



# History Y8 CET Assessment Revision



This document contains the key information that you will need for your Creative Education Trust Assessment.

## **Some strategies to help maximise how you use this pack:**

- Use your exercise book and summarise information to help you learn
- Use the Knowledge Organiser for a summary of events
- Create a mind map
- Test yourself on information
- Familiarise yourself with key words
- Practise the 'Describe' and 'Consequence' question

## **Some additional tasks that could help you:**

- Do things that take you out of your comfort zone. (Answer questions in class, offer to read out)
- Use BBC Bitesize and complete their activities to support you  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4crd2p>

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# Revision List



- The Gunpowder Plot
- The Stuarts
- English Civil War
- British Empire
- Slavery and Abolition

## Causes of the English Civil War

In 1642, **Civil War** broke out in England between those who supported King Charles I (**Royalists/Cavaliers**) and those who supported Parliament (**Parliamentarians/Roundheads**). Why?

### LONG-TERM CAUSES

#### Religion

- Charles had Catholic tendencies.
- Archbishop Laud introduced a Catholic-style prayer book to Scotland which caused a lot of anger.

#### Money

- In 1629, Parliament refused to give Charles any more money.
- In 1635, Charles ordered everyone to pay '**Ship Tax**'.

#### Power

- Charles I firmly believed in the **Divine Right of Kings** – that he was chosen by God and could rule the country how he wanted.
- Parliament thought they should be more involved in the running of the country.
- Charles closed Parliament in 1629 and ruled without them for 11 years.

### SHORT-TERM CAUSES

#### The Grand Remonstrance (1641)

- Parliament sent Charles a list of 204 complaints about how he was running the country.

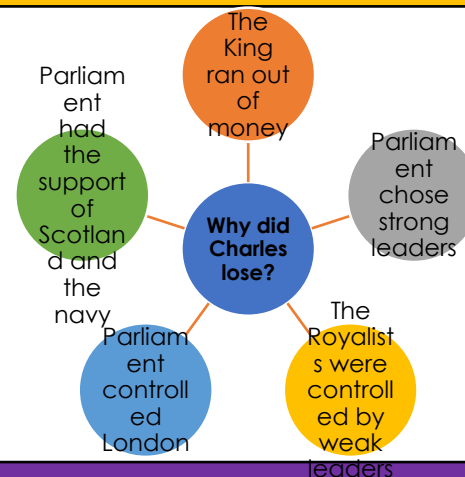
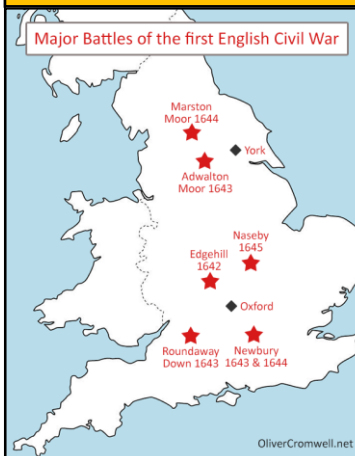
#### Arrest of the 5 Members (January 1642)

- Charles went to Parliament with 300 soldiers to arrest 5 MPs who had criticised him.

#### The Nineteen Propositions (June 1642)

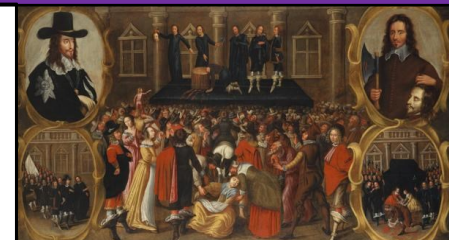
- Parliament issued a set of demands (e.g. Parliament should pass laws, not the King; Parliament should control the army, not the King).

## History Year 8 Knowledge Organiser The English Civil War & Oliver Cromwell



### The trial and execution of Charles I

- Charles I was arrested in 1649 and put on trial.
- He was accused of trying to rule as a **tyrant** and of causing the misery and bloodshed that occurred in the Civil War.
- 59 of the 85 judges found him guilty.
- Charles was executed on 30 January 1649.



#### Fascinating Fact:

The King's head was sewn back on and he was buried in Windsor Castle.

## Soldiers of the English Civil War

### Cavalry

- Richer gentlemen on each side went into battle on horseback.

### Pikemen

- Had to stand at the front of the army with a five metre long pole (a **pike**), tipped with steel.
- They dug one end into the ground and pointed the other at the charging enemy's horse.

### Musketeer

- A **musket** was a big gun – it was very heavy!
- The gun was fired by lighting gunpowder that had been poured into a barrel.
- The explosion would force a ball or shot out of the gun which would travel up to 1000 metres.

## Oliver Cromwell



- After the execution of Charles I, the country became a **Republic** (a country that is not ruled by a King or Queen).
- Oliver Cromwell, leader of the army, was chosen to lead the country as **Lord Protector**.
- Cromwell was a very controversial figure...

### Hero

- He crushed a Catholic rebellion in Ireland in 1649.
- He won wars against the Dutch and the Spanish.
- He increased taxes on the rich and gave the money to the poor.

### Villain

- In 1653, he ended the Long Parliament by force.
- He kept power to himself.
- He ordered the massacre of thousands of Irish people.
- He was a **Puritan** – sport was banned, theatres closed and Christmas

**What is an Empire?**

An **empire** is a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruling power. An empire doesn't need an 'emperor'. The British Empire comprised of Britain, the 'mother country', and the colonies, countries ruled to some degree by and from Britain.

**Why was an Empire created?**

Between 1497 and 1763, English seamen reached places Europeans had not previously been. Britain then set up colonies and used them to trade all over the world. However the British used violence to take over these lands, many people were enslaved as a result of the expansion of the empire.

**Advantages and disadvantages of the British Empire**

Advantages	Disadvantages
Infrastructure - Britain gave its colonies better developments to the country, such as better roads and railways	Economies - The colonies' economy was falling because most of the profit of goods go back to Britain
Language - Through the Empire, the English language spread, allowing people to communicate using one language	Soldiers - The colonies had to provide soldiers who fought and died for Britain. The soldiers wouldn't have had to fight and die without the Empire.

Transatlantic slave trade

The transatlantic slave trade is the name given to the forced enslavement and movement of people from Africa to the Americas. Approximately 12-15 million people were forcibly transported from their homelands in Africa to European colonies and plantations between 1500 and 1870.

The labour of enslaved people was used in the Americas to produce goods such as tobacco, cotton, sugar and indigo dye. British slave ships made around 10,000 voyages across the Atlantic, transporting approximately 3.4 million people, of whom only 2.6 million survived the journey. British port cities such as London, Liverpool and Bristol, rapidly expanded due to the wealth acquired by their involvement with the slave trade.

Plantations



On the plantation slaves continued their harsh existence, as growing sugar was gruelling work. Gangs of slaves, consisting of men, women, children and the elderly worked from dawn until dusk under the orders of a white overseer.

Slavery

**What is a slave?**

- Slavery, **condition in which one human being was owned by another.** A slave was considered by law as property, or chattel, and was deprived of most of the rights ordinarily held by free persons.

**Triangular slave trade**



**Auctions**

As the slave ships approached the Caribbean, it became important for captains to present the Africans in the best possible condition for prospective buyers. Slaves were scrubbed and their wounds filled with hot tar before auction. The unsold and frail were often sold by scramble auctions, where after agreeing a flat rate, plantation

Abolition

- From the 1770s in Britain, a movement developed to bring the slave trade to an end. This is known as the abolitionist movement.
- The work of politicians, ordinary workers, women and the testimonies of formerly enslaved people all contributed to the British abolitionist movement.
- In 1807, the British Parliament passed the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act. This ended the buying and selling of enslaved people within the British Empire, but it did not protect those already enslaved. Many enslavers continued to trade illegally.



**Politician**

Thomas Clarkson and Granville Sharp were leading abolitionists who fought to end slavery.



Olaudah Equiano He was sold twice more but purchased his freedom in 1766. As a freedman in London, he supported the British abolitionist movement.



# Revision activities



[The Gunpowder Plot](#)

[The Gunpowder Plot BBC Bitesize](#)

[The English Civil Wars](#)

[The Execution of Charles I](#)

[Who was Oliver Cromwell?](#)

[What was the British Empire?](#)

[The transatlantic slave trade overview](#)

[The experiences of enslaved people](#)

[The abolition of the slave trade in Britain](#)



# Keywords / Definitions



<b>Houses of Parliament</b>	The building in London where the government makes laws.
<b>Restoration</b>	The period in 1660 when the monarchy was restored and Charles II became king.
<b>Royalists</b>	People who supported King Charles I during the English Civil War.
<b>Parliamentarians</b>	People who supported Parliament and opposed the king.
<b>Colonies</b>	Lands and territories ruled by another country.
<b>Imperialism</b>	The policy of expanding a country's power through colonization.
<b>Transatlantic Slave Trade</b>	The transportation of African slaves to the Americas from the 16th to the 19th century.
<b>Abolition</b>	The movement to end slavery.
<b>Emancipation</b>	The act of freeing slaves, such as the Emancipation Proclamation in the United States in 1863.