

Year 8 History Lesson overview

			End points: Students must know/understand
<u>What Challenges did Medieval Kings face?</u>	9	Intro: How has life changed in England since Medieval times?	That there has been change and continuity since Medieval times. Change = when something is different e.g. the population has increased massively. The king governed in Medieval times; we are now ruled by parliament. England was a catholic country. Continuity = when something has stayed the same, e.g. we still have a monarch.
		Does King John deserve his reputation as a 'bad' king?	King John was not a popular King. Many people thought his nephew Arthur should be King. The King of France supported Arthur's claim. The King of France took away John's land in France in protest. John captured Arthur, and Arthur died, he may have been murdered When the Archbishop of Canterbury died the Pope chose the new one. John didn't like the decision. So, he banned the archbishop from England. The Pope excommunicated John, which meant he shut all the churches. John stole the church's land and money. Many people disliked John because he fell out with the Pope. The barons began to fall out with the King. Some didn't like him being excommunicated ; others disliked him losing lands in France. John made things worse, to pay for his wars he made them pay heavy fines and taxes. He sent some barons abroad and insulted others. However, King John cared about the English people much more than previous kings had. He cared about justice and made a lot of changes to ensure that even common people received justice. He also did a lot to help lepers in England
		What was the Magna Carta and why is it significant?	The Magna Carta was signed by King John in 1215 after pressure from the barons and a civil war. The Magna Carta limited the power of the king. Important points that the Magna Carta covered were: The Church had the final say who was appointed to Church positions of power, The King was not allowed to demand more money from his barons, and everyone has the right to a fair trial. It also gave freemen rights, however, for most of the population this meant nothing as they were villeins (people tied to the land) and not freemen. Within days of John signing the charter he was ignoring it and complaining he had been forced to sign it. However, Magna Carta has been seen as a great document ensuring freedom for ordinary people it was the first time a king's power was really limited. Although, some historians think it was just the nobles trying to get what they wanted and that ordinary people didn't gain much at all.
		What caused the Peasants revolt?	The Peasants revolt happened in 1381 and had a range of causes – short term and long term. The Feudal system meant peasants were at the bottom of the hierarchy (social pyramid) and had few rights. They had to pay taxes to the church called Tithes which was approximately 10% of their income. Many peasants had to do work service on the lord of the manors land and had little freedom. The Black Death of 1348 killed rich and poor and led to a realisation of equality in god's eyes, the lack of workers led to more demands for pay. This was limited by the Statute of Labourers 1351 (A new law) The Young king Richard II 1377 had unpopular advisers and spent too much money on wars with France A Poll tax was introduced where rich and poor had to pay the same A priest called John Ball spoke out for the peasants and was put into prison <u>BOOK LOOK 1</u>
		What happened during the peasants' revolt? (2 lessons)	Peasants began refusing to pay the Poll tax and marching to London The original protesters were outnumbered by troublemakers. The King's advisors and the tower of London were attacked The King met the peasants and appeared to accept their demands for change
		How did Wat Tyler die?	There is conflicting evidence of the events of Wat Tyler's death, it can be difficult to find out the truth in History due to differing viewpoints and interpretations of events. Historians must look at all the evidence to come up with the most likely version of events Some accounts suggest Wat was disrespectful to the king Wat Tyler was probably killed by the Mayor of London

		What were the Consequences of the Peasants revolt?	The Peasants revolt had mostly negative short term consequences and mostly positive long-term consequences for the peasants. Hundreds of men considered leaders of the Peasants revolt including John Ball were killed and ideas of being equal strongly punished. The king said anything he had promised the peasants during the revolt was forced out of him and so not legal. Advisors to the King were replaced with people who were fairer than his old advisors. The vast majority of those who had rebelled were pardoned (let off) if they promised not to rebel again. Poll tax was abolished soon after the revolt. The Lords of the villages started paying their Peasants more and charging them less rent as they feared more rebellions 50 years later many of the Peasants were allowed the right to buy their freedom and so could move about the country without restriction. The King stopped fighting with the French. Many historians claim that this was the first time that “ordinary” people had rebelled against the government in large numbers. They see the revolt as the start of the English people’s victory to get freedoms and rights for all King Richard broke some of his promises and did not abolish serfdom (slavery) No government tried to collect a Poll Tax again until 1990 – this also led to protest! King Richard survived and stayed in charge and ruled for several more years until 1399
<u>Henry VIII: How and why did the Break with Rome occur?</u>	6	Intro lesson – What kind of monarch was Henry VIII?	There are different interpretations of Henry VIII’s character Evidence must be questioned Primary Evidence is not necessarily more trustworthy than secondary evidence Henry VIII had a foul temper and could be cruel, he had many people executed Henry VIII established the royal navy Henry VIII was an intelligent and well-educated man Henry VIII controlled what people said about him and what they saw.
		Why did Henry break from Rome?	The Break from Rome is when Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church and established the Church of England (A protestant church) There are some major differences between Catholicism and Protestantism such as the Pope is the head of the Catholic church and had power over all religious matters in Catholic countries, Catholicism has more supernatural beliefs and decoration. The Catholic church controls your access to God. The language of the Catholic church is Latin. Henry broke away from the Catholic church to get a divorce, to gain more power, and to gain money, he may also have wanted more religious freedom
		How did Henry break from Rome?	Henry used Parliament to help him break from Rome by passing an act of supremacy and putting himself in charge of the church Henry executed people who stayed loyal to the Church Henry closed monasteries and took their riches.
		What were the consequences of Henry’s decision?	Henry’s decision had long lasting consequences. Although he got a divorce, his marriages were not successful, and he did not get the son he wanted from Anne Boleyn. His son Edward was sickly and did not provide stability. Mary I turned the country back to Catholicism and persecuted protestants. Elizabeth then turned the country back to Protestantism, ensuring religious trouble for many years, leading in later years to the gunpowder plot, and undermining the powers of monarchs. Henry VIII wasted the money he gained from closing monasteries on a war with France. <u>BOOK LOOK 2</u>
<u>Why did Englishmen fight Englishmen?</u>	8	Who was King Charles I?	King Charles was not supposed to be king, he was the second son, but his older brother died. He was a monarch who believed in divine right of kings that a king’s power was given by God. He was a vain man who was troubled by his height and a stammer. His wife was Catholic and this made him unpopular.

			He was an art lover and had expensive tastes He angered people by having favourites at court.
		What caused the English Civil war?	A civil war is between people from the same country with conflicting ideas, The Civil War had short term and long-term causes The War had causes related to money, religion and power: Charles I ruled without Parliament for 11 years after they disagree with him about new taxes. He also arrested MPs that disagrees with him He made William Laud the Archbishop of Canterbury. Laud does not like Puritans, he changes Church of England services. He introduces statues and music that Puritans hate as well as a new prayer book and force them on the Scots who attacked Charles made people pay a tax called 'Ship money'.
		What was the most effective weapon used during the civil war?	Four main weapons were used in the civil war – the musket, the canon, pike and cavalry soldier These weapons had advantages and disadvantages. The musket was difficult to use and took a long time to reload but had a good range and could be used as a club. The canon was deadly and had a long range but was difficult and heavy to move around the pike was easy to use but no good close range, training cavalry soldiers took a long time, and riders could be unseated but they had good manoeuvrability.
		What was life like during the civil war?	Life during the war was confusing, soldiers on both sides wore similar clothes and had similar equipment People switched sides and family members and friends sometimes became enemies The areas of the country that supported each side changed Women played a part in the war
		Why did parliament win?	The parliamentarians won for a range of reasons: Parliament created the New Model Army which was better organised and trained than the king's army. Oliver Cromwell used clever tactics to defeat the king's army. Parliament controlled the areas with the most money, such as London. They also made allies with the Scots. There was strict religious discipline in Parliament's army: if anyone swore, they severely punished., Parliament's army fought harder as they believed they were fighting for God. Parliament controlled East Anglia which produced the best horses – and so the best cavalry – in the country. Parliament controlled the navy, meaning they controlled all trade coming into the country.
		What happened during the trial and execution of Charles I?	After losing the Civil War Charles was put on trial in London in 1649. He was accused of being a "tyrant, traitor and murderer; and a public enemy to the Commonwealth of England." There were arguments for and against the execution of the king, some argued the king was appointed by God and above the law, others argued there would be an ongoing risk of war if the king remained alive. A death warrant was signed by 59 MP's and the king was executed; he wanted to appear brave and there was a mixed reaction in the crowd.
		What kind of ruler was Oliver Cromwell?	After the execution of Charles II, the country became a republic (a country that is not ruled by a King or Queen) Oliver Cromwell led the country and can be seen as a hero or a villain. Evidence should be questioned and there are differing interpretations of the same person. He was a modest man and would not accept the title of king and was called Lord Protector, and he was a brave and strong soldier, and could be an inspirational leader. He welcomed Jews back into England and improved prisons. However, he took little advice from parliament he could also be very cruel towards anyone who opposed him. Whilst fighting in Ireland, he may have ordered his men to kill an army of Irish catholic soldiers cruelly. He introduced strict religious rules, and many forms of entertainment and fun were restricted. BOOK LOOK 3
<u>How did ordinary people get the vote?</u>	10	Who could vote in 1800?	In 1800 voting was unequal and unfair Women could not vote in 1800 Poor men could not vote – you had to own property Voting was not secret and people could be bribed or pressured Only wealthy men could become MP's Different constituencies (areas that elect an MP) had very different numbers of voters who could elect an MP:

			Rotten boroughs existed which were areas which had very few people living there but could elect an MP this meant they were easy to influence. Large industrial towns did not have fair representation in government
		What was the Peterloo massacre?	There was protest in Manchester about how unfair the voting system was. Approx 60,000 men women and children met to protest and campaign for a more democratic country (A country where ordinary people have a say on how the country is governed) It was led by Henry Hunt and began peacefully, but authorities were concerned, as they didn't want change. The meeting was attacked by the army and 15 people died and many were injured. No action was taken against any of the soldiers who had killed the people in the crowd. No changes were made to voting, but many people were shocked by what had happened, so it highlighted the problem.
		How 'great' was the 1832 reform act?	The 1832 act introduced limited changes: • The number of people who could vote increased • Industrial towns, such as Manchester and Liverpool got their own MPs • Many rotten boroughs lost their MPs • There was no secret ballot and MPs still bribed voters • No women were allowed to vote. • Voters still needed to own land • MPs were still not paid
		Who were the Chartists and what did they do?	The Chartists were named after the Peoples Charter which requested 6 key changes to the voting system. 1. A vote for every man 21 years of age. 2. The ballot(vote) should be secret. 3. No property qualification – rich or poor should be able to be MPs. 4. MPs should be paid so anyone can afford to be an MP. 5. Equal constituencies – each MP should represent the same number of voters. 6. There should be annual elections. Most Chartists campaigned peacefully holding meetings, and sending petitions to the government, some Chartists used more violent means All but no.6 of their demands were eventually met
		What were women's rights like in the 19 th century?	Women had few rights compared to today Married women could not work Most jobs for women were very poorly paid and low skilled Divorce was rare and if a woman divorced, she would be shunned by society and usually lose her children A married woman could not own property Most women were not educated beyond the age of 11 Women's rights were improving throughout the 19th century, but change was very slow and women could not vote, so their views were not heard in government.
		Who were the Suffragettes and the Suffragists?	Women were divided over what tactics to use to get the vote Suffragettes were women who used a variety of means including violence to gain suffrage (the right to vote) Suffragists were women who opposed the use of violence and used peaceful means The Suffragettes were led by the Pankhursts and the Suffragists were led by Millicent Fawcett Suffragettes used tactics like bombs, smashing windows and purposely getting arrested to raise attention to their cause, they also went on hunger strikes in prison and were sometimes force fed. An act (law) was passed called the cat and mouse act which meant if a woman went on strike, she could be released from prison and then rearrested once she had started eating again.
		What impact did the First World War have on suffrage?	Women had not been given the vote in 1914 when the war started despite the actions of the suffragettes. As soon as the war broke out the suffragists and suffragettes suspended their campaigns for the vote and got behind the war effort. Women were used to fill the jobs that men left behind Some women did dangerous jobs in munitions factories risking their lives. Women had proved their contribution was vital to the survival of the country and after the war some women (Women over 30 who had property) were given the vote Some historians believe it was due to the war Some historians believe it was due to fear that the suffragettes would begin their violent campaigns again

		Why did Emily Davison die? (2 lessons)	A suffragette called Emily Davison purposely threw herself under the king's horse to draw attention to the suffragettes in 1913 and later died. It is not clear whether she meant to die. There is evidence to argue for and against, she had bought a return train ticket but had previously spoke about sacrificing her life. BOOK LOOK 4
<u>What was the transatlantic slave trade?</u>	9	What was pre colonial Africa like (2 lessons)	That many parts of the Africa continent had advanced civilisations with trade networks, wealth and plentiful food, some African cities such as Timbuktu in Mali had universities and huge libraries and communication network. Africans did not view themselves as "one people" just as Europeans would not. That incorrect and unacceptable racist ideas were accepted in Europe at the time, that black people were inferior to white people.
		What was the slave trade triangle?	The slave trade triangle involved luxury products, industrial goods and enslaved people to be used as workers. Britain had industrial goods but wanted sugar and tobacco. America had sugar and tobacco but wanted cheap labourers to harvest these products. Slave traders in Africa were given industrial goods in exchanged for people captured, these people were then transported to America and the Caribbean islands to become enslaved workers, this journey was known as the middle passage.
		What was life like for enslaved people? (3 lessons)	It is preferable to use "enslaved people" instead of slaves. The noun slave implies that a person was, at their core, a slave. Enslaved person ensures that it is clear that this is a person who has had slavery forced upon them. An enslaved person is treated as property and usually works for nothing. Slavery refers to a condition in which individuals are owned by others, who control where they live and at what they work. People were captured and transported in brutal conditions. The middle passage involved a journey on an overcrowded ship where many people died on the way due to poor food, sanitation and acts of violence. They were then auctioned like animals before having to work under strict rules and terrible circumstances on large farms called plantations.
		How did the slave trade come to an end? (2 lessons)	Abolition means to end permanently or get rid of. There were religious, moral and economic reasons for ending the trade. Slavery was abolished in England in the early 1800s That it was the actions of enslaved people themselves such as Olaudah Equiano (who wrote a book about his experiences) as well as other people such as William Wilberforce (an MP who campaigned in parliament) and Josiah Wedgwood (who made an anti-slavery brooch) that became known as abolitionists that led to the end of the slave trade BOOK LOOK 5
<u>What was the fight for civil rights in 20th century America?</u>	6	What happened after abolition? What were the Jim Crow laws?	After abolition black people in America were subject to segregation: Separating people because of their gender, skin colour, religion or culture. There was a Civil Rights Movement: A campaign for people to have equal rights. A set of racist laws called The Jim Crow laws were used from the 1870's and enforced in Southern States, they legalised the idea of separate but "equal". Laws were passed that separated black and white people in many ways e.g. on buses, schools, use of toilets but they were not equal.
		How was school segregation challenged?	Black schools were severely underfunded. A girl called Linda Brown, and her family took the issue to court in a case called "Brown vs the Board of Education" From 1954 "white schools" had to allow black students however black student still faced serious discrimination and many schools would still not allow them to attend, but it was still seen as an important legal victory.
		What happened at Little Rock?	In 1957, black pupils tried to attend a school for white children in Little Rock. Soldiers were sent to prevent the black children from entering the school. The black people brought a case against the Governor. They won and the soldiers were forced to leave. The black pupils now had the right to go to the school, and the President sent soldiers to protect this right.
		What happened to Emmett Till?	A 14-year-old black boy was brutally murdered for wolf whistling at a white girl. His mother publicised the case and his young age led to people being shocked and protesting. The singer Bob Dylan wrote a song about it.
		Why were Rosa parks actions important?	In 1955 in Alabama, Rosa Parks refused to obey a bus driver's order to give up her seat for a white passenger. She was arrested and, in the days, following her arrest, Martin Luther King Jr led a bus boycott to highlight the issue of segregation across the country. Instead of riding buses, boycotters organised a system of sharing cars to

			take black people to work, losing the bus companies hundreds of dollars, this gave the case a lot of attention. President Obama said he would never have become president without the actions of Rosa Parks.
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