



508 BC First democracy in Ancient Greece	1295 The Model Parliament	1688 The Glorious Revolution	July 1789 The storming of Bastille (French Revolution)	1838 - 1848 The Chartist Movement	1913 Emily Davison killed at the Derby	1928 Equal Franchise Act
	1215 AD Magna Carta signed	1642 - 1651 The English Civil War	4 th July 1776 Declaration of Independence	1820 The Peterloo Massacre	1867 and 1884 Reform Acts	1918 Women over 30 given the vote

Key Knowledge

Key People

Key Vocabulary

1. The first democracy is believed to have been in Athens in 508 BC.
2. The Magna Carta is often seen as the first document limiting the power of kings and establishing some human rights.
3. Medieval and Tudor parliaments represented some people and were generally used by monarchs to approve taxes and agree laws.
4. The English Civil War saw Parliament fight against King Charles I and saw the execution of the king for treason in 1649.
5. The monarchy was restored in 1660, following Cromwell's Protectorate.
6. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 established a constitutional monarchy – a monarch controlled by Parliament.
7. 18th century general elections did not represent the majority of the people such as women and working class men.
8. The American War of Independence and the French Revolution sparked a revolution in ideas about liberty and government.
9. The Peterloo Massacre of 1820 showed the fear the ruling classes had of the working class and the resistance to giving men the vote.
10. Lengthy campaigns by the Chartists and others led to the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867 and 1884.
11. The Suffragettes campaigned for women to get the vote from the 1890s until the outbreak of WWI in 1914.
12. Emily Wilding Davison was killed when she ran in front of the king's horse at the Derby in 1913.
13. In 1918 women over 30 who met property requirements were given the vote.
14. The Equal Franchise Act of 1928 gave all men and women over 21 the vote.

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| Oliver Cromwell (1599 – 1658)
Leader of Parliament's army during the English Civil War and Protector during the Interregnum. |
| Thomas Paine (1737 – 1809)
Philosopher and one of the founding fathers of the United States. Wrote 'Common Sense' in and the 'Rights of Man'. |
| Fergus O'Connor 1796-1855
Irish leader of the Chartist movement and the first person to attempt to build a working class political party. |
| Emmeline Pankhurst (1858 – 1928)
Suffragette and founder of the WSPU (Women's Social and Political Union) |
| Millicent Garrett Fawcett (1847 – 1929)
President of the NUWSS (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, who was against the violent campaigns of Pankhurst and others. |

Democracy	Rule of the people
Revolution	Overthrow of a government or social order for a new one.
Franchise	The right to vote in elections
Suffrage	The right to vote in elections
Constituency	An area which sends MPs to the House of Commons
Suffragette	Women who campaigned to get the vote
Liberty	The state of not being imprisoned or enslaved
Interregnum	Period of time between the rule of monarchs
Chartist	Men who campaigned to get the vote
Constitutional	Following the rules of a country