

# YEAR 8 HISTORY – CYCLE 1

1. History of Sugar	
Sugar cane	The plant which <b>sugar</b> comes from, originally from Northern India
Sotiltee	<b>Elaborate statue</b> made from sugar used as a display of wealth in later medieval England
Plantations	<b>Huge farms for growing crops</b> like sugar and cotton on islands occupied by Portuguese explorers
Indigenous people	The people who lived in the <b>West Indies</b> and America before Europeans colonised these places, killing 90% of them.
Chattel slavery	A <b>system of slavery</b> where a person is believed to be owned by another human being. Their children, grandchildren and so on are also <b>'owned'</b> from birth.
West Indies	<b>Islands</b> near America which were colonised by European explorers to <b>grow sugar</b>
Middle Passage	Journey across the <b>Atlantic Ocean</b> which enslaved people were forced to live through for months before being <b>sold</b> onto <b>plantations</b>

2. Sugar plantations	
Whipping	Used as a <b>punishment</b> for slow work on plantations
Runaways	Name given to <b>enslaved people</b> who <b>escaped</b> plantations. They could be maimed or hanged for this crime.
Indentured labour	<b>Indian workers</b> who signed a <b>contract to work</b> on plantations for 5 years after slavery was abolished. They were often unpaid.
Sugar beet	A plant which could be used to <b>make sugar</b> and could be <b>grown in Europe</b>
Oludah Equiano	Enslaved man who <b>escaped from slavery</b> and wrote about his experiences to persuade people to support <b>abolition</b> of slavery
Historical narrative	The way a <b>historian</b> tells the story of <b>what happened</b> . What they choose to include or leave out is based on what they judge to be significant.
Sugar refineries	<b>Factories</b> where <b>sugar</b> was turned into products like sugar cubes

3. Industrial Revolution	
c.1750-c.1900	The period of time known in Britain as the <b>industrial revolution</b>
Urbanisation	The <b>population</b> of towns and cities went from <b>25%</b> of the population in 1700 to <b>90%</b> by 1890
Laissez-faire	A <b>policy</b> of letting businesses get on with things without the government interfering with laws or guidance
Industrial revolution	The time when there were <b>major changes</b> in how <b>goods were made</b> 1750 – 1900. Goods were now made in factories using steam-powered machines, rather than in homes.
Capitalism	An <b>economic</b> and <b>political system</b> in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit.
Working class	All the <b>people in society</b> who have to do <b>w-paid work</b> in order to survive. Usually have low or no education.

4. Living conditions and children	
Child labour	A <b>system</b> where <b>children</b> are used for <b>low or no pay work</b> . Usually instead of education.
Apprentice	A <b>child</b> who was taken from his <b>parents or a workhouse</b> to live in a factory where they worked for food and a bed.
Slums	<b>Housing with overcrowding</b> and <b>terrible living conditions</b> . They sprung up in industrial towns and cities.
Cholera	A <b>disease</b> which spread around <b>towns and cities</b> because the water was not clean
Factory Act	<b>Law</b> passed to change the <b>working conditions</b> of people in factories and mills.

5. Abolition of slavery	
Abolition	Bringing something to an <b>end</b> by law.
Abolitionist	A person who <b>fought</b> to end slavery
Sons of Africa	A <b>group of abolitionists</b> who had been enslaved who toured Europe telling the truth about the horrors of slavery
Sugar Boycott	<b>Refusing to buy sugar</b> until slavery was ended, organised by women abolitionists like Elizabeth Heyrick
Resistance	All the ways enslaved people refused to accept slavery such as <b>working slow, rebellions, escaping</b> .
1807 Slave Trade Act	The law in Britain which made it <b>illegal to buy and sell</b> people in Britain and its colonies.
1833 Abolition of Slavery Act	The law in Britain which made it <b>illegal to own enslaved people</b> in Britain and most British colonies.
The Haitian Revolution	<b>Revolution</b> led by Toussaint L'ouverture which led to al enslaved people being freed and <b>Haiti</b> becoming a free nation

6. Legacy of slavery	
Reparations	The money paid to the owners of enslaved people as compensation for their loss of 'property'. The last reparation payment was paid by the British government in 2015
Cottonopolis	The name given to Manchester in the 1800s when almost 80% of the cotton processed there was grown by enslaved people in the USA
Civil War	The war between the northern and southern states in the USA. The north won therefore slavery was abolished in the USA

7. Historical Skills	
significance	Something that is <b>important</b> about our <b>past</b> .
consequence	Something that <b>happens as a result</b> of another thing.
Similarity	Something that is <b>similar</b> to another.
Causation	Something that <b>causes</b> another thing to <b>happen</b> .

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