

Key Vocabulary...	
Catholic	A Christian who follows the teaches of the Pope as leader of the Church.
Protestant	A Christian who does not follow the teaches of the Pope as Church leader.
Economics	The study of the production of wealth and the exchange of goods of services.
Reformation	A period in which large populations in Europe split from the Catholic Church.
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.
Puritan	An extreme Protestant who believes that people should live a humble, simple life of Christian worship.
Royal Authority	The unquestioned power of the King or Queen as ruler of the country.
Civil War	A war between different groups of people within the same country.

What changed over the period?
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.

Timeline		
Act of Supremacy	1534	A law passed by Henry VIII making himself Head of the Church of England.
Pilgrimage of Grace	1536	Catholics in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire rebel against Henry's religious changes.
Accession of Charles I	1625	Charles I becomes King of England and Scotland.
Charles I dissolves Parliament	1629	Charles I begins to rule England without the advice or consent of Parliament.
Introduction of Laudian Prayer Book in Scotland	1637	Charles I forces Scotland to accept a new prayer book which causes a the Covenanters Rebellion.
Start of English Civil War	1642	Charles and Parliament start fighting a war for control of England.
Execution of Charles I	1649	After a trial, Charles is found guilty of treason and beheaded.
Declaration of Independence	1776	The Thirteen Colonies declare independence from Britain.

Always Remember...
<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.

Important People	
Henry VIII	King between 1509 and 1547. He started the English Reformation, by breaking from the Catholic Church.
Oliver Cromwell	MP and landowner. He led the New Model Army in the English Civil War and then ruled England for 9 years.
Charles I	Beheaded by Parliament in 1649 after trying to rule England without them.
George Washington	Leader of the American Continental Army and first President of the United States.

Exam Questions
<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>

Key Vocabulary...	
Industrial Revolution	A period of change brought about by new technologies allowing factories to mass-produce.
Suffrage	The right to vote.
Economics	The study of the production of wealth and the exchange of goods of services.
Protest	To gather together to publicly demonstrate disagreement with the rules.
Parliament	A group of people who represent the people of a nation in making decisions on how to run the country.
Abolitionism	The campaign against slavery in the British Empire.
Trade Union	A group of worker who gather together to negotiate for better pay and working conditions.
Chartists	A protest group who wanted to change the rules on who could vote and how elections were run.

Timeline		
Abolition of Slavery in Britain	1807	Slavery was made illegal in the British Isles.
End of the Napoleonic Wars	1815	A huge series of wars against France.
The First Great Reform Act	1832	Middle-class wealthy people were given the right to vote.
Formation of the Chartist Movement.	1833	A loose organisation of campaign groups wanting voting reform.
Factory Act	1833	A law restricting working hours and conditions in factories.
Poor Law Amendment Act	1834	A law which meant that unemployed people were put into workhouses.
The Tolpuddle Martyrs	1834	A group of men were sentenced to transportation for trying to start a trade union.
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 Chartists.

Important People	
Henry Hunt	A radical orator who spoke about reforming the voting system at Peterloo.
Robert Peel	Prime Minister of the United Kingdom who repealed the Corn Law and invented the police force.
William Wilberforce	A prominent abolitionist campaigner against slavery.
Lord Shaftesbury	A reformer responsible for great changes in working conditions in the 19 th century.

What changed over the period?
<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>

Always Remember...
<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

Exam Questions
<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>

Remember there is one source question and a factors question on the Power and the People exam paper - Find examples at [AQA | Subjects | History](#)

Key Vocabulary...

Industrial Revolution	A period of change brought about by new technologies allowing factories to mass-produce.
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Economics	The study of the production of wealth and the exchange of goods of services.
Protest	To gather together to publicly demonstrate disagreement with the rules.
Parliament	A group of people who represent the people of a nation in making decisions on how to run the country.
Strike	Workers refuse to work in order to put pressure on business owners and the government.
Trade Union	A group of worker who gather together to negotiate for better pay and working conditions.
Immigrants	People who move into the country from another, many immigrants came from the British Empire.

Timeline

Formation of the NUWSS	1897	The main women's suffrage groups gathered into one.
Formation of the WSPU	1903	The Suffragette group was set up to take aggressive protest action.
The end of WWI	1918	Millions returned home and the demand for many resources fell.
Women gain the right to vote	1918	Some women over 30 gained the right to vote.
The General Strike	1926	The miners, dockers and railway workers went on strike.
Women gain voting equality with men	1928	Women gained the same right to vote as men for the first time.
The 'Windrush' begins	1948	Lots of working-age people began to move to Britain from the rest of the 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 mines closures.

Important People

Millicent Fawcett	A campaigner for women's suffrage who formed the Suffragist movement in 1897. (NUWSS)
Emmeline Pankhurst	A campaigner for women's suffrage who formed the Suffragette movement in 1903. (WSPU)
Stanley Baldwin	Conservative Prime Minister during the General Strike in 1926.
Enoch Powell	A Conservative MP who spoke out against the immigration of more non-white people to the UK.

What changed over the period?

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.

Always Remember...

The 8 Key Factors in Power and the People:

- War
- Religion
- Chance
- Government
- Communication
- The Economy
- Ideas like democracy, equality and representation
- The role of the individual

Exam Questions

Explain the significance of the Representation of the People Act. (8)

In what ways were the General Strike and the Miners' Strike similar? (8)

Remember there is one source question and a factors question on the Power and the People exam paper - Find examples at [AQA | Subjects | History](#)