

Year 8

History Homework Booklet

Term 1 – Autumn Term

2026 -2027



Topic 1: What impact did Britain have on the people living in her colonies?



Topic 2: Why was Germany defeated in WW1?

Name:

Class:

Teacher:

Homework 1: Empire

Task 1: Learn Q1-10 of **Topic 1: What impact did Britain have on the people living in her colonies?**

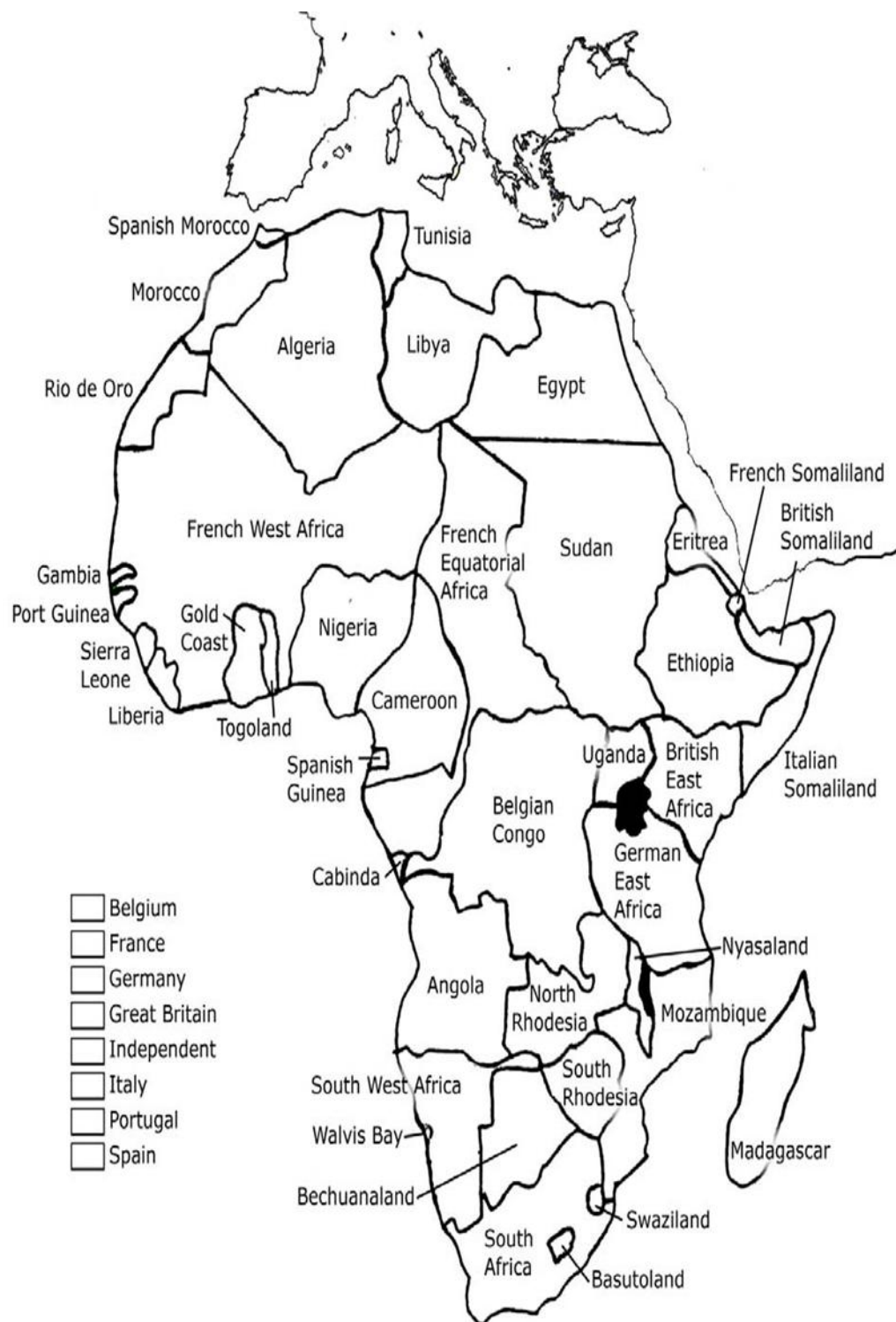
You should use strategies like cover, write and reveal, or you can make flashcards.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1	Which monarch began the process of empire building in England?	
2	What does the term empire mean?	
3	How many countries did the British Empire control at various points?	
4	How did having an empire increase the power of Britain?	
5	Name some countries Britain controlled at the height of its empire.	
6	How did the people of Britain benefit socially from their empire?	
7	When did Britain first discover Australia?	
8	What does the term colony mean?	
9	When did Britain start to build an empire ?	
10	How did an empire benefit the economy of the ruling nation?	

Task 3: Britain was not the only country which had an empire. The economic, social and military benefits meant that other countries in Europe sought to build an empire too. Territory in the continent of Africa was particularly fought over by many European countries. This is because it offered valuable resources that would increase the wealth of the controlling country.

Colour code the countries of Africa to show which empire they belonged to. There is a key below the map for you to use.



Belgian Congo (Belgium)
 Sierra Leone (Britain)
 Gold Coast (Britain)
 Nigeria (Britain)
 Egypt (Britain)
 Uganda (Britain)
 British East Africa (Britain)
 Northern Rhodesia (Britain)
 Nyasaland (Britain)
 Walvis Bay (Britain)
 Bechuanaland (Britain)
 Southern Rhodesia (Britain)
 South Africa (Britain)
 Swaziland (Britain)
 Basutoland (Britain)
 British Somaliland (Britain)
 Gambia (Britain)
 Sudan (Britain)
 Spanish Morocco (Spain)
 Rio de Oro (Spain)
 Spanish Guinea (Spain)
 Liberia (Independent)
 Ethiopia (Independent)
 Togoland (Germany)
 Cameroon (Germany)
 German East Africa (Germany)
 South West Africa (Germany)
 Libya (Italy)
 Eritrea (Italy)
 Italian Somaliland (Italy)
 Port Guinea (Portugal)
 Cabinda (Portugal)
 Angola (Portugal)
 Morocco (France)
 Algeria (France)
 Tunisia (France)
 French Equatorial Africa (France)
 French West Africa (France)
 French Somaliland (France)
 Madagascar (France)

Homework 2: Empire

Task 1: Learn Q10-20 of **Topic 1: What impact did Britain have on the people living in their colonies?**

You should use strategies like cover, write and reveal, or you can make flashcards.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1	When was Australia colonised by Britain?	
2	What is a historical interpretation?	
3	Give 2 features of the lives of Aborigines before colonisation.	
4	What does the term terra nullius mean?	
5	How long had the Aborigines lived in Australia before colonisation?	
6	What was the objective of the organisation AIM?	
7	What was the Dreamtime?	
8	Who are the Stolen Generations?	
9	State 2 ways colonisation impacted the Aborigines	
10	What do the Frontier wars refer to?	

Task 3: An interpretation is **the view of a historian** who has researched a particular event or subject extensively. Below is a historical interpretation about Britain's empire. Read it carefully and then complete the tasks which follow. Page 4

Interpretation 1: Written by Lawrence James in *The rise and fall of the British Empire*, published in 2002.

The British Empire was a force for good in the world. At first, the Empire was about making money for Britain, but during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the British Empire improved the lives of millions of people.

The British Empire took science and technology to many different parts of the world. British-built railways, bridges and canals improved the communications in many territories. Hospitals and medical centres the British built across their Empire led to better health care.

Important cultural changes took place in British colonies. Colonised people were educated in schools and attended Christian churches. English was widely spoken throughout the Empire, and this meant that British colonies were in a strong position to trade and prosper in the modern world.

The Empire was governed for the benefit of its subjects...and colonial rulers were honest and dedicated men who were often respected by colonised people.

Who is the author of this interpretation? _____

When was this interpretation written? _____

Which of the two options below **best summarises** the opinion of the historian? Circle your choice.

A) The British Empire was moral because it benefitted and improved the lives of the people Britain controlled in their colonies.

B) The British Empire was immoral because it worsened the lives of the people Britain controlled in their colonies.

Which statement from the interpretation would you use to **best support** the view given by the historian? Circle your choice from the options below.

A) *"Colonial rulers were honest and dedicated men who were often respected"*

B) *"During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the British Empire improved the lives of millions of people"*

C) *"Important cultural changes took place in British colonies"*

Do you agree or do you disagree with the view given by the historian? Circle your choice.

A) I Agree

B) I Disagree

Justify your decision above with an example from your learning about the colonisation of Australia. Write this in the space below.

Homework 3: World War One

Task 1: Learn Q1-10 of **Topic 2: Why was Germany defeated in WW1?** You should use strategies like cover, write and reveal, or you can make flashcards.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1	What were the long- term causes of WWI?	
2	What is Nationalism?	
3	What happened to Franz Ferdinand in 1914?	
4	When did Britain declare War on Germany?	
5	What is Militarism?	
6	What were the two alliances in Europe 1914?	
7	Give one reason why Franz Ferdinand was assassination.	
8	What was the name of the German war plan?	
9	What is meant by the term alliances?	
10	Give a definition of Imperialism.	

Task 3: When Britain declared war on Germany, the government asked for volunteers aged between 19 and 30 to join the armed forces. At first, there was a great rush to 'join up' as a wave of patriotism and excitement swept the country. By Christmas 1914, over a million had enlisted to 'do their bit' for king and country'. However, it soon became clear that this wasn't going to be enough, and the enthusiasm did not last long. A huge recruitment campaign led by Lord Kitchener was launched to persuade men to join up.

Read through sources 1-5 and complete the table on PG 7 .

Source 1:

This was a generation unfamiliar with the effects of war. There weren't the graphic images of it that we're used to today. Boys were brought up on stories of war heroes and great battles. Children read adventure books and magazines and joined the Scouts or Boys' Brigade. For many of them war seemed like one big adventure. So when Kitchener launched his recruitment campaign in 1914, many young boys answered the call. Some even giving false names so their parents wouldn't find out.

An extract from the BBC website on recruitment

Source 2:

The British government thought that fighting alongside friends and neighbours rather than strangers would encourage people to join up – and they were right. Rival towns competed with each other to prove how patriotic they were and formed 'pals battalions'. Brothers, cousins, workmates and friends enlisted together. In time, these would rob entire communities of their young men.

Aaron Wilkes and James Ball, *Technology, War and Identities*, 2009

Source 3:

'We just believed we'd have a damn good time for about six months.' He said after the war. 'Work was so tedious and people wanted a bit of fun and this was the way to get it. This would be a holiday.'

Don Price was 16 when he joined up and sums up what many of these underage boys thought when they enlisted.

Source 4:

The war served as an opportunity to see the world – to explore see more than just the English town I had been born and grew up in.

F.B Vaughn of the Yorks and Lancs Regiment.

Source 5:

It was seeing the picture of Kitchener and his finger pointing at you – any position that you took up, the finger was always pointing at you – it was a wonderful poster really. My mother was very hurt when I told her that I had to report to the army the next morning. I was 16 in that June.

Thomas McIntosh joined the Middlesex Regiment in 1914.

Source	What reasons does it give to explain why men signed up for the war? <u>Explain this in your own words.</u>	What evidence from the source shows this? <u>Copy words or phrases directly from the source.</u>
1	Men might have felt a false sense heroism and greatness about war because it had been glorified to them when they were young.	<i>"boys were brought up on stories of war heroes and great battles...war seemed like one big adventure"</i>
2		
3		
4		
5		

Homework 4: World War One

Task 1: Learn Q11-20 of **topic 2: Why was Germany defeated in WWI?** You should use strategies like cover, write and reveal, or you can make flashcards.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1	Who were the ANZACs?	
2	What is a semi-colonised country?	
3	What is a consequence?	
4	What was signed on 11th November 1918?	
5	Give a definition of abdicate	
6	What is a source?	
7	When was the Treaty of Versailles signed?	
8	What is propaganda?	
9	What was the name given to the line of trenches which ran from the English Channel to Switzerland?	
10	Which term is used to describe a situation where no progress is made?	

The story of Mike Mountain Horse

Corporal Mike Mountain Horse was a member of a First Nation tribe in Canada. The tribe was called the Bloods. After the colonisation of Canada by the British, the Bloods came under the rule of the new Canadian government. This government told the Bloods to give up their warrior traditions. After the outbreak of World War I (1914), Britain called on its colonies to fight on the Western Front. Mike Mountain Horse's older brother, Albert, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Albert fought in the Second Battle of Ypres. This battle was fought in Belgium. He experienced a gas attack which badly damaged his lungs and as a result, he was sent home. Albert died one day after returning to Canada in November 1915. Albert had been encouraged to join the army by a missionary called Samuel Middleton. After being told of her son's death, Albert's mother took a knife and tried to kill Middleton. She was dragged away by her other sons. At the funeral, the Bloods felt their warrior tradition reawaken. Mike Mountain Horse recalls, *'I felt a spirit of revenge as I gazed down on Albert lying in his coffin. Soon after, my brother (Joe Mountain Horse) and I (Mike Mountain Horse), along with a few Indian boys from neighbouring reserves, enlisted in the 191st Battalion for service overseas.'*

Mike and Joe arrived in France in 1917. They both took part in the Battle of Cambrai. This was the first battle in history where the British army launched a mass tank assault instead of using the more outdated strategy of bombardment. Over 400 tanks rolled forward to crush barbed wire and pave the way for infantry. At one point during the battle, Mike was buried under rubble for four days. He survived, but he was later wounded. He was shipped to England to convalesce (get better). In 1919 he returned to the Blood Reserve in Canada with the Distinguished Conduct Medal on his chest. Years later, Mike told the story of his Great War Deeds to a friend and artist, Ambrose Two Chiefs. Ambrose painted the story onto calfskin in the traditions of the Indians of the Great Plains.

1. Where on the Western Front did Mike's older brother Albert fight? _____

2. What happened to Albert? _____

3. Why do you think Mike's mother tried to kill Samuel Middleton? _____

4. Why did Mike Mountain Horse choose to enlist in the war? _____

5. At which battle in France did Mike Mountain Horse take part in? _____

6. What role did the tanks have during this battle? _____

7. What does Mike's *Distinguished conduct medal* suggest about his role in the war? _____

Homework 5: World War One

Task 1: Learn Q 1-20 of **both topics 1 and 2**. You should use strategies like cover, write and reveal, or you can make flashcards.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1	What does the term colony mean?	
2	When did Britain start to build an empire?	
3	What is meant by the term alliances?	
4	What was signed on 11th November 1918?	
5	What is a historical interpretation?	
6	Give a definition of abdicate.	
7	What is Nationalism?	
8	What is propaganda?	
9	What was the name given to the line of trenches which ran from the English Channel to Switzerland?	
10	Name an effect of the war on Germany.	

Task 3: Below is a historical source about the Battle of the Somme. Read through the source and complete the inference task.

Remember an inference is a conclusion you can draw about the event from reading the source.

Source A: Written by Private Henry Russell about the Battle of the Somme in 1916.

During our advance, I saw many of my colleagues killed by German machine-gun fire, but this somehow or other did not seem to worry me and I continued to go forward until I suddenly became aware that there were a few of use left capable of going on. I found myself in the company of an officer, Lieutenant Wallace. We dived into a flat, shallow hole made by our guns, not knowing what to do next ... I came to the conclusion that going on would certainly mean death and that the best thing we could do would be to stay there and try to pick off any Germans who might expose themselves. Lieutenant Wallace said, however, that we had been ordered to go on at all costs and that we must obey this order. At this, he stood up and within seconds dropped down riddled with bullets. This left me with the same problem and having observed this action, I felt I must do the same. I stood up and was immediately hit by two bullets and dropped down ... I am now convinced that when it comes to the crunch, nobody has any fear at all.

Give **two** things you can infer (suggest) from Source A about the fighting at the Battle of the Somme.

i) What I can infer:

Details in the source that tell me this:

ii) What I can infer:

Details in the source that tell me this:

Task 1: Learn Q 1-20 of **topics 1 and 2**. You should use strategies like cover, write and reveal, or you can make flashcards.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge task below by writing in the question.

	Question	Answer
1		Land with no people.
2		Queen Elizabeth.
3		1770.
4		Refers to the stories passed down by the Aborigines which describe how the world was formed.
5		The Aboriginal children who were forcibly taken away from their families and made to live in missionaries.
6		• The Triple Entente • The Triple Alliance
7		Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
8		Stalemate.
9		4th August 1914.
10		Widespread protests Mass starvation Loss of control of the armed forces

Task 3: The peace treaty with Germany was called the Treaty of Versailles. It was signed on 28 June 1919. The German government thought the terms of the treaty were very unfair. They had made harsh treaties in the past when they had won wars, but they believed this treaty was unacceptable. **For each of the terms of the Treaty listed below, state whether you think its main aim was to punish Germany, weaken Germany or to reward the allies.**

Term	Punish	Weaken	Reward	Explain why
Germany was to accept blame for starting the war.	✓			Germany was not the only country that started the war.
Germany was to reduce its army to 100,000 men.				
Germany could only have 6 battleships.				
Germany was not allowed to build any aeroplanes, submarines or tanks.				
Germany had to pay £6.6 billion in reparations.				
All Germany's colonies were given to Britain, France and other countries.				
Germany was forbidden to unite with Austria.				
Germany was to demilitarise the Rhineland.				

Challenge: Do you think the terms of the Treaty were too harsh or not harsh enough on Germany? Explain your choice.

Core knowledge questions

Topic 1: Empire

What impact did Britain have on the people living in their colonies?

	Question	Answer
1	What does the term empire mean?	When one country rules over and controls another country and its people
2	What does the term colony mean?	Refers to the territory or country being ruled over
3	When did Britain start to build an empire?	In the 16 th century
4	Which monarch began the process of empire building in England	Queen Elizabeth
5	How did an empire benefit the economy of the ruling nation?	It generated better access to new resources which improved trade
6	How did having an empire increase the power of Britain?	It allowed Britain to set up naval bases around the world and provided more people and weapons to fight with
7	How did the people of Britain benefit socially from their empire?	It provided more jobs and allowed people to access different exotic goods cheaply
8	How many countries did the British Empire control at various points?	56 countries
9	Name some countries Britain controlled at the height of its empire.	India, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Jamaica, Bermuda, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Solomon islands
10	When did Britain first discover Australia?	1770

Topic 1: Empire

What impact did Britain have on the people living in their colonies?

	Question	Answer
11	What does the term terra nullius mean?	Land with no people
12	Give 4 features of the lives of Aborigines before colonisation.	They were nomadic They lived in tribes (250 different tribes) They did not believe the land could be owned They were hunter-gatherers
13	What was the Dreaming?	Refers to the stories passed down by the Aborigines which describe how the world was formed
14	How long had the Aborigines lived in Australia before colonisation?	At least 65,000 years
15	When was Australia colonised by Britain?	1788
16	State 3 ways colonisation impacted the Aboriginals.	They lost sacred land and landmarks They suffered with hunger and starvation They became ill with infectious diseases like smallpox
17	What do the Frontier wars refer to?	The attacks, massacres and instances of resistance between the British settlers and the Aboriginals
18	What was the objective of the organisation AIM?	To assimilate Aborigines into the same Christian manner of living as the British settlers
19	Who are the Stolen Generations?	The Aboriginal children who were forcibly taken away from their families and made to live in missionaries
20	What is a historical interpretation?	The view of a historian

Topic 2: World War One

Why was Germany defeated in WW1?

	Question	Answer
1.	What were the long- term causes of WWI?	Militarism Alliances Imperialism Nationalism
2.	What is militarism?	Building up armed forces such as the navy and army.
3.	Give a definition of Imperialism.	Extending a country's power through building an empire.
4.	What is meant by the term alliances?	An agreement between two or more countries to work together
5.	What were the two alliances in Europe 1914?	• The Triple Entente • The Triple Alliance
6.	What is Nationalism?	Loyalty and devotion to your country.
7.	What happened to Franz Ferdinand in 1914?	He was assassinated.
8.	Give one reason why Franz Ferdinand was assassination.	•Serbian Nationalism •Austria had annexed Bosnia
9.	When did Britain declare War on Germany?	4th August 1914.
10.	What was the name of the German war plan?	The Schlieffen Plan

Topic 2: World War One

Why was Germany defeated in WW1?

	Question	Answer
11.	What was the name given to the line of trenches which ran from the English Channel to Switzerland?	The Western Front
12.	Which term is used to describe a situation where no progress is made?	Stalemate
13.	What is a semi-colonised country?	A country which is officially independent but is dominated by another country.
14.	What is propaganda?	Information which influences people to believe certain messages.
15.	Who were the ANZACs?	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
16.	What is a consequence?	Consequence means the effects, or the results of something
17.	Give a definition of abdicate.	To resign from a formal position of power
18.	What was signed on 11 th November 1918?	An armistice to stop fighting
19.	When was the Treaty of Versailles signed?	28 th June 1919
20.	Name an effect of the war on Germany.	Widespread protests Mass starvation Loss of control of the armed forces