

Topics from Year 7

Migration before 1066

- The **Celts** migrated to Britain around 500BC.
- The **Romans** migrated around 43AD and left in 410AD.
- After the Romans had left Britain, the **Anglo-Saxons** then settled in Britain. This group spoke Old English which is where most of our present-day English language derives from!
- In 793AD, the **Vikings** started invading England to raid monasteries for gold and treasures.



Henry VIII

King Henry VIII was a Tudor king. He badly wanted a **son** to be his **heir** when he died. In order to **divorce** his first wife (who was getting too old to have more children), Henry needed the Pope to allow a divorce which he denied. In retaliation, Henry separated from the Catholic Church and set up his own new Protestant **Church of England** with him as leader. He made lots of **money** by dissolving the monasteries, which he spent on expensive **wars** with France!

Topics from Year 8

The British Empire & the Slave Trade

During the Age of Exploration, Sir Walter Raleigh claimed land in north America for England. The first successful British settlement was set up in 1607 and was called **Jamestown**, after King James I. At its peak, the British Empire covered **25% of the world's land surface**. Aside from the USA, Canada and India, it also had colonies in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt, Jamaica, and Hong Kong. After 1884, there was a '**scramble**' for land in Africa between European countries. Britain **exploited** South Africa for its diamonds, Egypt for its access to oil, and set up slave plantations in the USA to grow tobacco, cotton and sugar. India gained independence from Britain in 1947, two years after WWII ended, with many other colonies following suit soon after.



African American Civil Rights

The **Murder of Emmet Till**: 14-year-old Emmet Till from Chicago, Illinois was brutally murdered after being accused of flirting with Carolyn Bryant in Bryant's Store, Mississippi in 1955. Till had been visiting his uncle and cousins when Roy Bryant and J.W. Milam kidnapped him, beat him to death and disposed of his body in the Mississippi River. Mamie Till, Emmet's mum, decided to hold an open casket funeral to show America what had happened to her son - thousands attended to pay their respects and the story was covered in the news.

Civil Rights continued...

The Montgomery Bus Boycott: In Dec 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat for a white person on a bus in her hometown of Montgomery, Alabama. Parks was arrested but bailed out by the NAACP. This event sparked a boycott of the buses in Montgomery. African Americans found other ways to travel to work for just over a year until the Supreme Court finally ruled that segregation on the buses was unconstitutional and would be stopped.

Martin Luther King: was an African American pastor who led several peaceful protests during the 1960s. He advocated for non-violence and was a very charismatic speaker, famous for his 'I have a dream' speech during the March on Washington in 1963. For his work, he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. King was assassinated in Tennessee in 1968 but remained the most prominent leader of the Civil Rights Movement.



Year 9 Mid Way Revision

Topic from Year 9 – World War One

Trench conditions

Conditions in the trenches were awful. Soldiers could only wash once a month so **headlice** and **diseases** like dysentery were common. The trenches were also infested with **rats**. Some soldiers got **trench foot** due to the damp conditions and had to have their feet amputated. They ate bully beef, stale bread and biscuits. Some soldiers sadly developed shell shock.

New technology / warfare

Heavy artillery was the biggest killer during WWI. These long-range guns were responsible for 75% of soldiers' deaths. Machine guns were used too as they could fire 8 bullets per second. New weapons were developed like poisonous gas which affected the lungs, eyes, and skin. The British invented tanks, first used in 1916 at the battle of the Somme, but they were slow.

Recruitment campaign

Lord Kitchener led a recruitment campaign, using lots of propaganda posters to persuade men to enlist. The posters played on themes of patriotic duty, family, and masculinity in order to convince young men to sign up – many didn't want to be accused of being lazy or a coward.

Role of women

With many men away fighting, women took on jobs outside of the home for the first time. These jobs included working in munitions factories, as farmers in the land army, and as bus / tram conductors. Many women also served as nurses, helping treat injured soldiers in the war.