

**Year 8 : Cycle 1:English - Rebellious Voices 100% sheet**

Section 1: Context 1		Section 2: Context 2	
British Empire	Britain had <b>expanded colonies</b> around the world.	Capitalism and Greed	<b>Businessmen and factory owners</b> gained control of local and national <b>government</b> exerting their <b>influence</b> .
Growth of industry	<b>Industrial Revolution</b> led to growth of <b>factories and manufacturing</b> .	Role of Women	<b>Upper- and middle-class</b> women expected to <b>stay home</b> ; <b>financially dependent</b> on men.
Social inequality	The gap between the <b>rich and poor</b> was <b>extensive and growing</b> .	Suffragette	A <b>woman</b> seeking the <b>right</b> to <b>vote</b> through organised protest. Emmeline Pankhurst was a famous suffragette.
Workhouses	<b>Unpleasant places</b> where the <b>poor worked</b> .	Abolitionist	Those <b>people</b> who wished to <b>outlaw slavery</b> .
Crime and juvenile crime	<b>Crime levels grew</b> in slums; <b>children</b> became involved in <b>pickpocketing</b> .		
Section 3: Key Terms		Section 4: Chimney Sweeper – William Blake	
Emancipation	The <b>act</b> of giving people more <b>freedom</b> or rights by <b>removing social, legal, or political controls</b> that limit them.	Quatrain	A type of stanza, or a poem, consisting of four lines.
Exploitation	The act of taking advantage of a person or situation to benefit oneself.	Rhyming couplet	A rhyming pair of successive lines of verse, typically of the same length.
Misogyny	The discrimination against or hatred of women.	Woe (noun)	Great sorrow or distress.
Manufacturing	The making of articles on a large-scale using machinery; industrial production.	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
Exclusion	The removal of something or someone.	Power	The ability or capacity to do something or act in a particular way.
Section 5: Key Figures		Section 6: They Shut Me Up In Prose – Emily Dickinson	
William Blake	A poet who worked to bring about a change both in social order and in the minds of men.	Captivity	The condition of being imprisoned or confined.
Emily Dickinson	An American poet who challenged existing definitions of poetry. She experimented with expression to free it from conventional restraints.	Metaphorically	In a way that uses a metaphor; figuratively.
Charles Dickens	A British novelist and <b>social commentator</b> who often <b>criticised</b> the lack of <b>social responsibility</b> towards the poor and working class.	Prose	Written or spoken language in its ordinary form, without a metrical structure.
Emmeline Pankhurst	A champion of <b>woman suffrage</b> whose 40-year campaign achieved completion when British <b>women</b> obtained full <b>equality</b> in the voting franchise.	Conventional	Based on or in accordance with what is generally done or believed.
Mary Seacole	A British-Jamaican nurse, healer and businesswoman who set up the "British Hotel" behind the lines during the Crimean War.	Censorship	The suppression of speech, public communication or other information that is considered obscene, politically unacceptable or a threat to security.

Section 7: Context 3		Section 8: Oliver Twist – Charles Dickens	
<b>Poverty</b>	The state of being extremely poor.	<b>Protagonist</b>	Oliver Twist, a young orphan sent to the workhouse.
<b>Class</b>	A grouping of people in accordance with their hierarchal social categories. The most common being working class, middle class and upper class.	<b>Setting</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> Century London. A time of disease, despair and destitution (complete poverty).
<b>Workhouses</b>	An institution where those unable to support themselves financially were offered accommodation and employment.	<b>Key Quote</b>	“You’ll pick oakum tomorrow morning at six o’clock.”
<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b>	20% of children would not make it to past the age of 5. Compared with 0.03% today.	<b>Child Labour</b>	Children were often employed in merciless tasks, such as picking the strands from ropes (oakum) for long hours.
Section 9: Transatlantic Slave Trade Context		Section 10: Rhetorical Writing	
<b>Slavery</b>	The act of detaining people for the purposes of forced labour.	<b>Direct Address</b>	A construction in which a speaker or writer communicates a message directly to their audience.
<b>Duration</b>	The Slave Trade lasted between 1500 and 1863.	<b>Anecdote</b>	A short story about a real incident or person.
<b>Magnitude</b>	Nearly 13 million African people were kidnapped and trafficked across the Atlantic to America.	<b>Rhetorical Question</b>	A question, asked in order to make a statement, that does not expect an answer.
<b>Abolition</b>	President Lincoln abolished (ended) slavery in 1863 following the American Civil War.	<b>Emotive Language</b>	Specific word choices that are made in order to elicit an emotional response from the reader/listener
<b>Impact</b>	Forced migration resulted in the displacement of African people around the globe.	<b>Statistics</b>	The use of percentages and figures to support an argument.
Section 11: Key Terminology		Section 12: Language Techniques 1	
<b>Democracy</b>	A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.	<b>Metaphor</b>	A figure of speech where one thing is stated as being another.
<b>The rule of law</b>	The laws and regulations specific to a country.	<b>Political diatribe</b>	An angry speech or piece of writing that severely criticizes something or someone political.
<b>Liberty</b>	An individual or collective freedom.	<b>Hyperbole</b>	Exaggeration not meant to be taken literally.
<b>Tolerance</b>	Understanding and acceptance of the beliefs and values of others.	<b>Anaphora</b>	Repetition of a word or words at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses, or line.
<b>individualism</b>	A social theory favouring freedom of action for individuals over collective or state control.	<b>Allegory</b>	A story that has a hidden meaning which is often moral or political.
Section 13: Language Techniques 2			
<b>Foreshadowing</b>	A warning or indication of (a future event).		
<b>Flashback</b>	A scene in a film, novel, etc. set in a time earlier than the main story.		
<b>Imagery</b>	Description used to create an image in the reader’s mind.		
<b>Irony</b>	A situation an event that seems deliberately contrary to what one expects.		
<b>Juxtaposition</b>	The fact of two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect.		