

Theme: ideas, political power, and industry: Britain, 1745-1901		Duration: 7 Lessons	Composite: exam week
Vocabulary	Core knowledge Components	Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory	Links to previous and future topics
Agriculture Industrial Revolution Laissez-Faire Disastrous Anatomy Dissection Anatomy Act Cholera Epidemic Contaminated	What happened to the countryside during the industrial period? What were factory conditions like? What were body snatchers? Why were people body snatchers? What caused the Cholera epidemic of 1831?	<p>How did Britain change during the Industrial and Agricultural Revolution? There were significant technological advancements during this period. There was a shift from the domestic system to factories to meet the demand of products. There was also a huge increase in the population which increased the demand for food. This led to new farming machinery within the agriculture sector. However, cities were much more polluted, overcrowded back-to-back terrace housing caused poor sanitation and the spread of deadly diseases. There was also a laissez-faire attitude towards those in poverty, which meant the government did not help the poor.</p> <p>Was the Industrial Revolution ‘disastrous and terrible’ for the working class? Historian Arnold Toynbee believed it was a ‘terrible and disastrous time’. Whereas Emma Griffin believed it was a time of ‘opportunity and liberty’. The Industrial period benefitted men more than women and children. For children, it was very dangerous and working conditions were awful and sometimes fatal.</p> <p>How did understandings of medical science develop during the Victorian period? The Anatomy Act of 1832 was a response to a shortage of bodies for medical schools. Bodies were needed to help understand how the body worked. Body snatchers started stealing bodies for money such as Burke and Hare. During cholera outbreaks, scientists started to understand germs and contaminated water. It also tells historians how overcrowded and dirty cities were during this period. This discovery helped Victorians understand causes of disease, so to prevent future outbreaks.</p>	<p>Understand society and how attitudes have changed over time. For example, class divide and attitudes towards the poor.</p> <p>Links with social development, science and interpretations/historical scholarship.</p> <p>Develop understanding of key concepts such as ‘revolution’.</p>

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Peterloo massacre Political Revolution Cinderloo Uprising Suffragists (NUWSS) Suffragettes (WSPU) Suffrage Petition	<p>What caused the Peterloo Massacre?</p> <p>What caused the Swing and Luddite Riots?</p> <p>What caused the Chartist movement?</p> <p>Who were the Suffragists?</p> <p>Who were the Suffragettes?</p> <p>What is a political revolution?</p>	<p>What is a political revolution, according to historian John Merriman? John Merriman believes that a political revolution is the removal of power by a group that have come together to oppose government because of increased social and political tension.</p> <p>What political protests took place during the 19th century in Britain? Luddite Riots, Peterloo Massacre, Swing Riots, Rebecca Riots, Chartist Movement and Suffragette Movement.</p> <p>Why did people protest in the 19th century? There were many political protests during the 19th century, mostly by the poorer classes and working class. Protests took place because people wanted more political rights, people opposed changes such as technological change and people struggled economically due to wage cuts and unemployment. Men and women also wanted universal suffrage, meaning the right to vote.</p> <p>Why do historians believe Britain avoided a political revolution? Although protests did take place, not once did the protesters overthrow the government. Also, protesters often faced severe punishments such as prison, the death penalty and police brutality. For example, Peterloo and Cinderloo Uprising. Not only that but the government did listen to the people's protests on occasion and granted some reforms. For example, the Chartist Movement.</p> <p>How did women eventually gain the right to vote in Britain? As part of their campaigning, suffragettes used to carry out demonstrations, which were sometimes violent. To get their message heard, they would smash windows, set fire to politicians' post-boxes, refuse to eat and chain themselves to railings. However, many people supported women's right to be able to vote but did not agree with the violent action of the suffragettes. They preferred suffragist methods such as to hold meetings, parade with banners, write letters or sign petitions. In 1928, women over the age of 21 were finally given the same voting rights as men.</p>	<p>Development of political reform and democracy</p> <p>Understanding key concepts such as 'suffrage', 'revolution' and 'political reform'.</p> <p>Understand how political reform has changed over time and make connections as to how this has developed over the 20th century.</p>

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