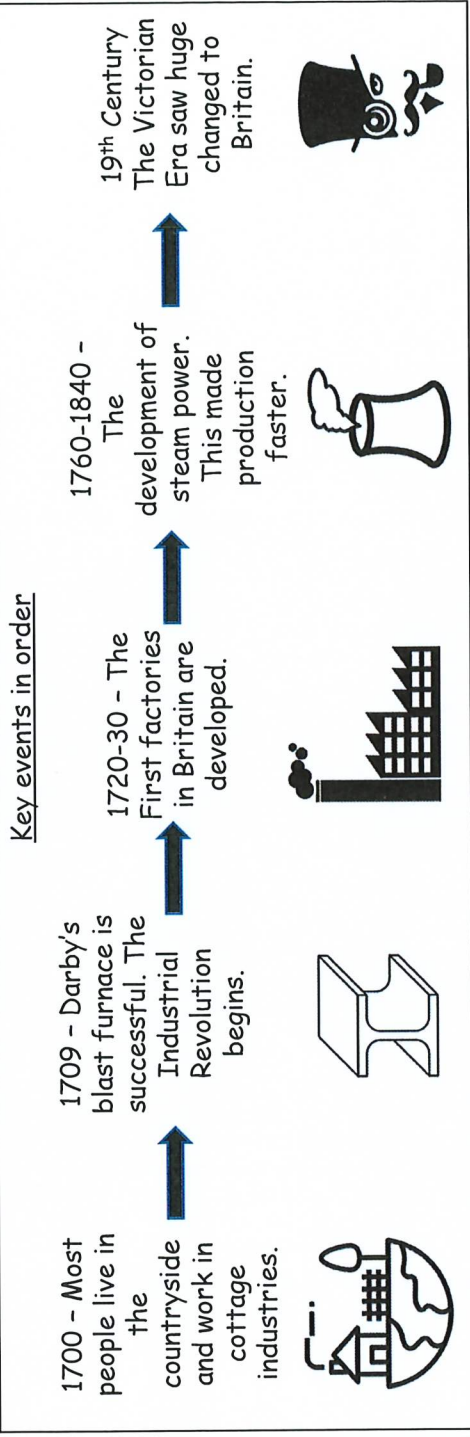


Year 8 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 1 - The Industrial Revolution



<u>Key Terms</u>	
Industrial	The move towards increasing use of factories.
Living conditions	The name given to the homes lived in. The living conditions for the rich were good but the poor lived in slums which were dangerous.
Working conditions	The name given to whether a working environment was safe and secure or dangerous. Most work places in this time were dangerous e.g. mines and factories.
Urbanisation	The increasing growth of towns and cities rather than rural villages.
Change	When things do not stay the same.
Continuity	When things continue to stay the same during a time period.

Key changes

Factories

By 1900 Britain was covered in different factories. This helped make Britain rich and produced jobs for large numbers of people.

Technology

There was a huge increase in technology at this time. This included steam powered machines, the first camera, The use of electricity and much, much more!

Crime and Punishment

At the start of this time period most criminals were killed. By 1900 most criminals would be sent to prison. The biggest change occurred in 1828 when the first Police force was developed.

Key fact

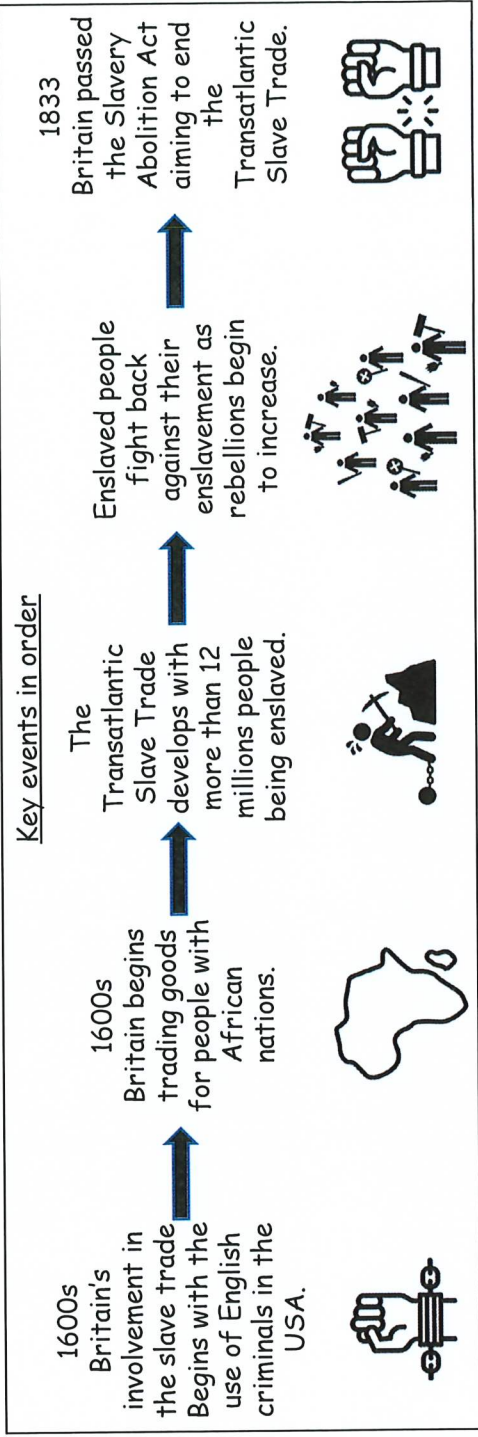
The Industrial Revolution in England began in Ironbridge in the modern town of Telford. The Darby families work with Iron allowed the rest of the Industrial Revolution to take place!

Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

TC15	Events can significantly impact different parts of society in different ways
TC16	The Industrial Revolution had a significant impact on our local history, national history, and global history

Year 8 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 2 - What happened during the Transatlantic Slave Trade?

Key Terms	
Enslaved	The term given to a person which is being controlled by another person in all parts of their life.
Middle Passage	The journey between Africa and North America where enslaved men, women and children were taken by ship.
Plantation	A farm owned by slave owners which was used to grow crops such as cotton and tobacco which were picked by enslaved people.
Rebellion	Where people rise up against people in authority. Can be violent or non-violent.
Abolitionist	A person who fought to end the slave trade.
Emancipation	The end of the slave trade where all enslaved people were freed.



Key Abolitionists

Olaudah Equiano

A formerly enslaved gentleman who wrote about his life in slavery and gave speeches against the slave trade.



William Wilberforce

A British politician who fought for the abolition of slavery in Parliament.



Mary Prince

A formerly enslaved lady who was the first woman to have her autobiography published. Her story helped many learn about the horrors of slavery. She also gave talks about her life in slavery.



Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

TC17	The Transatlantic Slave Trade had a significant impact on Britain's development
TC18	The outlook on the significance of individuals and events will change over time

Key fact

The Industrial Revolution in England began in Ironbridge in the modern town of Telford. The Darby families work with Iron allowed the rest of the Industrial Revolution to take place!