

Key Vocabulary...		Timeline			Important People	
Catholic	A Christian who follows the teachings of the Pope as leader of the Church.	Act of Supremacy	1534	A law passed by Henry VIII making himself Head of the Church of England.	Henry VIII	King between 1509 and 1547. He started the English Reformation, by breaking from the Catholic Church.
Protestant	A Christian who does not follow the teachings of the Pope as Church leader.	Pilgrimage of Grace	1536	Catholics in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire rebel against Henry's religious changes.	Oliver Cromwell	MP and landowner. He led the New Model Army in the English Civil War and then ruled England for 9 years.
Economics	The study of the production of wealth and the exchange of goods and services.	Accession of Charles I	1625	Charles I becomes King of England and Scotland.	Charles I	Beheaded by Parliament in 1649 after trying to rule England without them.
Reformation	A period in which large populations in Europe split from the Catholic Church.	Charles I dissolves Parliament	1629	Charles I begins to rule England without the advice or consent of Parliament.	George Washington	Leader of the American Continental Army and first President of the United States.
Divine Right of Kings	A common belief in the middle ages, the idea that the King alone has the right to rule and was chosen by God.	Introduction of Laudian Prayer Book in Scotland	1637	Charles I forces Scotland to accept a new prayer book which causes the the Covenanters Rebellion.		
Puritan	An extreme Protestant who believes that people should live a humble, simple life of Christian worship.	Start of English Civil War	1642	Charles and Parliament start fighting a war for control of England.		
Royal Authority	The unquestioned power of the King or Queen as ruler of the country.	Execution of Charles I	1649	After a trial, Charles is found guilty of treason and beheaded.		
Civil War	A war between different groups of people within the same country.	Declaration of Independence	1776	The Thirteen Colonies declare independence from Britain.		
What changed over the period?		Always Remember...			Exam Questions	
<p>Henry VIII ruled as an 'absolute monarch', meaning he personally controlled the country and did not have to listen to anyone else. He called Parliament as and when he needed to raise taxes. 100 years later Charles I tried to rule the same way and been beheaded for it. By 1689, Parliament had started to become more powerful than the monarch. Ideas such as democracy and representation had fueled this change.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire country was Catholic before Henry VIII's Reformation of the English Church. Protestantism spread the idea of challenging the established authority, including the authority of the King. After the execution of Charles I, this ideas never went away and eventually led to the American Declaration of Independence. 			<p>Explain the significance of the Pilgrimage of Grace. (8)</p> <p>In what ways were the English Civil War and American Revolution similar? (8)</p>	

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Industrial Revolution	A period of change brought about by new technologies allowing factories to mass-produce.	Abolition of Slavery in Britain	1807	Slavery was made illegal in the British Isles.	Henry Hunt	A radical orator who spoke about reforming the voting system at Peterloo.
Suffrage	The right to vote.	End of the Napoleonic Wars	1815	A huge series of wars against France.	Robert Peel	Prime Minister of the United Kingdom who repealed the Corn Law and invented the police force.
Economics	The study of the production of wealth and the exchange of goods or services.	The First Great Reform Act	1832	Middle-class wealthy people were given the right to vote.	William Wilberforce	A prominent abolitionist campaigner against slavery.
Protest	To gather together to publicly demonstrate disagreement with the rules.	Formation of the Chartist Movement.	1833	A loose organisation of campaign groups wanting voting reform.	Lord Shaftesbury	A reformer responsible for great changes in working conditions in the 19 th century.
Parliament	A group of people who represent the people of a nation in making decisions on how to run the country.	Factory Act	1833	A law restricting working hours and conditions in factories.		
Abolitionism	The campaign against slavery in the British Empire.	Poor Law Amendment Act	1834	A law which meant that unemployed people were put into workhouses.		
Trade Union	A group of workers who gather together to negotiate for better pay and working conditions.	The Tolpuddle Martyrs	1834	A group of men were sentenced to transportation for trying to start a trade union.		
Chartists	A protest group who wanted to change the rules on who could vote and how elections were run.	Repeal of the Corn Law	1846	Removal of a law which taxed food imported from abroad.		
		Third Chartist Petition	1848	A large petition of signatures given to parliament by Chartist.		
What changed over the period?		Always Remember...		Exam Questions		
<p>At the beginning of the 19th century slavery was legal throughout the British Empire and the Industrial Revolution was really just getting going; most people still lived in the countryside and farmed the land.</p> <p>By 1900, slavery was illegal, most men in Britain could vote (but not women) and there were many laws protecting the rights of workers. Most people now lived in huge cities and worked in factories powered by electricity.</p>		<p>The 8 Key Factors in Power and the People:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War • Religion • Chance • Government • Communication • The Economy • Ideas like democracy, equality and representation • The role of the individual 		<p>Explain the significance of the Great Reform Act. (8)</p> <p>In what ways were the Abolitionists and the Anti-Corn Law League similar? (8)</p>		

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Industrial Revolution	A period of change brought about by new technologies allowing factories to mass-produce.	Formation of the NUWSS	1897	The main women's suffrage groups gathered into one.	Millicent Fawcett	A campaigner for women's suffrage who formed the Suffragist movement in 1897. (NUWSS)
Suffrage	The right to vote.	Formation of the WSPU	1903	The Suffragette group was set up to take aggressive protest action.	Emmeline Pankhurst	A campaigner for women's suffrage who formed the Suffragette movement in 1903. (WSPU)
Economics	The study of the production of wealth and the exchange of goods or services.	The end of WWI	1918	Millions returned home and the demand for many resources fell.	Stanley Baldwin	Conservative Prime Minister during the General Strike in 1926.
Protest	To gather together to publicly demonstrate disagreement with the rules.	Women gain the right to vote	1918	Some women over 30 gained the right to vote.	Enoch Powell	A Conservative MP who spoke out against the immigration of more non-white people to the UK.
Parliament	A group of people who represent the people of a nation in making decisions on how to run the country.	The General Strike	1926	The miners, dockers and railway workers went on strike.		
Strike	Workers refuse to work in order to put pressure on business owners and the government.	Women gain voting equality with men	1928	Women gained the same right to vote as men for the first time.		
Trade Union	A group of workers who gather together to negotiate for better pay and working conditions.	The 'Windrush' begins	1948	Lots of working-age people began to move to Britain from the rest of the Empire.		
Immigrants	People who move into the country from another, many immigrants came from the British Empire.	Rivers of Blood Speech	1968	Enoch Powell MP makes a famous speech condemning immigration.		
		The Miners' Strike	1984	Coal-miners across the country go on strike against mine closures.		

What changed over the period?	Always Remember...	Exam Questions
<p>By the beginning of the 20th century, Britain was an advanced industrial nation and social changes such as women's suffrage were dividing society. The trade unions were at the height of their power as workers campaigned for better pay and conditions. During the 20th century the power of the trade unions would diminish drastically and Britain would be divided further when the government invited lots of people from the Empire to immigrate here in the mid-part of the century.</p>	<p>The 8 Key Factors in Power and the People:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War • Religion • Chance • Government • Communication • The Economy • Ideas like democracy, equality and representation • The role of the individual 	<p>Explain the significance of the Representation of the People Act. (8)</p> <p>In what ways were the General Strike and the Miners' Strike similar? (8)</p>