

Year 8 History Homework Booklet – Slavery, Edwardians
and WWI

Name:

Task 1 - Complete the Key Word Glossary Sheet

Key Word	Cover, write, check	Definition
<i>Colonialism</i>		
<i>Slave Triangle</i>		
<i>Middle Passage</i>		
<i>Slave Plantation</i>		
<i>William Wilberforce</i>		
<i>Abolitionist</i>		
<i>Golden Age</i>		
<i>Edwardian Period</i>		
<i>Protest</i>		
<i>Suffragette</i>		
<i>Irish Home Rule</i>		
<i>Trade Union</i>		
<i>Schlieffen Plan</i>		
<i>Militarism</i>		
<i>Nationalism</i>		
<i>Trench warfare</i>		

Task 2 - Research and answer the following questions on slavery

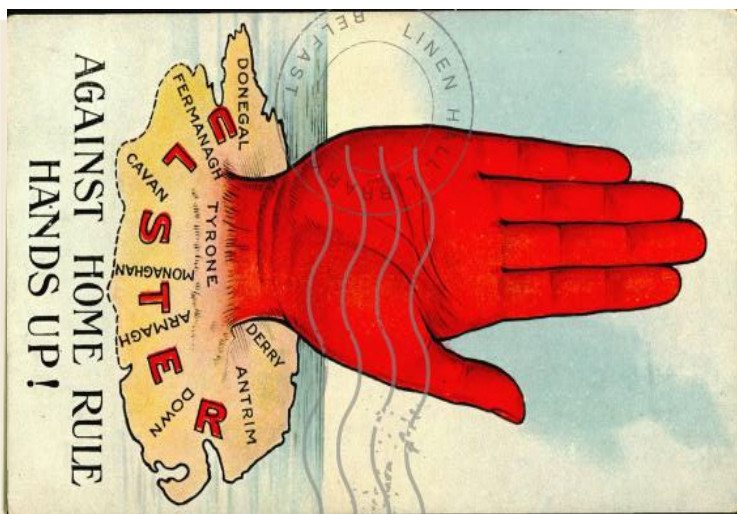
1. *How did European traders persuade African leaders to give up natives for slavery?*
2. *What three things did captured slaves work to produce on the plantations?*
3. *How would slave owners police the plantations. How does this show a lack of regard for the human rights of slaves?*
4. *Why were slaves branded? What would happen if a slave escaped but was brought back to the plantation?*
5. *What was the name of a child conceived between a white slave owner and a black slave? How were these children commonly treated in comparison to other slaves.*
6. *How did abolitionists fight to challenge slavery? Use at least one famous abolitionist in your answer*
7. *When was slavery abolished in the British empire? Who deserves credit for this, politicians or abolitionists?*
8. *What is one legacy of slavery in today's world?*

Task 3 - Complete the source analysis on Irish Home Rule during the Edwardian Period.

Why do you think this source was produced? What is its purpose?

What can you infer (guess) about this source?

Describe what you can see in this source



Alliances WWI

Task 4: Complete the table below outlining the main strengths and weaknesses of the alliances that formed prior to the outbreak of war in 1914. Use your workbook or research the answers before cross-checking the answer booklet.

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Central powers		
Germany		
Austria-Hungary		
Italy		
Triple Entente		
Britain		
France		
Russia		

Extension: Was war inevitable by 1914? Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement

Task 5: Read the article on the fight for female suffrage and complete the summary questions after

Through the 19th century, the electoral system went through many changes, but one constant remained. Women were not allowed to vote in national elections. In 1867, when Parliament was debating about whether to give working men the vote, John Stuart Mill suggested that women should also be allowed. But Parliament, which was made up entirely of men, rejected it. Women around the country set up Women's Suffrage Groups to campaign for the right to vote.

In 1897, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies was formed to bring these groups together. They were commonly known as the Suffragists, led by Millicent Fawcett. They campaigned by arguing their case with MPs, presenting petitions and organising meetings. But many male MPs still held strong views about the role and position of women in society and didn't think they should be allowed to vote. By 1900, there had been 15 failed attempts to get a bill through Parliament.

Some Suffragists became disillusioned and formed a new group who used more aggressive tactics: the Women's Social and Political Union. Led by Emmeline Pankhurst and known as the Suffragettes, they started a campaign of demonstrations and violent action against property. This included the death of Emily Davison as she protested during a famous horse race. The Suffragettes had raised the profile of the issue, but they had also lost the support of many, because of their anti-social actions.

At the outbreak of World War One with many men away fighting in Europe, women played a critical role in filling their jobs and sustaining the war effort. And the view that women should be allowed to vote became more widely accepted. The representation of the People Act of 1918 gave some women the right to vote. And finally in 1928, all women over the age of 21 were given the same voting rights as men.

1. Highlight one form of discrimination women faced in the 19th century
2. Underline one failed attempt at reform by 1900
3. Circle two groups who tried to advance women's rights in the 1900s
4. List two examples of protest by women in the fight for voting rights

5. Why did WWI help drive the cause for women's rights?

6. Why was the 1918 Representation of the People Act not an overall victory for women's rights?