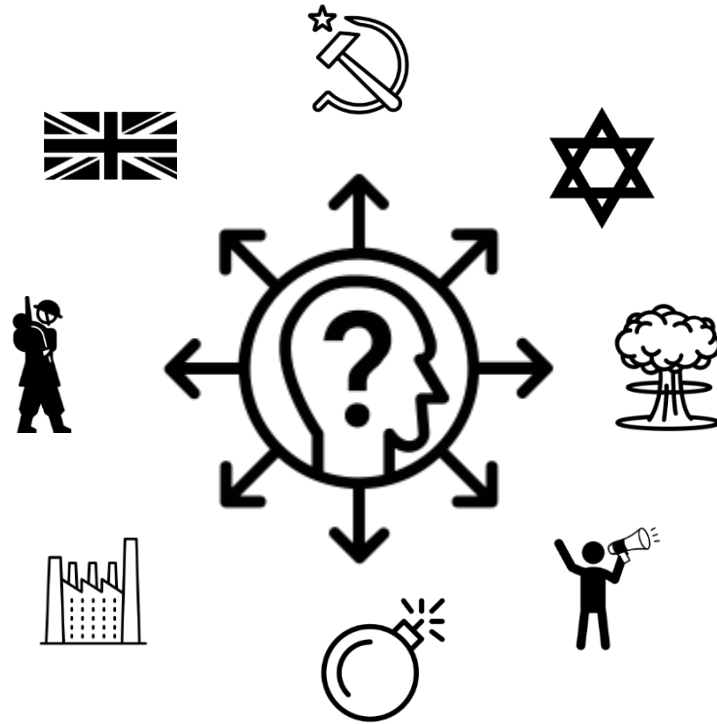


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Year 9 History

Knowledge Organisers



What is a knowledge organiser?

These organisers contain the core content that we expect students to know by the end of Y7, the focus here is on organising events in to chronological order, key terms and the role of key individuals. Students will be asked to regularly retrieve this information through low stakes testing, this will help us check pupils understanding and allow teachers to identify misunderstandings and reteach where necessary. Students will also be tested on this knowledge at the end of the year in the end of year mini assessments, therefore we want to help students become confident in revising and learning material throughout the year.

How should you use these knowledge organisers?

Use the following techniques below students learn the core knowledge.

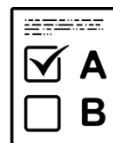
Look/Cover/ Write:

Memorise the key information by using the look/cover write method.



Test each other:

Test your friends, ask you parents to quiz you.



Which came first?

Ask someone to pick two events, you need to decide which event came first – you could then explain the event.



Spellings:

Ask someone to test you on your spellings of the key words.



Produce a knowledge organiser:

Make your own version of the knowledge organiser, use the blank sheets at the back of the booklet to make your own. Try to use pictures to help you jog your memory of events.



Correct the mistake:

Get a parent or friend to read out a section of the knowledge organisers with incorrect information e.g. the wrong date, you need to identify the mistake and correct it



How tolerant was post war Britain?

Key terminology

Tolerant	To be able to accept the beliefs and actions of others when you might not agree with them
Abolition	Officially ending or stopping something
Compensation	Usually money, awarded to someone in recognition of their loss
Migration	is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location.
Immigration	is the international movement of people into a destination country of which they are not natives in order to settle or reside there.
Emigrated	is the act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another (moving abroad).
Mother Country	The 'head' or 'lead' of an empire. In this context it is Britain, who was head of the commonwealth.
Commonwealth	after gaining independence, some former British colonies joined this association. It included areas in Africa and Asia, as well as Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which had gained their independence earlier.
Boycott	A non violent protest of refusing/not using a product e.g. Bristol Bus Boycott meant not using the buses to impact the company financially and make them listen to the protest.
Civil Rights	the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.
Far right	Far-right politics, also referred to as the extreme right or right-wing extremism, often including racism and extreme Nationalism.

Significant people




Paul Stephenson	Organised a boycott of the Bristol Omnibus Company following their racist 'colour bar' policy
Claudia Jones	Black feminist and journalist who set up the Notting Hill Carnival
Enoch Powell	Member of Parliament for Wolverhampton who delivered the racially motivated speech known as 'Rivers of blood'

Timeline of key events

1833	The Slave Trade Abolition Act – ended slavery in all parts of the British Empire. £20million compensation paid to the owners of enslaved people.
1945	WWII Ends
1948	The British Nationality Act was passed giving 800 million people in the Commonwealth the right to claim British Citizenship
1948	21 st June 1948, Empire Windrush docked in London carrying 1027 passengers from Jamaica.
1958	August 1958 - Notting Hill Riots
1958	August 1958 – Race Riots broke out in St Anne's in Nottingham mirroring those of London
1963	The Bristol Bus Boycott
1965	The Race Relations Act - The Act outlawed discrimination on the "grounds of colour, race, or ethnic or national origins" in public places in Great Britain
1967	The National Front was formed bringing together Far – Right groups, calling for the compulsory removal of Non – Whites from Britain
1967	Sept 1967 – The British Black Panther Movement is established to help target issues such a discrimination in housing, jobs and police Brutality, they campaigned for the famous /Mangrove Nine' case where all 9 defendants were acquitted.
1968	Enoch Powell (Wolverhampton MP) gives his 'Rivers of Blood' racially motivated speech
2013	The #BlackLivesMatter campaign started in response to the acquittal of Trayvon Martin's murderer.
2017	The Windrush Scandal – following a tightening of immigration laws in 2012 it saw hundreds of British citizens who had arrived as children/we born in Britain classed as illegal citizens because they had arrived on their Parents passport and could not provide paperwork. This led to widespread shock and condemnation of their treatment and finally the government was forced to apologise.

Homework Instructions:

This is a knowledge organiser, it has the core dates and key terminology that you need to know for this unit. To help you learn these complete the different tasks by following the guidelines below:

-  Cover up the knowledge organiser and complete the tasks on a separate sheet of paper without looking. Even if you get it wrong scientific evidence proves that practicing retrieving the details strengthens your memory.
-  Look back at the knowledge organiser and mark your work, correct any mistakes you have made, this will help you remember them next time.
-  Keep a record of your score in the boxes, repeat the activities a few days later, does your score improve over time?

A) Quiz Questions

1. When was slavery ended in all parts of the British Empire?
2. How much compensation did the British government pay to slave owners?
3. What did the 1948 British Nationality Act do?
4. What famous boat arrived in 1948?
5. Where did Riots erupt in 1958?
6. Who was Paul Stephenson?
7. What did the Race Relations Act of 1965 do?
8. Who was Enoch Powell?
9. What was the Windrush Scandal?
10. Why is Claudia Jones remembered with a blue plaque in Notting Hill?

Scores:

B) Timeline – what happened on these dates?

1. 1833 –
2. 1945 –
3. 1948 –
4. 1958 –
5. 1963 –
6. 1965 –
7. 1967 –
8. 1968 –
9. 2013 –
10. 2017 -

Scores:

C) Define these key terms:

1. Tolerant –
2. Abolition –
3. Civil Rights –
4. Immigration –
5. Compensation –
6. Migration –
7. Commonwealth
8. Boycott –
9. Mother country –
10. Far Right -

Scores:

Knowledge Organiser - Topic One: Medieval Medicine 1250-1500

Medieval Britain

1	Medieval Britain is the period between 1250-1500 also known as the 13th-16th century . It is also known as the Middle Ages .
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Key Events

2	1123 – Britain's first hospital, St. Bartholomews was set up in London
3	1348-49 – The Black Death affects England, kills 40% of population.
4	1350 – Average life expectancy is 35 years of age
5	1388 – Parliament passes the first law requiring streets and rivers to be kept clean by the people.
6	1400 – There were 500 hospitals in Britain

Key Concepts

6. The Medieval Church	The official religion of Britain was Roman Catholic and the church was led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was answerable to the Pope in Rome. Ideas and power was dominated by the Church, they controlled education and the church played a central part in daily life.
7. The Four Humours	First suggested by Greek doctor Hippocrates . He believed the body was made up of Four Humours, Black Bile, Yellow Bile, Blood and Phlegm . These humours linked to the four elements and seasons. Hippocrates believed if these humours became unbalanced you would get ill, so you would need to rebalance the four. Galen , a Greek doctor working in Rome, continued the Four Humours Theory and added his own ideas. His ' Theory of Opposites ' to heal illness suggested using opposites to cure the humours, e.g. using hot to cure cold.
8. Medieval Power	The emphasis in Medieval Britain was on authority , the King had absolute power but the Church has considerable control. People followed authority and would not question the views of King/Church at risk to their own lives.

Key Words

9.	Superstition	A belief, not based on knowledge, but in the supernatural like God, witchcraft or astrology.
10.	Monastery	A building where monks live, eat and pray
11.	Miasma	'Bad air' which was blamed for spreading disease
12.	Astrology	Study of the planets and its affect on humans
13.	Urine Chart	Used human urine to help diagnose an illness
14.	Amulet	A charm that brought 'protection' from disease
15.	Purging	To rid the body of a 'excess' like blood or vomit
16.	Leeching	The use of leeches for drawing blood from patients
17.	Cupping	Using glass cups to draw blood to the surface
18.	Pilgrimage	A journey to a religious shrine and relics to show your love of God and to cure an illness
19	Apothecary	A medieval pharmacists or chemist
20.	Physician	A male medically trained doctor
21.	Barber Surgeon	Untrained surgeon, who practiced basic surgery
22.	Wisewoman	A female healer, who used magic or herbal remedies to cure illnesses.
23.	Vademecum	A medieval 'medical' book carried by doctors
24.	Herbal Remedy	Medicine made from plants with natural cures
25.	Trepanning	Cutting hole in the skull
26.	Rakers	Men hired to clean the streets of muck
27.	Epidemic	A widespread outbreak of a disease
28.	Black Death	A term to describe the bubonic plague
29.	Flagellant	People who whipped themselves to show god they repented their sins and wanted mercy.
30.	Pestilence	A fatal epidemic disease, e.g. the Black Death

GWA HISTORY Knowledge Organiser - Topic : Renaissance 1500 -- 1750

Timeline

1	1518	The College of Physicians is set up.
2	1536-40	The Dissolution of the Monasteries – Henry VIII shuts down monasteries across England, includes the closing of church hospitals.
3	1543	Vesalius releases the book 'fabric of the human body.'
4	1628	William Harvey scientifically proves the circulation of blood through the body, his book marks the end of Galen's influence on the anatomy.
5	1660	The Royal Society set up by Charles II to discuss scientific ideas.
6	1665-66	The Great Plague in London.
7	1666	The Great Fire of London.
8	1676	Thomas Sydenham publishes 'Observations Medicae.'
9	1683	Van Leeuwenhoek discovers bacteria but does not link it to disease.

Key Individuals

10	William Harvey	English doctor. Theory on circulatory system explained that blood circulates from the heart to the lungs, and from the heart to the rest of the body.
11	Thomas Sydenham	English physician. Believed doctors should visit patients and observe them, monitoring symptoms and treatments given.
12	Andreas Vesalius	Belgian physician. Proved Galen wrong by discovering spermatic vessels. Advocate for medical students performing dissections.

Key Changes

13	Science and Technology	New technology such as the printing press helped spread ideas quicker, whilst microscopes and pumps helped medical knowledge advance. It was an age of exploration and discovery.
14	The Church in the Renaissance	The Reformation led to change in religion, especially a decline in the Church's authority after Henry replaced it with the Church of England. As a result, the church had less control, there was freedom of education and challenging of God's teaching. Most people did remain strongly religious though.

Key Words/Terms

15	Dissection	The cutting open of a human body to study its anatomy for medical training and research. It as allowed during the Renaissance.
16	Anatomy	The science of understanding of the human body.
17	Syphilis	A sexually transmitted disease common at the time.
18	Great Plague 1665-1666	Return of the Bubonic Plague, it killed 25% of London's population.
19	Printing Press	Used to print books from 1500. It helped spread ideas.
20	Plague Pits	Mass graves where victims of the plague were buried.
21	Direct Observation	The observation of the human body through dissection to improve knowledge and understanding.
22	Circulation	The movement of blood around the body.
23	Quack Doctors	A doctor who pretends to have medical knowledge or skills, but does not have any. They sold medicine which supposedly cured all illnesses.
24	Venereal Disease	A sexually transmitted disease e.g. syphilis
25	Quarantined	To separate people from others if they have an illness.
26	Scientific Method	A new process of conducting an experiment, collecting observation, then coming to a conclusion.

Knowledge Organiser - Topic One: Industrial Revolution Medicine 1700-1900

Summary

1	The Industrial Revolution period was the period between 1750-1900 also known as the 18 th and 19 th centuries. It was an age of breakthroughs
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Key Events

2	1796-98 – Jenner develops the Smallpox vaccination
3	1847 – James Simpson discovers chloroform as an anaesthetic
5	1854 - John Snow's discovers the link between the 1854 cholera outbreak and the Broad Street pump.
6	1854 - Florence Nightingale treats wounded soldiers in the Crimean War
7	1859 – Nightingale publishes her 'Notes on Nursing'
8	1860 – The 'Florence Nightingale School of Nursing' opens
9	1861 – Pasteur discovers the Germ Theory
10	1866 – Joseph Lister begins to use carbolic acid as antiseptic in surgery
11	1875 – The Second Public Health Act
12	1881 – Pasteur develops a vaccination for anthrax
13	1882 – Robert Koch publishes his four hypotheses and discovers bacteria causes tuberculosis
14	1895 - William Rontgen discovers x-rays

Key Words

15.	Enlightenment	Idea in the 18 th century that people should think for themselves and authorities like the church and nobility should not control everyday life
16.	Bacteria	A tiny living organism, only seen by microscope, which causes disease
17.	Antibodies	Parties inside the body that fight and remove germs.
18.	Antiseptics	Chemicals uses to destroy bacteria & prevent infections

Key Words

19.	Aseptic Surgery	Surgery where microbes are kept out of the wound in the first place, rather than being killed by antiseptic.
20.	Anaesthetics	Drugs given to unconsciousness before and during surgery
21.	Surgery 'Black Period'	Period when anaesthetics were used and the death rate in surgery went up as doctors attempted complex surgery.
22.	Chloroform	A liquid whose vapour is used as an anaesthetic
23.	Germ Theory	The theory that germs cause disease, often by infection through air
24.	Infection	The formation of disease causing germs or bacteria
25.	Inoculation	Infecting the body with a disease in order to help it fight a more serious attack of the disease later
26.	Vaccinations	Injection into the body of weak organisms to give the body resistance against disease
27.	Anthrax	An infectious disease
28.	Smallpox	A dangerous disease, which was a major cause of disease until beaten by vaccination.
29.	Patent Medicines	Medicine sold for profit. In the Industrial Revolution many of these medicines had no medical benefit at all.
30.	Dispensary	Where medicines are given out.
31.	Public Health	The well-being of the whole population
32.	Poor Law Unions	Local organisations set up to take care of the poor and unemployed
33.	Privies	Public toilets outside houses
34.	Cesspit	A pit for storing sewage or waste
35.	Workhouses	Accommodation for the poorest people, they had to work there for rent.. Families were also split up.

GWA HISTORY Knowledge Organiser - Topic : Modern Medicine. 1900 to present.

Timeline

1	1901	Seebohm writes 'Poverty: A study of Town life.'
2	1901	Karl Landsteiner discovers blood groups.
3	1906	1 st magic bullet created by Paul Ehrlich (Salvarsen 606)
4	1906-14	Liberal Government pass series of laws focused on individual health.
5	1928	Alexander Fleming accidentally discovered penicillin bacteria.
6	1932	2 nd magic bullet created by Gerhard Domagk (prontosil)
7	1938	Florey and Chain develop penicillin research into a working drug.
8	1941	US companies mass produce penicillin.
9	1942	Beveridge Report is written producing blueprint for welfare state.
10	1948	The National Health Service (NHS) is founded.
11	1953	DNA discovered by Crick and Watson.
12	1954	The Salk vaccine created to combat the disease Polio.
13	1967	The first heart transplant is carried out.
14	1986	The Human Genome Project to map DNA begins.
15	2007	Smoking ban introduced in public places in UK.
16	2010	First human face transplant successfully carried out in Spain.

Key Individuals

17	Florey and Chain	Oxford University scientists who turned DNA into workable drug.
18	Alexander Fleming	Discovered germ called Penicillin that could kill other germs.
19	Ernst Bevan	Labour Minister who developed and launched NHS.
20	Crick and Watson	Discovered DNA following X-Ray technology advancements.
21	William Beveridge	Wrote a report in WWII outlining need for 'welfare state.'
22	Paul Ehrlich	Created first magic bullet SALVASEN 606 to combat syphilis.
23	Gerard Domagk	Created second magic bullet PRONTOSIL to combat blood poisoning.

Key Words/Terms

24	Magic Bullets	These are chemical compounds designed to target specific germs in the body to treat illnesses – see Salvarsen 606.
25	Penicillin	The first antibiotic. It was from a bacteria and used to fight infections that chemical compounds could not beat.
26	DNA	This is what makes your genes It is like a long list of instructions about what each gene in your body does. It has led to conditions such as Downs Syndrome and Cystic Fibrosis.
27	Welfare State	This is the concept of government supporting the individual to provide a basic level of care and support through intervention. For example Family Allowance and the NHS.
28	Liberal Reforms	These were reforms that focused on the poorest in society and supporting them through National Insurance and Pensions.
29	Superbugs	These are the names given to germs that are resistant to normally used anti-biotics. For example, MRSA, which needed stronger anti-biotics.
30	Genetic medicine	This means medicine like the use of stem cells to repair genes or in some cases try to avoid the passing down of genetic diseases.
31	Nuclear Medicine	This means treatment such as Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy which has been used to treat cancers.
32	Preventative Medicine	More modern medicine has been about trying to change people's lifestyles to avoid conditions such as heart disease, type-2 diabetes and some cancers.

GWA HISTORY Knowledge Organiser - Topic : The British Sector on the Western Front, 1914-18

Timeline

1	Oct – Nov 1914	First Battle of Ypres – the British stopped the Germans from capturing the port of Calais.
2	Apr – May 1915	Second Battle of Ypres – A German attack using Chlorine gas for the first time.
3	July – Nov 1916	Battle of the Somme – Major attack led French and British to move German troops from Verdun.
4	Apr – May 1916	Battle of Arras – large scale Allied attack. Very high casualties.
5	Jul – Nov 1917	Third Battle of Ypres – Aim to capture Passchendaele ridge near Ypres. The ground turned to mud.
6	Nov-Dec 1917	Battle of Cambrai – first use of a large number of tanks by the British. 40,000 British casualties.
7	Spring 1918	The German Spring Offensive – Large scale German attack to bring the war to an end before the Americans arrived.
8	Summer – Autumn 1918	The final months – the Allied army, reinforced by the fresh US troops broke through German lines.
9	11 Nov 1918	Germany surrendered and the war ended.

Types of Sources

10	National Army records for individual soldiers	14	Photographs
11	National newspaper reports	15	Hospital records
12	Government reports on aspects of war	16	Army statistics
13	Medical articles by doctors or nurses who worked in the war	17	Personal accounts of medical treatments by soldiers, doctors, nurses or others involved.

Key Words/Terms

18	Terrain	The type of ground – was it hilly, muddy, flat, easy to walk and run on?
19	Front line Trench	The firing line –the trench nearest the enemy.
20	Communication Trench	Linked the firing line with the command support and reserve trench.
21	No Man's Land	Area between the enemy front line trenches where the fighting took place.
22	Trench Fever	Spread by lice and caused headaches, shivering and pain in joints. Lasted 5 days.
23	Trench Foot	From standing in waterlogged trenches, feet became numb and swollen. Some cases became gangrenous and needed amputation.
24	NYD.N.	Army code for shell shock.
25	Shrapnel	Fragments of metal or lead designed to cause maximum injuries.
26	Artillery	Heavy fire causing half of all casualties.
27	Steel Helmets	Introduced to British troops by autumn 1915 & widely available by Summer 1916 to reduce head wounds.
28	Gas	Weapon causing blindness, loss of taste and smell and coughing.
29	Evacuation Route	How injured soldiers accessed medical treatment from front line fighting. Stretcher bearers, Regimental Aid Post (RAP), Field Ambulance and Dressing Station, Casualty Clearing Station (CCS) and Base Hospital.
30	Thomas Splint	A splint to help fractured bones heal in the leg - 1916
31	Plastic Surgery	Improved during WW1, led by Harold Gillies, who opened a specialist hospital in Kent in 1917.