

History Year 8 Spring Term 1 'Knowledge Organiser': Victorian England.



Summary:

The living conditions within the cities that emerged during the Industrial Revolution led to an increase in crime. This meant that authorities had to improve law and order to keep the streets safe. The most notorious case was that of Jack the Ripper, a case that remains unsolved.

The slave trade saw the growth and development of many parts of Victorian Britain, such as Liverpool, and made many people very rich. However, it also saw great suffering and loss of life for those captured and taken into slavery.

Key people.

Sir Robert Peel	Home Secretary who was responsible for introducing the police force.
Jack the Ripper	Name given by the newspapers to the person who was said to be responsible for the murder of 5 women in White Chapel.

Timeline:

1562	One of the first recorded slave voyages: John Hawkins sailed from Plymouth to Africa and then the West Indies.
1562 - 1567	Hawkins and Drake carried out 3 slavery voyages.
1671	George Fox, The Devon Abolition Movement, starts campaigning.
1787	Abolition of Slavery Committee set up by Thomas Clarkson
1789	Olaudah Equiano published his autobiography.
1791	Slave rebellion in St. Domingue.
1807	Slave Trade is abolished in Britain
1808	USA banned the trading of slaves
1815	Congress of Vienna. Britain convinced France, Spain, and Portugal to stop trading slaves.
1829	Metropolitan Police Act. 3200 police constables recruited in London.
1888 - 9	11 murders in White Chapel, London.
1831	'History of Mary Prince a Slave' is published in Britain
1833	Slavery is abolished in the British Empire

Key Words.

Abolish/Abolition	To stop something happening by making it illegal.
Bow-Street Runners	Individuals paid by the government to track down offenders wanted by local authorities.
Cash crop	A crop that cannot be eaten – tobacco, sugar cane and cotton.
Constables	Appointed in villages annually.
Economic	Money
Grab and go slave auction	Those people that wanted to buy a slave paid the auctioneer a set amount of money. When the 'slave pen' opened the buyers would rush in and grab the slave/slaves they wanted.
Inquest	Legal enquiry into an incident – usually a death.
Middle Passage	The second stage on the trade route going from Africa to the West Indies across the Atlantic.
Plantation	A large farm where cash crops were grown using slave labour.
Quaker	A Christian religious group founded in the 1650s.
Slavery	A slave is a person that is owned by another person. They are forced to work and have no rights or freedom.
Trade Triangle	The three parts to the voyage in the trading of slaves. Stage 1 went from Britain to Africa with goods. Stage 2 was the Middle Passage and stage 3 brought goods grown on the plantations back to Britain.
Traditional Slave auction	Where the slaves would be 'sold'. They were taken out of the holding pen and stood on a raised platform whilst the auctioneer took the bids.
Vigilance Committee	Local volunteers joined together to patrol White Chapel to identify and catch Jack the Ripper.
White Chapel	Area of London housing the poorest people.

Key terms.

Slave	A person who is the legal property of someone else and has to obey them.
Transatlantic Slave Trade	The forced movement of around 12 - 15 million Africans to America and the West Indies. They were then sold to be used as forced slave labour.

Concepts: Significance.