

History | Year 8 – The British Empire and New World Slavery | September to October

The British Empire			New World Slavery			Vocabulary					
1	1750 - 1900	<p>Between 1750-1900 Britain conquered many foreign lands. By the beginning of 20th Century approximately 13 million square miles of territory across the globe was ruled by Britain.</p> <p>British explorers and settlers travelled to different regions of the world and claimed the land for Britain. These new lands were known as colonies and an 'empire' was a collection of colonies all ruled by one country.</p>	1	West Africa before the slave trade	Early Modern West Africa was not a very peaceful place. The Akan kingdoms were consistently at war with each other. They had a common language and culture	1	Empire	Several territories ruled by one powerful country			
2	Colonisation	To the British, it didn't matter that people already lived in these lands. The British had far better weapons and showed no mercy to local populations, killing thousands to gain new territory across Africa, Australia, India and New Zealand.	2	British involvement	British upper society had become increasingly addicted to the consumption of sugar. British plantations owners in the Caribbean made a huge amount of money from the business of exporting produce to Britain from their plantations.	2	Colony	A territory controlled by an Empire			
			3	The slave trade in West Africa	British merchants exchanged guns and metal goods for enslaved Africans who they transported to the Caribbean to work on plantations	3	Colonisation	The process of taking control and building an Empire			
			New World Slavery – the Slave Trade						4	Colonists	People from Britain who went to live in the colonies.
			1	The Middle Passage	<p>The part of the Transatlantic slave trade where enslaved people were transported from West Africa to the Caribbean plantations.</p> <p>The conditions aboard these ships were horrendous with enslaved men and women treated very badly by ship captains and their crew</p>	5	Independent	No longer part of an Empire.			
			2	Societies of the Caribbean plantations	The Caribbean plantations followed a strict social hierarchy. At the top level of the hierarchy were the rich white plantation owners. At the bottom were the field slaves who were watched by a field overseer. A domestic slave was seen as the highest ranking for enslaved Africans living on plantations	6	Dispossession	The action of taking away someone's land or property			
3	Slave Resistance	There were numerous examples of active slave resistance by enslaved Africans on plantations. For example, the Maroons were former enslaved people who had successfully escaped their white owner and created their own territories in the hills and forestry areas of Jamaica	7	Conversion	Changing someone's religion.						
3	17th & 18th Century The Lenape story	<p>In the 17th century, the 1600s, the Lenape - a Native American people experienced colonisation by the British</p> <p>William Penn and his sons tricked the Lenape and took land from them with the 1737 Walking Purchase.</p>	8	Collaboration	Working together 'to collaborate' - working with someone	8	Collaboration	Working together 'to collaborate' - working with someone			
4	19th century The Maori story	In the 1800s The Maori - people who lived in New Zealand before the Europeans arrived - faced colonisation by the British who converted people to Christianity and forcibly took their land	9	Subjugation	Forcing someone to obey you.	9	Subjugation	Forcing someone to obey you.			
5	20th century The Hausa story	In the 1900s The Hausa - a West African ethnic group collaborated with the British to increase their power and wealth	10	Akan Kingdoms	30 different regions within West Africa	10	Akan Kingdoms	30 different regions within West Africa			
			11	West Africa	Region of Africa that the majority of enslaved people were taken from	11	West Africa	Region of Africa that the majority of enslaved people were taken from			
			12	Field Overseer	In charge of Field Slaves working on the plantation	12	Field Overseer	In charge of Field Slaves working on the plantation			
			13	Field Slaves	Enslaved African Americans who held the lowest ranked position in the social hierarchy	13	Field Slaves	Enslaved African Americans who held the lowest ranked position in the social hierarchy			
			14	Resistance	The act of fighting back	14	Resistance	The act of fighting back			
			15	To sabotage	Deliberately and secretly destroy something (for example a machine)	15	To sabotage	Deliberately and secretly destroy something (for example a machine)			
			16	The Maroons	Former enslaved people who had run away	16	The Maroons	Former enslaved people who had run away			
			17	Nanny	The Akan woman who led the Maroons	17	Nanny	The Akan woman who led the Maroons			
			18	Guerrilla Warfare	Using ambushes and traps to fight stronger enemies	18	Guerrilla Warfare	Using ambushes and traps to fight stronger enemies			

History| Year 8 – The Industrial Revolution and the Development of Democracy| Nov - Dec

The Industrial Revolution		
1	Industrial Revolution	A dramatic change in Britain's economy and society in the 18 th & 19 th century Before 1750 Britain was a rural and agricultural society. By 1900 Britain had become an urban society with factories attracting workers to the cities.
2	The causes of the Industrial Revolution in Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural resources such as coal provided new forms of energy - New technology and machinery increased production - The profits and money made from slavery provided wealth to stimulate the industry
3	Francis Trollope	An author who wrote the novel 'Factory boy' by Trollope which described the lives of children who worked in the factories
4	Thomas Annan	A photographer from Glasgow who photographed the slums illustrating how poor living conditions could be for urban workers.
5	Emma Griffin	A historian who used autobiographies to illustrate the lives of ordinary working class people in the Industrial Revolution and how horrible it could be.

The Development of Democracy		
1	The English Civil War	Parliament challenged the power of the monarchy (King Charles 1 st) in the 17 th century.
2	The UK parliament	Before the arrival of King Charles 1 st to the throne parliament had been formed for a place where nobles, bishops and other dignitaries would write laws.
3	Execution of Charles 1	Charles was found guilty of treason and he was captured, put on trial and executed in 1649
4	Oliver Cromwell & the Protectorate	The leader of the parliamentarians who defeated the monarchists now led England as 'Lord Protector'

The Development of Democracy		
1	The Age of Revolution	Dramatic revolutions inspired protests across the globe including in Britain. There were revolutions in America, France and Haiti. All populations were demanding equality and the right to vote
2	The Peterloo Massacre 1819	Protests for democratic reform were met with brutal repression in Britain. In Manchester at St Peter's field thousands had gathered to protest for the right to vote. They protestors were attacked by the authorities and arrested the speakers. 18 people were killed
3	Chartists	Under pressure from groups such as the Chartists, Parliament passed a series of acts that gradually reformed British democracy and expanded the franchise
4	Women	Despite the 19th century reforms, women were still denied the right to vote as Britain remained a patriarchal society

Vocabulary		
1	Urban	Focuses on Cities and Towns
2	Rural	To do with countryside
3	Agricultural	To do with farming
4	Middle-class	Wealthier people who could be lawyers or doctors
5	Slums	Poor quality, overcrowded housing conditions
6	Liberty	Freedom
7	Working-class	The poorest people, who work in factories
8	interpretation	a historians' answer to a question about the past
9	To exaggerate	To make something seem better, worse or more important than it really was
10	Parliament	Part of the government that votes on new laws
11	Democracy	A system of government where leaders are elected by the people
12	Reform	To change something
13	Protest	A public action to oppose something
14	Equality	The state of being equal and treated the same
15	The franchise	The right to vote
16	Patriarchal	Society is ruled and dominated by men