

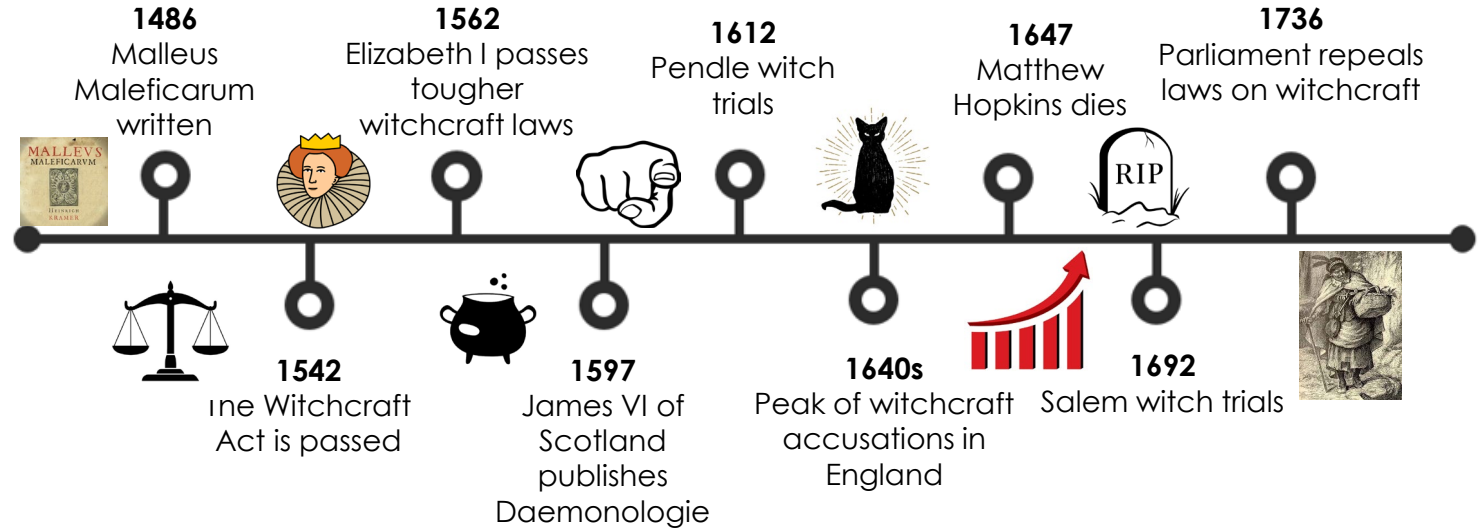
Year 8 - History - Spring Term: The Witch Craze



Key Vocabulary

Patriarchy	A society where men hold power and women are largely excluded
Stereotype	A widely held, but largely oversimplified 'view' of a person or idea
Familiar	A small animal or imp kept by a 'witch' and given to her by the devil
Daemonologie	A text written by James I to outline the dangers of witchcraft and how to spot a witch
Witch trials	Tests conducted to see if a woman was a witch. An example is the swim test.
Phenomenon	A situation or event where the cause or explanation is in question
Matthew Hopkins	Key individual known as the 'Witchfinder General'. Responsible for the execution of around 200 women in East Anglia.
Salem	A city in Massachusetts, USA. Home to the witch hunts of 1692
The Royal Society	An organisation set up under Charles II that promoted scientific beliefs
Rational thought	Ideas based on science and logic. Used to explain and disprove magic and witchcraft

Timeline of key events



Core knowledge

- Witchcraft is believed to be the ability to summon evil spirits and to do harm to others. It has existed as a crime in this country since the Medieval period.
- During the Tudor period, witchcraft was defined as a crime (by Henry VIII) and divided into 'minor' and 'major' witchcraft (by Elizabeth I).
- In 1604 James I passed further witchcraft laws. He had a keen interest in demonology and even published a book on it.
- Formal accusations against witches reached a peak in the late 16th century, particularly in south-east England. These women were usually elderly, lonely and widowed. The English Civil War also increased accusations.
- To test innocence or guilt, witches faced trials. If found guilty in England, they were hung.
- In 1736 Parliament passed an Act repealing the laws against witchcraft, but imposing fines or imprisonment on people who claimed to be able to use magical powers.
- The decline in witchcraft can be explained through the rise in scientific discovery and rational thinking.
- The history of witchcraft can also be looked at in the USA (Salem) and modern-day Germany (Bamberg).

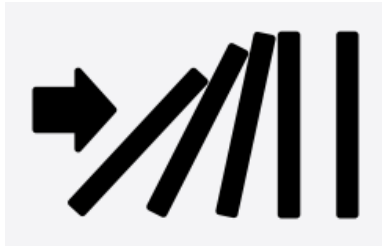
Year 8 - History - Spring Term: The Witch Craze



Key Skills



Similarity and difference



Cause and Consequence

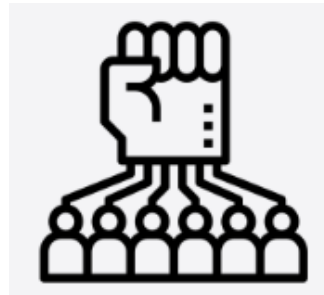


Evidence

Curriculum concepts



War



Power

Taking it Further



Watch

Ugly History – Witch Hunts (5 mins) by Brian Pavlac. [CLICK HERE.](#)
Pavlac is one of the world's leading historians on this topic.



Listen

You're Dead to Me Podcast – 'The Witch Craze' with Greg Jenner and Suzannah Lipscombe (23 mins) . [CLICK HERE.](#)



Read

"Matthew Hopkins and the witch hunts of 1645-1647" BBC Bitesize. Reading time approximately 15 minutes. [CLICK HERE.](#)

Learning Checklist

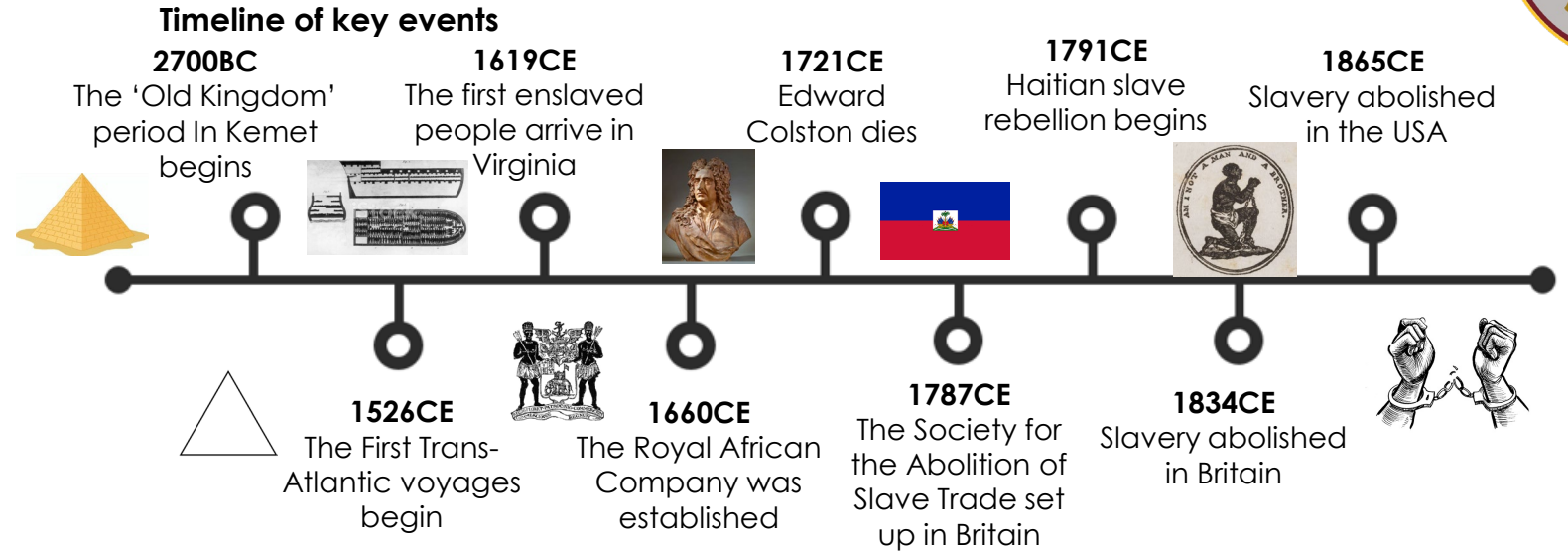
- I can accurately recall the features of a witch
- I can explain the methods used to trial witches
- I can explain why witchcraft accusations rose in the c.16
- I can evaluate the role of factors such as the English Civil War in the rise of accusations
- I can understand why the decline of witchcraft happened in England
- I can discuss why the witch trials would be seen as a 'craze' or phenomenon

Year 8 - History - Spring Term: Enslavement



Key Vocabulary

Trans-Atlantic Slavery	The most historically significant 'triangular' trade, which operated across Africa, Europe and the Americas between c.16-c.19
West Africa	People from West Africa became the most important 'item' in the triangle.
Kemet	The ancient name for Egypt. A Kingdom of huge significance to the ancient world.
The Middle Passage	The journey enslaved people took from Africa to the Americas across the Atlantic Ocean.
Plantation	Once auctioned, a plantation was where enslaved people lived and worked. Mistreatment was common.
Revolt	Slave resistance was not uncommon. The Haitian Revolt (1791-1804) was the world's only successful slave revolt.
William Wilberforce	Key figure in the abolition movement.
Abolition	To abolish; the movement to remove slavery from law.
Edward Colston	Slave trader and philanthropist from Bristol.
Royal African Company	An English Trading Society set up in 1660. Colston was a key part of this Company. The Company shipped more slaves than any other traders.



Core knowledge

- Enslavement is the action of making someone a slave and has existed since ancient times. Trans-Atlantic Slavery (see definition) remains one of the most difficult and important parts of global history.
- Africa is known as the 'birthplace of humanity' and has huge significance to the ancient world. The Kingdoms of Kemet and Mali demonstrate the development of early Africa.
- Enslavement of West African people was part of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade. This triangular trade saw goods sent to Africa, with enslaved people then transported to the Americas (North and South America). Companies such as the Royal African Company profited off the exploitation of enslaved African people.
- Life in the Americas for Enslaved people was inhumane. Slave auctions would see people now the 'property' of wealthy slavers. Working on plantations, enslaved people were forced to work for no money, under largely horrendous conditions.
- Slave resistance existed – although it was often crushed. Haiti stands as a reminder of the importance of revolt.
- The Abolition movement saw individuals calling for the end of slavery. William Wilberforce stands as a symbol of the British Abolition movement. Slavery was abolished in Britain in 1834.
- The legacy of slavery can be seen through the removal of the statue of Edward Colston in Bristol in 2020.

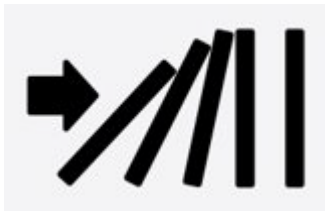
Year 8 - History - Spring Term: Enslavement



Key Skills



Significance



Interpretations



Evidence

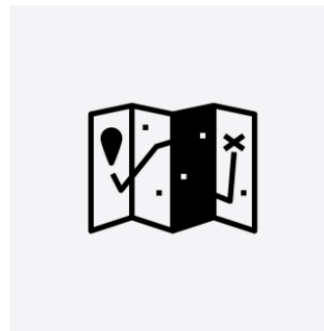
Curriculum concepts



Power



Slavery



Empire

Taking it Further



Watch

From Slavery to Windrush: My Family's Story (BBC). [CLICK HERE](#).



Listen

1619 – Series (New York Times). [CLICK HERE](#)



Read

Black and British; A Short Essential History – David Olusoga. [CLICK HERE](#) also available in the library.

Learning Checklist

- I can accurately recall features of African kingdoms.
- I can identify the features of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.
- I can explain the conditions of the Middle Passage.
- I can discuss the treatment of enslaved people in the Americas.
- I can evaluate the role of the Abolitionist movement.
- I can make judgments surrounding the toppling of the Edward Colston statue.
- I can use historical sources to make judgments about the past.