



History

Year 8

Age of Revolution



4 th of July 1776 Declaration of Independence	1793 The execution of Marie Antionette and King Louis	1819 The Peterloo Massacre	1847 The first anaesthetic	1888 Jack the Ripper
1775 Watt Steam Engine	July 1789 The storming of Bastille (French Revolution)	1807 Slavery abolished in Britain	1838 The Chartist Movement	1867 and 1884 Reform Acts

Key Knowledge

- In 1750 Britain was still largely rural, with small towns, poor transport links and little medical knowledge
- 18th century general elections did not represent the majority of the people such as women and working class men.
- Richard Arkwright invented the water frame which led to the first factory at Cromford in 1762.
- The growth of factories led to the growth of towns such as Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool..
- In Atherstone, the growth of the hat factories led to poor living conditions in 'yards'.
- The American War of Independence and the French Revolution sparked a revolution in ideas about liberty and government.
- The Peterloo Massacre of 1819 showed the fear the ruling classes had of the working class and the resistance to giving men the vote.
- Lengthy campaigns by the Chartists and others led to the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867 and 1884.
- In 1888, Jack the Ripper killed 5 women in Whitehall, sparking great media interest and drawing attention to the poor living conditions

Key People



Napoleon Bonaparte (French military and political leader)

- Emperor of France from 1804-1814
- Built a large Empire through winning wars known as the Napoleonic Wars

Benjamin Franklin (Helped draft the declaration for independence)



Fergus O'Connor 1796-1855 (Leader of the Chartist Movement)

- Irish Chartist Leader
- First person to attempt to build a working class political party.



George Stephenson (1781 – 1848) (Engineer and Father of the Railway)

- Built the engine for the first passenger train in 1825 and the 'Rocket' in 1829
- Worked to build many railways, including Liverpool-Manchester.



Key Vocabulary

Industrial	Raw materials manufacturing goods
Revolution	A dramatic and wide-reaching change
Mortality	Death rate
Rural	Characteristic of the countryside
Suffrage	The right to vote
Economic	To do with money or trade
Cholera	A bacteria disease spread by water
Liberty	The state of not being imprisoned or enslaved
Independence	State that is self governed