialism: Britain had conquered lots of land all over the world by 1914 and had a huge empire. But other nations wanted big empires too – a desire known as imperialism. The race to gain control of other nations, particularly in Africa, led to tension and fierce rivalries among European countries. They began to see each other as a threat to their overseas possessions and thought war was the only way to remove this threat permanently. Nationalism: At the beginning of the 20th century, people started to take great pride in their countries. This is called nationalism – thinking that your nation is better than others. Unfortunately, for many leaders of Europe, the best way to prove they were the best was to have a war with their rivals. Pals Battalions: men often went to the recruiting office with their friends and ended up in the same group (or 'battalion') of the army. The most famous of these was the Acrrington Pals. Propaganda: information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view. Patriotism: the quality of being patriotic; vigorous support for one's country. Shellshock: psychological disturbance caused by prolonged exposure to active warfare, especially being under bombardment. This was first recognised in WWI and was treated at a variety of hospitals. Some men with Shellshock were mistaken for people shirking their duty and were shot. Others, like the poet Wilfred Owen, recovered and were returned to active service. Trench warfare is a type of land warfare using occupied fighting lines consisting largely of military trenches, in which troops are well-protected from the enemy's small arms fire and are substantially sheltered from artillery. The most famous use of trench warfare is the Western Front in World War I. These stretched to around 500 miles in length. The German trenches occupied better ground and were of better construction than the British ones. They were made up of a system of frontlines, communication and reserve trenches. Trench foot: This is a condition where the foot becomes infected and rotten, normally through prolonged exposure to the water at the bottom of flooded trenches. It is a serious and painful condition. Weapons: There were major developments in weapons and communication technology during World War One. New weapons and new ways to communicate were introduced that changed the way war was fought. These developments included: tanks, gas attacks, planes and the machine gun, to name a few.

Treaty of Versailles WW1 ended 11th November 1918 Agreement made following WW1 Germany lost: - L- Land - A- Army - M- Money - B- Blame	American Boom <u>Reasons for economic boom:</u> • Mass Production • Advertisement • Car industry • Protectionism Started the roaring 20's. People earned a lot of money and bought a lot of items	Life in 1920's America <u>Prohibition</u> • Alcohol banned in America • Due to work of anti-saloon group, Christians and doctors Speakeasies were places people could go drink Jazz and cinema popular
Wall Street Crash and Great Depression Wall Street Crash- 29th October 1929 People lost a lot of money. Great Depression lasted 1929-1939 Hoovervilles- Areas where unemployed people created their own houses/towns	Germany Struggling Germany worse hit by Wall Street Crash Had largest unemployment in Europe Led to people believing in extreme policies for hope	Flappers 



Hooverville



Why did WW2 Start?

There were a variety of factors that contributed to the outbreak of WW2. Some of these were:

- Hitler's aims and ambitions
- Treaty of Versailles
- Actions of other leaders
- The failure of the League of Nations

Women

Women had to take on the role of men as they were off fighting in the war. Many women took on 'male' jobs during the war. Women also made weapons and ammunition for the war effort. Women lost their jobs when the men returned.

Rationing

Rationing was introduced by the government to ensure that food did not run out. People were encouraged to grow their own fruit and vegetables.



The main countries and leaders that made up the Allied powers were:

- Great Britain – led by Prime Minister Winston Churchill
- The United States – led by President Franklin D Roosevelt
- France – led by Charles de Gaulle
- The Soviet Union – led by Joseph Stalin
- China – led by Chiang Kai-shek

The three main countries and leaders that made up the Axis powers were:

- Germany – the Nazis, led by Adolf Hitler
- Italy – the Fascists, led by Benito Mussolini
- Japan – known at that time as the Empire of Japan, led by Hideki Tojo; the emperor of Japan during World War II was Emperor Hirohito.

Refugees in Britain during WW2

- Jews
- Polish
- Enemy Aliens (Germans)

Some areas of Britain were occupied during WW2 (such as Guernsey and Jersey)

The Blitz

The Blitz took place in London and other cities across England in 1941.

Houses, factories and other buildings were bombed by enemy planes.



Evacuation

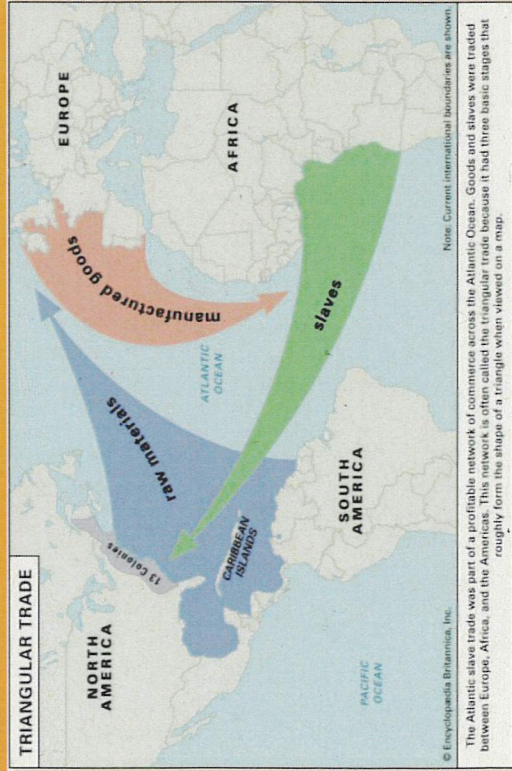
Due to the bombings children were evacuated from the towns and cities to the countryside for their own safety. They would go and live with strangers without their parents.

Year 8 Knowledge Organiser: Transatlantic slave trade

Key Events

1	1562	Britain joins the slave trade. John Hawkins, the first Briton makes a huge profit transporting slaves.
2	1641-1700	All states in America legalize slavery
3	1705	The Virginia Slave Codes are written.
4	1789	Olaudah Equiano publishes autobiography
5	1777	Vermont is the first state to abolish slavery. 18 Northern states follow suit
6	1807	Slave Trade is abolished in England
7	1833	Slavery is abolished in the British Empire
8	1861	US Civil War begins – North vs South. Although many reasons for the war, argument over slavery often seen as primary cause.
9	1865	Emancipation Proclamation Act – Abraham Lincoln abolishes slavery in the United States – Civil War ends.
10	1865-66	Black Codes passed in Southern States in reaction to abolishment of slavery

Key Diagram



Key Words

11	Civilisation	the society, culture, and way of life of a particular area.
12	Colony	a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country.
13	Commonwealth	an international association consisting of the UK together with states that were previously part of the British Empire, and dependencies.
14	Empire	an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or a sovereign state.
15	Exploitation	the action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.
16	Independence	the fact or state of being independent.
17	Middle Passage	the sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies.
18	New World	Name America was often referred to after it was discovered by European explorers
19	Plantation	an estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown.
20	Profit	a financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying.
21	Racism	Prejudice directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior.
22	Rebellion	an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.
23	Auction	a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder.
24	Slave	a person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them
25	Triangular Trade	Alternate name for the Atlantic Slave Trade
26	Abolition	the action of abolishing a system, practice, or institution.
27	Black Codes	any code of law that defined and especially limited the rights of former slaves after the Civil War.

