



8.1 - The Industrial Revolution

How far did people's lives improve during the Industrial Revolution?

CORE CONTENT

Industrial Change in Britain

The Industrial Revolution, which took place between 1750 - 1900, was a period of great change in Britain.

There were huge technological advances which had an impact on every aspect of life. These technological advances were happening while the British Empire was growing.

Working Conditions: Factory Children

During the Industrial Revolution, children were widely employed in factories, often working long hours for low wages. Many children, even as young as four or five, worked the same shifts as adults, sometimes enduring 12 to 14-hour days.

Industrial Job Types

The Industrial Revolution created a wide array of new jobs, transforming the economy from agrarian to manufacturing-based. Key industries included textiles, mining, and transportation, with factories becoming central to production.

Living Conditions in Industrial Britain

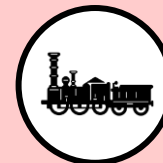
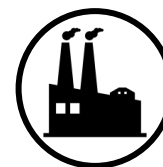
Living conditions in industrial Britain were generally very poor for the working class. Overcrowding, poor sanitation, and a lack of fresh water were common, leading to the spread of disease.

Transport Development

Transportation development in industrial Britain was crucial for its economic transformation, with advancements in roads, canals, and especially railways playing a key role.

The Peterloo Massacre

The Peterloo Massacre was a violent confrontation that occurred on August 16, 1819, in Manchester, England. A peaceful protest of around 60,000 people, who were advocating for parliamentary reform and voting rights, was attacked by armed cavalry.



The Chartist Movement

The Chartist movement was a working-class political movement in 19th-century Britain that advocated for social and political reforms. It emerged from disappointment with the 1832 Reform Act and gained momentum with the publication of the "People's Charter" in 1838, which outlined six key demands.

1832 - The Great Reform Act - Franchise given to the middle-classes

1865 - The Second Great Reform Act - Gives working class men the vote

1838 - The Chartists campaign for parliamentary reform

1885 - Further extension of the franchise

CHRONOLOGY

1811-1812 - Luddites protest against the impact of machines

1819 - The Peterloo Massacre

1750 - The Industrial Revolution begins and stretches until 1900

KEY FIGURE

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

Isambard Kingdom Brunel was a brilliant 19th-century British civil and mechanical engineer, renowned for his innovative designs in tunnels, bridges, railways, and steamships.

He was a key figure in the Industrial Revolution, pushing the boundaries of engineering and public transportation.

Key Achievements:

Great Western Railway:

Brunel designed and oversaw the construction of this major railway line, including tunnels, bridges, and viaducts.

Steamships:

He designed three revolutionary steamships: the Great Western, the Great Britain (the first large propeller-driven transatlantic steamship), and the Great Eastern.

Clifton Suspension Bridge:

Brunel won a competition to design this iconic bridge, although it was completed after his death.

Thames Tunnel:

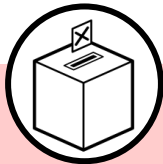
He assisted his father, Marc Brunel, in the design and construction of the Thames Tunnel, a major engineering feat.



TERMINOLOGY

Revolution

The period of time during which work began to be done more by machines in factories than by hand at home.



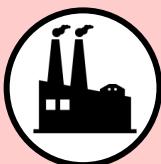
The Great Reform Acts - 1832 and 1865

A landmark piece of legislation in the United Kingdom that significantly altered the British electoral system



Mass Production

A method of manufacturing that involves producing large quantities of standardized goods, often using assembly lines and specialized machinery.



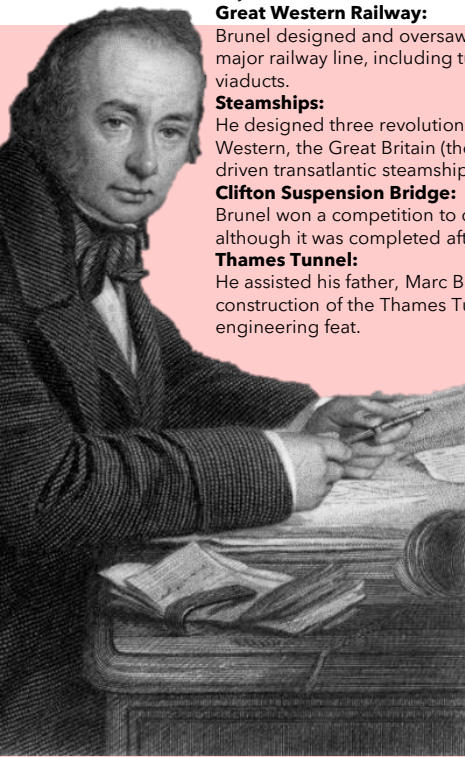
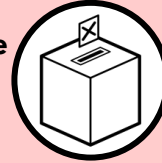
Industrialisation

The period of social and economic change where a society transitions from an agrarian (agricultural) economy to one based on industry and manufacturing.



Bryant and May - Match Girl Strike

In 1888, the women and girls employed by Bryant & May in London's East End went on strike. This prompted a wave of activism now known as New Unionism.





8.2 - The Transatlantic Slave Trade

How did the Transatlantic Slave Trade impact lives, localities and nations?

CORE CONTENT

Development of the Slave Trade

The transatlantic slave trade began with European exploration and colonization of the Americas, driven by the need for labour on plantations.

Trade Triangle and Middle Passage

The Triangular Trade was a system of trade routes connecting Europe, Africa, and the Americas, with a focus on the trade of enslaved Africans. The Middle Passage specifically refers to the brutal transatlantic journey.

Arrival in the Americas

After enduring the horrific Middle Passage, where they were crammed into ships under brutal conditions, enslaved Africans were then subjected to auctions and forced into a life of plantation labour.

Life of Plantations

Life on plantations, particularly those in the Americas during the era of slavery, was characterized by brutal and dehumanizing conditions. Enslaved people were forced to work long hours, often from dawn to dusk, under the supervision of overseers.

Resistance and Escape

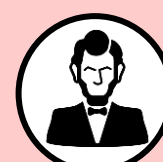
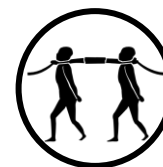
Resistance and escape were inherent parts of the slave trade, with enslaved people employing various methods to challenge their bondage. These included both active and passive forms of resistance.

Abolition of the Slave Trade

The British slave trade was abolished in 1807, while slavery itself was abolished throughout the British Empire in 1833. The 1807 Act specifically outlawed the buying and selling of enslaved people in the British colonies but did not end the practice of slavery itself.

American Civil War and the Slave Trade

The American Civil War (1861-1865) was fundamentally driven by the issue of slavery and its expansion, with the Confederacy seceding from the Union primarily due to disagreements about the role of slavery in the nation.



1833

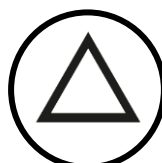
Slavery Abolition Act

2020

The Colston statue in Bristol was toppled during a Black Lives Matter protest.

1865

The abolition of slavery in the USA (13th Amendment)



The Trade Triangle

The triangular slave trade, was a system of transatlantic trade routes that operated during the 16th to 19th centuries. It involved the exchange of goods and enslaved people between Europe, Africa, and the Americas.



The Middle Passage

The Middle Passage refers to the forced journey made by enslaved Africans to the Americas. It was the second leg of the triangular trade route, where enslaved people were transported to be sold.



Plantations

A plantation was a large agricultural estate, particularly common in tropical and subtropical regions, that focused on the mass production of cash crops like sugar, cotton, or tobacco, often using forced labour, including enslaved people.



Abolitionists

An abolitionist was a person who actively advocated for the end of slavery and the slave trade.



Scramble Auction

A "scramble" was a type of slave auction where buyers would rush to grab enslaved people, similar to a "grab and go" scenario. This chaotic method was used in the Atlantic slave trade.

CHRONOLOGY

1600 - The East India Company is formed

1562 - John Hawkins begins slave trading via his voyages to West-Africa

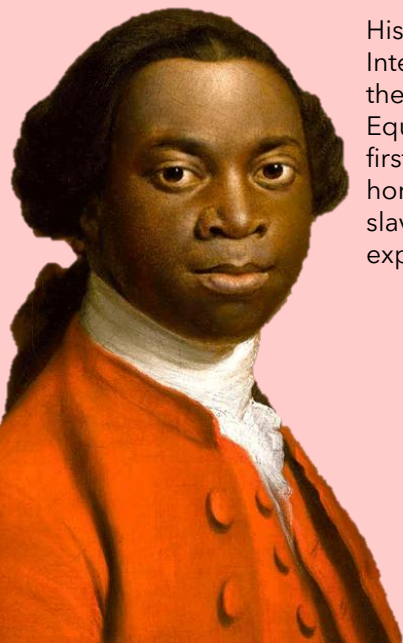
1730 - Britain becomes the World's largest slave trading nation

KEY FIGURE

Olaudah Equiano - Abolitionist

Olaudah Equiano, also known as Gustavus Vassa, was an 18th-century African writer and abolitionist who was kidnapped from his village in Nigeria at the age of 11 and sold into slavery. He eventually bought his freedom and became a prominent voice in the British abolitionist movement.

His autobiography, *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano*, is a powerful first-hand account of the horrors of the transatlantic slave trade and the experience of slavery.





8.3 - The British Empire

What did 'colonisation' mean to different countries as the British Empire grew?

CORE CONTENT

What was the British Empire?

The British Empire was a vast network of territories and colonies ruled by Great Britain, making it the largest empire in history. It spanned centuries, with its peak occurring in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, encompassing a quarter of the world's landmass.

Ireland and the British Empire

Ireland's relationship with the British Empire was complex and encompassed periods of colonization, conflict, and eventual independence.

America and the British Empire

The British established thirteen colonies in North America, which eventually declared independence and formed the United States of America.

India and the British Empire

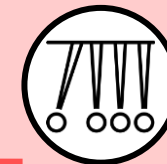
India was often referred to as the "jewel in the crown". From the 18th century, the British East India Company gradually gained control. This period saw significant economic exploitation of India.

Australia and the British Empire

Australia was a British colony from 1788 to 1901, established initially as a penal colony and later developing into a collection of self-governing colonies.

The Impact of Empire (Cecil Rhodes)

He expanded British influence in Africa, controlled the diamond market, and established the Rhodes Scholarships. However, he also implemented policies that disenfranchised Black South Africans, laying the groundwork for apartheid, and his actions are widely condemned for their exploitative and oppressive nature.



1947-1990

Decolonisation of the British Empire

1857

The Indian Mutiny

1776

The Declaration of Independence

1641

Irish Catholic Rebellions

Late 16th Century The British Empire is established in the form of English trading posts.

1778-1868

Transportation to Australia

TERMINOLOGY

Colonialism

Colonialism is the practice of domination, where one country or power exerts control over another territory, often involving the subjugation of its people and exploitation of resources.

Empire

An empire is a political entity, typically consisting of a dominant nation and controlled territories or peoples, often established through conquest or expansion.

Mutiny (Indian Mutiny 1857)

A mutiny is a revolt or rebellion against authority, typically within a military or naval context.

Transportation

A form of punishment where convicts were sent to Australia for a set period to serve their sentences.



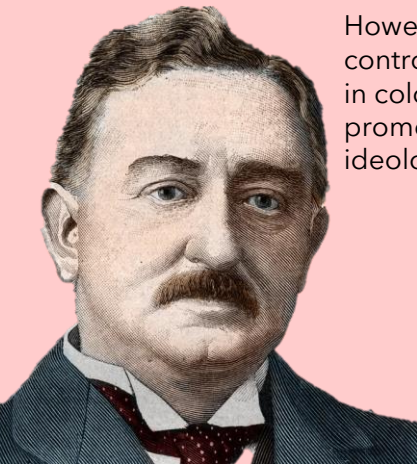
KEY FIGURE

Cecil Rhodes - Controversial Businessman and Politician

Cecil Rhodes was a British businessman, mining magnate, and politician who played a significant role in the expansion of the British Empire in Southern Africa during the late 19th century.

He is known for his role in founding the territory of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe and Zambia) and for establishing the Rhodes Scholarship program.

However, his legacy is also controversial due to his role in colonialism and his promotion of racial ideologies.



Legacy

Legacy can also refer to the consequences, results, or effects of a past event or period.

Legacy of the British Empire

The British Empire's legacy is vast and multifaceted, encompassing both positive and negative impacts on societies and cultures worldwide. While it brought advancements like infrastructure (railways, roads) and education to some regions, it also involved exploitation, violence, and the suppression of local cultures.





8.4 - Migration to Britain

What was the experience for migrants to Britain from near and far?

CORE CONTENT

Irish Migration to Britain 1750-1900

Factors like economic hardship in Ireland, particularly during the Great Famine, and later, during the 20th century, have spurred large waves of emigration.

European Migration to Britain 1750-1900

Britain and Europe have been closely entwined for centuries. Many Europeans have migrated to Britain for economic, social and religious reasons as well as due to conflict.

African Migration to Britain 1750-1900

African migration to Britain has a long history, with patterns shifting over time due to factors like slavery, colonialism, and economic changes. The transatlantic slave trade significantly shaped migration, creating a large African-Caribbean diaspora that later contributed to post-World War II migration.

Chinese Migration to Britain 1750-1900

Chinese migration to Britain has occurred in distinct waves over centuries, with early presence linked to the East India Company and later surges driven by global events and economic shifts. There is a significant Chinese community here in Liverpool.

Impacts of WWI/WWII on Migration

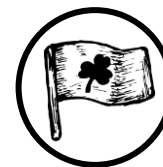
Both WWI and WWII impacted migration patterns to Britain, primarily due to labour shortages and political instability. The wars led to increased immigration, particularly from war-torn countries, to fill labour gaps and rebuild the nation.

Caribbean Migration to Britain in the 1950's

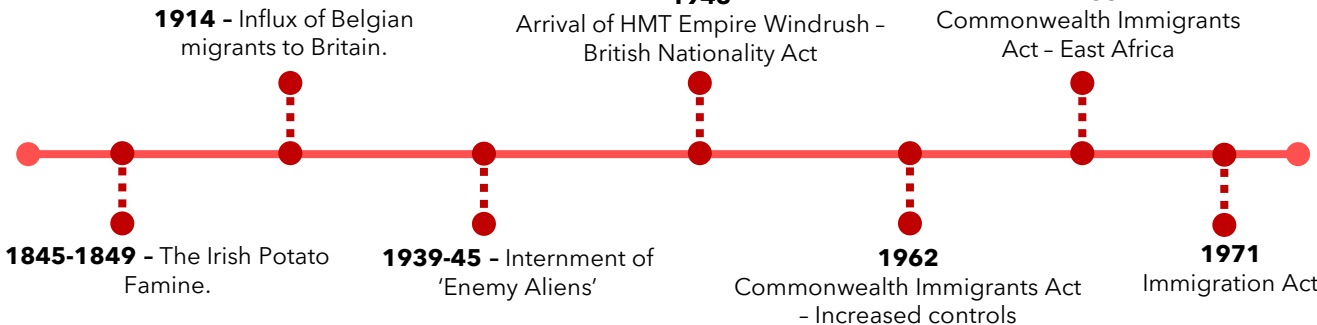
Caribbean migration to the UK, particularly the Windrush generation, involved significant movement from the Caribbean to Britain after World War II, primarily between 1948 and 1973. Many were seeking better economic opportunities and a chance to contribute to post-war Britain. This migration, while contributing culturally and economically, also led to challenges.

How did attitudes towards migration after WWII

Initially, there was a push to encourage migration to fill labor shortages, especially in industries and public services. However, as more migrants arrived, particularly from former colonies, prejudice and discrimination grew, leading to social tensions and debates about national identity and integration.



CHRONOLOGY



KEY FIGURE

HMT Empire Windrush

The term "Windrush" refers to both a ship and a generation of people.

The ship, HMT Empire Windrush, was a British troopship that arrived in the UK in 1948 carrying hundreds of passengers from the Caribbean. The "Windrush generation" is a term used to describe the people who migrated

to the UK from Caribbean Commonwealth countries between 1948 and 1973, with the arrival of the Empire Windrush being a pivotal moment.

Commonwealth

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 56 independent countries, almost all of which were formerly under British rule. The origins of the Commonwealth come from Britain's former Empire.

TERMINOLOGY

Migration

The movement of people from one place to another

Famine (Blight)

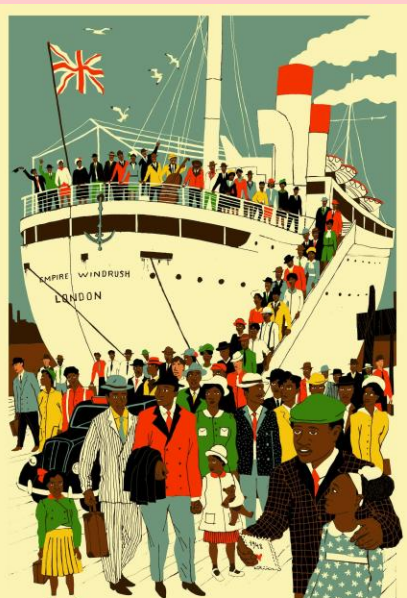
Famine is severe and prolonged hunger in a substantial proportion of the population of a region or country.

Push Factor

A negative circumstance or condition that motivates people to leave their current location and migrate elsewhere.

Pull Factor

A reason that attracts people to move to a new location





8.5 - Women and Protest

'Deeds not words!' to what extent were the Suffragettes a force for change?

CORE CONTENT

What was the position of women in 1900?

By 1900, the position of women was largely restricted to the domestic sphere, with significant legal/social inequalities persisting, though some improvements were beginning to emerge. Women lacked full political rights, faced limited educational and professional opportunities, and their legal status was inferior to men's, particularly after marriage.



Arguments against women's suffrage

Anti-suffragists argued that most women did not want the vote and that they took care of the home and children, they said women did not have time to vote or stay updated on politics. Some argued women lacked the expertise or mental capacity to offer a useful opinion about issues.



Suffragettes and their tactics

Suffragettes were militants in the British women's suffrage movement who used the motto "deeds not words" to achieve their goals, employing tactics such as civil disobedience, property damage, arson, hunger strikes, and chaining themselves to railings.



Suffragists and their tactics

Suffragists, primarily associated with organisations like the NUWSS employed peaceful, law-abiding, and gradualist tactics to achieve women's suffrage. Their methods included holding rallies and marches, publishing leaflets, engaging in debates and lobbying Members of Parliament (MPs).



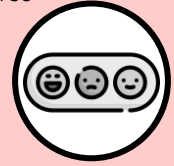
Emily Davison

Emily Wilding Davison was a prominent English suffragette who died after suffering a serious injury while running onto the track at the 1913 Epsom Derby, in an effort to win women the right to vote. Her funeral was a massive, symbolically important event for the suffrage movement



British reaction to the Suffrage movement

Public reaction ranged from sympathy to outright hostility, leading to violent confrontations and the implementation of repressive measures like the "Cat and Mouse Act" by the government. However, the movement's actions and increasing public awareness, combined with women's changing roles during World War I, eventually shifted perceptions and led to the Representation of the People Act 1918, which granted limited suffrage to women.

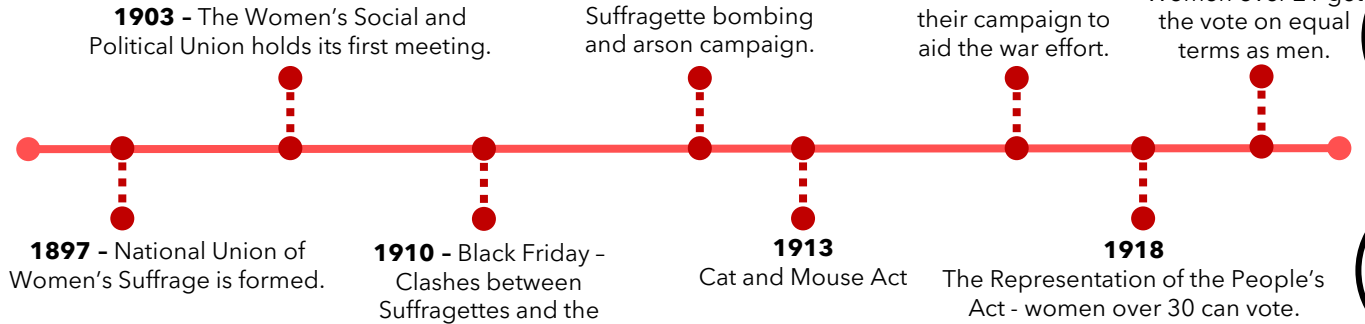


The impact of WWI on votes for women

WWI accelerated the granting of the vote to some women in the UK, though not solely as a reward for their wartime efforts. Women took on new roles in factories, nursing, and agriculture, making their contributions visible and gaining confidence and respect, which provided a basis for demanding political rights.



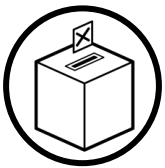
CHRONOLOGY



KEY FIGURE

Emmeline Pankhurst - Leader of the Women's Social and Political Union

Emmeline Pankhurst was a key figure in the British suffragette movement, dedicated to securing voting rights for women. She co-founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), which employed direct action and civil disobedience tactics, including demonstrations and property damage, to challenge the status quo and pressure the government.



TERMINOLOGY

Suffrage

The right to vote in political elections.

Suffragette

A woman who used militant means to campaign for female suffrage. For example, attacking property. A member of the WSPU.



Suffragist

A woman who used peaceful methods to campaign for female suffrage. For example, petitioning the government. A member of the NUWSS.



Militant

A willingness to use force or strong pressure to achieve aims.



Petition

A petition is a formal, written request addressed to an authority, such as a government, court, or other official body.



VOTES



8.6 - Protest Continued...

To what extent has protest benefitted the people of Britain?

CORE CONTENT

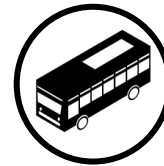
The Jarrow Crusade

The Jarrow Crusade was a 1936 protest march by 200 unemployed men from Jarrow, England, to London to present a petition to Parliament against the severe unemployment caused by the closure of the local shipbuilding yard. The 300-mile, 25-day trek gained national attention but failed to produce immediate government intervention.



The Bristol Bus Boycott

The Bristol Boycott refers to the Bristol Bus Boycott of 1963, a landmark civil rights protest against the Bristol Omnibus Company's discriminatory policy of refusing to employ Black and Asian people as bus drivers and conductors. A four-month boycott paved the way for the UK's first Race Relations Act in 1965.



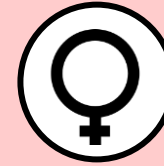
The LGBT Community

The LGBTQ+ community in Britain engages in protest to demand rights and resist discrimination, a practice that began with the Gay Liberation Front (GLF) in the 1970s and continues today through events like Pride.



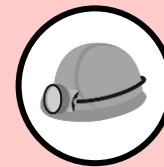
Women's Liberation Movement

The UK Women's Liberation Movement, emerging in the late 1960s and 1970s, was a grassroots movement that aimed to challenge and dismantle patriarchal structures and achieve women's liberation. It was a diverse movement, characterised by local groups, national conferences, and various campaigns addressing issues like equal pay, reproductive rights, and freedom from violence.



The Miner's Strike 1984

The 1984 Miners' Strike was a year-long industrial dispute in Britain between the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government. Miners struck to prevent the National Coal Board (NCB) from closing coal mines, which the government saw as a necessary economic measure, but the NUM viewed as an attack on their livelihoods and communities.



The impact of the Poll Tax

The Poll Tax's main impact was widespread public and political opposition, leading to riots, civil disobedience, and a significant rebellion within the Conservative Party, ultimately causing its abolition by Margaret Thatcher's government and its replacement with the Council Tax. While intended to make local government funding fairer and more accountable, the flat-rate tax was perceived as unfair and regressive, particularly by lower-income individuals, and triggered massive protests that damaged the government's standing and Thatcher's political career.



Poll Tax

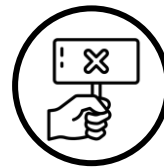
The Community Charge, known as the Poll Tax, was a system of local taxation introduced by Margaret Thatcher's government whereby each taxpayer was taxed the same fixed sum.



TERMINOLOGY

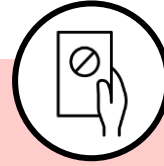
Protest

An occasion when people show that they disagree strongly with something.



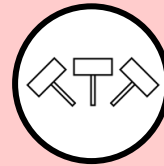
Boycott

A boycott is an act of nonviolent, voluntary abstention from a product, person, organisation, or country as an expression of protest.



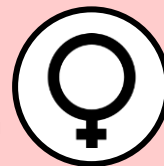
Picket Line

A picket line is the description given to those who gather outside or near the entrance of the workplace.

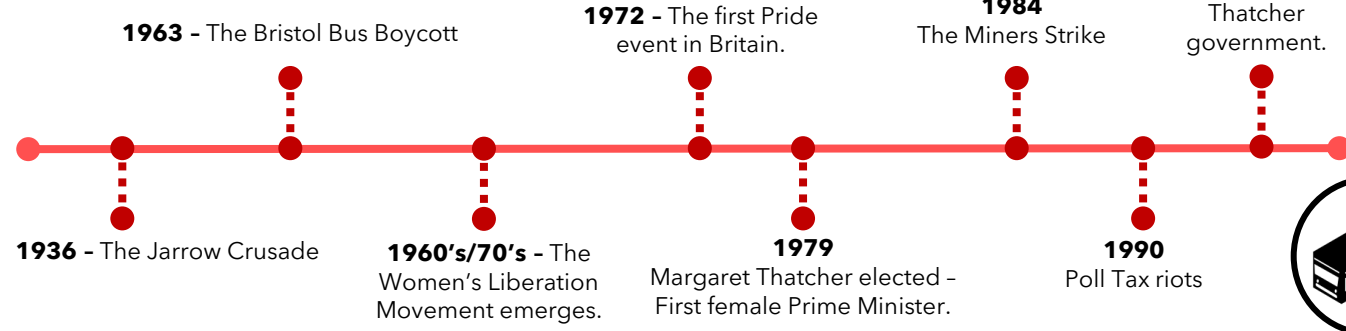


Feminism

A movement to put an end to sexism, sexist exploitation, and oppression and to achieve full gender equality in law and in practice.



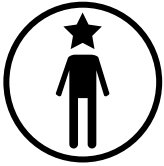
CHRONOLOGY



KEY FIGURE

Margaret Thatcher - Prime minister 1979-190

Margaret Thatcher (1925-2013) was a British Conservative Party politician who served as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990.



As the first woman to hold the office, she was one of the most influential and polarizing figures of 20th-century British politics. Her policies, which became known as "Thatcherism," decisively broke with the post-war political consensus of broad government intervention.

Her legacy remains a subject of intense debate. Supporters credit her with revitalizing the British economy and restoring national confidence. Critics point to increased social inequality, high unemployment during her early years, and the devastating impact of industrial closures on mining and manufacturing communities.

