



Year 8

Knowledge Organiser

Autumn Half Term 1

‘Practice of what is taught’

Name:
Tutor:

Work hard. Be kind. Belong.

How to use your Knowledge Organiser

This booklet contains a selection of subject **knowledge organisers** in alphabetical order. Each knowledge organiser has the key information to be learned and **memorised** over the term to help you master your subjects and be successful in lessons. Use this with your homework booklet.

Year 7 subjects Page/s number

Geography	3
History	6
Religion	8

GEOGRAPHY

Geography



Topic: 'Why is the UK's climate so varied?'

Lesson 1 - To know how we measure weather		Lesson 2 - To be able to describe the climate of the UK	
1	Weather - the day to day condition of the atmosphere (what is it like today?)	9	<i>>In summer, the UK is warmer in the south and colder in the north</i>
2	Climate – the average weather conditions over a long period of time, usually 30 years (what would you expect the weather to be like?)	10	<i>>In winter, the UK is warmer in the west and colder in the east</i>
3	Thermometer – measures temperature (how hot or cold a place is)	11	<i>>It rains more in the west and north of the UK. The south and east are dryer.</i>
4	Rain gauge – measures precipitation (how much rain has fallen from the sky)	12	Latitude – how far a place is north or south of the equator (measured in degrees).
5	Anemometer – measures wind speed (how fast the wind is blowing)	13	<i>>In general, the further a place is from the equator the cooler it is. So latitude is the main factor affecting UK temperatures, which is a key aspect of climate.</i>
6	Wind vane – measures wind direction (the direction wind is blowing to)	14	<i>>Mountainous areas will generally be colder and wetter than average.</i>
7	Barometer – measures air pressure (the weight of air pressing down on us)		
8	Okta scale – measures cloud cover (how many eighths of the sky cloud covers)		
Lesson 3 - To understand why it rains		Lesson 4 - To know what microclimates are	
15	The water cycle – water from oceans and lakes evaporates due to the sun's energy. It rises, cools and condenses to form clouds, then falls as precipitation, returning to the oceans and lakes to continue the cycle.	19	Microclimate - when the climate in a small area is different from the general surroundings.
16	Relief rainfall – the wind blows warm moist air up mountains, forming clouds.	20	<i>>Each particular place or site tends to develop its own special climate conditions, e.g. it may be windier and sunnier in the middle of the playing field than behind a building.</i>
17	Frontal rainfall – when a warm front (the front of a warm air mass) meets a cold front, it rises over it, forming clouds.	21	Aspect – the direction in which a place is facing (sun-facing aspects are warmer)
18	Convectional rainfall – the sun heats the land. Pockets of warmed air (called convection currents) rise, forming clouds.	22	<i>>Darker surfaces are warmer than lighter-coloured ones. Buildings provide shelter from the wind, but radiate heat from the sun. Trees provide shade.</i>
Lesson 5 - To be able to carry out a geographical enquiry			
23	Geographical enquiry - the process of investigating something geographical in order to find out more about it.		
24	Data – the information to be collected during the investigation.		
25	Methodology – the methods used to collect the data.		
26	Risk assessment – the potential hazards which may occur while collecting data.		

HISTORY

History Year 8 Knowledge Organiser: Autumn Term

1. Causes of the English Civil War: **Money:** Charles wanted money but needed Parliament to agree any laws to raise taxes. In 1635 he ordered everyone to pay Ship Money without their permission. **Power:** Charles believed in The Divine Right of Kings. In 1629 he banned Parliament for eleven years. In 1635 an MP called John Hampden was arrested for refusing to pay taxes. **Religion:** Charles marries a Spanish Catholic called Henrietta Maria. In 1639 Scottish Puritans attacked England.

2. English Civil War

The armies fought with musketeers, pikemen and cavalry. Parliament's army started badly at the Battle of Edgehill (1642), but soon made improvements and gained ground. By the Battle of Naseby (1645), the King's army was overwhelmed and Parliament won. There were 4 years when the King was imprisoned, escaped, and when discussions were held to try to resolve their differences...but it all ended with the King being put on trial and then executed in 1649. This was a VERY SIGNIFICANT EVENT in British History.

To people living in England at the time, it felt as if the "World had been Turned Upside Down" (Google "World Turned Upside Down English Civil War" Images. What can you see? 😊)

The country was then run by **Oliver Cromwell**, one of the Parliamentary leaders, until he died in 1658, then Parliament ended up asking Charles I's son to come back and be the king - King Charles II - in 1660. We call this the **RESTORATION**.

3. Growth of the British Empire

1492: Columbus sets sail **1496:** Official start of the British Empire

1497: John Cabot claimed Newfoundland **1559:** Elizabeth sends more voyages

1577: Francis Drake claims Western coast of America

1583: Francis Gilbert sets up a colony in Newfoundland

1584: Walter Raleigh creates Virginia **1587:** First English child born in America

4. How Britain became involved in the slave trade:

Tudor period: 20,000 free Black people lived in England

1530s: English traders started to go to West Africa where Portuguese merchants had been trading.

1562: John Hawkins led a voyage to capture and enslave African people. Britain's involvement in the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade began.

1627: English settlers started to farm sugar for profit in Barbados. Demand grew so they enslaved Africans to work on the sugar plantations.

5. The Transatlantic Slave Trade



Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: 10 million Africans transported to the Americas.

Middle Passage: the journey from Africa to the Americas

Plantation: A huge farm growing one type of crop

6. Slave Resistance

Nanny of the Maroons led enslaved Africans to fight back against the British Army. **Passive resistance** was a way for enslaved people to stand up to their owners through not working. **Keeping African traditions** alive was another way to stand up to plantation owners. **Uprisings** occurred on many plantations. In 1804 Haiti was founded after 500,000 enslaved people revolted and took control of the island. **The Underground Railroad** was run by abolitionists who helped enslaved people to escape to free states, Canada and Nova Scotia.

RELIGION AND WORLDVIEWS

Year 8 Jewish Worldview

How has persecution and conflict impacted Jews?



A) Covenants 	The Abrahamic Covenant ⇒ Abraham was tested by God many times and because of his devotion God made a covenant (agreement) with him. As long as Abraham's descendants remain faithful God promised he would provide: land, a great nation, protection and blessing. The Mosaic Covenant ⇒ Later, a man named Moses saved the enslaved Jewish people from persecution in Egypt when he led them to safety across the Red Sea. After this, God gave Moses a set of 613 rules (mitzvot) which they should live by, including the Ten Commandments. ⇒ God told Moses that as long as his descendants follow the commandments and remain faithful he will continue to bless, protect and provide for them.	1. Covenant—a promise or agreement between God and humans 2. Israelite—ancient term for a Jewish person 3. Mitzvot—set of 613 commandments for Jews to follow
B) Being Jewish 	⇒ Jews are a race of people defined by their resilience in troubled times. They view persecution and adversity as a chance to show God their continued devotion. ⇒ Many Jewish men wear the kippah (male head covering); others wear tefillin (prayer boxes under clothes); most hang mezuzah (prayer box for doorways to Jewish homes). ⇒ Jewish families celebrate Bar Mitzvah (boys aged 13) and Bat Mitzvah (girls aged 12), these are ceremonies to mark a young Jew's transition from childhood to adulthood. Most importantly, they make their promises to live according to the mitzvot (Jewish commandments). ⇒ Passover is a celebration of the story of Moses and the Exodus. During Passover, Jews remember how Moses and their ancestors left slavery behind them.	4. Persecution—abuse of a person or group over a period of time 5. Kippah—head covering worn by Jewish males 6. Tefillin—small leather boxes worn on a Jew's arm and forehead 7. Mitzvah—Jewish ceremony to celebrate adulthood 8. Torah—sacred Jewish text
C) Anti-Semitism 	⇒ Europe has a long history of anti-Semitism, most infamously, Hitler's genocide (mass murder) of nearly 12million Jews and other minority groups during WW2. This is known as the Holocaust. ⇒ After the defeat of Hitler, the United Nations was formed and they wrote the Declaration of Human Rights, which makes it internationally illegal to discriminate against anyone based on their race, gender, religion or sexuality. ⇒ After the Holocaust Jews were also given their own land/state; called Israel. This land was taken from Palestine and has led to fierce conflict in the area since, and is still occurring today. ⇒ Anti-Semitism still exists within society. This means that sometimes Jewish people endure discrimination, violence, intimidation, bullying and abuse as well as having their synagogues vandalised/damaged. All of which is illegal under British and international laws.	9. Anti-Semitism—mistreatment or abuse towards Jewish people 10. Holocaust—mass murder of Jewish people by the Nazi's, during World War 2 11. United Nations—international organisation created to promote peace and equality