



HISTORY HOMEWORK BOOKLET- Year 8  
foundation

AUTUMN TERM 1

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

TEACHER \_\_\_\_\_

TARGET LEVEL \_\_\_\_\_

OVERALL EFFORT GRADE \_\_\_\_\_

OVERALL LEVEL \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Year 8 Autumn Term 1</b>		
<b>Subject: History</b>		
<b>Focus: change and continuity, significance, using sources, interpretation</b>		
<b>What am I learning this term? The Industrial Revolution and the British Empire</b>		
<b>How can I link what I do in Independent Assessments to my learning in class? <i>How do these Independent Assessments support what is learned in class?</i></b>		
<b>Independent Assessment Task 1: What changes took place in the cotton textile industry? Complete the table and write a letter.</b>	<b>Due week beginning:</b>	<b>Completed?</b>
<b>Independent Assessment Task 2: How and why did the Industrial Revolution change Walkden and Worsley 1750- 1900? Answer questions.</b>	<b>Due week beginning:</b>	<b>Completed?</b>
<b>Independent Assessment Task 3: Did everyone agree with the changes in agriculture and industry during the Industrial Revolution? Analyse a source, put the information into a table and answer the questions</b>	<b>Due week beginning:</b>	<b>Completed?</b>
<b>Independent Assessment Task 4: What happened at the Amritsar Massacre? Complete newspaper article on the masscacre</b>	<b>Due week beginning:</b>	<b>Completed?</b>
<b>Independent Assessment Task 5: How did the eighteenth-century slave trade compare with other forms of slavery? Complete the table and answer the questions.</b>	<b>Due week beginning:</b>	<b>Completed?</b>
<b>Independent Assessment Task 6: Why did the British leave Hong Kong? Categorise the cards and answer the questions.</b>	<b>Due week beginning:</b>	<b>Completed?</b>
<b>How can I support my learning?</b> <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks3/history/">www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks3/history/</a> <b>LRC</b> <b>Local Library</b> <b>Your teacher</b>		

## Task 1- What changes took place in the cotton textile industry?

For Task 1 you will be marked with an **effort** ranging from **E-U**.

Britain was the first place in the world to have an industrial revolution. Between 1750 and 1900, British industry was very successful. By the middle of the nineteenth century, Britain was known as the 'workshop of the world.'

Industry is such a huge topic. To help you understand the changes that took place and the impact of those changes, this task will focus on one industry the textile industry.

### factfile 1

**Invention:** The Flying Shuttle

**Date:** 1733

**Inventor:** John Kay of Bury, Lancashire

**Power source:** Hand power

The Flying Shuttle speeded up weaving, so more cloth could be woven. Only one weaver was now needed to weave on a broadloom. Fewer weavers were needed to make the same amount of cloth. Some weavers saw the Flying Shuttle as a threat to their jobs. The demand for spun cotton increased.

SOURCE C



The Flying Shuttle.

### factfile 2

**Invention:** The Spinning Jenny

**Date:** 1767

**Inventor:** James Hargreaves of Blackburn, Lancashire

**Power source:** Hand power

The Spinning Jenny could be used in people's homes. A spinner using this could produce eight times more **yarn** than on a spinning wheel. It made a fine but weak thread. Spinners didn't like it because they saw it as a threat to their jobs. It balanced out the speed of spinning and weaving.

SOURCE D



A diagram of c. 1750 showing the Spinning Jenny.

### factfile 3

**Invention:** The Water Frame

**Date:** 1769

**Inventor:** Richard Arkwright of Preston, Lancashire

**Power source:** Water/steam power

The Water Frame made a strong and tough yarn. The yarn was coarse and not as fine as that made by the Spinning Jenny. It had to be put in a factory as it needed water to power it. It made spinning a much quicker process than weaving.

SOURCE (E)



A modern photograph of the Water Frame.

**Core-(L4-6)- Read through the fact files above and complete the chart below**

Invention	Inventor	Date of invention	Advantages of invention	Disadvantages of invention
	John Kay			
Spinning Jenny				
Water frame		1769		

Imagine it is 1851. The Great Exhibition is being held to celebrate success in British industry. The organisers want to include the invention that was most influential in mechanising the cotton industry. Write a letter to the organisers stating which invention they should include and why from the 3 above. Make sure you follow the success criteria carefully.



### **Success Criteria**

**Purpose of the letter** - is to persuade people to agree that your choice of invention was the most influential in mechanising the cotton industry.

**Letter Layout**- a formal letter. You need an address, date, greeting (Dear Sirs) and closing (Yours faithfully)

**What your letter should say**- begin with some powerful opening statements about the invention you think should be chosen. Back up each statement with evidence. Then explain why others should not be included

**Sentence Level**- write your letter in the first person and in the present tense. Use connectives.

London

**COMMENT-**

## Task 2- How and why did the Industrial Revolution change Walkden and Worsley 1750- 1900?

**Task 2** you will be marked with a level ranging from L3-5.

In this task you need to read the following information about the history of Walkden and Worsley and answer the questions below. You may like to do some further research on the internet.



### 1296 - 1850

It is documented that in 1246 Geoffrey de Wyrkithale, lord of the manor of Worsley, held the hamlet of Stannistreet. This is the land from where the Stocks Hotel now stands, east to Whittlebrook, northwest to Toppings Bridge and back south down Bolton Road. It would have been a wild and lonely place in those days. Where Walkden Station now stands was then known as Wolfpit Greaves, the name shows there were wolves in the area.

Agriculture remained the main job that most people did. The area was did not have a lot of people living here. There were some groups of cottages called "folds."

### 1760 -1850

Aftre 1760 the construction of the Bridgewater Canal and the underground canal started, which reached Walkden about 1770. This led to the development of mining in Walkden, new shafts were sunk and the Boatshed Yard built. Skilled labour had to be brought into the district to work into the mines, mainly from Staffordshire and Shropshire. To house them the estate built rows of terraced cottages, mainly north of Manchester Road, which acquired names. Tupps Row, Half Crown Row, Whitehouses, Drill Row, Treacle Row and Barracks all dated from the second half of the eighteenth century.

### 1850 - 1900

During this period Walkden grew from a collection of hamlets into a town. The arrival of the railways had great impact, by the end of the 1880's Walkden was surrounded by a network of both passenger and colliery lines.

There was a rapid increase in the population and a housing boom that started in the 1860's and continued. Rows of terraced houses were built along the lines of or just off the main roads, on land leased from the Bridgewater Trust who allocated the street names. A railway line was also built into Walkden and the station was built in 1888.

This rapid growth created public health problems, in 1866 an outbreak of cholera killed about thirty people and in 1869 typhoid claimed nearly fifty lives. In the early 1870's

several newspaper articles detailed the poor conditions; polluted wells, open sewers, manure heaps and overflowing cess and ash pits that must have made life unpleasant, especially in summer. Conditions did gradually improve.

1) Describe what Walkden/Worsley was like before the Industrial Revolution (before 1750)?

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2)How did Walkden and Worsley change after 1760

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3) I think the biggest change after the Industrial Revolution started in 1750 was  
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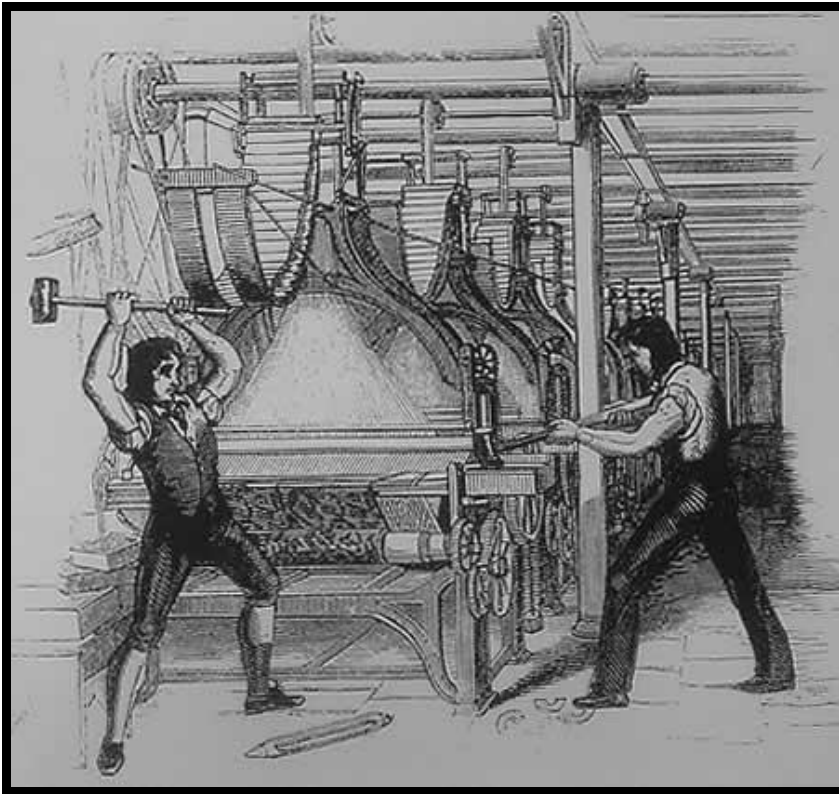
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Level descriptors	Level you have achieved
<u>Level 3</u> I have given one change in Walkden and Worsley after 1750	
<u>Level 4:</u> I have described some changes that took place using paragraphs.	
<u>Level 5:</u> I have explained the changes that took place and have given some reasons for the changes. Some structuring of information is shown and I have written a simple conclusion.	



**Task 3- Did everyone agree with the changes in agriculture and industry during the Industrial Revolution?**

For task 3 you will be marked with an **effort** ranging from **E-U**.



**Source A: Shows 2 men attacking a loom weaver in factory in York**

**Questions**

1. What does this source show you?
2. Why do you think they are doing this?
3. What questions do you need to ask to find out more?

You now need to find out about the Luddites and the Swing Rioters. They both used violent protests to go against the changes in farming and industry. Use the sources to help you find out the answers to the questions below.

### **Comparing violent protesters in the 1800's**

#### **The Luddites**

#### **The Swing Rioters**

Where and when did they operate?	Where and when did they operate?
Why were they protesting?	Why were they protesting?
What did they do/tactics did they use?	What did they do/tactics did they use?
What did they achieve?	What did they achieve?

**Which group do you think was most effective and why?**

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## Luddites

### **Source A: From a modern textbook**

The Luddites were angry about the new machines in the textile (clothing) industry, such as the steam-powered loom. The machinery did not need skilled workers to operate it. Skilled craftsmen began to lose their jobs.

### **Source B: From a report by a local magistrate in 1813**

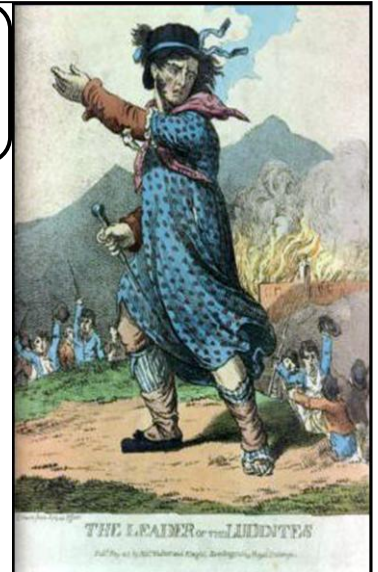
The government passed a law that made 'Machine Breaking' a hanging offence. 12,000 troops had to be sent into the worst affected areas to deal with the Luddites. 17 men were executed in York for machine breaking, and 3 were executed for murdering a factory owner in 1813.

### **Source C:**

**A cartoon showing the leader of the Luddites — Ned Ludd**

### **Source D: From wiki-media**

Luddites were mainly industrial workers from the north of England, including Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire. Between 1811-1816 they destroyed machinery that they felt was threatening their way of life. They attacked in the middle of the night and always in large groups. The machines that were destroyed by the Luddites were replaced, and after the hangings in 1813, their popularity began to fall. After 1829 they were never heard of again.



## The Swing Rioters

### **Source A: From a diary of a Swing Rioter, Simon Rose, in 1830**

'Our standard of living has never been great, but now it is worse than ever. There are so few jobs, and the money they pay is terrible. We must unite and do something

### **Source D: Another extract from the diary of Simon Rose**

'Our rebellion is over. All of our leaders have either been hanged, sent to prison or transported to that awful country called Australia. My friend tells me that a few farm hands have been given a pay rise and that some farmers have got rid of their machines, which is some good news I suppose.'

### **Source C: From a letter sent by a rich landowner in Southampton, in 1830**

'I write with great news: we have invested in new machinery on our estate and now one machine can do the work of 10 men. Imagine how much money I can save by not having to pay my men their wages! Since sacking the men I've received a nasty letter threatening harm from a 'Captain Swing' - have you ever heard of such a person?'

### **Source D: From a local newspaper, The Daily Flail, in 1830**

'It was 1.30AM when our man at the scene of the crime managed to ask one of the criminals why he had set fire to a dozen haystacks and why his large group had destroyed the new threshing machine (that now lay mangled and useless in the farmyard). He replied that his former boss had sacked him and 50 others 3 weeks ago because he no longer had need of their help. The 6 threshing machines (now destroyed) had meant that they had lost their jobs, and the price of bread meant that many now lived in poverty with not enough to eat.'

### Task 3 – What happened in the Amritsar Massacre?

Research the events at the Amritsar massacre in 1919 and write a **newspaper article** about what happened. Remember to write research up into your own words. There is some information below, but you may wish to use the websites below as well.

#### Key websites

<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/the-amritsar-massacre>

<http://www.jallianwalabagh.ca/pages.php?id=4>

#### April 13 1919

In Amritsar, India's holy city of the Sikh religion, British troops massacre at least 379 unarmed demonstrators meeting at the Jallianwala Bagh, a city park. Most of those killed were Indian nationalists meeting to protest about the heavy war taxes the British were making the Indians pay.

A few days earlier, after some protests, Amritsar was placed under martial law and the British General Reginald Dyer banned all meetings and gatherings in the city. On April 13, the day of the Sikh Baisakhi festival, tens of thousands of people came to Amritsar from surrounding villages to attend the city's traditional fairs. Thousands of these people, met at Jallianwala Bagh, where a demonstration was being held.

Dyer's troops surrounded the park and without warning opened fire on the crowd, killing several hundred and wounding more than a thousand. Dyer, who in a later investigation admitted to ordering the attack, had his troops continue murdering the Indians until all their artillery was exhausted. The British government later sacked him for this. Official British Raj sources estimated the number of dead at 379, and with 1,100 wounded. However, the casualty number quoted by the Indian National Congress was more than 1,500, with roughly 1,000 killed.

After this a man called Mohandas Gandhi started campaigning harder for India to become independent from Britain.

### Success Criteria

Explain what happened during the massacre and explain why it happened

Include what the consequences of the massacre were

Key facts

An image

Level descriptors	Level you have achieved
<u>Level 3</u> I have given a little bit of information about Amritsar	
<u>Level 4:</u> I have described what happened during the massacre	
<u>Level 5:</u> I have explained what happened during the massacre and I have begun to state the reasons why it happened	

Name of the paper:

Title of your article:

What happened?

Image:

Why did it happen?

What were the effects of the massacre? Who was to blame?

## Task 5- How did the eighteenth-century slave trade compare with other forms of slavery?

For task 5 you will be marked with an **effort** ranging from **E-U**.

### Read the pieces of text below about Roman slavery and the Transatlantic slave trade

#### **Roman slavery**

The Romans (509BC-AD476) depended on slavery. There were perhaps 10 million slaves in the Roman Empire, and 40 per cent of the people of Rome were slaves.

The Romans took slaves from the races they conquered. Slaves were expensive: a good farm slave cost 2,000 denarii (worth about £2,000 today), although a good-looking and talented boy might cost twenty times as much.

Many slaves worked for the government as police and officials. Slaves did all the manual labour of the empire – they swept the streets, carried, farmed, built. But educated Greek slaves were employed as tutors and doctors; other slaves were employed as dancers and musicians. The Romans never let their slaves fight in the army – they did not want to put weapons into slaves' hands.

Slaves working in the mines and farms were treated badly – one writer told farmers to give their slaves a new tunic and shoes every other year. Household slaves were better treated. At the December festival of Saturnalia, masters waited on their slaves for a day.

Slaves had few rights. Until c. AD50, a Roman master was allowed to beat his slaves to death, and to throw them out to die when they became too old to work. If a slave killed his master, every slave in that household was put to death, and slave rebellions were punished by mass crucifixions.

Roman slaves could not marry, and any children born to them were slaves. Slaves could not own anything, but some masters gave them spending money, which they saved up and used to buy their freedom. Sometimes a master would give his slaves their freedom as a gift, or in his will.





## Transatlantic slavery

The Transatlantic slave trade lasted from the sixteenth century until 1807. Perhaps 12 million Black Africans were taken to be slaves in the Americas.

On average 15 per cent of the captured Africans died on the sea voyage to America, but the numbers dying fell from one in four (25 per cent) in the seventeenth century to one in twenty (5 per cent) by the end of the eighteenth century.

When they reached the Americas, the slaves were sold at auction. They were expensive – in 1790, a strong male slave cost \$215 (about £5,000 today).

Most slaves became field labourers. Some slaves were used as house servants. Many White masters used their female slaves for sex.

Field slaves were given two sets of clothes, for summer and winter, and a new blanket every third year. Household slaves were often better treated, but even small mistakes might result in terrible punishment –

the law allowed a slave-owner to beat a slave to death. Slaves who tried to run away were lamed, mutilated or killed as an example.

Slaves could not own anything, and were listed along with the farm animals as their master's possessions. They were held to be little higher than apes – the American constitution considered a 'Negro' man three-fifths of a person. Few slaves were given their freedom; the child of a slave was also a slave, and none ever married their masters.

The Transatlantic slave trade.





Complete the table below. This will help you make a judgement about how bad a particular form of slavery was.

List of factors	<u>Roman Slavery</u>	<u>Transatlantic Slavery</u>
Treatment	Slaves who worked in the mines and in the farms were treated very badly. They only received a new tunic and shoes every other year.	
How long it went on for		Sixteenth century until 1807
Chances of freedom		
Jobs	Worked for the government, cleaned the streets, dancers and musicians	

- 1) Which form of slavery was the nastiest and why? Remember to use evidence from the table to support your points

The nastiest form of slavery was

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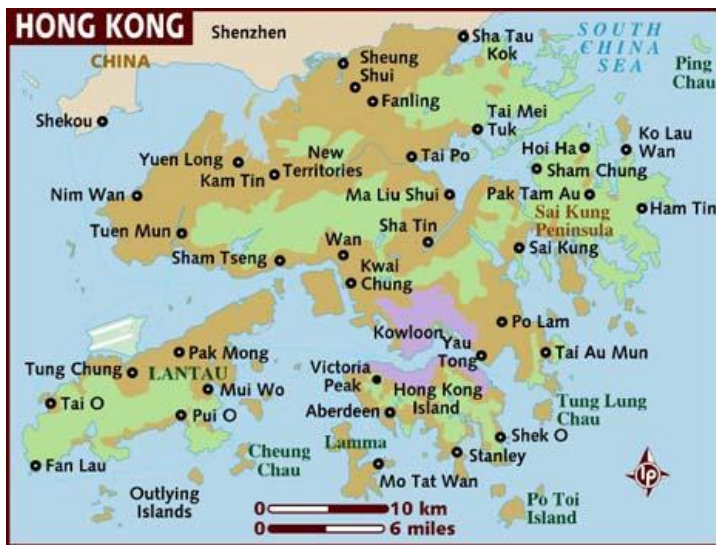
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EFFORT GRADE-

COMMENT-

## Task 6 The return of Hong Kong to China

You will be awarded a level (L3-5) for your work.



Read through the article below and answer the following questions.

Hong Kong has been handed back to the Chinese authorities - ending more than 150 years of British control. The British flag was lowered over Government House at midnight last night.

A huge fireworks display lit up Victoria Harbour at 2000 local time. One hour later, 4,000 guests sat down to a banquet in the Convention Centre on the harbour front. Among the guests for the final handover ceremony at the Convention Centre were Prince Charles, Prime Minister Tony Blair, Foreign Secretary Robin Cook and Chris Patten.

### Final farewell

In Beijing the ceremony was watched on giant screens that were put up in Tiananmen Square. At the stroke of midnight, the red digits of the countdown clock turned to zero and the crowd roared its approval.

Tung Chee-hwa was sworn in as Hong Kong's new leader. "This is a momentous and historic day ... Hong Kong and China are whole again," said Mr Tung. But he promised, "We value getting the power back and we will exercise our powers carefully and responsibly."

- 1) How long did Britain control Hong Kong?
- 2) What year did Britain take control over Hong Kong island?
- 3) What member of the Royal family attended the handover ceremony?
- 4) Who was sworn in as the new leader?

## Why did the British leave Hong Kong?

Match the statement below to the categories below. Write the correct number next to the category

Promises to give Hong Kong back to China

Money

Pressure from other countries

Changing views in Britain

1. In 1982 the British Government began to talk to the government of China about the future of Hong Kong. They had agreed in 1898 that the country would be given back to China in

2. By the 1980s China was showing every sign of demanding its right to take Hong Kong back. A clock was even put up in Beijing's Tiananmen Square ticking down the moments to 1997.

This seems to suggest that the Chinese were going to force Britain out of Hong Kong.

3. Margaret Thatcher (the British Prime Minister in 1982) wished to defend Hong Kong by force. On being persuaded by horrified British diplomats that Hong Kong could not be defended she agreed to hand over Hong Kong.

4. China wanted Hong Kong to help their money situation. This is because by 1980 Hong Kong with its six million people was a very rich country because of its trade.

I think the most important reason why the British left Hong Kong was because

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Level descriptors	Level you have achieved
<u>Level 3</u> I can give a couple of facts about Hong Kong	
<u>Level 4:</u> I can describe the history of Hong Kong and why it was returned	
<u>Level 5:</u> I can explain the most important reason why Hong Kong was returned	