

Byrchall High School

History Department

Revision Notes

Britain Power and the People

1215 – Present day

Key Questions

1. How did the relationship between the citizen and the state change over time?
2. What were the CAUSES of these changes?
3. How did RELIGION the ECONOMY and INDIVIDUALS affect this relationship?
4. How SIGNIFICANT were these changes?

Event 1 – KING JOHN AND THE MAGNA CARTA (1215)

'BAD' KING JOHN – CAUSES OF THE MAGNA CARTA

RELIGIOUS -

- King John argued, with the **POPE** when he refused to support the appointment of Stephen Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury. In retaliation the Pope banned church services in England. This made King John very unpopular with the people as they were very religious.

ECONOMIC -

- King John lost the support of the **BARONS** as he lost their lands in France and he continued to increase the **TAXES** they had to pay to him.

POLITICAL -

- By 1215 the barons had had enough! They put an army together and marched on London demanding the King negotiate with them. In June 1215 King John met the barons near Windsor to talk about how the country should be governed.

WHAT WAS 'MAGNA CARTA'?

Magna Carta contained 63 promises that the barons wanted John to keep. These would change the power of the King and give the barons more control.

THE SIX MAIN CLAUSES OF MAGNA CARTA

We grant all FREEMEN (not peasants and villeins) all the freedoms written below;-

- A baron's heir shall inherit his lands without interference.
- No new taxes shall be imposed on the barons except with their agreement.
- No Freeman shall be arrested or imprisoned without a proper trial.
- The English Church shall be free from interference by the King.
- Merchants shall be free from interference.
- A group of 25 barons will make sure these promises are kept.

WAS THE 'MAGNA CARTA' SIGNIFICANT (IMPORTANT?)

NO!

- It only referred to **Freemen**, such as barons. Peasants and villeins were **NOT** free.
- The barons were looking out for their own interests. Magna Carta changed **nothing** for the ordinary people of England, only the **politically powerful**.
- King John would quickly break his promises to the barons

YES!

- As the years passed Magna Carta developed a greater significance. It applied to more people as they gained their freedom.
- It introduced the idea that there are **some laws and rules that even Kings have to follow. Kings cannot do whatever they want.**
- Today it is viewed as one of the **first major steps** in Britain's journey to becoming one of the world's best known **democracies.**

So in the **short term** mainly **no**, but in the **long term yes.**

THE IMPACT OF THE MAGNA CARTA

- King John quickly broke his promises and started to gather an army. He had the support of the Pope, the barons had the support of the French.
- The barons occupied Rochester Castle between Dover and London. King John laid siege to the castle King John's men burned down the castle walls and stormed the castle . It seemed John held all the power

BUT

THE BARONS WAR AND THE RESIGNING OF THE MAGNA CARTA

- In May 1216 the French Prince Louis arrived with soldiers. The barons promised him the English throne. Soon they controlled most of England.
- Prince Louis was announced (but not crowned) King in June 1216. In October 1216 King John died.
- The barons decided to crown John's young son Henry as King as he was only a child and they felt he would be easy to deal with.

Event 2 – SIMON DE MONTFORT AND KING HENRY II AND THE PROVISIONS OF OXFORD

WHO WAS SIMON DE MONTFORT?

He was a baron who became close to King Henry II and he eventually **married the King's sister**. This gave him the chance **to gain great wealth**.

HENRY, THE POPE AND THE BARONS

ECONOMIC –

- King Henry III fell out with the Pope when Henry failed to give the Pope money to fight wars in Europe.
- The barons were angry with Henry III because he kept increasing and demanding more taxes and were worried about his close ties with the French.

PERSONAL –

- Simon De Montfort was replaced as the King's representative in France and he returned to England very angry with the King.

HENRY NEEDS THE BARONS

POLITICAL –

- By 1254 Henry's relationship with the barons was deteriorating. De Montfort was becoming a spokesman for the barons.

ECONOMIC –

- Henry needed money to fight wars for the Pope, but the barons did not support increased taxes.

RELIGIOUS –

- The Pope had threatened to **excommunicate** Henry if he did not provide money

THE PROVISIONS OF OXFORD AND THE SECOND BARONS WAR: -

The Provisions of Oxford 1258

- Simon De Montfort led the barons who called the Great Council against Henry in 1258.
- During the meeting the King agreed to the Provisions of Oxford. This stated that a council of 15 barons would be in charge of the Great Council. The King agreed that; -

POLITICAL –

- i. Foreign members of the royal household would be banished.
 - ii. Castles would be held by Englishmen.
 - iii. Each county would have a sheriff and taxes would be decided locally.
- The barons also refused to fund the planned payment to the Pope.
 - The barons could make decisions without the Kings presence or approval.
 - The King could not make decisions without the approval of the council.

THE PROVISIONS OF OXFORD HAD A REAL IMPACT ON ROYAL AUTHORITY. **BUT !!**

Opposition to the Provisions of Oxford

- Some barons were opposed to it. They felt the reforms were interfering with their local interests. Those lower in society were given a greater say. Barons were forced to accept reforms demanded by their tenants.

Henry's return to power

- The arguments among the barons led the way for Henry to return to power and reject the Provisions of Oxford.
- Simon De Montfort left for France in disgust.

THE RETURN OF DE MONTFORT

- Three years later De Montfort returned and started the **Second Barons' War**. De Montfort and his men were victorious at the Battle of Lewes in 1254.

POLITICAL -

- De Montfort captured the King and imprisoned his son. England was without a King. England was on the way to becoming a **republic!**

THE KING AND A NEW PARLIAMENT

- De Montfort reconfirmed the Magna Carta and the Provisions of Oxford.
- In 1265 de Montfort called a meeting of the Great Council and invited **merchants** and **knights** from every county.

POLITICAL –

So ordinary people – sometimes known as **commoners** had been invited to the Great Council for the first time to have their voices heard. This was indeed a historic event!

The Battle of Evesham 1265

- The barons were concerned that De Montfort was gaining too much power and began to support Henry. The King's son Edward had been released and he raised an army against de Montfort.
- In August 1265 at the Battle of Evesham De Montfort was killed and Henry returned to the throne.

EDWARD AND FUTURE PARLIAMENTS.

- Henry ruled until 1272 and never called a meeting of the Great Council

BUT !!

- When Edward became King he realised that he would have to negotiate with the barons if he wanted more money. Therefore he called many parliaments.
- In 1295, he called what would be known as the MODEL PARLIAMENT that most resembles ours today.

DOES DE MONTFORT DESERVE TO BE REMEMBERED 750 YEARS ON?

YES

- De Montfort attempted to severely limit the power of the King and developed the ideas of Magna Carta such as taxes could not be raised without consent.
- Ordinary people could have their voices heard for the first time in what became known as the commons.

NO

- Only the elite of society such as barons could vote and voting was not done in secret.
- Women were still not allowed to attend the parliament.

Event 3 - THE PEASANTS REVOLT 1381

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT

The Black Death

- The Black Death killed a third of the population between 1348 and 1351. This would have a big impact on Medieval society.

The Statute of Labourers 1351

ECONOMIC –

- The Black Death meant a shortage of peasants to bring in the harvests. However, for the surviving peasants there were big advantages. Fewer workers meant they started to demand higher wages and many moved to other villages in search of more money.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC –

- Local lords were worried. The peasants were gaining too much power so in 1351 the King passed the **Statute of Labourers**. This kept wages at the level they were before the Black Death. The peasants were very angry and started to protest !

ECONOMIC –

- King Edward III introduced a **poll tax** to pay for wars against the French. This kept on rising and everyone over the age of 15 had to pay.

POLITICAL –

- Preachers such as **John Ball** started to preach to the peasants that they were being **exploited** by the Church and the Barons. John Ball preached that everyone was equal.
- In 1381 the peasants had had enough. They started a revolt against a system that they felt was very unfair.

The actions of the rebel peasants and the government.

- Rebel peasants from Essex and Kent march on London in June 1381. They had already killed tax collectors and the Archbishop of Canterbury and freed John Ball from prison. King Richard II promises to meet the peasants.
- Wat Tyler, the leader of the Kent rebels meets the King at Mile End and outlines the peasants demands, namely a royal pardon to all those involved in the revolt and all peasants to be made freemen. The King agrees to the demands and asks the peasants to go home. Many agree to do so.

- King Richard II meets the rebels again. Tyler increases his demands. One of the King's men kills Tyler. The King seems to agree to the rebels demands.

THE IMPACT OF THE PEASANTS REVOLT

- **King Richard did not keep his promises !** Rebel leaders were rounded up and hanged. John Ball was hanged and his body was cut into pieces !!

BUT !!

- **The revolt was not a total failure !** The poll tax was never repeated. Worker's wages began to rise as there was still a shortage of peasants. Parliament eventually gave in and stopped trying to control the peasants' wages. Many were eventually able to buy their own land.
- Within 100 years the peasants were freemen. They had got what they wanted !

What does history say about the revolt?

- It was significant because it was the first time ordinary people had started a revolt.
- Some historians believe the revolt was unnecessary. They say society was already changing and that **serfdom** (ie. Peasants having to work on the lord's land) was coming to an end.
- **Socialist** historians believe the revolt was significant because it was the first working class rebellion. They believe it marked the beginning of English ideas of freedom.

Event 4 – HENRY VIII AND THE PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE

Henry and the Reformation

- The reformation was a religious movement in the 1500s that began as an attempt to reform the Catholic Church.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL -

- Henry saw the Pope (the head of the Catholic Church) as a rival to his power in England and Henry was furious with the Pope when he refused to give him a divorce from his first wife Catherine of Aragon.

POLITICAL/ECONOMIC –

- Henry made himself **head of the Church of England** through the Act of Supremacy in 1534. His Lord Chancellor Thomas More was executed when he refused to accept Henry as head of the Church. Henry no longer had to pay taxes to the Pope in Rome.

Dissolution of the monasteries

ECONOMIC –

- Henry needed money ! One way to raise money was to take money from the monasteries. These actions became known as the dissolution of the monasteries.
- The monasteries controlled a quarter of the land in England. In 1536 Parliament passed an act closing all small monasteries that had an annual income of less than £200. The King would now gain the money they made.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE

Demands of the pilgrims

RELIGIOUS –

- In 1536 a rebellion broke out in Yorkshire. It was an uprising by Christians who were worried about the changes Henry had made to the Church. They demanded; -
 - i. Restore the monasteries to church control.
 - ii. Recognise the Pope as Head of the Church.
 - iii. Dismiss Thomas Cromwell and other ministers who were giving the King poor advice.

POLITICAL -

- The pilgrims captured key locations. By the end of October they had control of most of Northern England.

- The King chose the Duke of Norfolk to represent him and negotiate with the pilgrims. In October he met the pilgrims at Doncaster. They presented him with a list of demands to which they added that a parliament must meet in York
- The Duke of Norfolk reassured Robert Aske (the leader of the pilgrims) that he would present their list of demands straight to the King and they would be given royal pardons.

The revolt breaks out again

- News was reaching the rebels that Henry had no intention of agreeing to their demands. In January 1537 they attacked castles in Hull, Beverley and, Scarborough.
- This gave Henry the excuse he needed to cancel the pardons. The Duke of Norfolk, gathered an army and travelled north. The rebels surrendered and 74 of them were hanged.

IMPACT OF THE REBELLION

- Thomas Cromwell (the Kings chief advisor) ordered that all those who had gone against the King should be killed. Robert Aske was killed in York in July 1537.

The end of the monasteries

- In 1539 Henry began the dissolution (taking into royal control) of the larger monasteries. Those abbots who tried to resist were often executed. The monasteries were coming to an end.
- The monasteries were left empty, stripped of their gold and jewels.

Henry gets what he wants

- Royal Court Finances improved greatly after the pilgrimage, the money from the monasteries Henry spent this money developing the Royal Navy.
- No more rebellions took place during Henry's reign. He had dealt with the Pilgrimage of Grace with **deceit** (lies) and **ruthlessness** (eg. Executions). King Henry VIII **now had full control of the church and his country.**

Event 5 – THE CAUSES OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION

Why did King Charles I argue with Parliament?

1. ECONOMIC CAUSES –

Charles needed, money to fight wars. Parliament would not give it to him. Charles introduced a tax known as '**Ship Money**' to try to make him independent of Parliament. Many people refused to pay.

2. RELIGIOUS CAUSES –

Charles married a French **Catholic** princess Henrietta Marian. Protestants were worried that she was having too much influence over the King

William Laud the Archbishop of Canterbury brought in many changes which angered protestants as they thought he was making church services look similar to catholic church services

3. POLITICAL CAUSES –

Many men in parliament were PURITANS. They were strongly against any changes that looked like England going back to a more catholic country.

The Scottish Rebellion and the Covenants

- Most Scottish people were **Protestants** in 1637 King Charles insisted that everyone should use the **New English Prayer Book** .
- The Scots rioted. In 1638 they signed a covenant saying they would not accept the changes.
- Charles sent an army to Scotland. They were defeated and the Scots invaded England.

The Short Parliament and the continued opposition

- The King needed money to fight the Scots. In April 1640 Parliament said it would give King Charles money on condition that; -
 1. He had to promise NOT to pass laws without parliament's consent.
 2. He had to promise not to raise unpopular taxes.
 3. He had to promise to stop the religious changes.

Charles refused to give in to these demands.

The Long Parliament

- Another parliament was called by the King in November 1640. He was running out of money to fight the Scots!
- Charles agreed to some of the demands.

1642 and the Five Members

- By 1642 relations between the King and Parliament had deteriorated again. **John Pym** a leading opponent of the King presented the **Grand Remonstrance** in which further demands were made of the King.
- Charles raised an army and marched to Parliament **to arrest 5 MPs** who led the opposition to him. They had already escaped.

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR AND THE ROLE OF THE NEW MODEL ARMY

- In August 1642 King Charles I declared war on Parliament. The English Civil War had begun!
- The war was between two sides;-
 1. **The Roundheads** – supporters of **Parliament** supporters tended to be from the middle class and peasants. Most support came from the south of England and London.
 2. The **Cavaliers** – supporters of **the King**. Supporters tended to come from wealthy, landowners. Most support was in the north of England.

Both sides used **PROPAGANDA** to try to make the other sides look weak or cruel.

The New Model Army and Naseby 1646

- **OLIVER CROMWELL** a Member of Parliament trained a new army known as the New Model Army. This army was chosen on ability rather than privilege and was very well trained and very religious.
- At the Battle of Naseby in 1645 the New Model Army defeated the King's army using new tactics. Naseby was the end of the Kings last great army.

WERE THE ENGLISH RIGHT TO KILL THEIR KING?

King Charles was captured in 1647 and imprisoned. While imprisoned Charles tried to convince the Scots to make an army against the English parliament. This proved to parliament that the King could not be trusted.

The trial of Charles I

- Charles was put on trial for treason. Many people thought parliament had gone too far.
- Charles refused to enter a plea. He said, Parliament had no rights to try a King for treason.
- On 27th January 1649 parliament found the King guilty and sentenced him to death.
- On 30th January 1649 the King was executed in Whitehall, London.

Was Charles a danger to democracy?

There were RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL and MORAL objections to the way Charles had been ruling:-

- I. For the parliamentary soldiers Charles defeat in battle was a sign that God was against him.
- II. Other people wanted an end to the TAXES they endured during his reign.
- III. Many people enjoyed the NEW FREEDOM – ordinary men could now have an influence too.

HOW SHOULD CROMWELL BE REMEMBERED?

1. POSITIVE VIEWS OF CROMWELL'S RULE (THE PROTECTORATE)

- He was a great military leader. He won wars against the Dutch and the Spanish and restored England's reputation abroad.
- People were free to worship any religion they liked.
- Many ordinary people liked England without a King.

2. NEGATIVE VIEWS OF CROMWELL'S RULE.

- Cromwell appointed Major General's to the 11 districts he created. They tried to keep strict control over many aspects of people's lives – they even tried to stop Christmas celebrations.
- The Levellers, a religious group who believed in equality were imprisoned by Cromwell and their leaders executed.
- Cromwell was very cruel in Ireland. He ordered many Irish people to be killed and their land was taken and given to Protestants.

The end of Cromwell and the Commonwealth

- Cromwell died in 1658 to be succeeded briefly by his son Richard.
- In 1660 Charles II rode back into London and was crowned King of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Event 6 – WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION?

Long term causes of the Revolution

ECONOMIC –

- The American colonists started to resent the ECONOMIC SUPPORT they had to give to Britain. They had to PAY TAXES to the government in London.
- The colonists could not trade with other countries. If Britain produced something, the colonists could not buy it from another country.

SOCIAL –

- The American colonists resented the fact that they COULD NOT EXPAND THEIR LAND. The British had made agreements with the NATIVE AMERICANS without consulting the colonists.

No taxation without representation ; short term causes of the revolution

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC –

- The citizens of America were ruled directly from Britain YET HAD NO REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT. So they felt there was no one to speak for them. They wanted a voice in what was done to them, especially if they were expected to pay taxes !
- The colonists in Boston protested by boarding a ship carrying British tea they were forced to buy and pouring it into the harbour. This became known as the Boston Tea Party. The British closed the port of Boston.
- By 1775 anti-British feeling was very strong and when the British army was fired upon by 20000 American colonists it marked the start of the revolution against the British.

Declaration of Independence

- The Americans quickly organised themselves and formed a CONGRESS with GEORGE WASHINGTON as the leader of the army.
- In 1776, they issued a DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE that stated that they were free from all control from Britain.

WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION?

1. Consequences for America

- America set up their own system of government with a written set of rules (called a CONSTITUTION) in parliament (CONGRESS) and a PRESIDENT. This system still exists today.
- Not everything was perfect. Only the rich, could vote, slavery still existed and Native Americans were heavily discriminated against.
- However, by the early twentieth century America had developed into the most powerful country in the world.

2. Consequences for Britain

- With the loss of America, Britain turned to other parts of the world to colonise eg. Australia and New Zealand.
- Relations with America improved and Britain continued to grow its empire in countries like India.
- Britain was worried that the idea of overthrowing authority could spread to Britain.

3. Consequences for the world.

- The success of America and its fight against British authority inspired one of the most famous events in European history – the FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789 WHEN THE French people overthrew their King Louis XIV.
- This in turn would inspire the working class in Britain when it comes to FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHT TO VOTE!

SUMMARY OF THE EVENTS SO FAR

Event 1 – KING JOHN AND THE MAGNA CARTA

CAUSES OF THE MAGNA CARTA

- Economic – Barons fed up paying TAXES to the King to fight wars in France
- Religious – King John argues with the Pope over appointment of Archbishop of Canterbury
- Political – Barons demand MORE POWER in return for taxes.

KING JOHN SIGNS MAGNA CARTA, BUT QUICKLY BREAKS HIS PROMISES.



FIRST BARONS WAR – Barons get support of French to make sure King agrees to Magna Carta.

WAS THE MAGNA CARTA IMPORTANT?

- No – Only for rich barons. Did not include peasants.
- Yes – Seen as an important first step on road to democracy.

Event 2 – SIMON DE MONTFORT AND PROVISIONS OF OXFORD

CAUSES

- Economic – Barons refuse to pay taxes to support King in wars in Europe.
- Personal – Simon De Montfort felt betrayed by Henry III after once being his close advisor.
- Religious – Pope threatening to excommunicate Henry III if he did not give him money to fight wars.

KING HENRY SIGNS 'PROVISIONS OF OXFORD' WHICH HAD A REAL IMPACT ON ROYAL
AUTHORITY

BUT !!

HENRY RETURNS TO POWER TO TRY TO STOP CHANGES

BUT !!

SECOND BARONS WAR

De Montfort returns, King imprisoned and provisions remain.

IMPORTANT?

1. YES – gave those lower down in society eg. Knights a say for first time. Model for future parliaments.
2. NO – Still no say for peasants. Rich elite still dominate.

Event 3 – THE PEASANTS REVOLT

CAUSES

- Social and Economic – Black Death kills half of peasants. Those that survive could demand higher wages.
- Economic – King introduces Statute of Labourers to keep wages down.
- Economic – King introduces POLL TAX which everyone must pay.
- Political – Preachers such as John Ball ask peasants to protest about the rich church and King.

PEASANTS REVOLT AND MARCH ON LONDON !!

KING PROMISES TO AGREE TO PEASANTS DEMANDS THEN BREAKS HIS PROMISES.

IMPORTANT?

- YES – First time ORDINARY PEOPLE HAD STARTED A REVOLT.
- NO - Changes would have happened anyway. Feudal system was coming to an end.

Peasants eventually achieved what they wanted.

Event 4 – HENRY VIII AND PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE

CAUSES

- Political – Henry saw Pope as rival to his power. Pope would not give him a divorce. Henry makes himself Head of the Church of England.
- Economic – Henry needed money to build Navy. Henry began closing monasteries and taking over their land.
- Political – Revolt broke out in Yorkshire by Christians wanting monasteries returned to church and Pope as head of Church.



HENRY CRUSHED THE REBELLION AND THEIR LEADERS WERE KILLED.

IMPORTANT ?

- YES – Established the dominance of the King over the Church of England

Event 5 – THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION

CAUSES

- Economic – King Charles needed money to fight wars. Parliament would not give it to him unless King gave Parliament more power.
- Religious – **Protestants** suspicious of Charles' **Catholic** wife and reforms of Archbishop of Canterbury.
- Political – King tries to arrest 5 MPs. He fails.

CIVIL WAR BEGINS!

IMPORTANT?

- YES – Victory of Parliament establishes that King cannot rule without the consent of parliament.

Event 5 – THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CAUSES

- Economic and Political – American colonists resent the fact that they pay TAXES to London yet have no voice in the British Parliament.
- Eventually had enough and want independence from Britain. Declare independence in 1776.

IMPORTANT?

- YES – Acts as an inspiration for events like the French Revolution and protests about the right to vote in Britain.
- NO – USA still has slaves so everyone not equal.

Event 7 – ‘GIVE US THE VOTE’

The problem with who could vote

- In the early nineteenth century, the King and those who owned land and titles controlled the country. They made the laws.
- The voting system was very CORRUPT (unfair). Large areas had no Member of Parliament (MP) to represent them.

Radical protest

- Inspired by the FRENCH REVOLUTION many people started to demand change and the right to vote.

Case Study Peterloo

- In 1819 in St Peter's Field in Manchester 60000 people gathered to demand the right to vote.
- The local magistrate called in the local militia (army) to break up the protest. 600 people were injured and 15 killed.
- The event was known as the Peterloo Massacre. The government banned any meeting of more than 50 people.

How did people try to convince Parliament that change was needed.

- In 1829 Thomas Atwood, formed the Birmingham Political Union (BPU) and sent a PETITION to Parliament arguing for reform. It was rejected.
- The BPU was copied around the country. Atwood called on the people not to pay their taxes.

The Great Reform Act

- In 1832 the Great Reform Act was passed. The MIDDLE CLASS did well out of the Act. MERCHANTS and INDUSTRIALISTS were given the right to vote.
- The WORKING CLASS were NOT given the vote! There was NO SECRET BALLOT.
- The act meant that ONLY ONE IN SEVEN MEN could vote.

BUT !!

- It showed that change was possible. The demand for further parliamentary reform continued.
- The Reform Act reduced the power of the King and landowners.

WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF CHARTISM?

William Lovett and the birth of the Chartist movement

- In 1836 William Lovett formed the Chartist movement. The movement organised MASS SIGNING of PETITIONS to be sent to Parliament.
- The Chartists had six main aims set out in a document called 'THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER';-

A mixture of political and economic demands;-

• VOTES FOR MEN
• EQUAL SIZE CONSTITUENCIES
• VOTING IN SECRET
• WAGES FOR MPs
• NO PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS TO BE ABLE TO VOTE
• AN ELECTION EVERY YEAR

- In 1839 the first petition was sent to Parliament it was rejected.

Moral force or physical force.

- The rejection of the petition was a real blow to the Chartist movement and some supporters decided that peaceful methods were not enough.
- FEARGUS O'CONNOR became the leader of the movement in 1842. He called for violent actions to pressurise parliament into agreeing to the demands. Many workers in factories started to vandalise machinery. O'Connor called for a GENERAL STRIKE of all workers.

A third petition was signed in 1847. Did it succeed?

WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF CHARTISM?

Government responses

- They rejected their petitions.
- They put up posters in towns asking people not to attend Chartist meetings.
- They arrested Chartists leaders and supporters.
- They threatened the Chartists with TRANSPORTATION to countries such as Australia.

The end of Chartism?

O'Connor presented the petition to parliament in 1848. It was found out that thousands of signatures were forged! Parliament rejected the petition;-

BUT !

The Chartist movement was not a complete disaster, by 1928 all but one of the six aims of the charter had been achieved.

Why did the Chartist movement fail in the short term?

- There was STRONG PARLIAMENTARY OPPOSITION with many strategies being used to ensure the Chartists did not succeed.
- The STANDARD OF LIVING INCREASED in the 1850s and there were ALTERNATIVE WORKING CLASS MOVEMENTS such as trade unions which people could join.
- The 'DIVIDED LEADERSHIP' left the movement without a clear message.

Event 8 – REFORM MOVEMENTS OF THE 19TH CENTURY

1. THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE

What were the Corn Laws ?

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC –

- These laws kept the price of wheat high. This kept the wealthy landowners and farmers happy. But were the manufacturers and workers happy?

Why and how did the 'Leaguers' protest?

- The Anti-Corn Law League was mostly made up of middle class men who felt that the laws were unfair to the poor and the manufacturing middle class.
- Two leaders were RICHARD COBDEN and JOHN BRIGHT who toured the country giving speeches. They created pamphlets and published articles in the newspapers.
- The League had a lot of support and Cobden and Bright got the support of the NEW PRIME MINISTER ROBERT PEEL. Peel was the supporter of FREE TRADE.

Famine and Crop failure, other factors for reform

- In the early 1840s there was a POTATO FAILURE in Ireland. The Corn-Laws meant that there was no spare wheat to send to Ireland.
- There was also crop failure in England and Scotland. Something had to be done.

Corn Laws repealed

- In 1846 Robert Peel repealed the Corn Laws, despite opposition from his own Conservative Party. He was eventually forced to resign.

Impact of repeal

- The repeal of the Corn Laws did **not** have the anticipated effect on wheat prices.
- The increase in population and the return to normal prices of wheat meant that farmers and landowners did not suffer.
- Many historians argue that the repeal of the Corn Laws led to more protection for the working class in future years.

2. THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT

Abolition movement ; William Wilberforce and friends

- William Wilberforce created the Anti-Slavery Society. They held public meetings to educate people and produced pamphlets and posters to promote their cause.

- Many working class people supported the cause with workers in Manchester signing a petition.

What was the impact of the Anti-Slavery Movement?

- After 20 years of campaigning in 1807 the British Parliament **abolished the Slave Trade**, making it illegal to buy and sell slaves.
- However it was still legal for people to keep the slaves they already owned. This changed in 1833 when Parliament banned slave ownership.

Who deserves the credit for ending British involvement in the slave trade?

- I. Many WOMEN got involved in the abolition movement. By 1833 there were 73 anti-slavery societies run by women.
- II. Many SLAVE REBELLIONS changed the way people thought about slavery. Slave leaders like TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE led a rebellion on the French island of St Dominique.
- III. Some historians argue that the main reason for the abolition of slavery was to do with the DECLINE IN THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF SLAVERY. Sugar could be imported more cheaply from Cuba and Brazil. Britain had no need to grow it themselves.

Was the abolition movement a complete success?

- The Abolition of Slavery Act 1833 only instantly freed those slaves under the age of six. The rest were promised freedom after 4 years.
- ILLEGAL SMUGGLING OF SLAVES continued as there was no one to regulate it.
- IN THE LONG TERM THE ABOLITION WAS A SUCCESS. It increased pressure on other nations to abolish slavery

3. FACTORY AND SOCIAL REFORM

Why did people want reform?

- The public were HORRIFIED WHEN THEY HEARD ABOUT THE CONDITIONS PEOPLE WORKED IN eg. Children being caught in machines, mistreatment by factory owners.
- An MP called MICHAEL SADLER suggested that those under 18 years old, should not be allowed to work more than 10 hours a day. This became known as the 10 HOUR MOVEMENT.
- LORD SHAFTESBURY was another major figure in the reform movement. He was led by his CHRISTIAN beliefs and what he felt was the human way to treat people (SAME AS WILLIAM WILBERFORCE!). People started to refer to factory workers as 'white slaves'.

Why were people against reforms?

- I. 'LAISSEZ-FAIRE' POLITICS – This was the belief that politics should not be involved in people's personal lives. There was a belief that if people were poor it was because of their own bad choices.
- II. MANY WORKERS DO NOT SUPPORT FACTORY REFORM – they argued that the acts would limit the amount of money coming into a household.

FACTORY AND SOCIAL REFORM

ROBERT OWEN – What he changed?

- He introduced an 8 hour working day in his factories.
- He opened a school near his factory.
- He opened a social club and meeting areas for workers to visit in their time off (drinking alcohol was banned!)

EDWIN CHADWICK – What he changed?

- He introduced the reformed POOR LAW. He highlighted the link between poor housing and disease.

ELIZABETH FRY – What she changed?

- Leading campaigner in PRISON REFORM after being shocked at the conditions for women and children in Newgate Prison.

Event 9 – THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE UNIONISM AND NEW WORKERS’ PARADISE?

Workers’ Guilds

- Since Medieval times there had been workers’ GUILDS that controlled prices and wages.
- As a result of the INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION work moved into the FACTORIES. Wage competition was a massive problem. Workers were in a weak position with the increase in population.

Opposition to new technology

- There were many groups who fought against the changes in industry LUDDITES smashed machinery in the hope factory owners would turn against new technology.

The Combination Act of 1825

- This act defined the rights of trade unions as meetings to discuss wages and conditions. Anything outside of this was illegal eg. PICKETING outside a factory to stop workers going in.

Grand National Consolidated Trade Unions

- In 1833 the GNCTU was formed by ROBERT OWEN. This was to bring together all workers under one organisation. Within a week the GNCTU had half a million members.
- The GNCTU was, however short lived. Conflict between different groups of workers and arrest of workers for swearing illegal oaths weakened the union.

The New Model Unions

- In 1851 a new type of union was set up, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (ASE). These were HIGHLY SKILLED MEN who could afford to pay weekly subscriptions. Carpenters (1860) and Tailors (1866) soon followed.
- These New Model Unions were VERY SUCCESSFUL. They were MODERATE in their demands.
- By 1870 trade unions had LEGAL STATUS.

New Unionism (different from New Model Unions!)

- Unions MOVED INTO POLITICS with the creation of the INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY at the turn of the century.

- Trade Unionism realised that it could best support and improve the lives of members by creating a POLITICAL VOICE that could be heard

THE TOLPUDDLE MARTYRS

Who were the Tolpuddle Martyrs?

- In the village of Tolpuddle in Dorset, farm labourers had formed a union to try to negotiate better pay and conditions. Their leader was GEORGE LOVELESS.
- All the men had TAKEN AN OATH to keep their union a secret. Secret oaths were illegal. The men were arrested.
- The landowner reported them and they were found guilty of making an unlawful oath. They were sentenced to SEVEN YEARS TRANSPORTATION TO AUSTRALIA!

Public reaction and consequences

Groups formed to try to overturn the decision ROBERT OWEN called a meeting of the GNCTU, 10000 people attended.

The march at COPENHAGEN FIELDS was attended by thousands of working class people. The supporters GATHERED PETITIONS and demanded that the TOLPUDDLE MARTYRS be returned to England.

On 14th March 1886 all six of the men were given a FULL AND FREE PARDON. The trade unions had won.

Many people involved in the movement got involved in CHARTISM as a way to make the lives of all working people better.

NEW UNIONISM HOW SUCCESSFUL WERE WORKING CLASS UNIONS?

MATCHBOX STRIKE (1880)	DOCKERS STRIKE (1889)
<p>AIMS – TO IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS AND WAGES IN THE BRYANT AND MAY FACTORY IN LONDON</p> <p>WHAT DO THE WOMEN DO? – WENT ON STRIKE AND CALLED FOR A BOYCOTT OF MATCHES MADE AT BRYANT AND MAY. THEY ALSO HELD PUBLIC MEETINGS AND THE WOMEN MARCHED TO THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.</p> <p>RESULT – THE EMPLOYERS AGREED TO THEIR DEMANDS. <u>THIS WAS THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL STRIKE BY UNSKILLED MANUAL LABOURERS.</u></p>	<p>AIMS – TO IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS AND PAY, THEIR LEADER WAS BEN TILLET.</p> <p>WHAT DO THEY DO? - WENT ON STRIKE AND MARCHED THROUGH LONDON. THEY CARRIED ROTTEN VEGETABLES TO SHOW WHAT THEIR FAMILIES WERE LIVING ON. THE MEN ALSO PICKETED THE GATES OF LONDON LOCKS TO STOP 'BLACKLEG' LABOURERS ENTERING THE DOCKS TO DO THE WORK.</p> <p>RESULT - THE EMPLOYERS AGREED TO THEIR PAY RISE AND GUARANTEED AT LEAST 4 HOURS OF WORK A DAY.</p>

Event 10 – THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

A woman's place?

- Women had certainly NOT achieved equality at the start of the 20th Century. A woman's job was seen to be wife and mother. They were paid less than men even if they did the same job. WOMEN NEEDED THE VOTE IF THINGS WERE TO CHANGE.

Millicent Fawcett and the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

- Founded in 1897. They became known as the SUFFRAGISTS.
- This was a collection of middle-class women who believed in PEACEFUL PROTESTS.

The Pankhurst's and the Women's Social and Political Union.

- In 1903 Emmeline Pankhurst and her two daughters formed the WSPU. They believed in 'DEEDS NOT WORDS'. Many members engaged in MILITANT TACTICS.
- Some members did not believe in violent tactics and broke away to form the WOMENS FREEDOM LEAGUE.

WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE?

Give peace a chance

- The NUWSS created PETITIONS and PAMPHLETS to persuade the nation and those in power that women deserved the vote.
- They walked from Carlisle to London to highlight their cause.

We need change now!

- Led by Emmeline Pankhurst some ~WSPU members decided to use MORE MILITANT TACTICS. They were referred to as SUFFRAGETTES to distinguish them from Suffragists.
- Their tactics included DEMONSTRATING OUTSIDE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, THROWING STONES THROUGH THE WINDOWS OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, ARSON ATTACKS AND BLOWING UP BUILDINGS. This was all designed to ATTRACT PUBLICITY!

Derby Day 1913

- EMILY WILDING DAVISON threw herself at the Kings horse during the Derby horserace. She died of her wounds in hospital. She became the first MARTYR of the Suffrage movement.

Why does the cat chase the mouse?

- The suffrage tactics extended to their time in prison. Many women went on HUNGER STRIKE.
- Prison officers tried force feeding the suffragettes, but this was dangerous. The government did not want the bad publicity if any of the women died.
- The government passed the PRISONERS (TEMPORARY DISCHARGE FOR ILL HEALTH) Act in 1913. This would allow the release of women when they became too weak from starvation, but once they were healthy enough they would return to prison. This became known as the 'CAT AND MOUSE ACT'.

Opposition to the militant tactics of the Suffragettes

- Some people argued the violent tactics of the Suffragettes made women look IRRATIONAL and UNBALANCED. These are the arguments many people had used to not give women the vote.
- Some women even argued that a women's place was in the home and they should not involve themselves in politics.

The angel of the Factory

When war broke out in 1914 the NUWSS and the WPSU united to support the war effort.

It is widely accepted by historians that women's war work helped them get the vote. They worked in factories, on farms and even at the front line as nurses. Women proved they could do it all.

The post-war situation.

- In 1918 the **REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE'S ACT** was passed. This gave all men over the age of 21 the vote and some women over the age of 21, if they owned property, otherwise they had to be over 30.
- In 1928 women were given the vote on equal terms with men.

Women throughout the Twentieth century

- The campaign for women's rights did not stop in 1928. In the 1960s the WOMEN'S MOVEMENT campaigned for EQUAL PAY WITH MEN, INCREASED ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION, 24 CHILD CARE, FREE CONTRACEPTION AND ABORTION ON DEMAND.
- Women are still not completely equal with men, but the Suffragettes ensured that women could do something to change it.

Event 11 – THE GENERAL STRIKE 1926

Why were British coal mines in trouble in the 1920s?

- **FALL IN DEMAND FOR COAL** – After the end of World War One in 1918 there was a fall in demand for coal.
- **LACK OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY AND FOREIGN COMPETITION.**- mines in countries such as Germany had more modern machinery. British owners could not compete with their output.

Black Friday

- On Friday 15th April 1921, mine owners announced an extension of the working day along with a drop in wages. The miners decided to STRIKE.
- The TRADES UNION CONGRESS (TUC) called other industries out on strike in SOLIDARITY, but the railway and dockers unions pulled out. The miners felt they had no option but to return to work with longer days for lower wages.

Red Friday

- In 1925 the price of coal fell again and the mine owners declared further changes to hours and pay.
- PRIME MINISTER STANLEY BALDWIN agreed to subsidise the coal industry and tried to reach an agreement between the miners and mine owners.

Workers unite!

- On 1st May 1926 the TUC announced a GENERAL STRIKE. It began on the 3rd May – ships sat unloaded in the docks, trains didn't move and coal wasn't moved.

The nine days

- The General Strike lasted 9 days in May 1926.

GOVERNEMENT ACTIONS	TUC ACTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Used the EMERGENCY POWERS ACT to arrange for the army to take over the jobs of striking workers.• Encouraged middle class students to take a break from university and work in heavy industries.• Started a PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN which tried to turn the public against the strikers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Created their own NEWSPAPER 'THE BRITISH WORKER' and used it to explain the reasons behind the strike.• Some strikers became VIOLENT and there were clashes with the police.• Strikers travelled the country to PICKET with other industries in solidarity.• FUNDS were set up to help feed the strikers and their families.

Back to work

- On the 12th May, after 9 days, the strike ended with the TUC deciding to negotiate with the government. The TUC had run out of money and could not continue with the strike action.
- The Labour Party was not in full support of the strike action. Workers in all industries, APART from the miners RETURNED TO WORK.
- The miners returned to work in November. They had achieved nothing.

Consequences of the strike for the Unions

- Trade Union membership fell dramatically.
- The government pass the TRADE DISPUTES AND TRADES UNIONS ACT in 1927 which made it illegal for unions to join together to strike.

Event 12 – IMMIGRATION INTO BRITAIN AFTER WORLD WAR 2

Britain, the mother country

- Many former countries of the British Empire fought for Britain in both World Wars. In 1948 the BRITISH NATIONALITY ACT gave all 800 million Commonwealth citizens the chance to come to Britain and gain full British citizenship.

Why were immigrants encouraged to come to Britain?

- SHORTAGE OF LABOUR – There was a shortage of labour for low paid and unskilled jobs in Britain after the war eg. London Transport needed bus and train drivers.
- OPPORTUNITY – British companies held recruitment fairs where they would promise immigrants secure jobs when they arrived in Britain.

The immigrant experience

- Early immigrants from the Caribbean were mostly YOUNG MEN. The arrival of young black men into communities caused some resentment. Most white people moved out to other areas, a reaction called 'WHITE-FLIGHT'. In many areas there was SEGREGATION. There were RIOTS in Notting Hill in 1958.
- Many immigrants were HIGHLY EDUCATED, but were forced to take low paid unskilled work. There were, however many DOCTORS who arrived from the INDIAN SUBCONTINENT who worked for the new NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES. Many Asian communities formed their own businesses.
- OVERCROWDING was a big problem for all immigrant communities as many landlords refused to let them rent their accommodation.

Why was government action needed?

- After the Notting Hill Riots of 1958, relations between immigrant groups and white residents were not good. SEGREGATION was a problem in housing, employment and even the social lives of the community.

Government response

The government had 2 aims in responding to the problems;-

1. Reduce the number of immigrants coming into the country.
2. Tackle the RACIAL DISCRIMINATION that had developed.

The COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT 1962 reduced the number of immigrants from all Commonwealth countries.

In 1969 another Commonwealth Immigrants Act further reduced the numbers still further.

By 1971 the Immigration Act, work permits replaced employment vouchers. These permits allowed only TEMPORARY RESIDENCE in Britain. There was also an aspect of the act which encouraged VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION.

Enoch Powell and Political opposition

- Many people believed that the immigration acts were fuelled by RACISM. Politicians such as ENOCH POWELL made a speech in 1968 in which he said that immigration posed a threat to British identity and the future would be violent for a multicultural Britain if immigration was not stopped. Powell gained a lot of support for his views.

Powellism and the National Front

- Some people believed that the support for Enoch Powell led to a rise in popularity of a group called the NATIONAL FRONT. This group wanted all non-white immigrants to return to their country of origin or the country of their parents or grandparents.

Race Relations Acts

The government introduced some laws that were intended to improve relations between different communities :-

- **1965 RACE RELATIONS ACT** = presented racial discrimination in housing and employment. Seen as a failure due to Race Relations Board bringing no criminal convictions.
- **1968 COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT** – aimed to help the integration of immigrant communities.
- **1976 RACE RELATIONS ACT** – extended the definition of discrimination to any practice that disadvantaged another group COMMISSION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY had much greater powers.

Riots; Brixton and the UK

- The dream of integration and improved relations was short lived. In 1977 a National Front march in Lewisham turned into violence as police clashed with protesters against the march.
- In 1981 there were RIOTS in Brixton and other major cities. Relations between the police and the black community were poor and an ECONOMIC RECESSION had hit the black communities the hardest with HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT, POOR HOUSING AND HIGHER CRIME RATES.
- Many young black men thought they were being targeted by the police in their use of 'STOP AND SEARCH' which allowed police to search people they suspected were about to commit a crime.

The Scarman Report

- Lord Scarman was asked to write a report on the events in Brixton. Before the report was published there were similar riots in Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester.
- The report suggested asking RACIALLY PREJUDICED behaviour an offence and it led to the end of the police power of 'stop and search'.
- In the STEPHEN LAWRENCE murder case in 1993 the Metropolitan Police Service was found to be INSTITUTIONALLY RACIST.

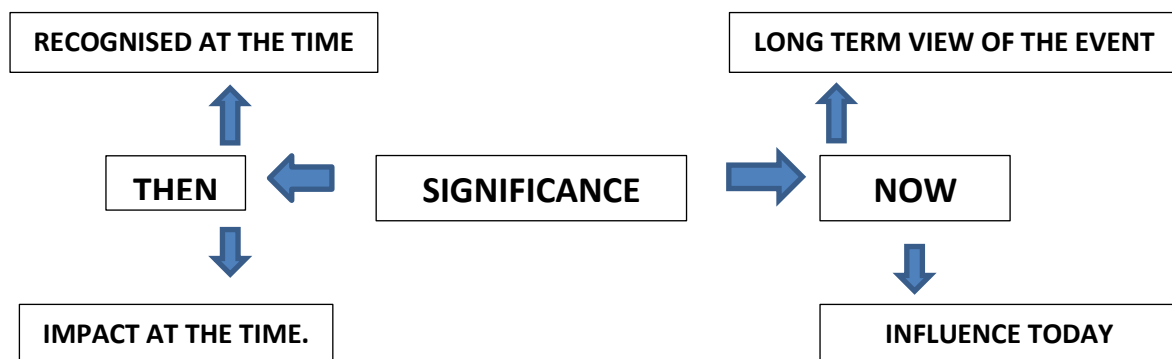
EXAMINATION STYLE QUESTIONS AND HOW TO ANSWER THEM

1. HOW TO ANALYSE SIGNIFICANCE

In your exam you will have to deal with a question about the significance of something such as an event, an issue or a person.

Study tip

Judging the significance of a person or event is about looking at their 'IMPACT ON DIFFERENT GROUPS' and at DIFFERENT TIMES. Something is significant if it was important at the time and is also important today.



2. HOW TO ANALYSE SOURCES

In your exam you will have to deal with a question about the usefulness of a source to a historian studying that particular part of history. You will be asked a question that directly *relates to a source*.

Study tip

Ask yourself 'what is this source?'. What is its PROVENANCE - date of publication, type of source, the title, why was it produced. What DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE TOPIC THAT YOU CAN LINK TO THE SOURCE.

The content of the source is the image itself. Begin by DESCRIBING WHAT YOU CAN SEE, and link it to your OWN KNOWLEDGE. Remember link your knowledge to the asked question and the source.

3. HOW TO COMPARE SIMILARITIES

In your exam you will have to deal with a question about comparing the similarities of two things, such as two events or developments.

Study tip

You can compare any aspect of the two events in the question. They may have the SAME CAUSES OR CONSEQUENCES, or they may be similar in THEIR MAIN EVENTS. Remember CAUSES, EVENTS, CONSEQUENCES.

4. HOW TO EVALUATE MAIN FACTORS

In your exam you will have to deal with a question that asks you to evaluate factors.

Study tip

Write down all the factors that you can think of that are linked to the question. Next to each one write the event it links to. Then try to show if other factors influence each other.

SOME POSSIBLE EXAM QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. Compare the First Barons' War with the Second Barons' War. In what ways are they similar? (3 marks).
2. Explain the significance of Simon De Montfort for the development of democratic government (8 marks).
3. Explain the significance of the Peasants' Revolt for the development of democracy and equality (8 marks).
4. Was religion the main factor that made Henry VIII want to take control of the English Church? (16 marks)
5. Compare the Peasant's Revolt with the Pilgrimage of Grace. In what ways were they similar? (8 marks)
6. Was religion the main factor in causing the English Civil War (16 marks)
7. Explain the significance of the execution of Charles I (8 marks).
8. Compare the achievements of the Protectorate to the rule of Simon De Montfort. In what ways were they similar? (8 marks)
9. Was the economy the main factor that caused the American Revolution? (8 marks).
10. Compare the Anti-Corn Law League with the Chartists. In what way were they similar? (8 marks).
11. Explain the significance of New Model Unions for the development of workers' rights (8 marks).
12. Compare Chartism with New Unionism. In what ways are they similar? (8 marks)
13. Compare the Chartist campaign with the campaign for women's suffrage. In what ways were they similar? (8 marks)
14. Compare the reasons for strikes in the nineteenth century with the reasons for strikes after the Second World War. In what ways were they different? (8 marks).
15. Explain the significance of Caribbean migration to Britain after the Second World War (8 marks).