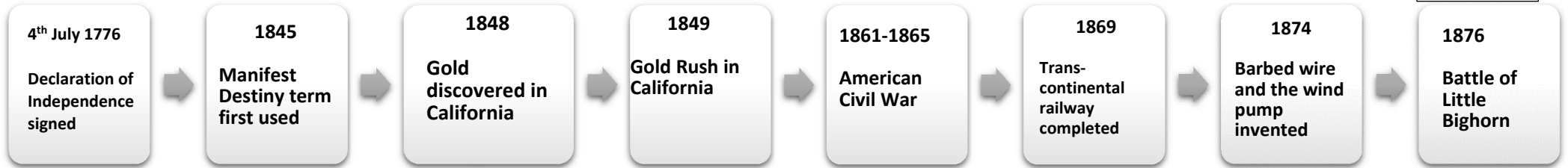


Making of America : How diverse was life in America?



Key word	Definition
Barbed wire	Used by homesteaders to protect their crops
Black Hills of Dakota	Sacred land of the Indians
Buffalo	Hunted by the Indians
Gold miners	Worked in California trying to find gold. Often young men.
Great Plains	Where the Native Americans lived. i.e. The Sioux
Homesteaders	White farmers who came to farm the Great Plains.
Jamestown	First place the English settled in America.
Manifest Destiny	God given right for white Americans to dominant America.
Nomadic	Always on the move- Indian way of life.
Oregon Trail	Route taken by white people heading west.
Pioneers	White people who left the east to head west.
Tipi	Home of the Indians. Could be easily taken down and moved.
Wagon	Transport used by the whites to get west.
Wakan Tanka	Indian God. Also called the Great Spirit.
Wind pump	Used by the homesteaders to get water.
Civil War	A war between two sides in the same country.
Enslaved people	People who were forced to work on cotton plantations in the Southern States.



“The Indians knew that life was equated with the earth and its resources, that America was a paradise, and they could not comprehend why the intruders from the East were determined to destroy all that was Indian as well as America itself.”

Dee Brown, Bury my heart at Wounded Knee, 1970

Scan the QR code to find out more about the Making of America:

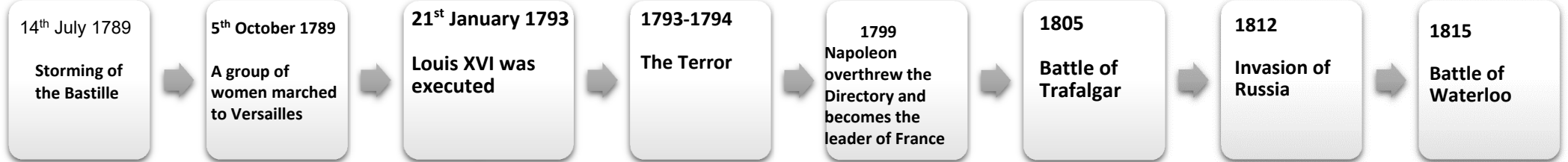
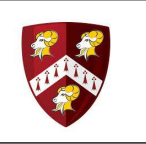


What do I need to know?	
	White Europeans had been living in America since the 1600s. Britain claimed the 13 colonies as part of the British Empire and taxed the colonies heavily. The colonists (Americans) were unhappy and as a result the Americans fought for, and gained, independence from the British. They signed the Declaration of Independence on the 4 th July 1776 (Independence Day). The new America was based on freedom and democracy. The first American flag contained 13 stars to signify the first 13 states.
	The first America only contained 13 states (colonies) which were located on the eastern coast. Americans began exploring the rest of the land and by 1804 Lewis and Clark had discovered a route west. White Americans continued to live in the east.
	The Great Plains were located in the west. They were the home of the Sioux (a tribe). They lived in tipis, hunted the buffalo and were nomadic. Their lifestyle suited living on the Great Plains. The white Americans had no interest living on the Great Plains as they called it the ‘Great American Desert’.
	By the 1840s some white Americans decided to go west. Some were pushed west due to religious persecution, or the loss of jobs and savings. Some were pulled west after they heard of the discovery of gold in California in 1848. Migrants began the 2,400-mile journey in their wagons. It would take them 8 months.
	By the 1860s white Americans had changed their minds about the Great Plains. Farmers called Homesteaders began settling the Great Plains. Their lives were very difficult due to the weather, animals, lack of technology and the fertility of the land. However, they became successful and more and more whites settled.
	With more whites now heading west and settling on the Great Plains it led to the inevitable clash of cultures and conflict between the whites and the Native Americans. Various wars happened due to competition over land, water, starvation on the Reservations, discoveries of gold and racism. One of the most famous battle occurred at the Little Bighorn, where the Naïve Americans won against the US army led by General Custer. However, this victory was only short term as the whites took their revenge and ultimately destroyed the Native American way of life.

History
Year 8
Spring term

Making of France:

What were the causes and the effects of the revolution?



Key word	Definition
Ancien Regime	Traditional way the monarch ruled the country
Bastille	Prison in Paris where the king kept anyone who disagreed with him.
Enlightenment	Idea that everyone should be equal and that people had rights.
Exile	Being forced to leave your country
Estates General	Organisation which advised the king. It didn't meet very often.
First estate	Made up of the clergy (i.e. bishops)- rich but didn't pay tax.
Guillotine	Execution method chopping off heads. Used during The Terror
Revolution	Sudden change
Revolutionaries	People who support the changes
Second estate	Made up of the nobility- rich but didn't pay tax.
Tennis Court Oath	Where the third estate agreed to carry on meeting and discussing the complaints they had.
The Terror	Lasted between June 1793 and the end of July 1794, there were 16,594 official death sentences in France, of which 2,639 were in Paris
Third estate	Made up of everyone else- mostly poor- PAID tax!
Tennis Court Oath	Where the third estate agreed to carry on meeting and discussing the complaints they had.









"In my view, the French Revolution and the doings of Napoleon opened the eyes of the world. Nations knew nothing before and people thought that kings were gods upon the earth." **By Greek General Theodoros Kolokotronis, 1840**

Scan the QR code to find out more about the French Revolution:



What do I need to know?

	France had been run following the concept of the Ancien Regime which said that the king was like a God and couldn't be challenged. The king was advised by the Estates General which was made up of the three estates in France. However, this hadn't met since 1614. The estates were angry.
	The King, Louis XVI, and his Marie Antoinette lived, in luxury, at the Palace of Versailles. They spent money on themselves, while the peasants lived in poverty. They didn't understand the needs of the people and wouldn't change their lifestyle.
	The revolution began after years of hardship and repression. It was sparked by the storming of the Bastille which was a symbol of the king's power. The revolution changed the way France was governed. The king was removed from power and new political organisations were set up. The Storming of the Battle is still remembered today.
	The darkest period of the French Revolution is called the Reign of Terror which lasted from 1793 to 1794. During this time, Robespierre wanted to stamp out any opposition to the revolution, so he called for a rule of "Terror." Laws were passed that said anyone suspected of treason could be arrested and executed by guillotine. Thousands of people were executed including Queen Marie Antoinette and many of Robespierre's political rivals.
	Napoleon took power in 1799 he was a General in the French army. He wanted France to dominate Europe. This led to various wars with Britain, Spain and Russia. Napoleon gained a reputation for being 'the greatest general of the 19th century'. However, his suffered notable losses against Britain and Russia and was forced into exile. He died on the island of St Helena, whilst in exile in 1821.
	The French Revolution completely changed the social and political structure of France. It put an end to the French monarchy, feudalism, and took political power from the Catholic church. It brought new ideas to Europe including liberty and freedom for the commoner as well as the abolishment of slavery and the rights of women. Although the revolution ended with the rise of Napoleon, the ideas and reforms did not die. These new ideas continued to influence Europe and helped to shape many of Europe's modern-day governments.