



Societies –
Exploring &
writing

Allegory

Poetry-
Relationships

Language Change

Detective -
writing

Detective -
reading



Year 8 Knowledge Organiser: Societies & Genres

Society

people living together in a more or less ordered community

Genre

a style or category of art, music, or literature.

Dystopia	an imagined society which is frightening, undesirable
Utopia	ideal; paradise – opposite of dystopia
Allegory	work in which the characters and events represent certain ideas to morals, religion, or politics
Fable	a story, typically animals as characters, conveying a moral.
Post- apocalyptic	existing after a catastrophically destructive disaster
Surveillance	watching; observing; following
Dehumanised	deprive of human qualities or dignity
Oppression	prolonged cruel or unjust treatment
Propaganda	information, of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Rebellion	the action or process of resisting authority
Ideology	a system of ideas and ideals
Dissent	opposition; rebellion
Inequality	unfairness; not equal
Censorship	ideas that people are allowed to express are limited; prevents books, films etc. from being available
Authoritarian	enforcing strict obedience to authority at the expense of personal freedom.

Forms of
Government
and
leadership

Democracy



Government by the
people : majority rule

Socialism



Public ownership of
resources and means of
production

Theocracy



A system in which
priests rule in the name
of God or a god.

Oligarchy



A small group of
people hold most or
all political power

Aristocracy



Power is held by the
nobility (highest
classes)

Monarchy



A state that has a
monarch- King,
Queen, Emperor etc.

Totalitarianism



Asserts total control
over the lives of its
citizens.

Communism



Government and philosophy;
goal to form a society where
everything is shared. The
government owns and
controls everything.

Colonialism



Acquiring full or partial
political control over
another country,
occupying with settlers

**Military
Dictatorship**



The military has control over
political authority, and the
dictator is often a high-
ranked military officer.

Tyranny



Cruel and oppressive
government or rule.

What type of Government is described in the text you are reading?

? Types of Societies ?

What type of society is described in the text you are reading?

Hunting & Gathering

- Survive by hunting animals, fishing, and gathering plants.
- Vast majority of these societies existed in the past; only a few (perhaps a million people total) living today on the verge of extinction.
- Most were nomadic and primarily tribal.
- Work in hunting and gathering societies was divided equally among members.

Pastoral

- Animals for food and transportation.
- Sometime nomadic, sometimes not; able to produce a surplus of goods – allows the society to remain in a single place for longer periods of time.
- Allow those who are not domesticating animals to engage in ‘other’ activities; traders, healers, spiritual leaders, craftspeople etc.

Horticultural

- Rely on cultivating fruits, vegetables, and plants.
- First appeared in different parts of the planet about the same time as pastoral societies.
- Had to be mobile – move where the food was.

Feudal

- From the 9th to 15th centuries, feudalism was a form of society based on ownership of land.
- *Vassals* were bound to cultivating their lord's land.
- In exchange for protection, the lords exploited the peasants into providing food, crops, and other services to the owner of the land.
- Often multigenerational; the families of peasants may have cultivated their lord's land for generations.

Agricultural

- Cultivate crops (especially grains like wheat, rice, corn, and barley) over a large area.
- Increases in food supplies led to larger populations; resulted in towns that became centres of trade supporting various rulers, educators, craftspeople, merchants, and religious leaders who did not have to worry about locating nourishment.
- Wider difference in social layers appeared. For example, women previously had higher social status because they shared labour more equally with men but as food stores improved, women took on lesser roles.
- A system of rulers with high social status also appeared.

Industrial

- Based on using machines to produce goods; during the 18th century began the Industrial Revolution.
- Great wealth was attained by the few who owned factories, and the “masses” found jobs working in the factories.
- Factories became the centre of work and large cities emerged as places to find jobs in factories.
- Social power moved into the hands of business elites and governmental officials, leading to struggles between industrialists and workers.

Post-industrial

- Technological revolution - creating a society based on information, knowledge, and the selling of services.
- Although factories will always exist, the key to wealth and power seems to lie in the ability to generate, store, manipulate, and sell info
- Increased levels of education and training, consumerism, availability of goods, and social mobility.