

# Year 8 History: Protest, Rebellion and Revolution

1603: James Stuart becomes first King of England and Scotland

1642 – 1651: English Civil War

1649 – 1660: Interregnum

1660: Restoration of the Stuart monarchy

1700's: The Slave Trade becomes one of Britain's biggest businesses.

1818 – 1919: Scramble for Africa

1857: Indian Mutiny

1775 – 1783: American Revolution for Independence.

1833: Act passed granting freedom to all slaves in the British Empire.

1789 – 1807: William Wilberforce campaigns for abolition of slavery

1760 – 1840: Industrial Revolution

1832 – 1866: A number of Cholera epidemics hit the UK

1811 – 1813: Luddites

1833 & 1842: Child Labour reforms.

19<sup>th</sup> Century: Public Health Acts

1918: Women gain the right to vote

1897 – 1918: Suffrage Movement

April 1912: The RMS Titanic sinks

1888: Jack the Ripper terrorises Whitehall

1838 – 1848: Chartist Movement



## Key Questions:

1. How were people ruled?
2. What was life like?
3. What did people believe?
4. What continued and changed?
5. How significant was the period?
6. How do we know about the period?



How significant were the Stuarts?



What was life like as a slave?



What was the British Empire?



What was life like during the Industrial Revolution?



How did people lead change during the Industrial revolution?



What was wrong with society in the 1900's?

## Second order concepts

significance (of the civil war)  
interpretation (of Cromwell)  
continuity & change (how was England governed)

## Year 8 Knowledge Organiser : How significant were the Stuarts?

## Key Words / Concepts

### Local Study The Battle of Naseby

#### Summary

1. The Stuart era: the Tudors were replaced by their Scottish cousins and descendants of Mary, Queen of Scots.

#### Key Events

2. 1603 – Elizabeth died and her closest relative James VI of Scotland became James I of England. He was the first king to rule England, Ireland, Scotland & Wales
3. 5<sup>th</sup> November 1605 – A Catholic plot to blow up Parliament and the king.
4. 1625 – James succeeded by his son Charles 1
5. 1625 – Charles rules England without parliament – personal rule
6. 1642-9- The English Civil War was fought between Charles I and Parliament.
7. January 1649 – Charles I is put on trial & then beheaded.
8. 1653- Oliver Cromwell becomes “Lord Protector” until his death in 1658
9. 1660- the restoration of the monarchy – Charles II ( son of Charles I) becomes king until his death in 1685.

<b>Divine Right of Kings</b>	Belief that Kings power came from God and therefore nobody could defy them
<b>Treason</b>	A crime against your own people or monarch
<b>Republic Commonwealth</b>	A country without a king or queen The way Britain was governed under Cromwell
<b>Parliament</b>	Two parts: the House of Lords who were unelected and the House of Commons who were elected – MPs. Passed laws & helped the king to govern the country
<b>Regicide</b>	The act of killing a monarch
<b>Cavaliers</b>	Soldiers who fought for the king
<b>Roundheads</b>	Soldiers who fought for parliament
<b>Exile</b>	Forced to live outside your country
<b>Civil War</b>	A war between two sides from the same country
<b>Puritan</b>	Very strict Protestant
<b>Musketeer Cavalry</b>	Soldiers who fought with muskets (early form of rifles) Soldiers who fought on horseback
<b>New Model Army</b>	New type of army of paid, full time soldiers created by Cromwell
<b>Lord Protector</b>	Title given to Oliver Cromwell instead of king
<b>Levellers</b>	Group during the Civil War wanting equality for all people
<b>Revolution</b>	A huge change
<b>Interregnum</b>	Period from the execution of Charles I in 1649 to the return of Charles II as king – England ruled by Oliver Cromwell

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## Key People



James I

James was both King of England and Scotland, and joined the two nations together. He was the target of the Gunpowder Plotters. He believed in the Divine Right of Kings, the belief that God gave King's their power, and therefore could not be argued with by anyone.



Charles I

The eldest son on James I, Charles also believed in the Divine Right of Kings. This led to arguments with Parliament, which in the end led to the English Civil War. Charles eventually loses, and is the only King to be put on trial and executed by the country.



Oliver Cromwell

Oliver Cromwell was an MP, who rose to fame due to New Model Army in the English Civil War. After the war, he was one of the MP's who signed Charles I death warrant. He later became Lord Protector of England, leader of England until his death in 1658.



Charles II

Charles II, son of Charles I, was in hiding in France after his father was beheaded. When Oliver Cromwell died he started to plan his return. In 1660, he successfully landed and paraded through London to cheering crowds. Often called "The Merry Monarch"

# Year 8 Knowledge Organiser: How significant were the Stuarts?

## Who was Charles I?

- Ascended the throne in 1625
- Inherited the problems his father King James developed with Parliament
- A great lover of art
- Believed in the Divine Right of Kings - the belief that he was chosen by God and did not have to answer to other people
- Disagreed with and disbanded Parliament.
- Was executed in 1649 after losing the English Civil War



## Royalists



Led by King Charles and Prince Rupert in battle  
Made up of rich lords  
Went into battle on horseback  
Fought with pistols and swords  
Tended to be moderate Protestants

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## Parliamentarians

Led by Oliver Cromwell  
Many townsmen and inexperienced  
Went into battle on horseback  
Tended to be Puritans



Why did Charles lose?	New Model Army	Was Cromwell a hero or villain?	The Restoration	The legacy of the war
<p>The king and his Commanders had poor leadership skills</p> <p>London was under the control of the Parliamentarians which allowed them to trade well with overseas countries</p> <p>Charles was let down by his armies in the North West - they failed to join</p> <p>Parliament had control of the navy</p>	<p>During the war Cromwell established a new army which was a turning point and a main reasons for Parliaments win.</p> <p>Why?</p> <p>Soldiers were paid well and on time</p> <p>Soldiers declared an oath</p> <p>Best soldiers were promoted</p> <p>They all had equipment, weapons and armour</p>	<p><b>Hero</b></p> <p>Ended harsh taxes</p> <p>Ended the civil war</p> <p>Established rules for Parliament to build on in the future</p> <p>Reduced the power of the monarch in the long term</p> <p><b>Villain</b></p> <p>Was cruel and brutal</p> <p>Ruled like a dictator</p> <p>Restricted religious freedom</p> <p>Did not allow entertainment e.g. theatres</p>	<p>For 11 years England was ruled by Oliver Cromwell - Lord Protector. England had no monarchy and was a republic - declared the Commonwealth.</p> <p>When Cromwell died his son Richard took his place but lacked the qualities of his father. Charles' son, also named Charles, returned to England and became King Charles II - the monarchy was restored</p>	<p>An advanced army was created.</p> <p>The victory of the Parliamentarians encouraged revolutions in other countries.</p> <p>Ireland was occupied under Cromwell</p> <p>Cromwell ensured no monarch would be able to rule without the consent of Parliament.</p> <p>The Parliamentarians laid the foundation for future modern monarchy-government relations</p>

Causes	Consequences
<p>King Charles upset Parliament by marrying a Catholic</p> <p>Charles upset the people by introducing the ship tax</p> <p>Charles dissolved Parliament</p> <p>Charles spent a lot of money on works of art</p> <p>Charles introduced new prayer book in Scotland</p>	<p>One of the bloodiest conflicts England had ever seen</p> <p>Charles lost the war. Charles was publicly executed</p> <p>England was declared a republic: a country without a Monarch</p> <p>The country was governed by Oliver Cromwell: Lord Protector</p>

## Knowledge Organiser – The Slave Trade

**Between the 16th and 19th centuries , European merchants transported an estimated 12.5 million Africans across the Atlantic to work in slavery in the Americas. Unknown millions died as a result.**

### Chronology

Africa had many civilisations in existence before the arrival of Europeans

From the late 15<sup>th</sup> century Portuguese & then Spanish ships start to explore the coast of Africa & found colonies in the Caribbean & South America

1562: Sir John Hawkins was given permission by Elizabeth I to begin transporting captured African slaves to America. There they were sold . He is called the “father of the slave trade”.

1781: The Zong massacre was the killing of 133 African slaves by the crew of the British slave ship Zong. They were thrown overboard so that the ship owner could claim compensation from his insurance.

1804: Haiti was freed by slaves who had rebelled against their masters led by Toussaint Louverture.

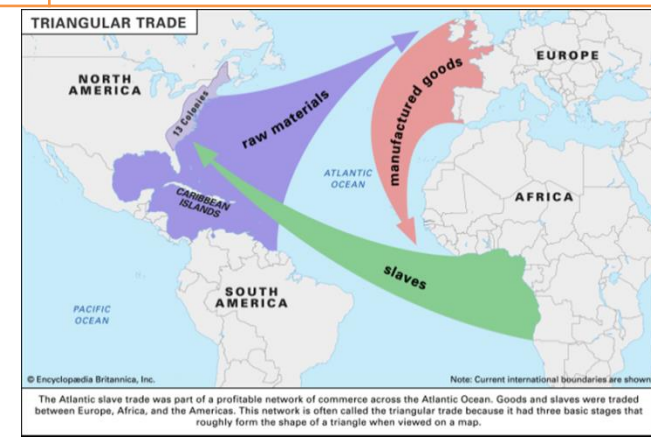
1807: The Slave Trade was abolished in England.  
1833 : slavery was abolished in the British Empire.

1865: Slavery was abolished in America.

Slave Triangle	<u>KEY TERMS</u> A three part trading journey. 1. European ships took cloth, guns, iron pots, swords to Africa and exchanged them for African slaves. 2. Ships loaded with slaves crossed the Atlantic to America where they were sold. 3. Ships loaded with sugar, cotton, tobacco returned to Europe.
Dysentery	A nasty form of diarrhea killed many Africans on the journey.
Middle passage	The journey of slaves on ships from Africa to America. Took 8-12 weeks. 1 in 4 died on the way.
Transatlantic	Going across the Atlantic ocean
Abolitionist	Someone who campaigned to end the slave trade
Plantation	A large farm on which crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco were grown.
Shackles	Iron chains used to fasten the legs or hands of a slave or prisoner.
Branding	To mark a person or animal with a hot iron to show ownership.
Cargo	Goods carried for trade
Slave	A person who is the property of another and is forced to obey them.
Auction	Slaves were sold to the highest bidder.

### Key Individuals

Granville Sharp	Sharp campaigned to improve the position of black slaves and former slaves in Britain. He campaigned to allow former slaves to settle in Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Thomas Clarkson	Founded 'The Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade'. This helped to persuade MP's to pass the Slave Trade Act of 1807, which abolished British trade in slaves.
Olaudah Equiano	A slave who bought his freedom and published a description of life as a slave. He became an anti slavery campaigner.
William Wilberforce	A British MP and abolitionist who campaigned against the slave trade.





## History Knowledge Organiser: What was life like as a slave?

### The Transatlantic Slave Trade

The Transatlantic Slave Trade was a period in world history, between the 16th and the 19th century, when millions of Africans were forcibly enslaved and transported to the NEW WORLD. They faced life working on a plantation for no remuneration.

### Africa before the Transatlantic Slave Trade

EUROPEANS held racist views about Africa and their lack of education. But, Africa was a continent rich in history and culture. The ANCIENT EGYPTIANS demonstrate that Africa was just as advanced as Europe.

### The Triangular Trade Route

The Slave Trade operated on the Triangular Trade Route. This operation involved ships sailing from Britain to Africa to pick up slaves, selling them in the Americas before taking lucrative CASH CROPS back to Britain to sell on for huge profits.

### The Middle Passage

The Middle Passage was the alternative name for the SECOND LEG of the Trade Route which involved a 12-week journey across the Atlantic Ocean. Slaves were kept in appalling conditions below deck, with many succumbing to their illnesses and injuries.



### Slave Auctions

Slaves were sold in cattle-like auctions to Europeans looking for labour to work on their plantations. A strong, healthy male could fetch up to \$500 whilst the ill, infirm and children would be sold for discount at a SCRAMBLE AUCTION.



### Plantation Life

Slaves faced the prospect of working for free on plantations growing cash crops like cotton, tobacco and sugar forever. Conditions were tough and punishments could be severe if you were brave enough to stand up to your master.

### Slave Resistance

Resistance took many forms, one of the most famous incidents was the Southampton Insurrection in Virginia, North America. Its leader Nat Tyler stood up for the rights of his fellow slaves but the revenge for his actions was brutal.

### Britain and the Transatlantic Slave Trade (I)

Britain benefitted in many ways from its people's participation in the Slave Trade. The government, banks, factories and the Great British public were all benefactors.

### Britain and the Transatlantic Slave Trade (II)

LIVERPOOL was at the forefront of the Slave Trade with many of its most famous landmarks having their origins in the city's history. It acted as one of Britain's leading port cities where the triangular trade began.

### Abolition in Britain

Britain finally abolished slavery in 1833. Religious outcry, economic concerns about rising costs of operating plantations and political reform all play their role in the story of abolition.