



Highsted Knowledge Organiser

Subject HPL

Year 8: Detectives in Literature

What I need to know

We will be reading and analysing extracts from detective literature, discussing what makes a good detective story and why these stories are so appealing.

We will be thinking about the key components of an effective detective story to apply when writing our own stories.

Key Vocabulary

Components of a detective story

- **A Victim:** Everyone knows that you need a victim for any great detective novel.
- **A Detective:** The character who will end up solving the mystery.
- **The Crime:** You need something to solve!
- **Red herring:** Think of a twist that could slightly mislead your readers. This ensures the readers won't guess the ending straight away.
- **Clues:** Leave some clues at the crime scene to help the characters crack the case.
- **Suspects:** You have to have suspects that aren't the murderer. This will keep the readers guessing.
- **An Alibi:** Every innocent suspect will need an alibi!
- **Resolution:** ensure that this is exciting and believable!
- **Antagonist:** enemy

Student reference point

- Sherlock Holmes is a famous fictional detective created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle during the Victorian period. The adventures of Sherlock Holmes and his trusty side kick Dr Watson have been adapted for TV and film many times and have also inspired other authors of detective fiction.
- Agatha Christie is one of the most famous and popular authors of detective stories in the world and wrote from 1916-1970. Christie's most famous novels include *Murder on the Orient Express*, *Death on the Nile* and *The ABC murders*. She also wrote *The Mouse Trap* which is the longest running play in London.
- *An Inspector Calls* is a play written by JB Priestly and is set in 1912. It tells the story of the wealthy Birling family who are somehow involved in the death of a young girl called Eva Smith. A mysterious police inspector arrives at the Birling's home to question them about their involvement with the dead girl.
- *The No.1 Ladies' Detective Agency* is the first book in a series of novels by Alexander McCall Smith, set in Botswana in Africa. The main character is Mma Precious Ramotswe who sets up a detective agency from the sale of herds of cattle left to her in her father's will. The mysteries are not serious or sinister crimes but they usually give the reader a glimpse into human nature and behaviour.

Challenge question

Find out about the 10 rules of detective fiction created in 1929 during the 'Golden Age' of detective novels.

Research the life of Agatha Christie. What does this tell us about the life of women in the early twentieth century?

Suggested reading

Choose one of the authors above and read one of their detective novels.



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Year 8 Term 4 Globalisation

What I need to know

You will consider what is meant by globalisation, why the world has become more interconnected and evaluate the positive and negative impacts of globalisation. You will also think about the history and impact of migration as part of British society.

Key Vocabulary

Globalisation is the process by which countries and people are becoming more connected. Improvements in transport and technology enable people, and information to move between countries.

We now communicate and share each other's cultures through travel and trade, transporting products around the world in hours or days.

Development A measure of wealth and quality of life for humans within a country or area. Each country will make economic and social progress or change at a different rate.

LIC Lower income country/ **LEDC** Less Economically Developed Country – usually a poorer country found in South America, Africa or Asia.

HIC Higher income country/ **MEDC** More Economically Developed Country – usually a rich country found in Western Europe or North America.

transnational corporation (TNC) These are large and powerful businesses that sell products or services in different countries. They include Nike, McDonalds, Amazon and Apple

Student reference point

- Over the years we have been able to communicate and travel far quicker than we did in the past. In the 1800s, it would have taken a letter days or weeks to reach its destination. These days it only takes a matter of seconds to phone, text or email someone on the other side of the world. Globalisation's roots lie in the Middle Ages. Colonisation and exploration meant that ideas, cultures and technologies were shared from one country to another. Recently, this process has been accelerated because of developments in **communication** and **transport technologies**. These days it's hard to imagine living in a country that isn't influenced by the wider world. This can be the food that we eat, the music we listen to or the clothes that we wear.

Types of Globalisation

- Geographical globalisation:** Development of opportunities for people to work, live, and travel easily in countries other than their own.
- Digital Globalisation:** The sharing of data and information on digital platforms that speeds up and improves how we connect to people around the world. Examples include big tech platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube.
- Economic Globalisation:** The growth of big, worldwide companies such as Amazon, MacDonalDs and Coco-Cola which are recognisable across the world. Big companies such as these employ people from many countries and increase international trading and exports. Products from across the world easily available as they are easily imported and exported using big container ships and airplanes.
- Financial Globalisation:** The rise in global financial systems and the exchanging of money globally. Examples include the global stock market, which relies on the economy as a whole and where a decline in one market has a knock-on effect on others.
- Social Globalisation:** The sharing and trading of cultural beliefs, traditions, and ideas. Examples of this include the FIFA World Cup and the rise of K-Pop (Korean pop music). Cultural Globalisation is closely linked with

media and digital globalisation. Cultural globalisation can affect the clothes we wear, the food we eat and the films that we watch

- **Political Globalisation:** The development and influence of international organisations which decide on actions and laws at an international level. Examples of such organisations include NATO, the European Union, the UN, and even the World Health Organisation

Reasons for Globalisation

- There are several key factors which have influenced the process of globalisation:
- **Improvements in transportation** - larger cargo ships mean that the cost of transporting goods between countries has decreased. Transport improvements also mean that goods and people can travel more quickly.
- **Freedom of trade** - organisations like the World Trade Organisation (WTO) promote free trade between countries, which help to remove barriers between countries.
- **Improvements of communications** - the internet and mobile technology have allowed greater communication between people in different countries.
- **Labour availability and skills** - countries such as India have lower labour costs (about a third of that of the UK) and also high skill levels. Labour intensive industries such as clothing can take advantage of cheaper labour costs and reduced legal restrictions in LEDCs.

Impact of Globalisation

Globalisation has shaped our cultures and identities into both homogenous and heterogenous societies.

- **Heterogeneous society** A heterogeneous society has a wide variety of races, religions, different cultures, beliefs and even leisure activities as is the case in the UK.
- **Homogeneous society** A society where there is less variation, eg in cultures, beliefs and languages spoken. This can even relate to the films you watch or the food you eat, as we begin to see the same types of shops and trends emerging in areas across the world.

- Challenge question : '**Globalisation is a positive force in the world**'. How far do you agree with this statement?
Why is it important to learn about globalisation?

Suggested reading

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvwtbkb/articles/z2frg7h>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2mn2p3/revision/1>

<https://www.geography.org.uk/a-history-of-migration>

<https://www.ourmigrationstory.org.uk/>