

Key Stage 3 History

Year 8:

Format of the end of year exams

The end of year History exam is a 45 minute examination and covers everything we have studied this year. It is broken down in to two parts of 22mins each:

- Section 1 – Students are given the option of eleven questions, covering a range of topics from across the year, of which they have to answer three. Each question is marked out of five and students are expected to show a depth of knowledge and ensure they answer the specific question being asked.
Example: Why was King Charles I executed?
- Section 2 – This follows the same format as the common tasks which students complete all year and consists of sources and two questions to answer. A sample of the source section is attached to this sheet. *Please note this is not the topic of the source section merely an example.*

Topics to revise:

- **Restoration and Georgian Britain**
- The Great Fire of London
- The Role of Parliament and Robert Walpole
- Development of the British Empire
- The Indian Mutiny
- The Slave Trade
- Life on the Plantation
- Life in Georgian London
- **The Fight for Freedom and Suffrage 1775-1918**
- The American Revolution
- The French Revolution
- The Rise of Napoleon
- The Battle of Trafalgar
- The Battle of Waterloo
- Poverty in 19th Century London
- The Peterloo Massacre
- The Chartists
- The Suffragettes
- **Crime and Punishment:**
- Victorian Justice system
- Jack the Ripper and why he was never caught.

Year 8 Common Task – The Suffragettes



Source A. Emmeline Pankhurst being arrested after protesting near Buckingham Palace in London on May 22, 1914, while trying to chain herself to the railings.

Suffrage: Vote/Voting

Suffragettes: a group who campaigned for women to get the vote, sometimes violently.

Suffragists: a group who campaigned peacefully for women to get the vote.

Militant: being prepared to take direct action and sometimes to use violent tactics.

Martyr: someone who is prepared to die to help their cause.

Source B. A Suffragist interviewed for a television programme in the 1960's.

We Suffragists, led by Mrs Fawcett, worked on reasonable and legal lines and we gained the respect and support of thousands of people. There was another smaller but more radical group called the Suffragettes who were impatient and tried terrorism instead. They slashed Cabinet Ministers with dog whips, they set churches on fire, smashed windows of shops and poured acid into letter boxes. The natural result was that the ordinary man in the street set himself against granting any vote to any woman on any terms.

Source C. Emmeline Pankhurst explains her thoughts on campaigning in 1912.

“The militancy of men, through all the centuries, has drenched the world with blood, and for these deeds of horror and destruction men have been rewarded with monuments and great songs. The militancy of women has harmed no human life save the lives of those who fought the battle of justice. Time alone will reveal what reward will be allotted to women. You have to make more noise than anybody else, you have to make yourself more obtrusive than anybody else, you have to fill all the papers more than anybody else, in fact you have to be there all the time and see that they do not snow you under, if you are really going to get your reform realized.”

Use your knowledge and the sources to answer all the questions.

1. Describe the tactics used by the Suffragists and the Suffragettes. **3 marks**

2. Study sources B and C. To what extent do they agree about the tactics used by the Suffragettes? **4 marks**
3. Study sources A, B, and C Which source do you think is the most reliable to a historian examining the success of the tactics used by the Suffragettes? **4 marks**
4. 'The Suffragettes were right to use violent tactics' Use your own knowledge and all the sources to explain your answer. **9 marks**