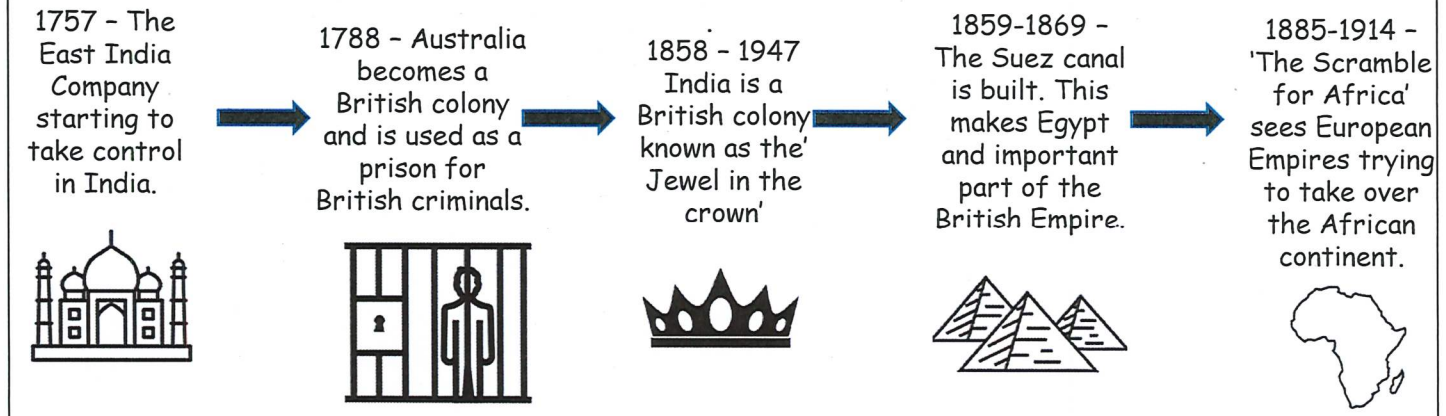


## Year 8 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 3 - How should the British Empire be remembered?

### Key Terms

Empire	A group of countries controlled by the most powerful country in the group.
Colony	A country controlled by another country.
Legacy	A legacy is what is left behind after something ends or someone dies. This is how people decide if something had a positive or negative impact.
Commonwealth	The name given to a group of former British colonies who chose to remain allies with Britain after the British Empire ended.
'Scramble for Africa'	The name given to a fight between different European empires to control large parts of Africa.

### Key events in order



### Major British colonies

<u>India</u> India was known as the 'Jewel in the Crown'. It was an important colony because of its resources and people. The British did not treat the Indian people well which led to Gandhi leading India to independence.	<u>Australia</u> Australia was used by the British as a prison (penal) colony. It was very rare that prisoners could return to Britain. The Aborigines were mistreated by the British.	<u>Canada</u> Canada was an important colony because of its wealth, resources, people and close proximity to the USA. It would become a huge support in World War One.	<u>Egypt</u> Egypt was an important African colony because it gave Britain access to the Suez Canal. This made it easier for the British to access Asia as it could cut through Egypt.
--	---	---	---

### Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

TC19	The British Empire had a significant impact on Britain's development as well as global development.
TC20	The outlook on the significance of individuals and events will change over time.

### Key Fact

The British Empire covered 25% of the world's surface and 23% of the world's population. This made it a hugely important Empire during the 1700s, 1800s and start of the 1900s.

## Year 8 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 4 - How Global was World War One?

### Key Terms

Conscription	Compulsory military service. In World War One this meant all men within a certain age range had to fight.
Trench Warfare	A type of warfare in which both sides attack from trenches dug in the ground.
Diversity	Including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds including different genders and sexual orientations.
Total War	A war that involves a whole community. This means that it's not only the men fighting on the front line that are involved. It's also the men, women and children back home.
Armistice	Both sides agree to stop fighting for a certain amount of time.

### Key events in order



### The M.A.I.N Causes of World War One

<p><u>Militarism</u> This caused world war because many European countries had built up their army and navy to appear powerful and strong.</p> 	<p><u>Alliances</u> This caused world war because many countries joined the war to support their allies.</p> 	<p><u>Imperialism</u> This caused World War because struggles for land resulted in tensions between European countries.</p> 	<p><u>Nationalism</u> This caused World War because people were more willing to go to war to protect their country.</p> 
--	--	---	---

### Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

TC21	World War One was a global war because of the countries involved as well as the involvement of soldiers and civilians.
TC22	Which events are seen as significant can change based on who is looking back at them and their own personal interpretations based on a number of factors such as their own heritage.

### Key Fact

World War One is known as the 'Great War' due to its enormous scale. With over 8 million soldiers and 6 million civilians dying it is deadliest Wars in recorded history.