

PAPER 2 - Power and People

	King John vs the Barons	King Henry III vs the Barons	King Richard II vs the Peasants (The Peasants Revolt)
<p>Causes P - Political R - Religious E - Economic S - social M - military</p>	<p>R - John argued with the church- The pope responded by banning church services E -John increased a tax known as scutage to pay for his wars P - John was a poor war leader. He lost wars and was nicknamed 'softsword'.</p>	<p>E - Henry II lived an extravagant lifestyle and was always short of money. He increased taxes as a result. P - He lost two wars in France P- He listened to only a few foreign advisers. R - Henry was religious and offered to support the Popes wars in Sicily. These were expensive!</p>	<p>R - John Ball preached that all men should be equal - there should be no rich and poor. E - Poll Tax - charged the same to rich and poor E - Statue of Labourers - controlled wages to pre-black death levels. P - John of Gaunt hated advisor of Richard II</p>
<p>Events (rebel methods government response)</p>	<p>The barons wrote Magna Carta. It demanded an end to unfair taxation, freedom for the Church to make its own appointments, prevent arrest without trial, created a group of 25 barons to monitor the king. John signed it in 1215. John then ignored it. The Barons declared war and fought John. They invited a French prince to become England's next King if they won. Then John died suddenly and was replaced by Henry III, John's 9 year old son. The Barons decided to support Henry as king because they could manipulate a 9 year old. The French prince was sent back to France.</p>	<p>Simon de Montfort became the spokesperson for the Barons. 1258 - The Barons forced Henry III to accept the Provisions of Oxford. 1259 - The Barons passed the Provisions of Westminster</p>	<p>A group of Essex peasants attacked tax collectors Wat Tyler became their leader They marched to London to meet Richard II Some rebels went on a rampage in London and killed Simon Sudbury (Archbishop of Canterbury) and Sir Robert Hales (Lord Chancellor) During a meeting with Richard II Wat Tyler was killed. Richard II led the peasants from the field saying he was their captain. Hundreds of peasants were then executed.</p>
<p>Significance at the time</p>	<p>Magna Carta did not solve the problem. John ignored it after he signed it. It had limited scope. Magna Carta helped the barons but because it only applied to freemen peasants did not benefit. Peasants were not free. The Barons must have felt it was significant though because Henry III reissued it several times.</p>	<p>Henry III did not call parliament again during his reign 1295 Henry's son Edward called the Model Parliament. This included the nobility and elected commoners.</p>	<p>Peasants did not become free from the controls. The Poll Tax was abandoned. First time ordinary people had rebelled. Start of English Ideas of Freedom.</p>
<p>Significance in later periods</p>	<p>As more people became free it applied to more people - this made it more significant. It established some core principles that the king had responsibilities to the people. It became a symbol of people power. When protest movements challenge strong authority they use Magna Carta as their reference point. First step in a long process towards democracy.</p>	<p>The King's power was challenged again in 1649 with the death of Charles I Women had to wait until the 20th century before they got a voice. The monarch today has no direct influence over the government.</p>	<p>Peasant's wages did rise Peasants were able to buy their own land as so much was unused after the Black Death. Gradually peasants became more independent and within 100 years peasants were freemen.</p>

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	Pilgrimage of Grace - 1536	The English Revolution (The English Civil War) 1625-1689	American Revolution
Causes P - Political R - Religious E - Economic S - social M - military	R - Dissolution of the monasteries E - Charging taxes to help pay for wars in France P - Hated advisor Thomas Cromwell P - Some political groups had lost influence when Catherine of Aragon had fallen from power	P - Charles I believed in the Divine Right of Kings P - The King had favourites - Duke of Buckingham P - Charles ruled without parliament from 1629 (11 years' tyranny) E - Charles charged ship money R - Charles married a French Catholic R - The Church became more Catholic with the changes introduced by Archbishop Laud	E/P - Americans resented paying for the British Army in America E - colonists could only trade with Britain P - colonists had no representation in Britain's parliament E - resented paying stamp tax No taxation without representation!
Events (rebel methods government response)	Started in Lincolnshire before spreading to Yorkshire Leader - Robert Aske - Lawyer 30,000 - 40,000 rebels Took York and Pontefract Castle (Darcy and Hussey surrendered the castle to the rebels) Henry VIII sent Duke of Norfolk but the royal force (8,000) was outnumbered. Duke of Norfolk took their demands - Pontefract Articles - to the King Henry VIII offers a royal pardon and invites Aske to Christmas The rebellion breaks out again and Henry uses this as an excuse to crush it. Cancels pardons. Executions including Robert Aske.	Cavaliers/Royalists (R) supporters of Charles I Roundheads/Parliamentarians supporters of Parliament Oliver Cromwell - MP for Cornwall, created the New Model Army, Puritan Battle of Edgehill 1642 - Draw! Battle of Nasby 1645 - Parl win because: New Model Army (NMA) - recruits based on ability rather than birth, army was disciplined- lived by a strict religious and moral code, not allowed to drink or swear. NMA - 14,000 men R - 9,000 men NMA - approached slowly rather than charging/attacked from the rear 1647 - Charles surrendered only to encourage the Scots to invade his own country. NMA defeated Scots at the Battle of Preston 1648 1649 - Charles tried and executed.	SPARKS - 1770 Boston Massacre - British army shot some colonists - 1773 Boston Tea Party - colonist poured tea into harbour in protest of the Tea Tax - 1775 Lexington Incident - British soldiers fired on when they tried to seize gunpowder Leader - George Washington 1778 Declaration of Independence 7 years of fighting followed this. Turning point - The Battle of Yorktown 1781 French support Americans cutting off supplies to the British British are forced to surrender.
Significance at the time	Failed to stop the dissolution - 1539 larger monasteries were dissolved The economy improved with the money from the monasteries Henry used the money to develop the Royal Navy Cromwell had Darcy, Hussey and Aske killed Henry strengthened the Council of the North	Charles first English King to be executed by his people. Guilty of treason because he attached the basic liberties of the country by not calling a parliament. Not everyone agreed - struggled to find an executioner. There was a new sense of freedom as ordinary men could now have influence Oliver Cromwell takes power and leads the commonwealth as a republic (no monarch!)	Set up their own government as a republic (still exists today!!!) Poor people didn't get a vote despite claims of equality. Slavery still existed Relations between F and GB got worse Britain look East - Indian 'jewel in the crown', Aussi used as a new penal colony.
Significance in later periods	No more rebellions took place during Henry's reign Cromwell fell from favour and was executed in 1540 Landowners were able to buy monastic land and this led to the increase of the gentry class	English society changed to be more equal and ordered due to Puritanism People were free to worship however they liked-Jews invited back England's reputation was restored - Cromwell won wars against the Spanish and Dutch He kept strict control using Major Generals. 1660 Charles' son became Charles II - limits to what he could do and parliament had more power. 1689 - Law passed limiting powers of the King	American revolution inspired French revolution and led to the execution of Louis XVI The French revolution inspired the working class in Britain and other countries demand voting rights and better representation By the early 20 th century USA had developed into the most powerful country in the world.

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	The Peterloo Massacre 1819	The Great Reform Act 1832	The Chartist Movement
Causes P - Political R - Religious E - Economic S - social M - military	Workers in industrial towns and cities had no political representation Rotten boroughs Pocket boroughs Women did not have the vote No secret ballot Property Qualifications - in some places you had to own a house in others a fireplace and a door with a lock.	P - -Thomas Attwood formed Birmingham Political Union of Lower and Middle Class people - It was later renamed Birmingham Political Union (BPU) -8000 signed a petition to parliament for reform -They wanted shorter parliaments, end of property qualifications and vote for all men who paid taxes P/E - Attwood called for people to protest by not paying their taxes.	P - The Great Reform Act did not give the working class the vote P - There was still no secret ballot S - Most workers in new towns and cities lived in poor conditions and could not vote S - Bad harvests in the 1830s meant many farmworkers couldn't feed their families. E - Skilled workers were no longer needed because of new machines in factories. E- The Poor Law of 1834 sent people with financial problems to the workhouse.
Events (rebel methods government response)	60,000 Manchester workers gathered in St Peter's Field to hear Henry Hunt speak. Hunt was calling for a reform to parliament. The local magistrate panicked when he saw the crowd - the government were worried about large crowds after the French Revolution -and called the local troops. Within 10 minutes over 600 people had been injured and 15 killed. Hunt was arrested.	1830 -Tory party replaced by Whig party led by Earl Grey. A new king William IV came to power. Both the Whigs and William IV were more progressive and open to reform. Earl Grey tried three times to pass reforms but the House of Lords blocked it. They did not want ordinary people to have more power. Third attempt Grey asked the King to create new Whig Lords. The Tory Lords were scared they would lose power and so they passed the Reform Act. Reform Act main points: 56 small locations lost their right to have an MP 30 small towns also lost one MP People who earn £150 a year can vote Voters increase from 435,000 - 642,000	The Peoples Charter: 1. Votes for all men 2. Equal sized constituencies 3. Voting in secret 4. Wages for MPs 5. No property qualifications 6. Annual elections Under William Lovatt's leadership(Moral/peaceful force): Newspaper called The Chartist 1839 - 1 st petition REJECTED 1842 - 2 nd petition REJECTED Fergus O'Connor's leadership (Physical force): Called for violence after 1842 rejection Encouraged workers to damage machinery Called for a General Strike 1848 - 3 rd petition REJECTED A more radical newspaper Northern Star Government response: 1. Rejected petitions 2. Put up posters asking people not to attend Chartist meetings 3. Arrested Chartists regularly 4. Chartists sent to Australia
Significance at the time	Six Acts were introduced. They stated that any meeting of more than 50 people for radical reform was an act of treason.	Merchants and industrialists gained more representation Rotten boroughs were removed and new towns and cities got an MP Most working-class people didn't earn enough to vote No secret ballot meant those who could vote had to vote for their factory owner/landowner	Chartism failed - Final meeting 1848 50,000 supporters met on Kennington Common. Thousands of police stopped them entering London. Forged signatures - seen as a farce (a joke!) Failed due to: 1. Strong opposition 2. Standard of living started to improve 3. Growth of unionism 4. Divided leadership
Significance in later periods	Paved the way to middle and working class people seeking change to look to the government to extend the franchise.	The Great Reform act reduced the power of the king and landowners. It proved change was possible. Led to demands for further reform. The Chartists.	Long term campaigns for electoral reform were very successful. 5/6 of the main aims were achieved by 1928.

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	The Anti-Corn Law League	The Abolition Movement	Factory Reform
Causes P - Political R - Religious E - Economic S - social M - military	<p>Corn Laws introduced in 1815 - GB banned cheap corn from France during war with France. GB farmers got a high price as there was no competition. When war ended many politicians who were also landowners wanted to keep them to make them money.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfair - price of basic food too high • Cheap wheat would lower living costs • Extra money could be spent on other goods helping the economy • Improved trade with other countries would help secure peace. 	<p>Slavery - 1/3rd died on ships. Life expectancy only 27</p> <p>Parliament supported slavery as many made money from it. BUT started to accept it was wrong:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comparison to working conditions in factories for so called 'white slaves' 2. Religious belief that slavery was no Christian 	<p>Factories were dangerous places - designed for profit not for safety</p> <p>Children as young as 4 worked in coalmines and 6 year olds in factories</p> <p>Working hours were long and accidents were common including the loss of limbs</p> <p>Public were horrified</p>
Events (rebel methods government response)	<p>Riots across the country</p> <p>Mainly middle class campaigners trying to help the poor.</p> <p>Two key figures - Richard Cobden MP and John Bright MP</p> <p>They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave speeches • Created pamphlets • Published newspapers • Used railways to travel faster • Sent pamphlets through the penny post to reach every eligible voter <p>Prime Minister Robert Peel saw the benefits and supported but his party was full of landowners. Hand was forced by the Irish potato famine. There was a risk it could happen here.</p> <p>Corn Laws were repealed in 1846</p>	<p>William Wilberforce - spoke in parliament against slavery/presented a petition</p> <p>Thomas Clarkson - collected info and produced drawings and pamphlets about conditions on board slave ships</p> <p>Olaudah Equiano - former slave who wrote a widely read book about his life.</p> <p>Hannah More - wrote poems</p> <p>Josiah Wedgewood - made badges for supporters to wear</p> <p>Slave resistance - Jamaica and St Dominique</p> <p>1833 Act only instantly freed those under the age of 6; others not freed for four more years</p>	<p>Role of Key Individuals important here:</p> <p>Robert Owen Mill owner - believed a happy work force worked harder</p> <p>Edwin Chadwick - Wrote a report about causes of diseases like cholera</p> <p>Lord Shaftsbury - Supported the Mines Act and improved conditions for children</p> <p>Elizabeth Fry - focused on prison reform, open a school in prison for children and improved conditions of women on transport ships</p> <p>Josephine Butler - campaigned for age of consent to be raised from 13-16</p>
Significance at the time	<p>Robert Peel faced serious opposition and although won was forced to resign</p>	<p>1833 - slave trade banned but not the owning of slaves</p> <p>1837 - owning slaves banned</p> <p>Slaves were now forced to compete for paid work</p> <p>Slaves still had to live and work in horrible conditions</p>	<p>Pressure resulted in: THE FACTORY ACT 1833 - no children under nine could work in factories - 9-13 could work up to 48 hours a week/9 hour day - children under 13 had to attend school for two hours a day</p> <p>-4 inspectors to check up</p> <p>THE MINES ACT 1842 - no under 10s underground -no under 15 working the winding machines</p>
Significance in later periods	<p>British farmers and landowners actually did well even after repeal as the population increased just as the price of wheat was lowered. This gave people more money to spend on barley and oats.</p>	<p>Smuggling became widespread and was not regulated.</p>	<p>Many workers felt it had not gone far enough. Poor people were still at a disadvantage. It was made worse by the Poor Law which sent poor people to the work house</p> <p>Working people started to group together in trade unions.</p>

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	The Tolpuddle Martyrs	New Unionism	National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (Suffragists) Women's Social and Political Union (Suffragettes)
Causes P - Political R - Religious E - Economic S - social M - military	E - Machines used for agricultural jobs so fewer workers were needed. This meant workers' wages were dropping P - 1825 Combination Act - allowed workers in the factories to discuss wages and conditions. But they were not allowed to picket. It weakened trade unions. Grand National Consolidated Trade Union (GNCTU) - set up in 1833. The government was worried as within a week they had ½ million members	New Model Unions had been set up for skilled workers but it left unskilled workers with no representation. New Unionism aimed to solve this! Matchstick Girls - poor working conditions, phossy jaw, poor wages, fined at the whim of the owner. Dockers - poor pay and working conditions, regularly faced short term unemployment.	Working class women worked but middle and upper class women were seen to have a place at home as wives and mothers. Most professions expected women to leave when they got married. Unequal pay - men paid more for same job. Had gained some independence - owned property, sit on councils and vote in local elections Women had no political representation as they had no national vote.
Events (rebel methods government response)	6 farmers led by George Lovelass Feb 1834, Tolpuddle, Dorset Swore an oath to keep their trade union secret - this was what the government said was illegal. Sentenced to transportation in Australia	Matchstick Girl strike - 1888 - helped by a journalist Annie Besant. Strike caught the attention and sympathy of the public. Called for a boycott of the matches made at Bryant and May. Besant wrote articles to support the strike. Marched to the houses of parliament, held public meetings Dockers Strike - 1889 - Ben Tillet led the dockers. Marched through London. Carried rotten veg and fish heads to show what they had to live on. Picketed the gates of the London docks. Gained support from some influential people including the Lord Mayor . The public were sympathetic.	Suffragists - led by Millicent Fawcett - middle class - held meetings, wrote letters, gathered petitions. Suffragettes - led by Emmeline Pankhurst - 'deeds not words' engaged in militant tactics. Stone throwing, got themselves arrested to get the publicity. Arson attacks, Death of Emily Davison at the Epsom Derby. One in prison Suffragettes starved themselves by going on hunger strike Government response: Tried force feeding but this was dangerous so instead introduced The Prisoners Act 1913 or Cat and Mouse Act as the Suffragettes called it. Temporarily released prisoners on the grounds of ill health. Once better they would be rearrested.
Significance at the time	Robert Owen and GNCTU organised a large public meeting highlighting the plight of the Tolpuddle farmers. The government was reluctant to reverse the decision but eventually they did. The Tolpuddle martyrs were given a full pardon.	Matchstick Girls - strike worked - employers agreed to all their demands. They were also given a pay rise. Inspired the Dockers Strike the following year. Dockers Strike - strike worked they received a pay rise and a four hour day. Union membership grew and unskilled workers now had a voice.	Debate over whether the Suffragettes were a help or a hindrance. Suffragettes were viewed by many as terrorists. Some argue that World War One and the opportunities it gave women was the real reason women gained the vote. Representation of the Peoples Act gave all men over 21 the vote. It also gave women over 30 the vote. It was still unfair!
Significance in later periods	Many people who got involved in this struggle were also involved in Chartism and trade unions to help improve people's lives.	New unionism paved the way to the creation of the Independent Labour Party in parliament.	Campaign for women's rights did not stop - The Women's Movement continued to campaign for equal pay and an end to Sex discrimination The Suffragettes are now seen as heroes for starting a campaign which is still on going.

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	The General Strike, 1926	Post World War Two Strikes
<p>Causes P - Political R - Religious E - Economic S - social M - military</p>	<p>After WW1 the coal mine owners were losing money so needed to make their mines more efficient by: E - Closing down mines = loss of jobs E - Introducing new machinery = loss of jobs E - 1925 price of coal fell = less profit. This led to miners being paid less for more hours. P/E July 1925 The Prime Minister was so worried about the mood of the miners he put government money into the mines to keep the miners jobs. P/E April 1926 The government money ran out. The TUC (Trade Union Congress) called a strike of all its members - this included Railway workers, dockers etc</p>	<p>Strong belief that life should be better for the majority of people A trend of nationalisation spread through Britain (when the government owns industries) This led to a good relationship between government and employees. Union Membership flourished.</p> <p>BUT 1960s brought an increase in prices and a drop in wages. Unions demand that wages match rising prices.</p>
<p>Events (rebel methods government response)</p>	<p>May 1926 - 9 day strike. Government vs TUC Government Response : Emergency Powers Act = army could take over jobs Encourage volunteers from university to take on jobs Newspaper - British Gazette Prime Minister made speeches about revolution which frightened the public Armoured cars with machine guns were put in cities to control the strikers. TUC Actions: Newspaper - The British Worker Some strikers were violent Strikers travelled around the country to show solidarity with other industries Funds were set up to help feed the strikers and their families. After 9 days the TUC had to call the strike off. They had run out of money</p>	<p>1972/1974 - National Union of Miners vote to strike - leads to a shortage of coal and a 3 day working week. 1974 -Labour Government secure a regular wage increase for workers 1976 - Grunwick dispute - strike by Asian women over working conditions - strike for 2 years 1978 - The Winter of Discontent - strikes in many industries- rubbish fills the streets as it is not collected 1979 - Conservatives win the election and introduce Trade Unions Act that reduces Unions power 1984/5 - Miner's strike - ends in a government victory.</p>
<p>Significance at the time</p>	<p>Many felt it had been for nothing. The miners were forced by hunger to return to work for longer hours with less pay. Union Membership fell dramatically The Government passed an act which prevented unions joining together on strike action Unions could no longer use money to support political parties</p>	<p>Negative press divides the country and union members.</p>
<p>Significance in later periods</p>		<p>Laws introduced by the conservatives do not end the confrontations between employers and workers. We still have strikes today in industry, education and health.</p>

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	The experience of Immigrant communities 1948-1993
<p>Causes P - Political R - Religious E - Economic S - social M - military</p>	<p>British Nationality Act 1948 - gave commonwealth citizens the chance to come to Britain and gain full British citizenship. Citizenship was first awarded to those who had fought for Britain in WW2. Shortage of Labour - British government was trying to rebuild after WW2. The government encourage people to come via interest free loans and recruitment fares. Windrush (ship) docked at Tilbury in 1948 bringing Caribbean immigrants to Britain. However, causes tension: Surge of young black men into communities caused resentment. Led to 'white-flight' or segregation. Tension between young white and black men - Teddy boys felt black men were stealing their women. Many immigrants were highly educated but forced to take low skilled work. Some from the Indian sub-continent were doctors in the NHS. Language barriers meant Asian Immigrants formed their own communities. Overcrowding - many landlords refused to rent housing to black and Asian people</p>
<p>Events (rebel methods government response)</p>	<p>1958 - Nottinghill Riots, London Government responded in two ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Curb the number of immigrants - Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962 - needed a work voucher. Work vouchers only given out for jobs in demand. MPs were divided but voters supported it (they voted for parties supporting the act in the general election) Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1968 -Could only move to Britain if you had a parent or grandparent who was born in or was a citizen of the UK. Perceived as racist and unfair. Immigration Act 1971 -replaced work vouchers with permits. Permits were only temporary. It also encouraged voluntary repatriation. <p>Acts fuelled by racism and was supported in people's minds by politicians such as Enoch Powell. Powell made a speech 1968 called the 'River of Blood'. Many believed that this fuelled the rise in popularity of a group called National Front. The National Front wanted all non-white immigrants to return to the country of their origin.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Aimed to tackle Racial Discrimination - Race Relations Act 1965 - meant to prevent racial discrimination but seen as a failure as no convictions followed. Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1968 - aimed to help the integration of immigrant communities. Race Relations Act 1976 - extended the definition of discrimination and was monitored by a commission which had more powers than before. <p>Tensions continued to rise between the National Front and immigrant communities. Tension also rose between the police and black communities. Black communities were being blamed for crime. 1970s recession resulted in black communities facing high unemployment, poor housing and increasing crime.</p> <p>1978 - Battle of Lewisham, London (violence between Police, National Front and Black community) 1981 - Battle of Brixton, London (3 days of violence between black community and the police - black community felt they were being discriminated by the 'sus law' or racial profiling) (Operation Swamp 81 meant Brixton was filled with plain clothes officers who stopped 1000 people in 6 days on the assumption that because they were black they were likely to be guilty of a crime.)</p>
<p>Significance at the time</p>	<p>Scarman Report - found that institutional racism did not exist but did suggest making racial prejudiced behaviour an offence. This led to the end of the 'Sus law' and the creation of the Police Complaints Authority. These measures improved relations between the police and the black community</p>
<p>Significance in later periods</p>	<p>In 1993 Stephen Lawrence, a young black man, was murdered in London. It was a racially motivated attack. An investigation showed the police had not responded appropriately due to institutional racism. This suggests that the Scarman report failed to identify these problems and that they had been allowed to continue into the 1990s.</p>