

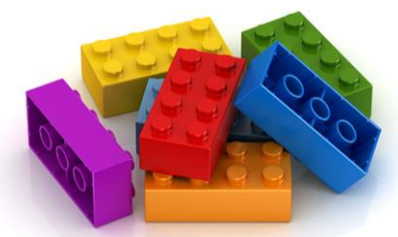


Wellington History

Year 9 HT 2 Knowledge Organiser

How did ordinary people win the right to vote?

How democratic is the UK? Is it equal enough?



- ✓ What and why? You will learn how Britain gradually became more democratic from the 19th century to the current day
- Stop, think and link: Medieval Kings, When & why did Kings lose control? How did the Industrial Revolution change people's lives?

❖ Want to explore further?

Book: Politics for Beginners by Louis Stowell, Alex Firth, Rosie Hore and Kellan Stover

Book: AQA GCSE History: Power and the People by Alf Wilkinson

Websites: <https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z6c6cqt/revision/1>
http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/citizenship/struggle_democracy/getting_vote.htm
<http://www.timelines.tv/> - click on the 'rulers and ruled' section

Key Questions

- What does democracy mean?
- What happened at Peterloo?
- What were Rotten Boroughs?
- Why was the 1832 Reform Act passed?
- Who were the Chartists and what did they want?
- Why did parliament pass further laws to widen the vote during the 19th century?
- What is a Trade Union?
- How did political parties help widen the vote?
- What's the difference between Suffragists and Suffragettes?
- How have rights become more protected?
- How equal is Britain today?

Keywords

Democracy

Rule by the people

Franchise

The right to vote

Protest

An organised demonstration to support/oppose something

Parliament

Where laws are made and where government rules from

Act

A law

Chartists

A group that campaigned for votes for ordinary men

Trade Union

Groups that represented workers

Suffragist

A group that campaigned for women's right to vote through persuasion

Suffragette

A group that campaigned for women's right to vote using direct action which was sometimes violent

Rights

Basic freedoms that citizens possess. These are protected by law.

Key events and Key People

1819 – The Peterloo Massacre: 18 pro-democracy protestors are killed & 600 are injured

1832 – The Great Reform Act is passed, widening the amount of people who could vote

1838 – The first People's Charter is published demanding the vote for ordinary men

1884 – The last in a series of Reform Acts in the c19th widens the vote further

1903- Emmeline Pankhurst forms the Suffragettes

1918 – Women over the age of 30 are allowed to vote for the first time

1969 – The voting age is reduced to 18

1998 – The Human Rights Act is passed which protects the individual rights of British citizens

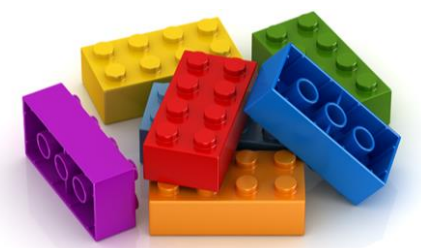




Wellington History

Year 9 HT 2 Knowledge Organiser

Why did the Communists achieve a Revolution in Russia?



- ✓ What and why? You will learn about the Revolution that occurred in Russia and its consequences.
- Stop, think and link: Had there been a revolution in British politics in the 19th and 20th Century?

❖ Want to explore further?

Book: The Apartment: A century of Russian History by Alexandra Litvina

Book: The clever teens guide to the Russian Revolution by Felix Rhodes

Documentary:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OHZ3Qww9kIY>

Website: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/41904621>

Key Questions

- What is Communism and where did it come from?
- Was Russia ready for Communism by 1900?
- Did the Great War cause Russia to fall to Communism?
- How did the Bolsheviks take power in Russia?
- What happened to the Romanovs?
- What did the rest of the world make of what happened to Russia?
- Had the Bolsheviks improved life in Russia by 1924?

Keywords

Tsar

The Russian word meaning emperor

Autocracy

Rule by one person with complete power

Revolution

The overthrow of a government which is replaced by a government that aims to make huge changes

Peasant

A poor farmer; peasants made up 80% of the Russian population and very few of them owned their own land.

Worker

Someone who works in a factory and lives in a town or city

Communism

A political system based on the ideas of Karl Marx. In the perfect communist society, everyone would work together for the common good, everyone would be equal and there would be no need for wealth

Parliament

A group of people elected (chosen) by the people of the country; they usually discuss and vote on whether to pass laws and examine the work the government is doing

Bolsheviks

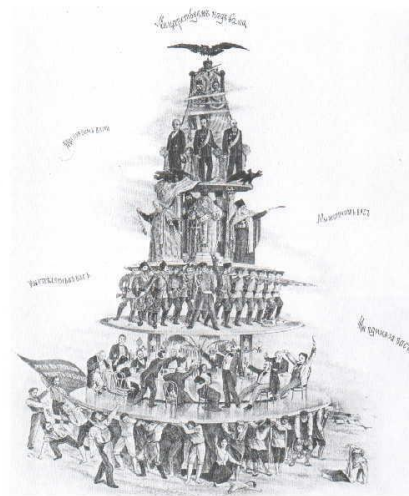
A political party (group) inspired by Karl Marx; they wanted a revolution to turn Russia into a communist country as soon as possible

Abdicate

When a king or queen gives up the throne

Democracy

Rule by the people; this usually involves the people of a country voting for people to represent them and make decisions for them about how to rule the country.



Imperial Russia's coronation ceremony. Decided in an anonymous cartoon of 1900 issued by the Union of Russian Socialists.

Key events and Key People

1905 Attempted revolution

1914 WW1 begins

1915 Tsar Nicholas II takes personal command of the army

1916-17 Very harsh winter

1917 March Revolution: the Tsar is forced to abdicate and a Provisional Government takes over, planning to make Russia a democracy

April Lenin returns to Russia October revolution: the Bolsheviks overthrow the Provisional Government

1918-21 The Russian Civil War

Tsar Nicholas II – the emperor of Russia from 1894 to 1917.

The Tsarina – Alexandra, the wife of Tsar Nicholas II.

Rasputin – a faith healer who had a lot of influence over the Tsarina because he seemed to be able to cure her son's life-threatening illness. Lenin – the leader of the Bolsheviks.

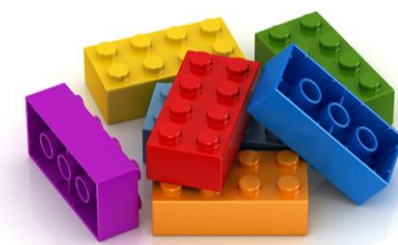


Wellington History

Year 9 HT 1 Knowledge Organiser

Was the Great War inevitable by 1914?

Was the Great War a global war?



- ✓ What and why? You will learn about how one man's assassination sparked long-term tension into global war.
- Stop, think and link: Why did Britain become involved in conflict in the past? Why might the development of Empire cause tension?

❖ **Want to explore further?**

Book: Archie's War by Marcia Williams
 Book: Dear Jelly by Sarah Ridley
 Book: Frightful First World War by Terry Deary
 Websites: <https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/world-war-i/>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqhyb9q/articles/z8sssbk>

Key Questions

- What was the world like in 1914?
- Why was Europe so ready for war in 1914?
- How did one man's assassination lead to a World War?
- How did Schlieffen's Plan lead to a war from the trenches?
- Why did British men join up to fight?
- What was life like for British soldiers fighting in the trenches?
- To what extent was the Great War a World War?
- Why did the Allies win the Great War?

Keywords

- Militarism**
The building up of armed forces
- Alliances**
Agreements between nations
- Imperialism**
Building up of Empires
- Nationalism**
Believing your country is better than all others
- Long-term cause**
Reasons for an event that have built up over a long period of time
- Trigger Cause**
A final cause of an event
- Assassination**
The planned killing of an important individual
- Empire**
When a country control land outside of it's own borders
- Propaganda**
Messages designed to influence
- Invasion**
Sending an army to conquer another land
- Conscientious Objector**
A person that refuses to fight in a war for moral reasons
- No Man's Land**
An area between the trenches on a battlefield
- Remembrance**
Remembering something
- Trench**
A long, narrow ditch
- Stalemate**
A draw



Key events and Key People

- 1870 Germany invaded and defeated France in War and took land as punishment.
- 1882 Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary created the Triple Alliance.
- 1900 Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany announced a plan to build up Germany's navy and Empire.
- 1907 Britain, France and Russia created the Triple Entente.
- 28th June 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated.
- 28 July 1914 The Great War begins.
- 11 November 1918 The Great War ends.