

Year 8 History: Protest, Rebellion and Revolution



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?

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.

19th 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



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?

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 dousing 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

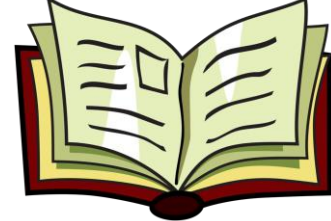
Rowntree was a English sociological researcher. He researched people living in poverty and argued that the government needed to do more to help them

1708 Jethro Tull's mechanical (seed) sower led to large-scale planting in rows, for easier cultivation between the rows.	1709 Abraham Darby used coke to smelt iron ore, replacing wood and charcoal as fuel.	1712 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.	1733 John Kay's flying shuttle invented, this sped up hand weaving of cloth.	1761 James Brindley's Bridgewater r Canal opens. Barges carried coal from Worsley to Manchester	1765 James Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny , automated an aspect of weaving cloth.	1779 First steam powered cotton mills developed. Crompton's "mule" combined Hargreaves' and Arkwright's machines, fully automating the weaving process.	1793- 1803 Thomas Telford built his two great iron aqueducts, over the Dee and the Cierog valleys.	1801 Robert Trevithick demonstrat e d steam locomotive .	1811-15 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 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.				Key Knowledge 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.			
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Year 8 Society



Key Events

1	1897	NUWSS formed. Millicent Fawcett is leader.
2	1903	WSPU is formed by Emmeline Pankhurst and daughters.
3	1905	Militant Campaign begins – Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney arrested
4	1908	Mass rally in London – 300,000 to 500,000 activists attend. Window smashing using stones with written pleas on them.
5	1909	Hunger strike and force feeding starts – Marian Wallace Dunlop becomes the first hunger striker.
6	1913	Militant bomb and arson campaigns and increasing arrests which results in the passing of the “Cat and Mouse” Act , under which hunger strikers are temporarily released then rearrested to prevent them dying in police custody
7	1913	Emily Wilding Davison attempts to pin a Suffragette scarf onto the King’s Horse at the Derby. She is struck by the horse and dies 4 days later.
8	1914	World War 1 starts – Suffragette leaders urge women to join the war effort. NUWSS continues to campaign for recognition for their work.
9	1918	The Representation of the People Act is passed, allowing men over 21 and women over 30 to vote.

Key People

 Emmeline Pankhurst – WSPU	 Christabel Pankhurst - WSPU	 Emily Wilding Davison - WSPU	 Millicent Fawcett - NUWSS
Led the WSPU from October 1903. Took more militant action such as windows smashing, arson and hunger strikes . Arrested numerous times, went on hunger strike and was force fed. Died in 1928.	Became a speaker for the WSPU in 1905. She trained as a lawyer but could not practice as woman. Arrested with her mother. Fled England in 1912 for fear of being arrested again. Unsuccessfully ran for Parliament in 1918.	Joined WSPU in 1906. 3 years later, left job as a teacher and became a suffragette full time. Frequently arrested for number of crimes inc. setting fire to post box. By 1911, become increasingly militant .	Leading suffragist and led NUWSS from 1897-1919. Played a key role in getting women the vote. Dedicated to using constitutional means, and argued that militancy was counter-productive.

Key Words

10	arson	The act of deliberately setting fire to property with a view to causing extensive damage.
11	Cat and Mouse Act	Permitted suffragettes on hunger strike to be released but re-arrested once well again to complete their sentences.
12	constitutional	A peaceful, legal way of campaigning, often using recognised 'political' methods such as petitions.
13	enfranchisement	To be granted the vote or the state of having the vote.
14	force feeding	Imprisoned suffragettes on hunger strike were sometimes force fed. Being force fed involved a rubber tube being inserted into the throat or nose and liquidised food being poured in.
15	hunger strike	Some imprisoned suffragettes went on hunger strike to further raise awareness for their cause.
16	manifesto	A public declaration or proclamation, stating the aims and methods of a campaign group.
17	militant	Aggressive and violent behaviour in pursuit of a political cause, favouring extreme or confrontational campaign methods.
18	NUWSS	The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) was formed in 1897 and brought together many smaller suffrage organisations. The NUWSS's method was non-confrontational and constitutional.
19	pacifist	An individual who disagrees with war on principle.
20	petition	A formal written request or application, especially one signed by many people, to a particular individual or group, for example, a government.
21	propaganda	The publication of resources and ideas designed to encourage a particular and specific response.
22	Representation of the People Act	In 1918, the Representation of the People Act granted the vote to women over 30 who were also householders, the wives of householders, owners of property worth over £5 or university graduates. The Act also granted the franchise to all men over the age of 21.
23	suffrage	The right to vote in political elections.
24	suffragette	A campaigner for women's suffrage willing to undertake militant action or to break the law.
25	suffragist	A campaigner for women's suffrage who believes in constitutional methods of campaigning.
26	WSPU	Women’s Social and Political Union was formed when Emmeline Pankhurst found disillusionment with the progress of NUWSS. Deeds not Words was their slogan.

Jack the Ripper



stalked the streets of Whitechapel in London in 1888 and committed 5 murders so gruesome they still shock the world today. Whitechapel was a poor area of winding streets and narrow alleyways. It was filled with pubs, doss houses (hostels where beds were rented one night at a time), and prostitutes.

London was a highly polluted place at the time and a thick smog filled the streets, making it difficult to see what's ahead of you.

The Victims

1. Mary Ann Nichols– 31st August 1888

Mary was found dead in the middle of the street. She had had her throat cut and her belly sliced open.

2. Annie Chapman– 8th September 1888

Annie Chapman was found in a yard, again with her throat cut and her belly sliced open. The fact that many people were close by suggests the killer was silent. Elizabeth Long reported seeing Annie

talking to a foreign gentlemen with a shabby genteel appearance.

3. Elizabeth Stride– 30th September 1888

Elizabeth Stride was found dead in a pub back yard. Her throat had been cut however the killer had been disturbed before he could mutilate her body. This seemed to anger him and he went in search of another victim.

4. Catherine Eddowes– 30th September 1888

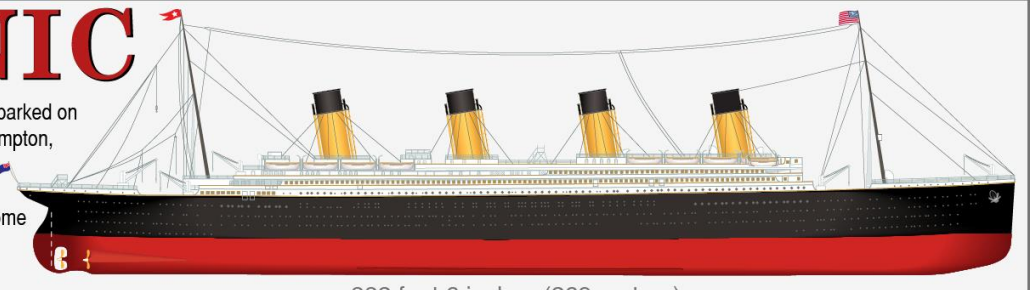
Later that same night Catherine Eddowes was murdered in Mitre Square. The killer was clearly frustrated by his earlier failure as the cuts were deeper and more frantic than the others.

5. Mary Jane Kelly– 9th November 1888

This was the most gruesome of the murders. Mary Kelly invited the murderer back to her home where the murder took place. Jack the Ripper spent hours mutilating her body. This was the most gruesome murder by far.

TITANIC

On April 10, 1912, the RMS *Titanic* embarked on its maiden voyage, sailing from Southampton, England, to New York City. Four days later the luxury liner struck an iceberg, and early the next day it sank, killing some 1,500 people. The tragedy captured the world's imagination and made the *Titanic* an enduring legend.

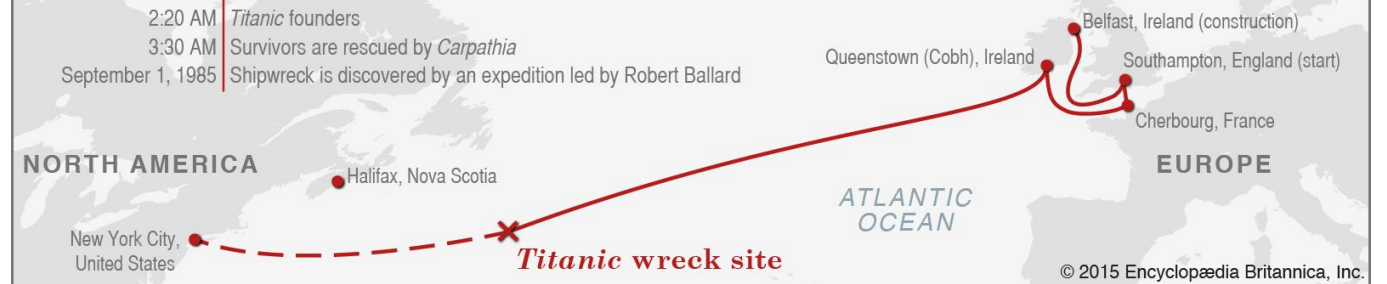


882 feet 6 inches (269 metres)

TIMELINE

March 3, 1909	Construction begins in Belfast, Ireland
May 31, 1911	<i>Titanic</i> is launched, and later the fitting-out phase starts
April 10, 1912	Maiden voyage begins as the ship leaves Southampton, England
April 11, 1912	<i>Titanic</i> makes its final European stop, at Queenstown, Ireland
April 14, 1912, 11:35 PM	Iceberg is spotted, but too late to avoid a collision
April 15, 1912, 12:15 AM	First distress signals are sent
12:20 AM	<i>Carpathia</i> rushes toward <i>Titanic</i>
12:45 AM	First lifeboats are lowered
2:18 AM	Bow sinks
2:20 AM	<i>Titanic</i> founders
3:30 AM	Survivors are rescued by <i>Carpathia</i>
September 1, 1985	Shipwreck is discovered by an expedition led by Robert Ballard

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FATALITIES



First, second & third class cabins. Passengers were strictly segregated by class to reflect society at the time.