

# Year 8 History: Protest, Rebellion and Revolution

1603: James Stuart becomes first King of England and Scotland

1642 – 1651: English Civil War

1649 – 1660: Interregnum

1660: Restoration of the Stuart monarchy

1700's: The Slave Trade becomes one of Britain's biggest businesses.

1818 – 1919: Scramble for Africa

1857: Indian Mutiny

1775 – 1783: American Revolution for Independence.

1833: Act passed granting freedom to all slaves in the British Empire.

1789 – 1807: William Wilberforce campaigns for abolition of slavery

1760 – 1840: Industrial Revolution

1832 – 1866: A number of Cholera epidemics hit the UK

1811 – 1813: Luddites

1833 & 1842: Child Labour reforms.

19<sup>th</sup> Century: Public Health Acts

1918: Women gain the right to vote

1897 – 1918: Suffrage Movement

April 1912: The RMS Titanic sinks

1888: Jack the Ripper terrorises Whitehall

1838 – 1848: Chartist Movement



## Key Questions:

1. How were people ruled?
2. What was life like?
3. What did people believe?
4. What continued and changed?
5. How significant was the period?
6. How do we know about the period?



How significant were the Stuarts?



What was life like as a slave?



What was the British Empire?



What was life like during the Industrial Revolution?



How did people lead change during the Industrial revolution?



What was wrong with society in the 1900's?

# The British Empire



Key word	Definition
Colony	A country or area under the control of country, and occupied by settlers
Empire	A group of colonies controlled by one country
Mughal	The ruling dynasty in India
Mutiny	A rebellion against authority by
Nawab	An Indian prince ruling one region
Privateer	A government approved pirate
Sepoy	An Indian soldier serving in the British army
Tax	Money paid to the government by individuals
Textiles	Cloth or fabric
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods

## British rule meant economic exploitation

The British Empire meant economic exploitation.  
Shashi Tharoor

The British Empire invented the modern world.  
Niall Ferguson



1922

Empire population = 458 million people

### LARGEST EMPIRES IN HISTORY

33,700,000 km <sup>2</sup>	BRITISH EMPIRE (1922)
33,000,000 km <sup>2</sup>	MONGOL EMPIRE (1279)
22,800,000 km <sup>2</sup>	RUSSIAN EMPIRE (1866)



BRITISH TERRITORY  
REST OF THE WORLD



The first colony in America (Jamestown) developed tobacco plantations for trade. Within a century, there were over 70,000 colonists living in 13 colonies. Trade in sugar from Jamaica and furs from Canada made the British empire wealthy.

The British had fought many wars in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and had raised taxes in America to pay for them. The American colonists felt this was unfair and also protested about having no say in parliament. They rebelled, and with French help, gained independence from Britain. With the loss of America, British traders began to look elsewhere for profit and power. Some also felt it was their duty to convert other countries to Christianity and improve their society by making it more British. They eventually took control of 58 different countries. The Mughals ruled India from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. They were Muslim, had a strong culture of art and literature and were very rich. However, in the 18<sup>th</sup> century internal divisions and rebellions weakened Mughal power, making it easy for others to invade.

At first, the East India Company conquered and ruled India by playing nawabs against each other to win territory. The British exploited India for trade and profit and didn't allow any political rights. However, they did invest lots of money in industry and agriculture. The sepoys were paid less than British soldiers and didn't like fighting against other Indians. The rebellion was triggered when they were told to use gun cartridges creased with animal fat, which was against their religion. The British crushed it, killing over 800,000 Indians. Britain saw migration and multiculturalism increase due to the empire. British people settled Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

### Key words:

Empire	A group of countries, people or land controlled and ruled by one single powerful <u>country</u> .
Colony	A country that is part of an Empire.
Penal Colony	An area of land or country used to house prisoners
Aborigines	A person that has been in a country or region from earliest times.
Commonwealth	A group of nations with a shared loyalty or government

### What is an Empire?

An Empire is a group of countries, people or land that is controlled and ruled by one powerful country.

The British Empire, at its largest, covered 13 million miles or 22% of the world!

It controlled over 450 million people or 1/5 of the world's population.

It began in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century, with British forces establishing trading posts overseas and grew all the way through to the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

Some of the main countries in the British Empire were:

Australia	Jamaica
South Africa	Tanzania
Canada	Malaysia
Ireland	
New Zealand	
Barbados	
Ireland	
Sri Lanka	
India	



### Countries of the British Empire

**Australia** – Australia was used as a location for criminals. Criminals would be shipped to Australia, where they would be used as a workforce. The built roads, buildings, houses, shops etc. It also gave people an opportunity to escape poverty and gain wealth in Australia. It was also an important naval base, helping Britain control the seas.

**The Caribbean** – Because of the warm climate, the Caribbean grew important crops that Britain could not. Therefore sugar, cocoa and coffee were all grown in the Caribbean and taken to Britain. In the middle of the 1800's however, a combination of bad weather and the growth of sugar in America, led to less money being made from the area.

**Africa** – Britain used the people of Africa as slaves and made a lot of money selling them at auctions. The Gold Coast was important because it held lots of gold, ivory and silver, which were traded for fortunes.

### How did the British Control its Empire?

Due to huge size of the Empire, Britain had to develop a variety of methods in order to keep control of the variety of colonies under her Empire.

**Military Force** – Britain's weaponry developed throughout this period, inventing weapons such as the Maxim gun – one of the first machine guns invented. They also stopped guns coming into the hands of those in the Empire. The Africans had poor quality weaponry, they made their own bullets which broke their guns sometimes.

**Use of Locals** – The British went on a charm offensive, making the local rich people feel wanted and gave them more money and power. Local people ran the police, law courts and prisons, making them feel in charge of their country and less likely to break laws.

**Communication** – The British could easily communicate between the countries of their empire using methods such as telegraphs, radios and ships.

**Gradual Change** – The British didn't try to change everything at once, they gradually changed and developed areas of countries.

**Dealing with Resistance** – The British were efficient in stopping anyone who opposed the Empire. Protestors were immediately jailed and broke up local armies.

### Wars of the Empire

The British didn't easily create their Empire and they often faced opposition from those within the colonies, who wanted rid of the British from their country:

- India** – Britain started to occupy India in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. As Britain gained control over India there were revolts against the British rule. At the Battle of Plassey in 1757, 3000 British soldiers defeated a 40,000 strong Indian and French Army. Small rebellions broke out and 1000's were killed. Eventually Britain managed to stop the revolt and executed many Indians.
- Australia** – Britain claimed Australia in 1770, the aborigines who already lived there were not happy about their land being taken. The British killed them all. On the island of Tasmania, in 1802 there were 20,000 aborigines, 80 years later there were none. The same thing happened in New Zealand, where the Maori people were reduced from 100,000 to 35,000.
- South Africa**: In 1879 Britain wanted to control more of Africa and started a war against Zululand. Britain sent 16,000 soldiers and an easy victory was expected against the Zulus who were armed with shields and spears. At the Battle of Isandlwana, British soldiers were defeated by 20,000 Zulu warriors. Over 1200 British soldiers were killed and although Britain eventually managed to conquer Zululand this was one of the worst defeats Britain had ever faced.
- Afghanistan**: In 1838 Britain sent an army of 16,000 men to Afghanistan. Although British troops managed to capture the capital Kabul the Afghans kept attacking British troops. Afghans managed to kill Britain's top general, Sir William McNaghten, and paraded his chopped up body in the streets. Of the 16,000 people who had set out on the retreat from Kabul only one man Dr. William Brydon, a British Army surgeon, made it back alive.
- America**: By 1750 Britain controlled 13 different colonies on the Eastern side of America. In 1773 a protest started in Boston against the tax on tea. It quickly escalated and became a major revolt against British rule. On 4<sup>th</sup> July 1776 the Americans declared their independence from Britain. Britain quickly sent almost 60,000 soldiers to recapture America but after five years of fighting Britain was defeated.

### Empire: a Force for Good or Evil?

Good	Bad
Many of the foods we enjoy today came originally from the countries of the British Empire such as tea, cocoa, chocolate, coffee, rice, curry	Rebellion: Many people in the colonies were killed when they rebelled against British rule for example the <u>Mau Mau</u> rebellion in Kenya in 1956
Clean water and sanitation: Britain improved these important services in the Colonies which meant people were generally <u>healthier</u> .	Economies in the Colonies were wrecked because of Britain's <u>hold</u> over transport and raw materials. Britain became rich and powerful at the expense of its colonies
The colonies benefitted from the introduction of a British education system	Many colonial soldiers died fighting for Britain in its wars
Raw Materials: Britain benefitted from a plentiful supply of cheap raw materials that could be made into manufactured goods such as rubber, cloth, and woollen goods. This made Britain wealthy.	People in the colonies had no resistance to the diseases the British brought with them so many died
Britain left its system of law in the countries it colonised a <u>legacy</u> of good even today.	Christianity was often forced on the local people.
Many former Colonies continue to use the democratic <u>system</u> of Parliament introduced by Britain. This is a force for <u>good</u> in the world.	Native people such as the Aborigines of Australia had their <u>land</u> taken by The British. 80% of the Aboriginal population were wiped out in 150 years.
The colonies provided soldiers to fight for Britain examples	Many people who lived in the colonies remained very poor.

### Fall of the Empire

- Actions by people in the colonies** – There were demonstrations against British rule in the 1920's for failing to honour promises to Egypt and Iraq. Britain allowed Ireland partition (splitting into Northern Ireland and Ireland), it sent out a message to others in the Empire that they could leave. In 1948 there was violence in Palestine aimed at the British. There were strikes in India, Egypt and Kenya against British Rule.
- Actions by people in Britain** – In the 1960's people in Britain were more interested in freedom, rather than using force to keep people under control.
- World Events** – In 1931, Canada, Australia and New Zealand formed a new Commonwealth. The domination of the USA and Russia after WW2 showed that you didn't need to have an empire to be a world leader. The loss of countries such as Singapore and Burma during WW2, changed people's attitudes on whether Britain could maintain an empire. Britain was heavily in debt to the USA after WW1.
- Trade and Economics** – India became less important to the British Empire. The cost of keeping a large number of soldiers to defend the empire was too much. It also became clearer that the Empire could no longer provide Great Britain with the military and economic security she needed. Exports focused from Western Europe and the USA, rather than the Empire.



# Industrial Revolution knowledge organiser

Industrial revolution	A time of great change in Britain between 1750 to 1900
Population	The number of people living in a particular place
Invention	Something new which is created, can be an object or an idea
Economy	The system of how money is used within a particular country
Agriculture	The process of producing food, and fibres by farming of certain plants or raising animals
Poverty	The lack of basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, healthcare, education and shelter
Sanitation	Sanitation is the system that disposes of human waste
Industry	The process of making products by using machines and factories
Mass production	The production of many products in one go e.g. textiles

## From 1750 Britain went through a process of change in a number of key areas:

- Agriculture** - New tools, fertilizers and harvesting techniques were introduced, resulting in increased productivity and agricultural prosperity.
- Industry** - factories sprung up all over the country creating more efficient ways to produce goods such as wool, cotton and coal. The increase in factories brought thousands of new jobs.
- Transport and communications** - Thomas Telford built roads and canals in the 1700s and George Stephenson and Isambard Kingdom Brunel oversaw the 'Railway Mania' of the 1800s. There had previously been no very fast way of transporting goods and people around the country.
- Technology** - There were also many scientific discoveries and technological inventions that changed society and industry. Changes to sanitation and medical treatment such as the work of John Snow and Edward Jenner improved people's quality of life.

## Inventions of the Industrial Revolution

### The Water Frame - 1769

Richard Arkwright invented a machine, powered by water, to spin cotton into yarn, quickly and easily. His machines did not need skilled operators so Arkwright paid unskilled women and others to work on them. This invention allowed factories and mills to be built.

### The Spinning Jenny - 1770

James Hargreaves, a British carpenter and weaver, invents the spinning jenny. The machine spins more than one ball of yarn or thread at a time, making it easier and faster to make cloth. This allows more workers to make cloth more cheaply and increases the amount of factories built.

### The Steam Engine - 1717

Thomas Newcomen invents the first steam engine. It would later be improved by James Watt which meant steam engines could replace water and horse power in a wide variety of industries, which in turn allowed factories to be built anywhere.

### The Locomotive - 1814

Richard Trevithick was a pioneer in early steam engine technology. He developed a new high-pressure steam engine which could be used to reliably move goods and passengers. This invention made transport much easier and quicker.

## Factory working conditions

Long working hours: normal shifts were usually

12-14 hours a day, with extra time required during busy periods.  
Low wages: a typical wage for male workers was about 15 shillings (75p) a week, but women and children were paid much less, with children three shillings (15p). For this reason, employers preferred to employ women and children.

Cruel discipline: there was frequent "strapping" (hitting with a leather strap). Other punishments included nailing children's ears to the table, and dowsing them in water butts to keep them awake.  
Accidents: forcing children to crawl into dangerous, unguarded machinery led to many accidents and deaths.

Health: The air was full of dust, which led to chest and lung diseases and loud noise made by machines damaged workers' hearing.

## Living conditions

Overcrowding: due to large numbers of people

moving to the cities, there were not enough houses for all these people to live in. Disease: typhus, typhoid, tuberculosis and cholera all existed in the cities of England.

Overcrowding, low standard housing and poor quality water supplies all helped spread disease. Waste disposal: gutters were filled with litter. Human waste was discharged directly into the sewers, which flowed straight into rivers.  
Poor quality housing: houses were built very close together so there was little light or fresh air inside them. They did not have running water and people found it difficult to keep clean.

Lack of fresh water: people could get water from a variety of places, such as streams, wells and stand pipes, but this water was often polluted by human waste.

## Important individuals of the Industrial Revolution

### Robert Peel

Peel created and supported the Factories Act of 1844 which restricted the number of hours that children could work in factories as well as setting safety standards for machinery.

### Isambard Kingdom Brunel

One of the most influential engineers of the Industrial Revolution. Brunel built railways and ships and opened up Britain to a new network of industry

### John Snow

Snow was an English physician who discovered that the water in his local area was making everyone ill. His work led to the discovery of cholera and improved fresh water for thousands

### Edward Jenner

Jenner discovered vaccination in 1796. he discovered that if you placed a small amount of disease in a human they were then able to fight it off in the future. This discovery saved millions of lives

### Seebohm Rowntree Rowntree

was a English sociological researcher. He researched people living in poverty and argued that the government needed to do more to help them

<b>1708</b> Jethro Tull's mechanical (seed) sower led to large-scale planting in rows, for easier cultivation between the rows.	<b>1709</b> Abraham Darby used coke to smelt iron ore, replacing wood and charcoal as fuel.	<b>1712</b> Thomas Newcomen built first commercially successful steam engine. Able to keep deep coal mines clear of water. First significant power source other than wind and water.	<b>1733</b> John Kay's flying shuttle invented, this sped up hand weaving of cloth.	<b>1761</b> James Brindley's Bridgewater Canal opens. Barges carried coal from Worsley to Manchester	<b>1765</b> James Hargreaves invented the <a href="#">Spinning Jenny</a> , automated an aspect of weaving cloth.	<b>1779</b> First steam powered cotton mills developed. Crompton's "mule" combined Hargreaves' and <a href="#">Arkwright's</a> machines, fully automating the weaving process.	<b>1793- 1803</b> Thomas Telford built his two great iron aqueducts, over the Dee and the Cierog valleys.	<b>1801</b> Robert Trevithick demonstrated <a href="#">steam locomotive</a> .	<b>1811-15</b> Luddite riots: labourers attacked factories and broke up the machines they feared would replace them.
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Key Words				Key Words			
Industrial Revolution	The transformation of the economy, the environment and living conditions in the 18th century. The industrial revolution involved the use of steam engines and the use of machinery in factories. There were also changes in transport, communication and the population grew rapidly			Textile  e.g. Cotton	A fabric made out of cotton, demand of the people encouraged inventors to mechanize manufacturing, power looms being the first machine in 1815. Raw cotton was imported from India and America and made into textiles (cotton) in rapidly expanding factories in UK.		
Cottage industries	Before the growth a factories and mass production goods were made inside the homes of the crafts people on a small scale. For example merchants delivered raw materials for weaving to the home of crafts people to weave into cloth.			steam engine	A machine that turns the energy released by the burning of fuel into motion. Thomas Newcomen built the first crude but working steam engine in 1712. James Watt vastly improved his device in the 1760's and 1770's. Steam power was later applied to moving machinery in factories and to powering ships and locomotive.		
Mass production	The manufacture of many identical products by the division of labour into many small repetitive tasks. This method was introduced into the manufacture of pottery by Josiah Wedgwood and into the spinning of cotton thread by Richard Arkwright. This is associated with factories.			turnpike trusts	Turnpike trusts were bodies set up by Parliament, with powers to collect road tolls (payment for people using roads). The money paid as a toll was used for the up keep of roads during the 18th and 19th centuries.		
Spinning Jenny	Invented in 1764, the Jenny was a machine that drew out cotton fibres and twisted them into thread.			toll roads	Roads managed by turnpike trusts,		
Coke	Invented in 1709 by Abraham Darby. Coke was used to make low quality iron. It is a type of fuel made by removing the impurities from coal.			child labour	Children starting from age 5 or 6 used for work because they were cheap labour, docile and nimble		

Key Knowledge	Key Knowledge
By 1854, nearly 100 million people used the railways annually. The railways allowed for the development of many trades and businesses. Huge supply industries emerged to manufacture the locomotives, rails and other equipment too. The railways improved greatly the diet of city dwellers, by allowing fresh milk and meat to be delivered far more quickly and enabled fish and chips, which hitherto had only been available in seaside towns, to become a national dish. Professional football became possible too.	The population grew 1750: 11 million 1825: 21 million 1900 40 million. Many people moved from the countryside to rapidly expanding cities. In 1750 most people worked at agriculture or cottage industries. B1900 most people worked in factories in cities. By 1750 people did not understand that _dirt and germs made them ill. Understanding of medicine developed and by 1900 doctors understood how to use anaesthetics in operations. And how overcrowding in cities caused disease. In 1750 the only ways to get around were , by foot or by horse. By 1900 there were many roads canals and railways which could transport goods.