

Name: _____



History

Homework Booklet



Year 8

Term 2: Abolition of Slavery and Civil Rights

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Exam Skills	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed?

History Homework Tasks Term 2

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Keyword	Definition
Abolition	To remove or get rid of something
Transatlantic Slave Trade	Trading of Enslaved people from Europe to America
Civil Rights	The rights of people to social and political freedom
Activist	A person who campaigns to bring about change
Abolitionist	A person who favours the abolition of slavery
Protest	A statement of action expressing discontent
Insurrection	A violent uprising or rebellion
Legislation	Laws that must be followed by members of society

Homework 2 — Using the knowledge organiser and BBC Bitesize plan or practise an answer for the following question:

Explain why slavery was abolished in Britain in 1833 and the USA in 1865.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Abolitionists such as William Wilberforce and Harriet Tubman
- Changing public attitudes toward slavery
- Enslaved rebellions

You can also include your own relevant points in your plan for your answer.

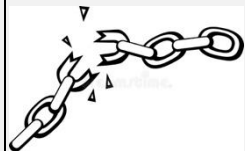
Remember to use a P.E.E.L structure and develop 3 paragraphs, each with their own reason.

Homework 3 — Revise and prepare for your end of topic assessment using Seneca and other online resources such as BBC Bitesize.

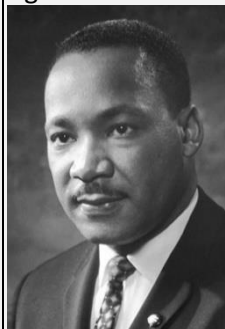
Use the knowledge organisers and online websites to revise the content from Term 1+2 lessons below are a few of the topics to focus on:

- Empires
- The Transatlantic Slave Trade
- Middle Passage
- The Abolition of Slavery
- The Story of Walter Tull
- Civil Rights movements in the USA
- Civil Rights movements in Britain.

Create a revision mind-map of Term 1+2 to help with your preparation for the upcoming end of topic assessment. This should be done on either A4 or A3 paper and brought into your lesson on the deadline for the Homework.



Term 2 Year 8 Abolition & Civil rights.



Key information	Key information	Key events
<p>William Wilberforce: William Wilberforce was an abolitionist who campaigned for the abolition of slavery. Wilberforce made speeches and campaigned in parliament for the abolition of slavery. He was one of the leaders of Clapham Section, an organisation designed to reform the morality of Victorian England.</p> <p>Harriet Tubman: An escaped slave who helped hundreds of enslaved people escape from servitude on an underground railway.</p> <p>Nat Turner: A slave who led a rebellion against his plantation owner in Virginia, USA. Turner was caught and hanged for his actions. changed attitude toward slavery, people began to view it as wrong.</p> <p>Haitian Rebellion: Rebellion of slaves against plantation owners on the island of Saint Dominique, a French colony in 1791. Led by Toussaint Louverture Slaves overran the plantation and liberated other slaves across the whole island. It lasted until 1804 when the French army tried to recapture the island but lost to the rebel (Slave) forces.</p> <p>Windrush generation: immigrants from the Caribbean who were asked to help to rebuild Britain after the second world war. Suffered racism abuse and persecution.</p>	<p>Economic Factors: Following the rebellions and heightened awareness of the nature of slavery it became far less profitable for those involved. Economist Adam Smith suggested publicly that paying workers made them work harder to gain the reward. This not only condemned slavery but also offered the slave owners a way to maximise their profits again.</p> <p>Walter Tull: Third Black footballer to play in the English top division, suffered great racism.</p> <p>Omitted from history until rediscovered by a football historian, gave up his career to fight in the army during the First World War. Became known as the first Black Officer of the British Armed Forces. Died in military service in 1918.</p> <p>Martin Luther King Jr: Fought against racism and for civil rights in the USA. Made the famous 'I have a dream' speech. Pushed for equality in America. Events such as; The Montgomery Bus Boycott, Greensborough sit in and the Little Rock high school.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1833 Abolition of slavery in the Europe. 1865 Abolition of slavery in the USA. Nat Turner's Rebellion 1831. Haitian Rebellion 1791-1804. Montgomery Bus Boycott 1955-56. Greensboro Sit in 1960. Little Rock high School 1957. Windrush landing at Tilbury Docks in 1948. Civil rights act 1964. Trial of the Zong 1783. <p>Key people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walter Tull 1888-1918: First black officer in the British Army. William Willberforce 1759-1833: British politician who campaigned for the abolition of slavery. Oludah Equiano: A slave who wrote about his journey to America, managed to save enough money to buy his freedom. Nat Turner: A slave who led a rebellion against his slave owners in 1831. Toussaint Louverture 1743-1801: Leader of the Haitian rebellion. Granville Sharp: One of the first campaigners for the abolition of slavery. Harriet Tubman: Escaped slave who helped hundreds of slaves escape servitude. Adam Smith: Economist who presented the ideas of paying workers.
Key Words	Key Words	Skills
<p>Abolitionist: Someone who campaigned for the abolition of slavery.</p> <p>Equality: Equal rights for all people, regardless of their background and origin.</p> <p>Racism: Discrimination against a person or group of people due to their racial or ethnic group.</p> <p>Enslaved: Cause someone to lose their freedom or choice of action</p> <p>Civil rights: Rights of citizens to political and social freedom.</p> <p>BlackLivesMatter: Social movement to challenge inequality and racism created in 2013.</p>	<p>Slave: Someone who is 'owned' by another person. Forced to work without pay.</p> <p>Slave Auction: Where enslaved people were bought and sold.</p> <p>Sugar Plantation: A place where sugar was grown and harvested, often by enslaved people who were forced to work in very poor conditions.</p> <p>Overseer: A promoted slave who 'oversaw' other slaves on a plantation and made sure they worked.</p> <p>Protest: An event designed to raise awareness of an event of situation. Often protests are against Something.</p>	<p>Identify: Pick out and use key information.</p> <p>Describe: Give a description of what something is or how something happened/changed.</p> <p>Explain: Giving a detailed description of why something occurred using causes and effects.</p> <p>Evaluate: Identifying the importance / significance of an event, looking both short- and long-term effects of an event.</p> <p>Analysis: Looking at the 'WHY' something has change or is different considering all possibilities and linking it back to the importance/significance.</p>

