

# Industrial Revolution

## Knowledge organiser

| Vocabulary                   |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Agricultural</b>          | Related to farming: growing crops or raising animals   |
| <b>British Empire</b>        | Group of countries that was taken over and ruled by Britain                                  |
| <b>Colonies</b>              | Countries or areas that are ruled and occupied by another country                            |
| <b>Era</b>                   | Period of time in history  |
| <b>Industrial Revolution</b> | Time of great change in Britain between 1760 and 1900, during which mass production began    |
| <b>Industry</b>              | Process of making products in factories using machines                                       |
| <b>Mass production</b>       | Process of making multiple products of the same standard                                     |
| <b>Poverty</b>               | State of being poor; often involves a lack of basics such as clean water, food or healthcare |
| <b>Sanitation</b>            | Supply of clean water and removal of waste   |

| Important people      |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Robert Peel</b>    | Created the Metropolitan Police Force in London in 1829, to try to reduce crime |
| <b>Dr John Snow</b>   | Proved in 1854 that cholera spreads through contaminated water                  |
| <b>Queen Victoria</b> | Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 1837–1901              |

| Legal acts                           |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>1829: Metropolitan Police Act</b> | Created the Metropolitan Police (the first police force) with headquarters in Scotland Yard, London   |
| <b>1832: Great Reform Act</b>        | Removed rotten boroughs; allowed new cities such as Birmingham to elect MPs; allowed men to vote if they owned land or paid a minimum of £10 a year in rent |

| Parliamentary laws  |   |
|---|---|
| <b>1833: Factory Act (applied to big textile factories)</b> | Banned children under 9 from working; ensured two hours of education a day for children under 11; reduced working hours |
| <b>1842: Mines Act</b>                                      | Banned boys under 10, all women and all girls from working in mines   |
| <b>1844: Factory Act</b>                                    | Ensured three hours of education a day for children under 13; reduced working hours                                     |
| <b>1850: Ten Hour Act</b>                                   | Set maximum working hours for all to ten hours per day  |
| <b>1867: Factory Act</b>                                    | Applied previous rules to all workshops with over 50 workers  |

| Inventions                             |   |
|--|---|
| <b>1712: Steam engine</b>              | A machine that replaced water and horse power in transport and industry   |
| <b>1764: Spinning jenny</b>            | A machine that spun many cotton threads at a time, allowed workers to make cloth more quickly and cheaply, and led to an increase in the number of cotton mills |
| <b>1767: Water frame</b>               | A water-powered machine that spun cotton into thread more quickly and easily, could be used by unskilled workers, and allowed more mills to be built            |
| <b>1775: Spinning mule</b>             | A spinning machine that combined elements of the spinning jenny and the water frame for spinning  |
| <b>1780s: Carding machine</b>          | A machine that untangled and brushed wool to prepare it for spinning into thread  |
| <b>1825: Locomotive</b>                | A high-pressure steam engine for moving goods and passengers on railway tracks  |
| <b>1830: Self-acting spinning mule</b> | An automated version of the spinning mule   |

## 20<sup>th</sup> Century Conflict

### Knowledge organiser

| Vocabulary   |   |
|--------------|---|
| Appeasement  | A political strategy to try and prevent war by giving an aggressor what they want                     |
| Artillery    | Heavy guns that can fire at targets a long way away   |
| Blockade     | Blocking a country's ports with ships to stop them getting supplies                                   |
| Bombardment  | An attack with shells or mortars that goes on for a long time   |
| Conscription | When people have to join their country's army; they are given no choice                               |
| Empire       | A group of countries controlled by another country  |
| Propaganda   | Controlling news and media to present your side favourably  |
| Rearmament   | Equipping an army with new weapons  |
| Reparations  | Money to be paid by defeated countries in a war to pay for the damage their actions caused in the war |
| Treason      | Betraying your country, acting against your government with the hope of changing it                   |

| Timeline of events |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1871               | Germany unites into a great empire                                    |
| 1908               | Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia, upsetting Serbia                      |
| 28 June 1914       | Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated by a Serbian terrorist       |
| 28 July 1914       | Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia                                |
| 30 July 1914       | Russia, an ally of Serbia, mobilises its army                         |
| 1 Aug 1914         | Germany, an ally of Austria-Hungary, declares war on Russia           |
| 3 Aug 1914         | Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium                    |
| 4 Aug 1914         | Great Britain declares war on Germany                                 |
| 7 May 1915         | A German submarine sinks the <i>Lusitania</i>                         |
| 1 July–18 Nov 1916 | The Battle of the Somme   |
| 6 Apr 1917         | USA enters the First World War, fighting alongside Britain and France |
| 11 Nov 1918        | An armistice is signed, ending the fighting                           |
| 28 June 1919       | Treaty of Versailles is signed  |
| 9 Jan 1923         | France and Belgium occupy the Ruhr                                    |
| 1923               | Hyperinflation crisis   |
| 29 Oct 1929        | The Great Depression begins   |
| 7 Mar 1936         | Hitler sends troops into the Rhineland                                |
| 12 Mar 1936        | Hitler annexes Austria  |
| 30 Sept 1938       | Munich Agreement gives part of Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland) to Hitler |
| 23 Aug 1939        | Nazi-Soviet Pact  |
| 1 Sept 1939        | Hitler invades Poland   |
| 3 Sept 1939        | Britain and France declare war on Germany                             |

| Key figures              |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Adolf Hitler             | Leader of the Nazi Party and leader of Germany 1933–1945 |
| Archduke Franz Ferdinand | Prince of Austria-Hungary                                |
| David Lloyd George       | Prime Minister of Great Britain                          |
| Georges Clemenceau       | Prime Minister of France                                 |
| Neville Chamberlain      | Prime Minister of Great Britain                          |
| Woodrow Wilson           | President of the USA                                     |

#### The two sides in the First World War

**The Allied Powers ('Allies')**  
France, Britain, Russia, United States and others

**The Central Powers**  
Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria and others



# Civil Rights

## Knowledge organiser

| Timeline        |  | Vocabulary         |   |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---|
| 1861–1865       | US Civil War divides North and South over ending slavery | boycott            | Choosing not to use a company or service in protest against them            |
| 1877            | Jim Crow laws created                                    | civil disobedience | Peacefully refusing to follow laws or commands that are unfair              |
| 1896            | <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> : 'separate but equal'         | civil rights       | Rights to participate in society (such as voting) without discrimination    |
| 1909            | Formation of the NAACP                                   | discrimination     | Being treated differently (negatively), e.g. due to race or gender          |
| 14th May 1954   | <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>                       | federal laws       | Laws that apply to all 50 US states   |
| 1st Dec 1955    | Rosa Parks sparks the Montgomery bus boycott             | Jim Crow laws      | A series of laws in southern states that discriminated against Black people |
| 1964            | First Civil Rights Act                                   | liberty            | Freedom within society without restrictions on behaviour or political views |
| 7th March 1965  | Bloody Sunday march                                      | NAACP              | The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People              |
| 17th March 1965 | Selma to Montgomery march                                | non-violence       | Not using force or violence to resolve problems                             |
| 1968            | Second Civil Rights Act                                  | segregation        | Separating different groups of people                                       |
| 2013            | #BlackLivesMatter launches                               |                    |   |
| August 2014     | Murder of Michael Brown                                  |                    |   |
| May 2020        | Murder of George Floyd                                   |                    |   |

| Important people         |   | Important legal documents and decisions   |  |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|
| Dr Martin Luther King Jr | A national leader of the Civil Rights movement                      | Declaration of Independence (1776)        | Established the USA's independence from Great Britain. It states that 'all Men are created equal' and have the right to 'Life, Liberty and ... Happiness'. |
| Rosa Parks               | Civil rights activist and secretary of the NAACP in Montgomery      | The US Constitution (1789)                | Laws of the USA, including the 27 'amendments' since 1789, that set out the rights of its citizens.  |
| John F Kennedy           | US President 1961–1963  | <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896)          | Established the 'separate but equal' principle, allowing segregation.  |
| Lyndon B Johnson         | US President 1963–1969  | <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954) | Declared segregation unfair and therefore illegal in public schools.   |
| Jimmy Lee Jackson        | Black activist killed by state police officer during Selma protests | Civil Rights Act (1964)                   | Made discrimination in public places and employment illegal and ended segregation of schools and other public services.                                    |
| Reverend James Reeb      | Black protester killed after second Selma march                     | Civil Rights Act (1968)                   | Made discrimination when renting or buying houses illegal.   |
| Trayvon Martin           | Black teenager killed by neighbourhood watch coordinator            |   |  |
| Michael Brown            | Black teenager killed by police during his arrest                   |   |  |
| George Floyd             | Black man murdered during an arrest in America                      |   |  |