

Year 8 History Cycle 1 Powerful Knowledge 100% sheet

Section 1: Time		Section 2: Medieval Sugar	
Medieval Period	Period after the Romans left from c. 450CE- c.1500CE	Sugar cane	The plant which sugar comes from, originally from Northern India
Early Modern Period	Period from c.1500- c. 1750, also referred to as Tudor and Stuart periods	Islam	Use of sugar spread around the Islamic world in the 7 th and 8 th centuries
Industrial Period	Period of rapid urbanisation when people moved to cities from c. 1750- c.1900	Irrigation	A system of spreading water on crops which led to the growing of sugar in North Africa and Spain
Modern Period	Period which includes both World War I and World War II from c. 1900 – Present	Sotiltee	Elaborate statue made from sugar used as a display of wealth in later medieval England
Section 3: Early Modern Sugar		Section 4: Industrial Sugar	
Plantations	Huge farms for growing crops like sugar and cotton on islands occupied by Portuguese explorers	Slave labour	Work done by people who have been enslaved
West Indies	Islands near America which were colonised by European explorers to grow sugar	Chattel slavery	A system of slavery where a person is believed to be owned by another human being. Their children, grandchildren and so on are also ‘owned’ from birth.
Indigenous people	The people who lived in the West Indies and America before Europeans colonised these places, killing 90% of them.	Cowrie Shells	Shells which were used as currency (a bit like coins)
Colonise	Moving onto land with the aim of taking it over	Middle Passage	Journey across the Atlantic Ocean which enslaved people were forced to live through for months before being sold onto plantations
Section 5: Sugar plantations		Section 6: Problems with sugar	
Whipping	Used as a punishment for slow work on plantations	Historical narrative	The way a historian tells the story of what happened. What they choose to include or leave out is based on what they judge to be significant.
Runaways	Name given to enslaved people who escaped plantations. They could be maimed or hanged for this crime.	Sugar refineries	Factories where sugar was turned into products like sugar cubes
Indentured labour	Indian workers who signed a contract to work on plantations for 5 years after slavery was abolished. They were often unpaid.	Sugar boom	Huge growth in the processing sugar in Britain in the 19 th and 20 th centuries in factories like Cadburys and Rowntrees
Sugar beet	A plant which could be used to make sugar and could be grown in Europe	Obesity crisis	A third of the world’s population is thought to be obese (overweight) which has been linked to the popularity of sugar
Olaudah Equiano	Enslaved man who escaped from slavery and wrote about his experiences to persuade people to support abolition of slavery		
Section 7: What was the Industrial Revolution?		Section 8: Industrial Revolution – changes to work	

c.1750-c.1900	The period of time known in Britain as the industrial revolution	Navvy	Nickname for men who worked on the railroads. Pay was high but it was risky and involved long periods away from home
Urbanisation	The population of towns and cities went from 25% of the population in 1700 to 90% by 1890	Domestic system	The system where most people worked at home, making things to sell. This changed to the factory system after 1750.
Laissez-faire	A policy of letting businesses get on with things without the government interfering with laws or guidance	Mill worker	People who worked in the many cotton mills in Britain.
Industrial revolution	The time when there were major changes in how goods were made 1750 – 1900. Goods were now made in factories using steam-powered machines, rather than in homes.	Working class	All the people in society who have to do low-paid work in order to survive. Usually have low or no education.
Capitalism	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit.	Miner	A person who worked underground in coal mines. Extremely dangerous low-paid work
Section 9: Children and living conditions		Section 10: Abolitionists	
Child labour	A system where children are used for low or no pay work. Usually instead of education.	Abolition	Bringing something to an end by law. In this case, the abolition of slavery made enslaving people a crime.
Apprentice	A child who was taken from his parents or a workhouse to live in a factory where they worked for food and a bed.	Abolitionist	A person who fought to end slavery
Slums	Housing with overcrowding and terrible living conditions. They sprung up in industrial towns and cities.	Sons of Africa	A group of abolitionists who had been enslaved who toured Europe telling the truth about the horrors of slavery
Cholera	A disease which spread around towns and cities because the water was not clean	Sugar Boycott	Refusing to buy sugar until slavery was ended, organised by women abolitionists like Elizabeth Heyrick
Factory Act	Law passed to change the working conditions of people in factories and mills.	Resistance	All the ways enslaved people refused to accept slavery such as working slow, rebellions, escaping.
Section 11: Abolition of slavery		Section 12: Plantations after Abolition	
1807 Slave Trade Act	The law in Britain which made it illegal to buy and sell people in Britain and its colonies.	Apprenticeship	A system introduced to keep labourers on plantations after slavery was abolished
1833 Abolition of Slavery Act	The law in Britain which made it illegal to own enslaved people in Britain and most British colonies.	Indentured labourers from India	Around 50,000 Indian people were taken to the West Indies to work out 5 year contracts on low or no pay which they couldn't leave
The Maroon Wars 1728-39	Wars between British soldiers and enslaved people who had escaped from plantations and set up their own settlements	Lunatic Express	Nickname given to the railway in Kenya which was built by Indian indentured labourers. Many people died from the dangerous work, illness or lion attacks
The Haitian Revolution	Revolution led by Toussaint L’ouverture which led to al enslaved people being freed and Haiti becoming a free nation		
Section 13: Legacies of slavery			
Reparations	The money paid to the owners of enslaved people as compensation for their loss of ‘property’. The last reparation payment was paid by the British government in 2015		
Cottonopolis	The name given to Manchester in the 1800s when almost 80% of the cotton processed there was grown by enslaved people in the USA		
Civil War	The war between the northern and southern states in the USA. The north won therefore slavery was abolshed in the USA		

Blockade runners	Boats sent from Britain to help slave-grown cotton to get through the navy blockades during the American Civil War
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