

### Key dates

c.1200  
*The Empire of Mali established.*

c.1400  
*Kingdom of Benin & Songhai Empire established.*

1502  
*Britain's first voyage to America.*

1619  
*The first African slaves taken to Jamestown, Virginia.*

c.1700  
*Asante Empire established.*

1787  
*The Abolition Committee set up.*

1807  
*Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade.*

1833  
*The Slavery Abolition Act.*



### Key terms

Abolition	<i>Banning or getting rid of something.</i>	Pirate	<i>People who attacked and robbed ships at sea.</i>
Empire	<i>The collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.</i>	Privateer	<i>Someone who has permission from a government to attack/rob another country's ships.</i>
Monopoly	<i>A business or person with the exclusive right to do or sell something.</i>	Profiteer	<i>People who sought to make a large profit from illegal activity.</i>
Middle Passage	<i>The route that transported Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas.</i>	Slavery	<i>A condition in which individuals are owned by others who control them.</i>



### Key knowledge & factors



- Sir Walter Raleigh established the first American colony on Roanoke Island which he named 'Virginia' after Elizabeth I.
- Britain wanted an empire for power, wealth and resources. They also believed that Christianity should be spread around the world.
- Britain helped to develop their colonies by building infrastructure such as railways, hospitals, schools, etc. but also changed colonial religion and culture.
- The slave trade swapped manufactured goods for enslaved Africans, who were then transported to America to provide cheap labour on plantations.
- By the end of the 18th century, Britain dominated global trade from ports in Liverpool, Bristol and London.
- Slaves were commonly whipped, branded and humiliated as punishments for running away, inadequate work, etc.
- Slaves resisted both passively and actively, by organising rebellions or practicing their own religious beliefs.
- Key individuals, black and white, were largely responsible for raising the profile of slavery and encouraging its abolition.



### Key individuals

Blackbeard	<i>A pirate leader until 1718, hunted down by the royal navy.</i>	Olaudah Equiano	<i>A freed slave who published his autobiography in 1789.</i>
Francis Drake	<i>Circumnavigated the globe 1577-80 and was later knighted.</i>	Toussaint L'Ouverture	<i>Former slave and leader of the only successful slave revolt, in French Saint-Domingue (Haiti).</i>
Granville Sharp	<i>A lawyer who set up the abolition committee.</i>	Thomas Clarkson	<i>An abolitionist who dedicated his life to educating people on the horrors of slavery.</i>
Henry Morgan	<i>A pirate who became a privateer for the British and was knighted.</i>	William Wilberforce	<i>MP who fought for the passing of the abolition acts.</i>

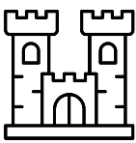


### Further resources





# Eggar's School History Department Knowledge Organiser Autumn Term, Colonies to Coal



## Did the Industrial Revolution bring progress and improvement?



### Key dates

c.1740 <i>Population starts to rise.</i>	1757 <i>The first canal opened – 'Sankey Cut'.</i>	1769 <i>The first steam engine created.</i>	1814 <i>Invention of the steam locomotive.</i>
1829 <i>Metropolitan Police Act.</i>	1850 <i>Cotton becomes Britain's biggest export.</i>	1865 <i>Mid-Hants Railway opens.</i>	1871 <i>Trade Union Act.</i>



### Key terms

Agriculture	<i>The science or practice of farming.</i>	Metropolitan	<i>A large and busy city.</i>
Enclosure	<i>Fields with fences or hedges around them to prevent use of common and waste land.</i>	Phosy Jaw	<i>Disease affecting factory workers who made matchsticks with phosphorous.</i>
Entrepreneur	<i>A person who sets up a business or businesses.</i>	Revolution	<i>A dramatic and wide-reaching change.</i>
Mechanisation	<i>The process of introducing machines in everyday life to improve efficiency.</i>	Trade Union	<i>A group of workers formed to protect and further their rights and interests in the workplace.</i>



### Key knowledge & factors



- Inventions like the seed drill helped farmers increase output, alongside ideas on selective breeding.
- By 1850, Britain was producing two thirds of the world's coal; half of the world's iron; two thirds of the world's steel; and half of the world's cotton!
- The British Empire led to Britain importing cheap goods, like cotton, which they manufactured into cloth to sell for large profits.
- Steam power proved faster and more reliable than waterpower and factories no longer had to be built next to fast-flowing rivers.
- Alton relied on the Mid-Hants Railway, running 10 miles from New Alresford to Alton, to transport local watercress to London.
- Before 1833, there were no limitations on children working in factories and mines. Later acts reduced their hours, improved safety and encouraged them to attend school!
- In 1829, 3200 police constables were recruited to work in London to reduce crime and catch criminals.
- Reformers like Charles Booth & his poverty map of London aimed to raise awareness of how living conditions impacted daily life.



### Key individuals

Ada Lovelace	<i>Developed the first computer programme to translate notes from French into English.</i>	Henry Bessemer	<i>Created a 'converter' machine which turned iron into steel.</i>
Alexander Graham Bell	<i>Invented the telephone in 1876 and the iron lung.</i>	Isambard Kingdom Brunel	<i>Engineer who developed bridges, tunnels, viaducts, buildings and rail routes.</i>
Elizabeth Fry	<i>A quaker who visited Newgate prison and inspired the Gaols Act of 1823.</i>	James Watt	<i>Developed the first steam engine which powered the industrial revolution.</i>
George Stephenson	<i>Invented the steam locomotive which could travel from London to Newcastle in just 9 hours.</i>	Michael Faraday	<i>Developed the electric motor and the Faraday cage (MRI machine).</i>



### Further resources

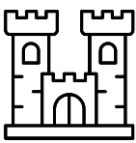




# Eggar's School History Department Knowledge Organiser

## Spring Term, Warfare and Society

### How has modern warfare impacted society?



#### Key dates

1914 <i>Outbreak of WW1.</i>	1916 <i>The Battle of the Somme.</i>	1919 <i>The Treaty of Versailles signed.</i>	1934 <i>Hitler becomes Führer of Germany.</i>
1939 <i>Outbreak of WW2 after Hitler invades Poland.</i>	1948 <i>Creation of the National Health Service (NHS).</i>	1989 <i>Collapse of the Berlin Wall, ending the Cold War.</i>	2001 <i>9/11 terrorist attack.</i>



#### Key terms

Alliances	<i>Groups of nations that agree to back each other up in war.</i>	Militarism	<i>To take great pride in your country's armed forces.</i>
Communism	<i>A political system in which all property is state-owned and resources shared equally.</i>	Nationalism	<i>To love your country and believe that it is superior to others.</i>
Fascism	<i>A one-party political system with a strong nationalist and militaristic dictator.</i>	Terrorism	<i>The organised use of violence to force an agreement to demands.</i>
Imperialism	<i>To gain control of land and people to build an empire.</i>	Treaty	<i>A formal agreement/contract between countries.</i>



#### Key knowledge & factors



- The Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) and the Triple Entente (Britain, France and Russia) fought in WW1.
- Germany were forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles: they were to take full blame, pay £6.6 billion in reparations, lose 1/3 of their land and reduce their army to prevent further wars.
- The Axis Powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) and the Allied Powers (Britain, USA, USSR and China) fought in WW2.
- In August 1945, the USA dropped nuclear bombs 'Little Boy' in Hiroshima and 'Fat Man' in Nagasaki to bring an end to WW2.
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was created in 1949 to maintain peace in Europe.
- The Cold War, 1945-1991, consisted of the USA and USSR battling over who was the best 'superpower' without physically fighting.
- Between 1969 and 1998, the Irish Republican Army (IRA) carried out violent acts to end British Rule in Northern Ireland.
- On 11 September 2001, 4 passenger planes were hijacked by al Qaeda and crashed into the Pentagon in Washington DC and the World Trade Centre in New York City.

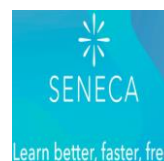


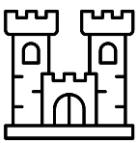
#### Key individuals

Adolf Hitler	<i>Leader of the NSDAP (Nazi Party), 1921-1945.</i>	Josef Stalin	<i>Leader of the Soviet Union, 1924-1953.</i>
Benito Mussolini	<i>Leader of the Italian Fascist Party, 1919-1943.</i>	Nelson Mandela	<i>Violently campaigned against apartheid in South Africa.</i>
Douglas Haig	<i>Commander of the British Army during the Battle of the Somme.</i>	Osama Bin Laden	<i>Islamic militant leader, founder of al Qaeda.</i>
ISIS	<i>Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. An Islamic terrorist group.</i>	Saddam Hussein	<i>Leader of Iraq, 1979-2003, who aimed to become Arab World Leader.</i>



#### Further resources





## Did communism improve the lives of Chinese citizens?



### Key dates

1921 <i>The CCP is founded.</i>	1931 <i>Civil War breaks out in China.</i>	1949 <i>Mao Zedong becomes leader of the CCP and the PRC is created.</i>	1950 <i>The Marriage Law introduced.</i>
1951 <i>CCP begins agricultural cooperatives.</i>	1954 <i>New constitution created for the PRC.</i>	1958-62 <i>The Great Leap Forward.</i>	1966 <i>Young people were encouraged to join the Red Guards.</i>



### Key terms

Censorship	<i>Controls on what the media can say/publish.</i>	Communism	<i>A political system in which all property is state-owned and resources shared equally.</i>
Civil War	<i>Groups of people from the same country fight each other.</i>	Marxism	<i>Belief that workers would eventually free themselves from capitalism.</i>
Collectivisation	<i>Joining together of multiple farms that are controlled by the state.</i>	Nationalism	<i>To love your country and believe that it is superior to others.</i>
Commune	<i>A group of people living together and sharing farm responsibilities.</i>	Peasant	<i>A poor, low status agricultural labourer/worker.</i>



### Key knowledge & factors



- The Chinese Civil War broke out in 1945 between the GMD (Nationalist Party) and the CCP (Communist Party).
- Mao was a Marxist Nationalist who wanted to unite communist China against the Western capitalists.
- Between 1949 and 1957, agricultural production increased as a result of voluntary agricultural cooperatives – 60% of peasants gained land.
- In 1958, communes of around 5000 households were introduced as radical and compulsory industrial changes, known as the Great Leap Forward.
- Between 1958 and 1962, there were as many as 30 million deaths across China due to 'The Great Famine'.
- The CCP had complete control of China's media and used it to spread propaganda messages about communism. This led to the 'Cult of Mao'.
- The Marriage Law of 1950 gave women more rights and abolished feudal laws. Mao believed that industrialisation depended on women too.
- Literacy rates improved significantly – they were at 70% by 1976. In 1958, Pinyin was introduced to help people learn Mandarin.



### Key individuals

CCP	<i>The Chinese Communist Party.</i>	Karl Marx	<i>German theorist that came up with the idea of Marxism.</i>
Chiang Kai-shek	<i>Leader of the GMD.</i>	Mao Zedong	<i>Leader of the CCP, 1949-1976.</i>
Confucius	<i>Chinese philosopher on tradition and beliefs in China, especially in property laws.</i>	PRC	<i>The People's Republic of China.</i>
GMD	<i>Guomindang – The Chinese Nationalist Party.</i>	Trofim Lysenko	<i>Agricultural Scientist from the USSR who's ideas formed 'Lysenkoism' – harsh conditions created stronger crops.</i>



### Further resources





# Eggar's School History Department Knowledge Organiser Summer Term, Cleaning Up Britain



## When did Britain's public health improve the most?



### Key dates

2000BC <i>Egyptians develop Papyrus.</i>	1347-8 <i>The Black Death.</i>	1666 <i>The Great fire of London.</i>	1796 <i>The first vaccination.</i>
1858-75 <i>London's sewers built.</i>	1861 <i>Development of Germ Theory.</i>	1918-20 <i>Spanish Flu.</i>	1948 <i>NHS created.</i>



### Key terms

Aqueduct	<i>A structure built to carry water across land.</i>	Latrine/Privy	<i>A toilet, typically public/communal.</i>
Bacteria	<i>A micro-organism which causes disease, e.g. germs.</i>	Miasma	<i>Smells from decomposing material which 'caused' disease.</i>
Cholera	<i>A life-threatening bacterial infection spread through water.</i>	Vaccination	<i>An injection of killed/weakened organisms to create resistance against a disease.</i>
Epidemic	<i>A widespread occurrence of an infectious disease.</i>	Virus	<i>A micro-organism, smaller than bacteria, which causes infections, e.g. colds/flu.</i>



### Key knowledge & factors



- Romans developed aqueducts, bath houses and hospitals for their soldiers away from marshlands as they believed that dirt caused disease.
- In the Middle Ages, butchers were selling meat in the streets, people threw waste onto the street and then drank from wells nearby. By the 1380s there were 13 privies in London, one over the Thames!
- The Great Fire of London led to new building regulations ensuring that housing was built of brick/stone and streets were widened.
- People originally disliked the idea of vaccinations as people believed it was dangerous and sinful, and they did not believe a cow could protect them.
- The Public Health Act of 1848 encouraged the setting up of a board of health to collect tax to make improvements in local areas.
- In 1867, John Lee, the Medical Officer of Health in Manchester, began to replace the city's midden privies with pail privies. By the end of the 1800s they were used widely.
- The Spanish Flu infected up to 1/3 of the world's population and killed up to 100 million people. 1/4 million people died in the UK.
- The Beveridge Report of 1948 was met with enthusiasm by many, and 600,000 copies of the report were sold.



### Key individuals

Alexander Fleming	<i>Discovered penicillin in 1928, the first antibiotic.</i>	John Snow	<i>Removed the Broad Street pump handle as he realised that cholera was waterborne.</i>
Edward Jenner	<i>Discovered the connection between cowpox and the prevention of smallpox to create a vaccination against it.</i>	Joseph Bazalgette	<i>A chief engineer for the Metropolitan Board of Works, who built 1300 miles of wide sewers across London.</i>
Edwin Chadwick	<i>Wrote a report in 1842 stating that poverty caused ill health.</i>	Louis Pasteur	<i>Stated that germs caused disease, which later became known as the 'germ theory'.</i>
Florence Nightingale	<i>Improved sanitation of hospitals during the Crimean War as well as making nursing a respectable profession.</i>	Sir William Beveridge	<i>Wrote the Beveridge Report which set up the NHS and National Insurance pay benefits.</i>



### Further resources

