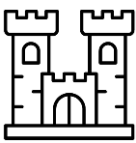




Eggar's School History Department Knowledge Organiser

Autumn 1: Why is 2024 the best time to be eleven years old?



What was it like to be a child between c.1066-c.1960?



Key dates

1000-1500- The Middle Ages	1500-1600 Tudor England	1750-1900 The Industrial Revolution	1900-1910 Liberal Reforms
1914-1918- World War One			



Key terms

Medieval	Period of time between 1000-1500. The Middle Ages	Reform	Change to improve living/working conditions
Tudor	Period of time between 1485-1603 Henry VII- Elizabeth I	Home front	Events away from theatre of war affecting non combatants
Industrial Revolution	Huge change in population, manufacturing, employment, travel	source	Where historians get their evidence eg a painting, a diary, a photograph
Transportation	Criminals sentenced to servitude in a penal colony		



Key knowledge & factors

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life as a child was determined by the era you were born in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children played a part in supporting the Home Front during World war One
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children were subject to cruelty, punishment and unsafe work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children migrated to Britain after world war two and had a range of experiences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children were not protected by law until the 19th century 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can learn about history from a wide range of resources including paintings, photographs, government records,



Key individuals

Joseph Rowntree	Highlighted the effects of poverty at the start of the 20 th century	Lord Kitchener	Ran the war effort during World War One
Liberal Government			



Further resources



Key dates

1170 Murder of Thomas Becket	1517- Luther nails 95 theses to church door in Wittenburg	1547-1603- The Tudor Religious rollercoaster	1500-1750- The Scientific Revolution
100-1400- The Crusades	1533- Henry VII breaks from the Catholic Church	1541- witchcraft becomes a crime	1605- The Gunpowder Plot



Key terms

Indulgence	Forgiveness for sins that could be purchased from the Catholic Church	Heresy	Refusing to conform to legal religion
Reformation	The introduction of Protestantism to Europe	Treason	Crime against authority eg The Gunpowder Plot
Catholic	Christianity led by the pope	Scientific Revolution	Increased interest in scientific method and observation
Protestant	Christianity focussing on individual access to God and the bible	witchcraft	Belief that people possessed supernatural powers used for evil ends

Key knowledge & factors

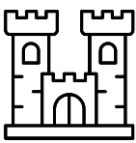


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Catholic church was all powerful throughout the Middle Ages. Monarch and church fought over who should have supremacy leading to the death of archbishop Thomas Becket following his quarrel with Henry II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry VIII's break from Rome in 1533 led to a period of intense religious turmoil in Britain leading to executions for heresy and treason including the Gunpowder Plot
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Crusades were a series of journeys made to the Holy land in the Middle Ages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious turmoil also prompted an increase in superstition and accusations of witchcraft
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criticism of the Catholic church led by Martin Luther and assisted by the introduction of the printing press led to the Reformation at the start of the 16th century 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scientific Revolution led to major breakthroughs in the understanding of the human body as well as leading to inventions that would kick start the Industrial Revolution.



Key individuals

Thomas Becket	Archbishop of Canterbury 1162-1170	Mary I	Catholic daughter of Henry VII "Bloody Mary"
Martin Luther	Protested against the Catholic Church in 1517 sparking the Reformation	Elizabeth I	Chose a religious compromise a "Middle Way" between catholic and protestant
Henry VIII	Broke from the Catholic Church in 1533	Matthew Hopkins	"Witchfinder general" caused an increase in witchcraft accusations during the English Civil War
Edward VI	Protestant son of Henry VIII	Isaac	Published Principia 1686



Key dates

1066 <i>Battle of Hastings sees the first Norman King crowned.</i>	1290 <i>Jews are expelled from England by Edward I.</i>	1577-80 <i>Drake successfully circumnavigated the globe.</i>	1700 <i>5% of London's population are Huguenots.</i>
1840 <i>Irish potato famine sees migration from Ireland to Britain increase.</i>	1905 <i>Alien Immigration Act passed to restrict the number of immigrants arriving in Britain.</i>	1936 <i>Battle of Cable Street takes place between Jews and Mosley's fascist supporters.</i>	1948 <i>SS Windrush arrives in Britain with 802 Caribbean migrants.</i>



Key terms

Alien <i>Derogatory term to describe a migrant to a country.</i>	Migrant <i>A person who moves.</i>
Discrimination <i>The unjust treatment of a group based race, age, etc.</i>	Persecution <i>The mistreatment of an individual or group.</i>
Exile <i>Being banned from your origin country.</i>	Protestant <i>A Christian who believes Jesus is the head of the Church.</i>
Immigrant <i>People who move into a country.</i>	Race riot <i>A public outbreak of violence that is racially motivated.</i>



Key knowledge & factors



- The first migrants in Britain were the Celts, settling around 500BC; it wasn't until 43AD that the Romans arrived in Britain!
- The Anglo-Saxons arrived in 450AD and have provided many words/names we still use in our language today, e.g Angle-Land is England.
- The Huguenots brought expertise in silk weaving which helped England's cloth industry grow and thrive in from the 1700's.
- Early Modern explorers mapped the world and brought back exotic items, e.g. spices, that had never been seen before in England.
- 1 million Irish emigrated to the USA, Canada and Great Britain in order to find work and escape poverty that the famine brought.
- Due to the persecution by the Nazis, nearly 90,000 Jews arrived in England from Germany, Poland, Austria, in the 1930's.
- The 2011 Census found that Muslims are the second largest religious group in England after Christians.
- Britain has relied heavily on migration to help fill the labour shortages created by the Second World War.

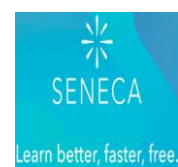


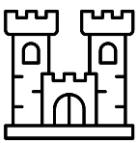
Key individuals

Edward the Confessor <i>The last Saxon King who died leaving no heir,</i>	Oswald Moseley <i>British fascist leader who disliked Jews.</i>
Enoch Powell <i>A politician who gave the 'Rivers of Blood' speech.</i>	Robert Peel <i>Prime Minister in charge during the potato famine.</i>
Sir Francis Drake <i>English explorer who circumnavigated the globe.</i>	William, Duke of Normandy <i>The first Norman King of England.</i>
Huguenots <i>French Protestants who were persecuted/massacred.</i>	Windrush Generation <i>Caribbean migrants who arrived to help rebuild Britain.</i>



Further resources





Key dates

1215 <i>King John signs the Magna Carta</i>	1348 <i>The Black Death arrives in England at the port of Weymouth, Dorset</i>	1381 <i>The Peasants Revolt takes on the government of King Richard II</i>	1642 <i>English Civil War breaks out between King Charles I and Parliament</i>
1649 <i>English monarchy is abolished and Oliver Cromwell rules as Lord Protectorate</i>	1848 <i>The Great Charter (a petition) demands greater voting rights for working men</i>	1928 <i>Equal Franchise Act is passed, allowing women in the UK to vote</i>	1965 <i>Race Relations Act is passed making "racial discrimination unlawful in public places" illegal</i>



Key terms

Boycott	<i>To avoid using a product/service as a form of protest.</i>	Monarchy	<i>A country ruled by a king or queen.</i>
Civil War	<i>A country divided and at war with itself.</i>	Parliament	<i>A group of people who make the laws.</i>
Democracy	<i>The right for all to have a say in government.</i>	Revolt	<i>An active form of protest often violent.</i>
Discrimination	<i>The unjust treatment of people, because of ethnicity, sex, etc.</i>	Suffrage	<i>The right to vote.</i>



Key knowledge & factors



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medieval England was ruled by monarchs who had the final say in how the country was run. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst unsuccessful, Chartist ideas led working class men to get the vote in 1867.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Black Death kills up to one half of England's population and 1/3 of Europe's population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suffragettes were women using militant/active methods to gain the vote
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 100,000 peasants took part in the Peasants Revolt - the earliest organised protest of workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suffragists were women using passive and peaceful methods to gain the vote.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The English Civil War resulted in the abolition of monarchy between 1649-1660. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'colour bar' prevented minorities from finding work, housing and education.



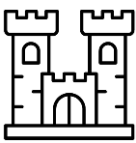
Key individuals

Charles I	<i>Fought Parliament in the Civil war; only king to be beheaded.</i>	Emmeline Pankhurst	<i>Leader of the suffragette militant campaign for female suffrage.</i>
Oliver Cromwell	<i>Beheaded Charles I and ruled with strong Puritan views.</i>	Raghibir Singh	<i>Bristol's first non-white bus conductor.</i>
Guy Bailey	<i>Denied an interview at the Bristol Omnibus Company.</i>	Paul Stephenson	<i>Led the 4-month campaign known as the Bristol Bus Boycott.</i>
King John	<i>Unpopular monarch who was forced to sign the Magna Carta.</i>	Wat Tyler	<i>Led the peasants to confront the king in the Peasants Revolt.</i>



Further resources

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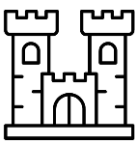
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Further resources	

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Key dates

<u>1847</u>	<u>1862</u>	<u>1869</u>	<u>1876</u>
The Donner Party cross the plains and the Rocky Mountains	<i>The Homesteads Act Encouraged people to settle on the plains</i>	<i>First commercially useful windmill to help solve the problem of power on the plains</i>	<i>Battle of Little Big Horn</i>
<u>1850s</u>	<u>1869</u>	<u>1874</u>	<u>1882</u>
<i>Cattle trails begin</i>	<i>Transcontinental Railroad completed</i>	<i>Joseph Glidden introduces barbed wire</i>	<i>Jesse James shot and killed by Robert Ford for the reward offered.</i>



Key terms

Cowboy	<i>Drove cattle across America and worked on ranches.</i>	Pioneer	<i>First to arrive and explore.</i>
Homesteader	<i>Purchaser of cheap land to settle and make a living.</i>	Plains Indian	<i>A native American.</i>
Manifest Destiny	<i>The right of white Americans to settle on the plains.</i>	Sheriff	<i>Law enforcement official.</i>
Mormons	<i>Member of church founded by Smith in 1830s- settled in Utah.</i>	Vigilantism	<i>Taking the law into your own hands rather than leaving it to state officials.</i>



Key knowledge & factors



- Native Americans roamed the plains freely until the arrival of European settlers in the 17th century believing they had a right and duty to be there.
- From the 1840s to the 1860s thousands crossed the plains to Oregon and California.
- The Homesteads Act led to thousands arriving in Kansas and Nebraska to settle although conditions were difficult and many failed.
- Mormons led by Brigham Young crossed the plains to Utah to escape persecution and establish their own settlement.
- Cowboys lead cattle across America. This was replaced by ranching. Both conflicted with homesteaders over land and resources.
- Law and order was difficult to maintain and resulted in vigilantism.
- Wars with the plains Indians took place as settlers aimed to force them from the land and to destroy their way of life.



Key individuals

General Custer	<i>Fought at Little Bighorn and was defeated by Plains Indians.</i>	Jesse James	<i>American outlaw, robber and train robber.</i>
George Donner	<i>Led the Donner Party across the Rocky Mountains. Death and cannibalism ensued.</i>	Brigham Young	<i>Led Mormons across the plains to settle in Utah free from persecution.</i>
Crazy Horse	<i>Indian chief who defeated Custer at Little Bighorn.</i>		



Further resources

