

Year 12 Transition Work

Challenge and Transformation Britain c1851-1964

Lesson Targets:

- To gain an understanding of some of the key political events that occurred in Britain between 1851-1964
- To analyse how Britain became more democratic between 1851-1964



Big Picture:

The years between 1851 and 1964 marked a period when almost every aspect of British politics was transformed, such as:

- *Successful challenged to the existing political system*
- *The move away from laissez faire principles and individualism to state intervention and collectivism*

In 1851 Britain could not claim to be a democracy because:

- *Only a very small percentage of the population had the right to vote*
- *The political system was dominated by the traditional landowning classes*

You are going to look at key events which contributed to the movement away from a political system dominated by the rich, representing the poor to the democratic system you understand to exist in Britain today.



To Do List:

- Complete the living graph on slide 4 using the cards on slide 5
- Write a PEEL paragraph explaining how Britain became more democratic over time
- Write a definition for each of the key words on slide 6
 - Complete the table on the political parties on slide 7
 - Complete the key profiles on slide 8
- Complete the diamond 9 on slide 9 and explain your most important.

Britain...becoming a democracy!

Arrange the cards to show how Britain has become more democratic over time

Democratic

Undemocratic

1851

1964



<p>1867: The second Reform Act is passed. The electorate is increases from 650,00 to 2.5 million</p>	<p>1865: Death of Lord Palmerston clears the way for Parliamentary reform</p>	<p>1868 Gladstone's first term as prime minister , in which he carries through a series of far-reaching administrative reforms.</p>	<p>1884 The third reform act extended the franchise to include labourers.</p>
<p>1885: Redistribution of Seats Act relates size of constituencies to distribution of population</p>	<p>1903: Emmeline Pankhurst founds the Woman's Social and Political Union and leads a campaign for omen suffrage.</p>	<p>1905: The Labour Party is formed with a socialist ideology, representing the working-classes.</p>	<p>1906: Liberal landslide in general election heralds era of innovative social reform.</p>
<p>1911: Parliament Act is passed which curbs the power of the House of Lords.</p>	<p>1914 Outbreak of WW1 and formation of coalition government under Asquith.</p>	<p>1918 The Representation of the People Act gives the vote to women for the first time. All men over the age of 21 can now vote and women over 30.</p>	<p>1924 The first Labour government (minority) under Ramsay MacDonald; Baldwin and the Conservatives return to power after the October general elation.</p>
<p>1928: Representation of the People Act introduces universal suffrage for all adults over 21</p>	<p>1929: The Second Labour government again under MacDonald.</p>	<p>1851: By the early 1860s around 1.3 million people could vote out of a population of around 30 million.</p>	<p>1872: The Ballot Act is passes which introduces voting in secret.</p>

Key Words: Write a definition for each key word/term

Democracy	Elite	Partition	Emancipation
Peelites	Franchise	Cabinet	Constituency
Vote of no confidence	retrenchment	Trade union	Laisses faire
Opportunism	Stigma	Socialism	Fabianism
Capitalism	Individualism	Collectivism	Rotten Borough

The main political parties and political groups in 19th Century Britain

Include 3 facts about each political party.

Whigs

Liberals

Tories

Conservatives

Peelites

**Irish Parliamentary Party
(IPP)**

Key People

Complete a Profile for each Individual. You must include:

- Key dates
- Role
- significance

Lord John Russell

Benjamin Disraeli

John Bright

William Gladstone

Arthur Balfour

Joseph Chamberlain

Lord Salisbury

Stanley Baldwin

David Lloyd George

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman

Winston Churchill

Ramsay MacDonald

Becoming a successful A-Level student

Organise the cards into a diamond 9
Explain your most important

<p>Make the most of your study time Don't panic and bury yourself under piles of work. Prioritise the tasks that are most important.</p>	<p>Pre-reading Reading ahead in the textbook will give you a head start in the lesson.</p>	<p>Ask Questions! Take advantage of your time in lessons by asking lots of questions. This will save you time later one.</p>
<p>Be organised Make sure your folder is organised at all times. A tidy folder = a tidy mind. Meeting all deadlines will prevent you from falling behind.</p>	<p>ASK! Do not be afraid to ask for help. If there is something you don't quite understand ask your teacher to go through it with you.</p>	<p>Write... Don't Type If you're completing an essay for independent study or homework write it by hand and time yourself. This is great practice for the exam.</p>
<p>Do not leave work until last minute Complete work as soon as you get it to ensure that it is completed in time but also it will be easier to complete when the learning is fresh in your mind.</p>	<p>Study in short bursts Studying in short bursts will help you to focus.</p>	<p>Have a positive mind-set. A-Levels are challenging, therefore approaching tasks with a positive mind-set is crucial to success.</p>

