



Knowledge Organiser: Year 8 History

How did British colonial rule impact cultures around the world?



What was life like in Africa before the Transatlantic Slave trade?

- Africa is known as the birthplace of mankind and of civilisation.
- Ancient Egyptians was first called "**Kemet**". They developed systems of writing, mathematics, astronomy, religion, medicine and stone masonry.
- **The Kingdom of Kush** in Nubia (modern day **Sudan**). Nubians has gold mines that produced 40,000 kgs of gold per year.
- **The Kingdom of Ghana** was founded between 300AD-500AD by the Soninke people - their wealth came from gold and salt trades.
- **the Empire of Mali** 1200AD-1400AD. Once the educational centre of the world. Home to Mansa Musa, the richest man to ever live.
- **The Kingdom of Mutapa**. Introduced one of the earliest welfare systems. The King's poor.

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African Presence in the Americas:

- In 1976, Dr Ivan Van Sertima published a book called, "They came before Columbus". This book suggests that Africans arrived in the Americas before Christopher Columbus.
- Evidence includes: 17 Olmec heads, eye witness accounts, DNA evidence, language etc.

African Presence in Europe: The Moors

- The Moors controlled Spain between 711AD and 1492AD.
- They introduced: foreign inventions (Chinese compass), waterwheel, farming techniques, the first university in Spain, the 'firestick' earliest guns etc.

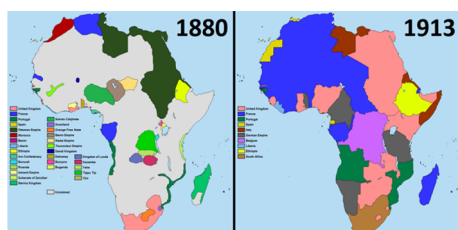


The African Presence in Asia - The Indus Valley civilisation:

- The Indus Valley Civilisation was a Bronze Age civilisation in the North Western regions of South Asia, lasting from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE.
- Cities had public baths and drainage, sewers, multistorey buildings, clean water through private wells etc.

The scramble for Africa:

- The colonisation of Africa by seven European powers and the USA during 1881 and 1914.
- The Berlin Conference of 1884 is when Africa was divided - no African nations were invited.
- By 1870 Europeans controlled around 10% of Africa. By 1914 it was 90%.
- Causes for the scramble for Africa include: ending the slave trade, exploration, capitalism, imperialism, military advancements.



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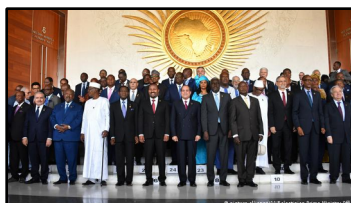
Post-colonialism and African development:

Positives of colonisation:

- Improved political systems.
- Built transport and new technology.
- Introduced democratic government.

Negatives of colonisation:

- Made African economically dependent on colonisers.
- Destroyed African culture.
- Labour exploitation.
- Poor education system.
- created /exacerbated tribal rivalries and increased conflict.



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- **Retrieval Practice:** Read over a section of the knowledge organiser, cover it up and then write down everything you can remember. Repeat until you remember everything.
- **Flash Cards:** Using the Knowledge Organisers to help on one side of a piece of paper write a question, on the other side write an answer. Ask someone to test you by asking a question and seeing if you know the answer.
- **Mind Maps:** Turn the information from the knowledge organiser into a mind map. Then reread the mind map and on a piece of paper half the size try and recreate the key phrases of the mind map from memory.
- **Sketch it:** Draw an image to represent each fact; this can be done in isolation or as part of the mind map/flash card.
- **Teach it:** Teach someone the information on your knowledge organiser, let them ask you questions and see if you know the answers.

- **Test:** We will do regular low stakes tests to check your ability to retrieve information from memory.
- **Mark our answers:** Once you have done a low stake test you can mark your work using the knowledge organiser.
- **Improve our work:** Once you have finished a piece of work you may be asked to check your knowledge organiser to see if there is any information on it that you could add into an answer.

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