

Toynbee Curriculum

KS3 Knowledge Maps

HISTORY

Personal Best

Toynbee School



Knowledge Map: How far was the Norman Conquest a 'seismic change'?

Summary:	The Norman Conquest has been described by many historians as hugely important, with some saying it's one of the most important changes in English history. Marc Morris described it as a 'seismic change'. The Norman Conquest happened as a result of the succession crisis in 1066 when the Saxons, Vikings and Normans all had a claim to the English throne. William of Normandy won the Battle of Hastings and became king of England. To secure his rule William and the Normans changed the lives of many in England; using violence such as the Harrying of the North to stop uprisings and introducing new concepts such as the Feudal System, the Domesday Book and new systems of law and order.
-----------------	---

England before 1066

Summary

To understand the impact of the Norman Conquest we must first understand what life in England was like before 1066. England was considered a wealthy country, although the majority were peasants. It was ruled in Earldoms. Both the Vikings and the Normans had connections to the country.

Key knowledge

1.	Earldoms	England was divided into Earldoms, each of which was controlled by the rich and wealthy Earls who helped the King to run the country. The Earls collected taxes and made laws. The most important Earldom was Wessex.
2.	Wealth	England was a very wealthy country as a result of having a lot of natural resources. It had its own currency system and traded with France. The population was about 2 million.
3.	Religion	Religion was very important, and almost everyone would be Catholic. The Church would collect taxes and people were very afraid of disobeying the Pope.
4.	The Witan	The Witan were a group of important people who advised the King on his decision. However the King did not have to follow their advice.
5.	Edward I	Otherwise known as Edward the Confessor was king of England from 1042 – 1066.

William of Normandy becomes King of England

Summary

When Edward the Confessor died in 1066, he died without an heir to the throne. The Saxons, Vikings and Normans all made claims to the throne. By the end of 1066 Harold Godwinson had been killed at the Battle of Hastings and William of Normandy was king of England.

Key knowledge

6.	Harold Godwinson	Was the Earl of Wessex when Edward the Confessor was king. When Edward the Confessor died the Witan made Harold king of England.
7.	Harald Hardrada	The Viking claimant to the throne. The Vikings had ruled England in the early 11 th century and still had close connections to the North.
8.	William of Normandy	The Norman claimant to the throne. He was related to Edward the Confessor and some Norman sources suggest he had been promised the throne by Edward.

9.	Battles of Fulford and Stamford Bridge	Fought between Harald Hardrada and the Vikings and Harold Godwinson and the Saxon in the North of England. The Vikings won the Battle of Fulford but Harald Hardrada was killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge, ending the Viking threat.
10.	The Battle of Hastings	While Harold was fighting in the North William of Normandy was preparing to invade. He had a large army, the support of the Pope (the Papal Banner) and was extremely well prepared. At the start of the battle the Saxons had a strong position and an effective shield wall. However Norman tactics, such as the feigned retreat, meant that Harold Godwinson was killed in battle and William of Normandy became King of England.

The Feudal System

Summary

When William became King of England in 1066 he had to take control of a country that didn't particularly want a 'foreign' king. He had to decide how he was going to govern and control the land, so introduced the Feudal System to distribute land and power.

Key knowledge

11.	King	As King, William was at the top of the Feudal System, in return for loyalty from the barons and nobles, the King gave them land.
12.	Barons/nobles	These were wealthy and powerful men who would be loyal to the King. The majority of them would have been Norman, although some Saxons who had been loyal to William would also have been given land.
13.	Knights	The knights were excellent fighters who agreed to fight when asked, in return for land. The more land a baron was given the more knights they had to provide.
14.	Peasants	They made up about 80% of the population and were the poorest members of society. They were given land to farm by the knights and had to be prepared to fight if needed. They had very few rights. The poorest peasants were called villeins. They did not have any freedom.

Knowledge Map: How far was the Norman Conquest a 'seismic change'? Side 2

Summary:	The Norman Conquest has been described by many historians as hugely important, with some saying it's one of the most important changes in English history. Marc Morris described it as a 'seismic change'. The Norman Conquest happened as a result of the succession crisis in 1066 when the Saxons, Vikings and Normans all had a claim to the English throne. William of Normandy won the Battle of Hastings and became king of England. To secure his rule William and the Normans changed the lives of many in England; using violence such as the Harrying of the North to stop uprisings and introducing new concepts such as the Feudal System, the Domesday Book and new systems of law and order.
-----------------	---

Rebellions

Summary

In the first years after becoming King of England William faced a number of rebellions, firstly from the remaining Godwine family, but also from peasants and Saxon earls, he also faced a rebellion from Norman barons.

Key knowledge

15.	Castles	William and the Normans quickly built large numbers of Motte and Bailey castles across England to gain control of the local land.
16.	Hereward the Wake	Led rebellions across the East against the Normans.
17.	Harrying of the North	As revenge for revolts against him William set fire to large areas of land in the North destroying crops and livestock. Men, women and children were murdered. It was difficult for the land to recover from.
18.	The Revolt of the Earls 1075	Both Norman and Saxon Earls revolted against William. The revolt was unsuccessful and marked the end of rebellions during William's reign. After this the last Saxon earl was dead.

Life in Norman England

Summary

Everyday life in Norman England changed, villages were destroyed to make way for castles; the rules around crime and punishment changed; language was different; new religious buildings were built and life changed for many Saxon noblewomen.

Key knowledge

19.	Villages	Many villages were destroyed to make way for castles. Larger towns began to grow and markets became more important.
20.	Peasants	Most people were peasants. They worked in farming under the control of their Lords. Their day to day lives stayed similar and farming methods stayed the same. Less peasants were freemen than in Saxon England.
21.	Language	Many Norman words were introduced to the English language like pork and beef. There were some problems as the Saxon and Norman nobles didn't speak the same language
22.	Religion	Religion was very important in every day life in Saxon England and William of Normandy was also very religious and had many churches built out of stone and made bigger and grander than before.

Key knowledge

23.	Law and Order	William introduced strict punishments against anyone attacking Normans and made the forests 'royal' so peasants were not allowed to hunt there.
24.	Women	Women were not seen as equal to men. Their lives were very different depending on how much money they had. After the Battle of Hastings widowed Saxon noblewomen were expected to marry Normans.

The Domesday Book

Summary

William wanted to know exactly how much people in England owned so that he knew how much to tax them so he set up the Domesday Book. William needed taxes so he could pay for castles and soldiers.

Key knowledge

25.	The Domesday Book	A survey to found out how much everyone in the country owned. 13,000 towns and villages were visited. It was published in the Domesday Book in 1086.
26.	Reaction	The Saxons weren't very happy about it, but not many refused to give information as they were scared they'd be killed if they didn't.
27.	Norman Barons	The Domesday Book revealed that all the land was owned by 20 Normans. Before the Norman Conquest the land would have been owned by a small number of Anglo - Saxon nobles so the big difference was it was now owned by Normans.
28.	Women and children	No women or children were spoken to on the visits.

Key words

Seismic	Very sudden or very dramatic.
Heir	The person legally entitled to take over the throne.
Conquest	When something (land) is taken over (usually by an army) and controlled by someone else.
Tax	A compulsory payment made to people in charge (the King).

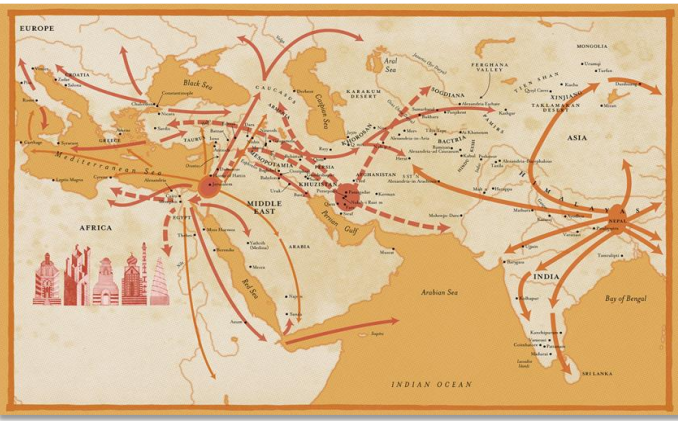
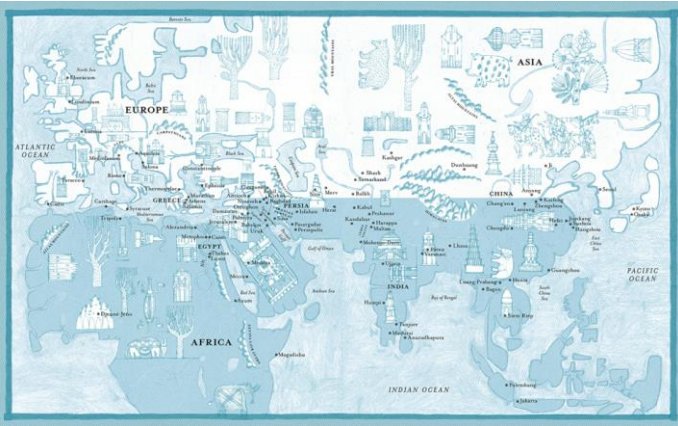
Knowledge Map: The Silk Roads

Summary:

For too long, the medieval period has been viewed as a period characterised by a lack of advancement, a lack of intellectual thought, and a lack of progression. For too often, the study of the medieval period has been focused on Britain and Europe, which are undoubtedly important but are perhaps too narrow in its view. Studying the Silk Roads will show that the medieval period was one of advancement, creativity, and critical thinking. The aim of this topic is simple, to study the medieval world from a global perspective and see just how amazing it really is.

The Silk Roads

Summary



The Spread of Empire

Summary

The Silk Roads would be dominated by different civilisations, cultures and empires during the medieval period. Each of these civilisations influenced the expansion of trade, religion and ideas. The Silk Roads were not just trade routes, they were also routes in which to attack your enemy.

Key Knowledge

15	Persian Empire	The Persian Empire dominated the Middle East and the area around modern-day Iran. It existed from 550 to 330 BCE.
16	Greek Empire	The Greek Empire followed the Persian Empire and whilst short lived (333 to 323 BCE) it was incredibly influential. The Greek Empire was led by General Alexander the Great, who created the Greek Empire all by the age of 32.
17	Chinese Han Dynasty	The Chinese Han Dynasty would have a huge influence over the creation of the Silk Roads. During its time (206 BCE to 220 CE) it would see key inventions spread across the world including paper and gunpowder.
18	Roman Empire	One of the most famous empires to ever exist. Lasting from 27 BCE to 476 BCE, it would see its capital move slowly East from Rome to Constantinople. Constantinople would become one of the key trading cities along the Silk Roads, and the Roman Empire one of its most wealthy.
19	Islamic Caliphate	The Islamic Caliphate existed from 622 to 750 CE and came to dominate the Middle East. Started by the Prophet Muhammad and expanded under successive Caliphs until at its peak it would stretch across North Africa and even into European countries such as Spain.
20	Abbasid Caliphate	Perhaps the longest and most successful of Islamic empires and the period known as the Islamic Golden Age. The Abbasid Caliphate lasted from 750 to 1258 CE.
21	Mongol Empire	The largest continuous land empire in history; it originated in Mongolia in the Far East. At its peak it would stretch from Eastern Europe to the Sea of Japan. It was led by the Genghis Khan and would last from 1206 to 1368 CE.

The Spread of Trade

Summary

The Silk Roads developed out of trade. There was not one continuous road that silk was traded on but it was more a series of different trade routes that became more and more connected over time. They eventually stretched from China all the way to Europe. These trade routes were given the name 'The Silk Roads'.

Key Knowledge

1	The Silk Roads	The name given to a series of trade routes that connected East to West for hundreds of years. Along these routes, trade, religion and ideas would flow from one area to another.
2	Peter Frankopan	Peter Frankopan is an historian who wrote the book <i>The Silk Roads - A New History of the World</i> . His book would be the basis for this study of the Silk Roads and their importance in world history.
3	Medieval Period	The period of time usually associated with 500 CE to 1500 CE. This is the period when the Silk Roads were at their peak with goods flowing from China to Europe and back again.
4	Trade	Trade is the buying and selling of goods between a customer and supplier.
5	Silk	The commodity that the trade routes were named after. A Chinese secret for a long time, silk is a luxury item that is made from the unwound cocoons of silkworms that have fed on mulberries.
6	Horses	During the medieval period, horses were a valuable commodity. They could be used for transportation and in warfare. Mongolian horses were prized for their speed and power.

The Spread of Religion

Summary

As trade spread from China to Europe and back again, so did other things and one of the most important of these was religion. Different religions and ideas spread from one place to another as traders brought their beliefs with them.

Key Knowledge

7	Christianity	Christianity is a religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus Christ. It spread along the Silk Roads mainly in the direction of Europe. In fact, the Roman Empire would make Christianity its main religion under the Emperor Constantine (306-337 CE).
8	Buddhism	Buddhism is a religion based on the teachings of Buddha that originated in India but became popular in China and the Far East.
9	Judaism	Judaism was developed by the Ancient Hebrews and it is based on a belief in one God who revealed himself to Abraham, Moses and the Hebrew prophets.
10	Islam	Islam was founded by the Prophet Muhammad in the 7th Century and based on the belief and teachings of one God, Allah. It would come to dominate the Middle East during the medieval period; in fact, at one point it would dominate territory and lead the world in intellectual thinking.
11	Jerusalem	Jerusalem was, and is, a city with huge importance for three separate religions: Christianity, Islam and Judaism. During medieval times it would be the focus of a number of wars and invasions as different religions tried to capture it.
12	The Crusades	The name given to a series of wars that took place between East and West. The word 'Crusader' was adopted by Western soldiers and armies who tried to remove the 'threat' of Islam in the Middle East, particularly Jerusalem.
13	Jerusalem	Jerusalem was, and is, a city with huge importance for three separate religions: Christianity, Islam and Judaism. During medieval times it would be the focus of a number of wars and invasions as different religions tried to capture it.
14	Islamic Golden Age	The name given to the period in Islamic history which is characterised by advancements in intellectual thinking, especially in Maths and Science with the House of Wisdom. The capital city, Baghdad, was an incredible city that would have huge significance along the Silk Roads.

Knowledge Map: To what extent has religion shaped the English monarchy? Part 1: The Plantagenets

Summary:	The Plantagenet era experienced significant challenges to the power of the monarchy, with religion playing a crucial role. The power struggle between King Henry II and Archbishop Thomas Becket, leading to Becket's murder, showcased the conflict between the monarchy and the church. The church's influence was further highlighted by its ability to rally Christians for the Crusades. The Magna Carta's annulment by the Pope showcased the church's authority over the monarchy and barons, while religious figures in the Peasants' Revolt contributed to the decline of the feudal system. However, non-religious factors also shaped the monarchy, within events like the Magna Carta, Peasants Revolt and other conflicts like the War of the Roses.
-----------------	---

Key Terms

Annulment	Declaring a contract or legal agreement, such as a marriage or treaty, as cancelled or invalid, as if it never existed.
Archbishop	A priest of the highest rank in the English Church
Civil War	A war between different groups within the same country
Divine Right	The idea that a king or queen's power to rule comes directly from God, not from people or laws.
Duke	The highest rank for a nobleman other than the monarch, ranking above earls and barons
Excommunication	Officially excluding someone from participating in the Christian Church
Flagellation	Whipping or flogging oneself or another person, often as a form of religious penance or punishment.
Holy Land	A region of the Middle East, considered important and sacred by religions such as Christianity, Islam, and Judaism
Hierarchy	The organization of people or institutions into ranks based on authority, status, or power.
Plantagenet	A royal dynasty that ruled England from 1154 to 1485, experiencing significant religious and secular conflicts during their reign.
Poll Tax	A tax on every individual, regardless of their income or property. One of the causes of the Peasants' Revolt
Pope	The head of the Roman Catholic Church, holding the highest spiritual authority and the ability to make decisions affecting the church and its relationship with secular rulers.
Primogeniture	The legal right of the eldest son to inherit his parent's estate, title, or office, often used to determine succession in royal families.
Salvation	Being saved from sin and its consequences

Thomas Becket

Summary

Henry II sought to curb the power of the church, but Archbishop Thomas Becket, his former close friend and advisor, fiercely defended the rights of the church. The argument escalated, leading to Becket's murder by knights loyal to the king in 1170. The assassination outraged Europe, forcing Henry to be publicly flagellated by his own request in order to repent for his role in the tragedy.

The Crusades

Summary

The Crusades were a series of religious wars launched by Christians to reclaim the Holy Land from Muslim control. Spanning from the 11th to the 13th centuries, these campaigns were sanctioned by the Pope and rallied thousands of people from different social backgrounds. Crusaders sought spiritual salvation and material gain, while monarchs and the church aimed to expand their influence and power.

The Magna Carta

Summary

The Magna Carta, signed by King John in 1215, is a treaty that granted liberties to the barons and established a set of rules for the monarch to follow. However, Pope Innocent III, viewing it as a challenge to the church's authority, annulled the Magna Carta soon after. This led to a civil war known as the First Barons' War, which ultimately forced the reissue of the Magna Carta, setting a precedent for limiting the power of English monarchs.

The Peasants Revolt

Summary

The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 was fuelled by a mix of economic, social, and religious grievances. Key factors included the Black Death, which had caused a severe labour shortage, and the introduction of a poll tax. The revolt was further fuelled by radical priests like John Ball, who preached against social inequality and argued that all men were created equal in the eyes of God. The uprising was eventually suppressed, but it revealed deep-seated discontent with the feudal system and the monarchy.

The War of the Roses

Summary

The War of the Roses was a series of civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, both branches of the Plantagenet dynasty, fought for control of the English throne. The conflict was triggered by political instability, economic turmoil, and the mental incapacity of King Henry VI, which led to rival factions vying for power.

The War of the Roses concluded with the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, where Henry Tudor, representing the House of Lancaster, defeated Richard III of the House of York. Henry then married Elizabeth of York, uniting the two warring factions. The Tudor Rose, a symbol combining the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York, marked the end of the conflict and the beginning of the Tudor dynasty, which would rule England for over a century.

Knowledge Map: Life in the 14th Century

Summary:	Life for peasants in 14th century England was challenging. They followed strict Church rules, set by the Catholic Church and the Pope. They also were part of a rigid feudal system, many of them working as poor serfs who could not leave their Lord. War impacted them too, especially with the Hundred Years' War against France starting in 1337. But the Black Death around 1348 changed everything, wiping out half of England's population. This disaster meant fewer workers, so surviving peasants found they were in demand and could ask for better pay. However, the government tried to stop this, passing laws to keep wages low. In response, peasants took a stand, as seen in the Peasants' Revolt in 1381, when they marched on London demanding fair treatment and improved conditions, marking a significant moment in their fight for rights.
-----------------	---

Key Terms

Agriculture	Farming, which was the main job for peasants
Feudal System	A social system where people worked and fought for lords who gave them protection and the use of land in return.
Heretic	Someone who is seen as an enemy or an outcast for disagreeing with the beliefs and practices of the church
Homage	The respect that a vassal owed to their lord in the feudal system.
Levy	The requirement for vassals to provide military service under the feudal system.
Lollard	A follower of John Wycliffe in the 14th and 15th centuries, who criticized the Catholic Church and called for reform.
Lords	Powerful people in the feudal system who owned land and had vassals and serfs working for them.
Miasma	The belief that bad air caused diseases.
Monastery	A catholic institution where monks and nuns live and work. They would often provide medical care
Serfs/Villeins	Workers in the feudal system who weren't free to move or marry without their lord's permission.
Statute of Labourers	A law passed by the English Parliament in 1351 to control wages during the labour shortage following the Black Death.
Vassals	People in the feudal system who pledged service to a lord and received land in return.

Religion

Summary

Religion was a big part of life for ordinary people in 14th century England. The Catholic Church was very important, even playing a key role in caring for the sick, running hospitals to look after those in need. The church bells rang out daily, guiding people's routines and marking events. Education was mostly done by the Church, with stories about heaven and hell teaching people right from wrong. However, not everyone agreed with the Church's teachings. Heretics, like the Lollards led by John Wycliffe, questioned the Church's power and wealth.

Serfdom

Summary

Serfdom was the way of life for many in 14th century England. Under the feudal system, lords owned large estates, and vassals pledged their service, giving homage to their lord. Some serfs were freemen who rented their land, but most people were serfs or villeins, working the land to provide food and other products. They had little power, lived in poverty, and couldn't move or marry without the lord's permission. Their life was one of hard agricultural work, controlled by the seasons and the demands of their lords.

Warfare

Summary

Warfare was a common part of 14th century life, particularly with the start of the Hundred Years' War against France in 1337. Knights led the fight in battles, but ordinary people were also called to fight for their Lords' armies. Under the feudal system, lords could call on their vassals for military service, known as a levy. They had to provide their own arms and fight when required. The ongoing war disrupted the serfs' lives, as peaceful farmland often turned into bloody battlegrounds.

Disease

Summary

Medical knowledge was limited in the 14th century and disease was widespread. People believed bad air, or miasma, caused disease and tried using herbs and prayers as protection. Many viewed disease as divine punishment from God. In 1348, the Black Death swept through England, causing high fever and painful swellings, and killing about half the population. However, this tragedy meant fewer workers, giving surviving peasants leverage to demand better pay.

The Peasants Revolt

Summary

The Peasants' Revolt in 1381 was a significant event in the lives of 14th century English peasants. Fuelled by oppressive tax laws following the Black Death and the government's attempts to control wages, the peasants, led by figures like Wat Tyler and John Ball, stood up against their harsh conditions. They marched on London, presenting a list of demands including lower taxes, an end to serfdom, and fairer treatment. Despite the violent end of the revolt and the execution of its leaders, it did bring some change. It marked a shift in peasants' attitudes, as they realised their importance in society and their potential power. While the revolt didn't immediately end serfdom, it did set in motion changes that led to its eventual decline, a significant step towards the rights and freedoms of ordinary people.

Knowledge Map: To what extent has religion shaped the English monarchy? Part 2: The Tudors

Summary:

The English Reformation, influenced by reformers such as Martin Luther, significantly impacted the monarchy and religion in England. Henry VIII's Break from Rome and the establishment of the Church of England cemented the shift away from Catholicism, while Edward VI strengthened Protestantism with reforms like the Book of Common Prayer. Mary I sought to restore Catholicism but earned the nickname "Bloody Mary" due to her persecution of Protestants. Elizabeth I created religious stability with the Elizabethan Religious Settlement, solidifying England's Protestant identity while retaining Catholic traditions.

Key Terms

Act of Succession	A law passed in which declared Henry VIII's marriage to Anne Boleyn valid and his heirs to be of her offspring
Act of Supremacy	A law enacted in 1534 that declared King Henry VIII the supreme head of the Church of England
Anglicanism	The form of Protestantism practiced in the Church of England and associated churches
Break from Rome	The process by which King Henry VIII separated the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church
Book of Common Prayer	A collection of standardized prayers and worship services used in the Anglican Church, written in English
Catholicism	A branch of Christianity that follows the teachings and traditions of the Roman Catholic Church, led by the Pope.
Dissolution of the Monasteries	Henry VIII's closure and destruction of monasteries, convents, and priories in England, with their assets confiscated by the Crown.
Heretic	Someone who differs from accepted religious beliefs, often leading to punishment or persecution.
Indulgences	In Catholicism, acts or donations to the Church to be forgiven for or lessen the punishment for sins..
Martyr	A person who is admired for suffering or dying for a cause, particularly religious beliefs.
Protestantism	A branch of Christianity that emerged during the Reformation, rejecting the Pope's authority and emphasizing individual faith and biblical teachings.
Reformation	A movement that to change the ideas and practices of the Roman Catholic Church, leading to the creation of various Protestant denominations.
Regency	Ruling on behalf of a monarch who is unable to govern due to youth, illness, or absence.
Religious Persecution	The systematic mistreatment, harassment, or oppression of individuals or groups based on their religious beliefs
Saint	A holy or virtuous person recognized by a religious tradition
Shrine	A sacred place or object associated with a saint or religious figure.

The Reformation

Summary

The Reformation, sparked by Martin Luther in the 16th century with his 95 Theses, aimed to challenge the Catholic Church's practices. This led to Protestant denominations, which rejected the Pope's authority, emphasized individual interpretation of the Bible, and placed less importance on rituals compared to Catholicism. The Reformation created lasting divisions between Catholics and Protestants, significantly altering Europe's religious landscape.

Henry VIII

Summary

Henry VIII's reign in the 16th century was marked by significant religious changes, starting with the Break from Rome due to his desire to divorce Catherine of Aragon. This led to the Act of Supremacy, which established him as the head of the Church of England. As part of the Reformation, Henry dissolved monasteries and destroyed Catholic relics, such as Thomas Becket's shrine. These changes cemented England's shift away from Catholicism, leaving a lasting impact on the nation's religious identity.

Edward I

Summary

Edward VI's reign, heavily influenced by his regency council and advisors, advanced the Reformation in England and strengthened its commitment to Protestantism. Under their guidance, Edward introduced reforms such as the Book of Common Prayer, dismantling of religious images, and the establishment of a more Protestant theology. Despite his short reign, Edward VI, along with his advisors, played a significant role in shaping England's religious landscape and solidifying its Protestant identity.

Mary I

Summary

Mary I's reign focused on restoring Catholicism in England after the Protestant Reformation. She became known as "Bloody Mary" due to her harsh religious persecution, which included executing many Protestants. During her reign, Mary reversed several of her predecessors' religious reforms, reinstating Catholic practices, and re-establishing connections with the Pope. Despite her efforts, Mary's reign was short-lived, and the lasting impact of her rule on England's religious landscape was limited.

Elizabeth I

Summary

Elizabeth I focused on creating religious stability in England by blending Protestant and Catholic practices. She introduced the Elizabethan Religious Settlement, a moderate form of Protestantism, and established the Act of Uniformity to standardize worship. Despite her efforts, Pope Pius V excommunicated her, increasing tension with the Catholic Church. Elizabeth's reign furthered England's Protestant identity while retaining some Catholic traditions and helped establish the Church of England as a lasting institution.

Knowledge Map: Tolerance in Tudor England

Summary:	In Tudor England, people had mixed feelings about different religions and races. When the country switched from Catholic to Protestant religion under King Henry VIII, there were fights but also some acceptance of different beliefs. This was seen when Queen Mary, a Catholic, and later Queen Elizabeth, a Protestant, allowed some different religious practices. Jewish people, like Hector Nunes, could live there if they hid their true faith. Africans like Jacques Francis and Mary Fillis, whilst welcomed into the country and found work faced problems of intolerance. Jacques' truthfulness was doubted because he might have been a slave, and Mary had to change her religion to fit in.
-----------------	---

Key Terms

Baptism	A Christian ritual of initiation and adoption.
Conversos	Jews in Spain and Portugal who converted, often forcibly, to Christianity.
Inquisition	A group within the Catholic Church that investigated and punished people who went against the church.
Intolerance	Unwillingness to accept beliefs or behaviours that are different from one's own.
Marranos	A derogatory term used for Conversos during the Spanish Inquisition.
Mary Rose	A famous warship of the English Tudor navy, sunk in 1545 and salvaged in 1982.
Parish	A small administrative district in the church, typically having its own church and priest.
Persecution	Unfair or abusive treatment, for example, for religious beliefs
Reformation	A movement in the 16th century to reform the Catholic Church, resulting in the creation of Protestant churches.
Seamstress	A person who sews clothes, particularly a woman.
Tolerance	The willingness to accept beliefs or behaviours that are different from one's own.
Vestments	Robes worn by priests during church services.

Jacques Francis

Summary

Jacques Francis, hailing from Guinea, West Africa, demonstrated remarkable diving skills in Tudor England. He played a crucial role in salvaging weapons from the ill-fated ship, the Mary Rose, under the leadership of Italian Piero Paolo Corsi. However, when Corsi faced legal issues, a shadow of doubt was cast over Francis' credibility, as some speculated he might be Corsi's slave, potentially biasing his testimonies. Despite these unfounded assumptions, Francis' contribution to England's naval salvages marked a unique and valuable intersection of cultural backgrounds in Tudor society.

Hector Nunes

Summary

Hector Nunes, born in Portugal in 1520 to a forcibly baptized Jewish family, known as Conversos, fled to Tudor England in the 1540s to escape religious persecution. After qualifying as a doctor, he moved to London in 1549 and became a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1554. Despite Jews being officially expelled from England in 1290, Nunes, along with a small community of less than 100 Marranos, lived in Tudor London where their true faith was an 'open secret.' Nunes also owned a slave from Santo Domingo in the Caribbean, who may have joined the English in hopes of finding freedom.

Morebath Church

Summary

In Morebath, England, parishioners spent 20 years saving up to buy special Catholic vestments, achieved in 1547. However, religious turbulence during this period resulted in these vestments being hidden away. This was due to King Henry VIII's reformation and his son Edward VI's Protestant rule, which led to the destruction of Catholic icons and the enforced use of a Protestant Prayer Book. Hope arrived with Queen Mary's Catholic reign in 1553. Whilst her intolerance led to her killing hundreds of protestants, she also allowed Morebath villagers to restore their Catholic practices. But with the ascension of the more tolerant, yet Protestant, Elizabeth I in 1558, Morebath Church became Protestant permanently.

Mary Filis

Summary

Mary Fillis, born in Morocco in 1577, found herself in London around the age of six, likely brought due to England's trade with Morocco. As a young girl, she served in the affluent household of merchant John Barker, who was involved in the same trade. By 1597, she had transitioned to working for Millicent Porter, a seamstress in East Smithfield. Living in a society with religious intolerance, Mary felt compelled to convert to Christianity to integrate fully into the post-Reformation Tudor society. She underwent baptism at St. Botolph's Aldgate, with Barker as her godmother, a ceremony well attended, signifying her pressured adaptation and language proficiency. After 1599, following Porter's death, Mary's tracks disappear.

Knowledge Map: To what extent has religion shaped the English monarchy? Part 3: English Civil War

Summary:	The English Civil War started because of arguments about religion, money, and who should be in charge. Some people were upset because King Charles I made decisions on his own, without asking Parliament. He also made people pay taxes and tried to change how people worshipped, which many didn't like. After the war, Oliver Cromwell, who was a very serious Puritan, became the leader and changed how people practiced their religion. When King Charles II came to power, he brought back the Church of England, but there were still some who disagreed. The topic ends with the Glorious Revolution, which made sure that the king or queen would be Protestant, and this was a big step in the history of the English monarchy.
-----------------	---

Key Terms	
Bill of Rights	A document from 1689 that lists basic rights for people and limits the power of the king or queen.
Cavaliers	People who supported King Charles I during the English Civil War.
Civil War	A war between people from the same country.
Divine Right	The idea that a king or queen's power to rule comes directly from God, not from people or laws.
Interregnum	A time when there is no government. In England, it's the time between the rule of Charles I and Charles II.
Lord Protector	The title used by Oliver Cromwell, who was the leader of England after the English Civil War.
Puritan	Strict protestants who wanted to simplify the way people worshipped in the Church of England, removing practices linked to the Catholic Church.
Restoration	The period when the English Monarchy was brought back under Charles II
Revolution	A drastic change or overthrow of a government or way of life.
Roundheads	People who supported the English Parliament during the English Civil War
Ship Money	A tax on coastal towns to pay for the navy. Charles collected it without the consent of parliament to fund wars
Star Chamber	The private court of Charles I. They were known for their harsh and unfair trials, especially of the King's enemies
11 Years Tyranny	The time from 1629 to 1640 when King Charles I ruled England without Parliament.

Cause 1: Religion
Summary
When King Charles I married Henrietta Maria, a Catholic, many English Protestants felt uneasy, fearing a potential Catholic influence on the throne. The religious tension heightened under Archbishop William Laud's reign when he introduced reforms that many perceived as bringing the Church of England too close to Catholic practices. In an attempt to impose these reforms on Scotland, Charles initiated the Bishop Wars, which were both costly and unpopular, further fuelling discontent. Charles's belief in the divine right of kings, the notion that monarchs are directly appointed by God, challenged the religious and political ethos of many, especially the Puritans, some of whom were even imprisoned for their opposition.

Cause 2: Money
Summary
Ship money, a tax initially levied on coastal towns for the defense of the realm, was extended by Charles I to the interior counties, creating widespread resentment. Public funds were seen as misused by the king, who was accused of extravagance and financing wars without public consent. The king's practice of levying taxes without the consent of Parliament was seen as an infringement on the rights of subjects, causing considerable outcry.

Cause 3: Power
Summary
Charles picked favorites, such as the Duke of Buckingham, which led to accusations of partiality and corruption. His frequent use of the Star Chamber, a court that was seen as an instrument of royal oppression, added to public grievances. Dissolving Parliament multiple times, Charles ruled without it from 1629 to 1640, a period known as the Eleven Years' Tyranny. Parliament's demands for more influence and their opposition to his absolute rule were dismissed by Charles, triggering a power struggle that culminated in the English Civil War.

Interregnum
Summary
During the Interregnum, a time when there was no king or queen, Oliver Cromwell was in charge as Lord Protector. Cromwell, who followed the Puritan faith, made many changes to the Church to remove practices linked to the Catholic Church. This time saw theatres closing and no more festivals, showing the strict views of the Puritans. Cromwell's rule was marked by stern governance, as he effectively became a military dictator. In England, anyone who opposed his religious reforms was severely dealt with. His rule was particularly oppressive in Ireland, where he led a brutal campaign against Irish Catholics

Restoration
Summary
The Restoration was a time when the monarchy was brought back, starting with King Charles II. This marked a shift in religion, as the strict Puritan rules from Cromwell's time were relaxed and the Church of England, which mixed Protestant and Catholic practices, became important again. For Parliament, the Restoration was a big change, too. Even though the king was back, Parliament kept some of the power it had gained. This meant the king couldn't just do whatever he wanted anymore, as he needed Parliament's approval for many things, such as collecting taxes. This balance of power between the king and Parliament was a crucial change that came with the Restoration.

Glorious Revolution
Summary
The Glorious Revolution was a time when King James II was replaced by William III and Mary II. This was important for religion because William and Mary were Protestants, and their rule made sure that England wouldn't return to being a Catholic country. The Glorious Revolution also led to the Bill of Rights, a very important document. This said that the king or queen couldn't make decisions or laws without Parliament's approval, especially about taxes. The Bill of Rights also gave Protestants the freedom to carry arms for their defence. So, the Glorious Revolution and the Bill of Rights changed the power balance, giving the parliament more power over the monarchy

Knowledge Map: How did the electorate change in the 19th and 20th Centuries?

Summary:	At the start of the 19 th century only a limited number of men in Britain could vote. These men would all have been wealthy landowners. This meant that any laws that were passed favoured them. However other men were becoming fed up of poor working conditions and low wages. Influenced by revolutions abroad, protests intensified. Over the course of the 19 th century the electorate was extended to include many more men, but no women were allowed to vote. The suffragists campaigned peacefully, but some women grew tired of the slow pace and the suffragettes resorted to more militant tactics. During World War One many women contributed to the war effort and some women were given the vote in 1918.
-----------------	---

Why did people begin to protest for change at the start of the 19th Century?

Summary

Between 1750 – 1900 the Industrial Revolution had led to huge change in Britain. The population had grown rapidly and cities such as Manchester had seen huge growth. It became clear the government no longer represented all the people. People in Britain became inspired to campaign for change as a result of revolutions and rebellions in America, France and Ireland.

Key knowledge

1.	The American Revolution	The people of America were angry at being under British control, particularly when they raised taxes. By 1787 America was independent.
2.	The French Revolution	The French commoners became angry at the monarchy having 'absolute' power and overthrew them turning France into a republic.
3.	The Irish Rebellion	The Irish rebelled against the British rule in Ireland, in particular how few could vote. The rebellion was unsuccessful.

How democratic was Britain by 1832?

Summary

A range of different groups began to protest against their living and working conditions and their lack of representation. In 1832 the Great Reform Act gave more men the vote, but still had many limitations.

Key knowledge

4.	The Peterloo Massacre	People in Manchester were angry they did not have the vote and gathered to hear Henry Hunt speak. The authorities were afraid of a revolution, and armed guards charged the crowd, injuring nearly 700 people.
5.	The Luddites	British weavers and textile workers, who were afraid that machines would take their jobs, took part in riots at factories, destroying machines.
6.	Swing Riots	Agricultural workers became angry about their low wages, poor living conditions and the introduction of new machinery so attacked workhouses, buildings and machinery.
7.	The Great Reform Act 1832	This broadened the electorate and gave 200,000 extra people (men) the vote. It also gave newly industrialised cities such as Manchester and Birmingham an MP. However only 4% of the population, and no women, could vote.
8.	The Chartists	They were a group of people who didn't think the Great Reform Act went far enough, and presented petitions for change. They wanted all men to receive the vote, and a secret ballot. The Chartist movement failed but led to a fear of unrest. Many of their ideas were included in later Reform acts.

How did women gain the right to vote?



Summary

By the start of the 20th century more men had been given the vote but women were seen as inferior in terms of their role and the responsibilities they were given. The suffragists, and then suffragettes campaigned for women's right to vote. However some historians argue it was their actions during the war that led to the first women gaining the vote in 1918.

Key knowledge

9.	The Match Girls	A group of women who worked at the Bryant and May factory. They went on strike due to the poor and dangerous working conditions, for example the illness 'Phossy Jaw'. Eventually working conditions improved and white phosphorous was banned.
10.	Position of women in 1900	Women were seen as inferior to men, and were expected to perform domestic duties. They were not allowed to vote, as they were seen as too emotional. Some working class women did work, but this tended to be in poorly paid and low skilled jobs such as domestic service, and seamstresses.
11.	Suffragists (NUWSS)	The suffragists were an organisation led by Millicent Fawcett who campaigned peacefully for the right to vote, using methods such as petitions and leaflets.
12.	Suffragettes (WSPU)	An organisation established by Emmeline Pankhurst, who were frustrated by the slow progress of the suffragists. Their motto was 'deeds not words'. They used militant tactics including arson, window smashing and getting arrested. Many people did not support their actions as they felt they were too violent.
13.	Role of Women in World War One	The suffragettes put their actions on hold during the war to focus on the war effort. They worked in roles such as nursing, bus conductors and mechanics. Women worked in munitions factories making explosives. They also worked as farmers in the Women's Land Army.
14.	Representation of the People Act	In 1918 this gave all men over the age of 21 the vote, and women over the age of 30 who owned property the vote. In 1928 this was extended so that all women over the age of 21 were given the vote.

Key words

Electorate	People in a country or area who can vote.	
Democracy	Where the people vote for their leader.	
Suffrage	The right to vote.	
Revolution	Overthrowing the government or monarchy.	



Key Terms

Lesson 01: The Beginning of the British Empire		Lesson 05: Different Experiences of Empire	
Prism	A transparent object that distorts light. Used to mean the distortion from a certain viewpoint.	Compliance	Following rules and instructions, obeying without resistance
East India Company	A British company granted trade rights with India. It became the world's largest company.	Geopolitics	To do with how politics and power is influenced by geographical factors and locations
Ideological	To do with ideas, and beliefs.	Trillion	A thousand billion
Economic	To do with money and trade.	Famine	A period of time where food is in short supply, and people do not have enough to live
Territorial	To do with land under your control.	Export	To send goods abroad, rather than using them at home
Lesson 02: Exploiting the Empire		Cape	The southern tip of Africa – Cape Agulhas – in what is now the country of South Africa
Exploit	Take advantage of for your own benefit	Dominion Status	The right to act largely as an independent country, while remaining part of the British Empire
Commissioned	Given a job by someone to produce something, e.g. a piece of art or a building.	Lesson 06: Britain's Relationship with its Empire	
Imperial	To do with empire. Imperial is the adjective for anything to do with empire.	Controversial	A topic on which people often have different views which they feel strongly about
Province	A territory which belongs to a country or colony but is locally governed.	Treaty	An agreement between two or more nations or groups, often relating to peace or trade
Subcontinent	The region of Asia, including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal.	Longitude	The measure of your east-west position on the earth
Lesson 03: Case Study – Sikhs in Punjab		Lesson 07: Contemporary Perceptions of Empire	
Punjabi	To do with Punjab, e.g. the people, language or culture.	Perspective	A view held by a person, sometimes depending on their status or position
Amritsar	A holy city for Sikhs, located in Punjab. Home to the Golden Temple and Jallianwala Bagh.	Contemporary	From the time, e.g. someone writing at the time of empire would be a contemporary writer
Bagh	A Punjabi word for a park, or garden. Jallianwala Bagh was a resting spot for pilgrims.	Perceptions	What people think about a topic
Lesson 04: Case Study – Tasmania		Lesson 08: Changing Perceptions of Empire	
Transportation	A punishment for criminals which involved sending them to Australia for forced labour.	Narrative	The way that a story is told – the narrative is often the dominant view about a topic
Penal Colony	A settlement for prisoners, used to isolate them from the general population.	Democracy	A form of government where the people choose their leaders and have an important role
Aborigine	A person native to Australia or Tasmania. Aboriginal culture was tribal and nomadic.	Polarised	Moved further apart from each other. Polarised views will be very different to each other
Intentionalist	The belief that an action was planned from the beginning, e.g. a genocide.	Lesson 09: Current Debates about the Empire	
Functionalist	The belief that an action was shaped by events and circumstances, instead of planning.	Reparations	Money paid from one country to another to compensate them for damage done

Key Individuals

- Queen Victoria**
British queen and Empress of India. Queen for 63 years at the height of the empire's power and influence
- Queen Elizabeth II**
Ruled over the last days of the British Empire and oversaw independence and transition to the Commonwealth
- Rudyard Kipling**
Poet and author born to a British family in India. A zealous defender of empire as a force for good
- Winston Churchill**
British Prime Minister during World War II, also held positions as Minister for War, and Minister for the Colonies
- Warren Hastings**
East India Company figure who was Britain's first Governor-General in Bengal, establishing British rule.
- Robert Clive**
East India Company military leader whose victory at the Battle of Plassey established British control of Bengal
- Reginald Dyer**
British Brigadier-General who gave orders to fire on the crowd in Amritsar – the Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- Sir Alfred Stephen**
British Solicitor-General in Tasmania, responsible for establishing martial law leading to the Tasmanian genocide
- John Pope-Hennessy**
British governor of Hong Kong, whose progressive, tolerant style saw him named 'Number One Good Friend'
- Hans Sloane**
Anglo-Irish antiquities collector, whose collection formed the basis of the Natural History and British Museums.
- Edward Colston**
Trader of enslaved people who has become the focus of the movement to remove statues linked to slavery

Biography of Sathnam Sanghera

Sathnam Sanghera was born in 1976, to Punjabi parents in Wolverhampton. He started school unable to speak English but graduated from Cambridge University with a first class degree in English Language and Literature.

His third book, *'Empireland'* became an instant bestseller upon its release in 2021, was named the non-fiction Book of the Year at the 2022 British Book Awards, and inspired *Empire State of Mind*, an acclaimed two-part documentary for Channel 4. Presenting this documentary earned Sathnam a Best Presenter shortlisting at the 2022 Grierson Awards.

He has won numerous awards for journalism, including Young Journalist of the Year at the British Press Awards in 2002, Media Commentator of the year in the 2015 Comment Awards and the Edgar Wallace Trophy for Writing of the Highest Quality at the 2017 London Press Club Awards. He has also been awarded the Pride of Pothohar Award in 2018 for his contribution to the Sikh community.

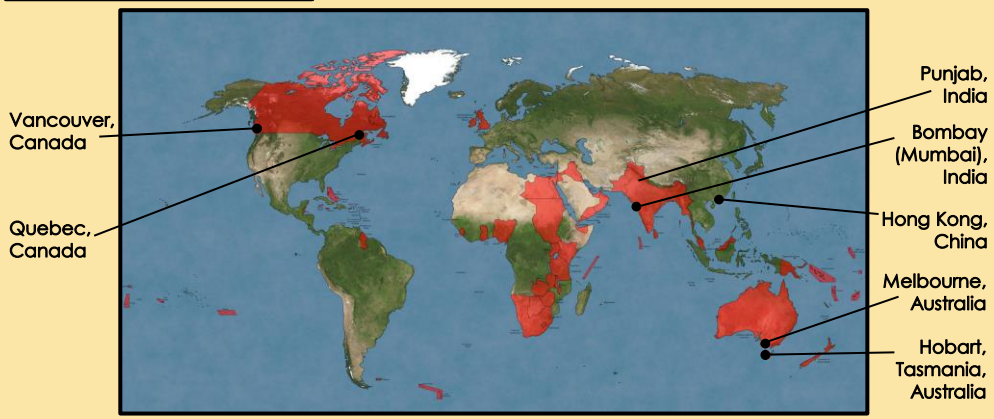


Empireland



How Imperialism Has Shaped Modern Britain
SATHNAM SANGHERA

Map of the British Empire



Key Objects

- Akan Drum, Ghana**
Ceremonial drum taken on a slave ship to America, acquired by Sir Hans Sloane
- Feather Helmet, Hawaii**
Sacred red and yellow helmet indicating wealth. Acquired by British in 1778
- Chronometer, Britain**
Instrument used to calculate location at sea, this one came from Darwin's HMS Beagle
- Bark Shield, Australia**
Shield used by Aboriginal Australians around the time of their colonisation by Britain
- Tea set, Britain**
Decorative Wedgwood tea set probably owned by Britain's Queen Adelaide.
- Deerskin Map, America**
Native American (Piankashaw) map used as part of a negotiation with British traders
- Buffalo drum, Sudan**
Instrument from south Sudan, which moved north as part of a slave trade route. Captured by the British from the Mahal, a Muslim leader in Sudan

The British Empire

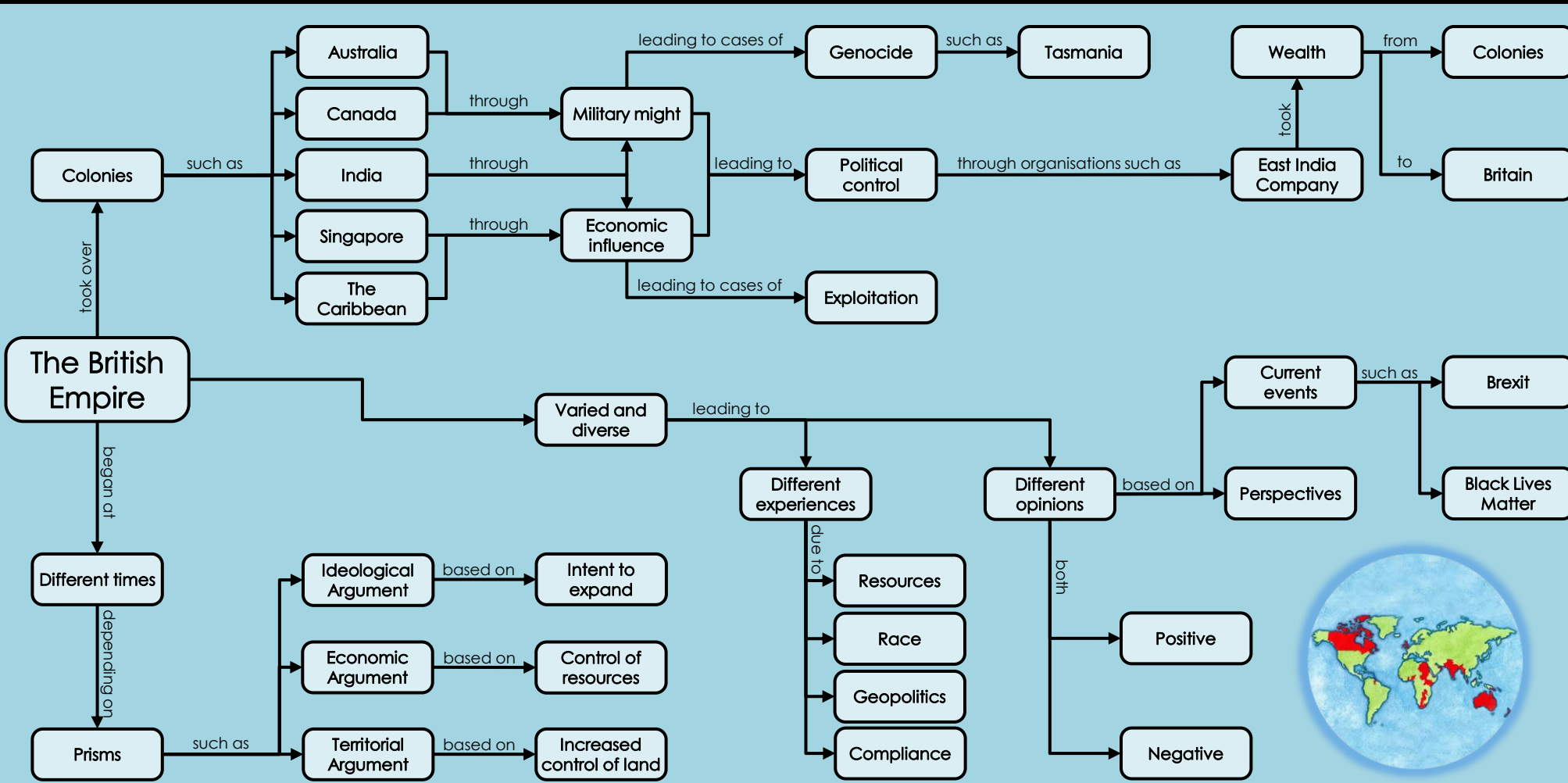
Advance Organiser



The British Empire included colonies such as Australia, Canada, India, the Caribbean and much of Africa, from 'Cape to Cairo'. Often, these territories were gained through a mixture of military might, and economic influence. This led to increased political control, initially through organisations such as the East India Company, and then directly by the British government. The East India Company, and others fulfilling similar functions elsewhere in the world, transferred huge quantities of wealth and resources from the colonies to Britain. British control also had other consequences for these colonies, such as the genocide during the 'Black War' in Tasmania.

The question of when the British Empire began is surprisingly complex, and depends upon the prism, or lens, you choose to view the question through. Possible options include the ideological argument, based upon when the initial intent to expand became clear; the economic argument, based on the increased control of resources, and the territorial argument, when major gains of land began to be made.

The British Empire was hugely varied and diverse, which makes it very hard to arrive at clear judgements about its moral role. Experiences in places like Ireland, Rhodesia, India and Canada were very different, due to factors like resources, race, geopolitics and compliance. People have very different opinions about the legacy of the empire, both positive and negative, and influenced by factors including current events, and the perspective from which they look at the empire.



Knowledge Map: The Industrial Revolution

Summary:	Emma Griffin, a Historian, describes a period known as The Industrial Revolution as “Liberty’s Dawn.” She claims that life for many working people got better during a period of intense industrialisation and urbanisation. We will explore how Britain changed in the period 1750 to 1900, examining the impacts on the lives of workers.
-----------------	---

Key details

	1750-1900	The Industrial Revolution occurs
	1745-1901	The population grows from 7 million to 40 million
	1750-1900	Urbanisation means 90% of people live in cities by 1900, compared to just 10% in 1750.

Key terms

Industrial	Heavy industry such as factories
Revolution	The overthrow of an old system by a new one
Agriculture	Farming
Urbanisation	The movement of people from countryside areas to cities
Steam Engine	Something that uses hot steam to power a machine
Pauperism	Being in extreme poverty
Liberty’s Dawn	A phrase used by historian Emma Griffin to describe the positive changes brought about by The Industrial Revolution
Back to back housing	Houses built that back on to other houses, often with minimal light, ventilation and space
Mills	Factories, powered by steam, often used to create textiles
Piercers	Children who stood at spinning machines to repair breaks, who often experienced injuries and beatings
Scavengers	Children who crawled beneath machines in factories to clear dirt, dust and anything else that would stop the machines running well
Memoir	Someone's diary
Textiles	Work relating to cloth/clothes

Year 8 Knowledge Organiser

Key Events

1562	Britain joins the slave trade. John Hawkins, the first Briton makes a huge profit transporting slaves.
1641-1700	All states in America legalize slavery
1807	Slave Trade is <u>abolished</u> in England
1833	Slavery is abolished in the British Empire
1861	US Civil War begins – North vs South. Although many reasons for the war, argument over slavery often seen as primary cause.
1865	<u>Emancipation Proclamation Act</u> – Abraham Lincoln abolishes slavery in the United States – Civil War ends.
1865-66	<u>Black Codes</u> passed in Southern States in reaction to abolishment of slavery

Key Words

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

Knowledge Map: World War One

Summary: From 1914-1918, Europe and the world were embroiled in the war that was supposed to “end all wars”. This topic looks at the causes of World War One, the fighting itself, the Russian Revolution and the reasons for German surrender in November 1918. This topic uses historians’ interpretations, namely Christopher Clark’s *Sleepwalkers* and Orlando Figes’ *A People’s Tragedy*, to better understand the topic and the academic debates that exist around it.

Key events		Key People	
1905	Schlieffen Plan to invade France and Belgium written up by Germany.	Franz Ferdinand	Archduke of Austria-Hungary.
June 1914	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.	Tsar Nicholas II	Last Russian Tsar.
August 1914	Britain joins WWI.	General Haig	British general in charge of the Battle of the Somme.
July – November 1916	Battle of the Somme.		
February 1917	February Revolution in Russia that saw the removal of the Tsar and abolition of the monarchy.	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Last Emperor of Germany.
October 1917	October Revolution and the creation of a communist dictatorship.	Lenin	Leader of the Bolsheviks and first communist leader of Russia.
November 1918	Armistice that ended fighting in WWI.	Woodrow Wilson	US President during WWI.

Key terms

‘Sleepwalkers’	The idea that European countries didn’t intend for a war in 1914.
Trench Warfare	Defensive form of warfare that dominated WWI where soldiers would mainly fight out of trenches in the ground.
Western Front	Front of fighting in France and Belgium 1914-1916.
Revolution	Overthrow of a political/economic system.
Armistice	Something that brings an end to fighting in a war.
‘Pincer Movement’	Military manoeuvre whereby a certain point is taken through encircling and cutting off the enemy.
Alliance	A union between two or more countries based on shared interests.
Assassination	Where a person of importance, for example a politician, is killed.

Knowledge Map: The Inter War Years

Summary: At the end of The First World War, countries came together to decide how to deal with a defeated Germany at Versailles in Paris. The Treaty of Versailles that was signed had long lasting impacts on Europe, ultimately becoming one of the major causes of The Second World War. Between World War One and World War Two, many countries became dictatorships and this included Nazi Germany. Hitler had an aggressive foreign policy and began to take over other countries, whilst Britain and France “appeased” Germany. This is one of the many causes of The Second World War.

Key events			Key People	
11 November 1918	The Armistice is signed	David Lloyd George	Prime Minister of Britain during Paris Peace Conference	
28 June 1919	The Treaty of Versailles is signed			
October 1929	The Wall Street Crash	Woodrow Wilson	President of USA during Paris Peace Conference	
January 1933	Adolf Hitler becomes leader of Germany			
March 1938	The Nazis occupy Austria			
30 September 1938	The Munich Agreement	Benito Mussolini	Dictator of Italy from 1922 to 1943	
15 March 1939	The Nazis invade Czechoslovakia			
1 September 1939	The Nazis invade Poland			
3rd September 1939	Britain Declare War on Germany (World War Two Begins)	Adolf Hitler	Leader of Germany 1933-1945	

Key terms

Democracy	Where people within a country have the right to vote in free elections
Dictatorship	Where one person has complete power within a country
The Nazis	A German Right Wing Political Party, led by Adolf Hitler
Fascism	A far right political belief that believes in nationalism, military strength and a single, powerful leader
The Great Depression	A period of time after The Wall Street Crash of immense poverty across the world
Treaty	An international agreement
Article 231	The 231 st article of The Treaty of Versailles that said Germany had to accept the blame for starting World War One, known as “The War Guilt Clause”
Rhineland	An area demilitarised by The Treaty of Versailles, which Hitler would later march troops into.
Treaty of St Germain	Treaty forced on Austria after World War One

Knowledge Map: World War Two

Date	Key events
September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland
September 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany (start of WWII)
January, 1940	Rationing introduced in UK
May to June, 1940	Dunkirk evacuation, France surrenders and Germany takes over most of Western Europe
July, 1940	Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain
22 June 1941	Germany launch Operation Barbarossa
December 7, 1941	Japanese attack Pearl Harbour. USA declare war on Japan the next day
June 6, 1944	D-Day
April 30, 1945	Adolf Hitler commits suicide
May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders
August 1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
September 2, 1945	Japan surrenders, ending WWII

	Term	Definition
1	Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))
2	Evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place (normally from the cities to rural areas)
3	Black out	System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes
4	Rationing	The controlled distribution of scarce resources (mainly food & clothing)
6	Axis	Countries which fought on the German side (including: Italy, Germany, Japan, Russia (1939-1941))
7	Nazi	Member of the fascist German political party which came to power in 1933. Symbol = swastika
8	Blitz	Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol & Nottingham
9	Holocaust	Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis
10	Fascism	Right wing political view associated with not allowing opposition and total control by a dictator.
11	Blitzkrieg	Translated as 'lightning war'. German quick strike invasion of Western Europe
12	Luftwaffe	The German Air Force (responsible for the Blitz)
13	Enigma	A machine used by the Nazis to send coded messages

Leaders		
1	Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (also referred to as the Führer meaning leader)
2	Winston Churchill	UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)
3	Neville Chamberlain	UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940 (infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war)
4	Franklin D. Roosevelt	US President, 1933 - 1945 (took the US into the war following the Pearl Harbor attacks)
5	Harry S. Truman	US President, 1945 - 1953 (responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan)
6	Joseph Stalin	General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953

Knowledge Map: The Holocaust

Summary	The Holocaust was a period of time during World War Two when millions of Jewish people were murdered because of who they were. This unit will chart the lives of Jewish people before, during and after The Holocaust.
----------------	--

Key events	
January 1933	Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany
1st April 1933	Jewish Shop Boycott
September 1935	The Passing of The Nuremburg Laws
November 9-10, 1938	The Night of the Broken Glass (Kristallnacht)
September 1939	World War Two Begins
June 1941	Operation Barbarossa
January 1942	Nazis decide on The “Final Solution” at Wannsee
April- May 1943	Warsaw Ghetto Uprising
August 1943	Resistance at Treblinka
October 1943	Resistance at Sobibor
October 1944	Resistance at Auschwitz-Birkenau
May 1945	End of World War Two
1945-1946	The Nuremburg Trials

Key terms	
Antisemitism	Hostility or prejudice against Jews
Nazi Germany	The German state between 1933 and 1945, when Adolf Hitler and The Nazi Party controlled the country.
Concentration Camp	Places where large numbers of people were kept as prisoners under armed guard
Death Camp	Killing centres established by the Nazis in Central Europe during the Second World War. There were six sites: Chelmno, Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka, Majdanek and Auschwitz-Birkenau. Approximately 2.5 million European Jews were murdered here, primarily using gas chambers/vans.
Einsatzgruppen	Special units set up to conduct mass shootings in the Soviet Union of Jews, Roma, communists and other civilians.
Ghettos	Areas in towns or cities where Jews were separated by force from other people. Conditions were overcrowded and miserable.
Police State	A state controlled by a political police force that secretly supervises people’s activities.
Resettlement	An expression often used by the Nazis to mean deporting Jews to sites of murder
Liberation	Setting someone free
Propaganda	Spreading information which is false or misleading, to persuade people to believe a certain point of view
Genocide	Any act committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or part, a racial, national or religious group.
The Final Solution	The Nazi decision to attempt to exterminate all the Jews in Europe

The Cold War Knowledge Map

Glossary	
Cold War	A period of tension between USA and USSR that didn't involve direct war
Superpower	A country with huge influence or strength
Ideology	A set of beliefs/ideas someone has
Containment	American policy to stop communism from spreading to other countries
Domino Theory	American idea that if one country fell to communism, others would follow
Propaganda	Information designed to persuade people to adopt a particular opinion
Arms race	Competition to build more and more powerful nuclear weapons
Space race	Competition to build the best technology to go to outer space and the moon
Atomic bomb	A very destructive bomb that gets power from the energy released when atoms are split
Nuclear warfare	Conflicts with nuclear weapons (atomic bombs)
Mutually Assured Destruction	(MAD) - Situation where America and Russia knew if they started a nuclear war it would destroy the world
Iron Curtain	Division in Europe between the communist East and capitalist West
Berlin Wall	Built in 1961 dividing the German capital to stop people leaving USSR

Key leaders	
Winston Churchill	British Prime Minister, made famous 'iron curtain speech' in 1946.
Harry S. Truman	US President, named the Truman Doctrine to stop communism
Joseph Stalin	Soviet dictator until his death in 1953.
John F. Kennedy	US President at height of Cold War, assassinated in 1963
Mikhail Gorbachev	President of the USSR, started Soviet 'opening up' and détente

Contrasting ideologies			
USA (United States of America)		USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	
Capitalism	System with privately owned businesses and profit	Communism	A classless society where all property is owned publicly
White House	Official residence of the President of the US	Kremlin	Official residence of the President of Russia
Marshall plan	American plan to help Europe recover from WW2 and stop communism	Molotov Plan	Soviet plan to offer financial help to rebuild Eastern European countries
NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)	A military alliance of western powers for mutual protection in case of attack	Warsaw Pact	12 communist countries that agreed to defend each other if one of them was attacked
CIA (Central Intelligence Agency)	A US organisation used to gather information on the country's enemies	KGB (Committee for State Security)	State police of the USSR used for external espionage and counter-intelligence

Date	Event
February 1945	Yalta Conference
July 1945	Potsdam Conference
August 1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
1950-1953	Korean War
1955-1975	Vietnam War
October 1962	Cuban Missile Crisis
1979-1989	Afghanistan War

Knowledge Map: Southampton

Summary: Understanding one's own local history is vital to developing the young historian. Therefore, in this enquiry we seek to investigate what the history of Southampton is and the role the city/area has played in major world events over time. The events we study are ones we have also looked at in other parts of our curriculum.

Key events

1348	Black Death
19th century	Industrial Revolution
1914-1918	WWI
1939-1945	WWII
1948	Windrush arrives in Britain

Key People

David Lloyd George	Prime Minister during WWI
Winston Churchill	Prime Minister during WWII.
Clement Attlee	Prime Minister after WWII

Key terms

Parochialism	Focus on one's own area
Significance	The relative importance of something
Plague	Disease, sometimes referred to as the Black Death, that ravaged Europe on several occasions in the Medieval and Early Modern eras
Armaments	Weapons
Home Front	The life and conditions of those at 'home' during wartime
Windrush Generation	Generation of immigrants who emigrated from the British Empire/Commonwealth in the post-WWII period