

Year 8 History| The Industrial Revolution & The Development of Democracy| Jan-Feb |

Political Power in Britain before 1750			Protests for democratic reform in UK		Key Vocabulary			
1	Medieval Parliaments	1215 – English Barons force King John to sign the Magna Carta Late 13 th century – Parliament created by barons 14 th century – Parliament now included the commons: knights and burgesses Burgesses were elected but only by other wealth and powerful men	1	The Peterloo Massacre	6 th August 1819 - 60,000 people gathered in Manchester to protest for democratic reform. There was fears of an uprising so the authorities demanded that the crowds leave. The protestors refused and after lining arms the Manchester Yeomanry (Police force/security) charged. 18 protestors were killed with 700 injured	1	Parliament	Part of the government that votes on laws
						2	Revolution	A dramatic change
						3	Authorities	The people in charge (government /police)
2	The English Civil War 1642-51	King Charles I ruled as an absolute monarch. Led to the Civil War and Charles being executed in 1649. The new government was led by the Lord Protector – Oliver Cromwell. Cromwell ignored Parliament and ruled as ‘king in all but name’ The English monarchy was restored under Charles II in 1660	2	Reasons for the protest	In 1819 only 5% of the adult population could vote. Women were banned from voting. Trade unions were illegal and corruption amongst social elites was common.	4	Democracy	A system of government where leaders are elected
						5	Reform	Change to an idea, law or policy
			3	The response	The brutal response from the authorities reveals the corrupt and repressive nature of the British government in this era. They had feared a revolution and democratic reform.	6	Protest	A public action to oppose something
The Industrial Revolution								
3	Bill of rights	1688 – Parliament invited William of Orange (Dutch ruler) to seize the English throne to protect Protestantism 1689 – Bill of rights introduced It declared that: - The monarch had to obey the law at all times - Parliaments consent was required for new taxes	1	Industrial Revolution	A dramatic change in Britain’s economy and society in the 18 th & 19 th century. Before 1750 Britain was a rural and agricultural society. By 1900 Britain had become an urban society with factories attracting workers to the cities.	7	Corruption	Dishonest behaviour, commonly involves bribes/threats
						8	The Franchise	The right to vote in elections
						9	Radical	Wanting significant changes
4	The Power of Parliament	Parliament became increasingly powerful during Early Modern Period but franchise was very limited	2	Causes of the Industrial Revolution	- Natural resources such as coal provided new forms of energy - New technology and machinery increased production - The profits made from slavery provided wealth to stimulate the industry	10	Equality	The state of being treated the same
						11	To restore	To bring something back

Year 8 History | The Development of Democracy | Feb-April |

Chartists					Key Vocabulary			
	A protest group	Under pressure from groups such as the Chartists, Parliament passed a series of acts that gradually reformed British democracy and expanded the franchise (right to vote)	1	19th Century Britain was a patriarchal society	During this era Women were legally the property of their husbands and could be physically abused. There would be no criminal charges against the husband. Women were not allowed to own property. Even by 1900 women were still unable to vote	1	MP	Member of parliament
1	1832 Reform Act	All men with land worth over £10 a year could now vote – about 6% of national population MPs for industrial towns like Manchester first introduced				2	Consent	Agreement
2	1838 The Chartist's 'Peoples Charter'	The Peoples Charter demanded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Votes for all men - Elections every year - Equal representation for regions - Secret ballots - All men can be MPs - Pay for MPs 	2	Ideas about Gender from 19th century	These laws were based on the ideas that men and women belonged in 'separate spheres' -The belief was that women were well suited to the domestic sphere of housework and childcare -Whilst men were far more suited to the public sphere of work and politics. -People also believed that women were hysterical (controlled by emotions) and therefore could not cope with political ideas and voting.	3	Elected	Chosen by voting
3	1867 Reform Act	Expanded the franchise to include 15% of the population				4	Patriarchal	Ruled and dominated by men
4	1872 Ballot Act	Introduced secret ballots allowing people to vote in secret				5	To protest	To publicly oppose something
5	1884 Reform acts	Expanded the franchise to include 30% of the population – this included half of all men	3	Actions by women to disprove these ideas	1888 Women and girls working at a match factory in London went on strike (refusing to work) for higher wages and better working conditions. This event became known as the Match Girls Strike In the late 19 th century the Suffragists and Suffragettes movement had been founded 1897 – The National Union of womens suffrage societies (NUWSS) 1903 – The women's social and political union (WSPU)	6	To reform	To change something
						7	Democratic	Democracy is a system of government in which power is with the people
The Age of Revolution								
			1	American Revolution 1775-1783	Colonists in America rose up against British rule. The declaration of independence (1776) introduced ideas of equality			
			2	French Revolution 1789	Revolution in France led to execution of the King and a democratic government			
			3	Haitian Revolution 1791	Slave revolution in Haiti defeated French imperial rule			
			4	The Rights of Man 1791	Thomas Paine wrote a book focusing on civil and natural rights of man			