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AQA - GCSE (Grade 9-1)

STUDY GUIDE



Britain: Power and the People, 1170 to the Present Day

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STUDY GUIDE

Britain: Power and the People, c1170 to the Present Day

AQA - GCSE



Published by Clever Lili Limited.

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First published 2020

ISBN 978-1-913887-29-2

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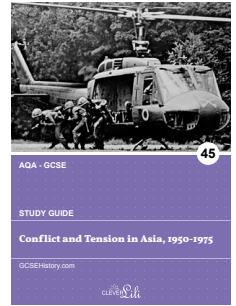
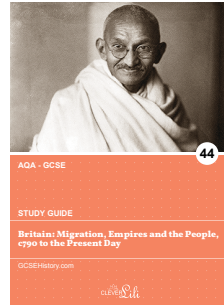
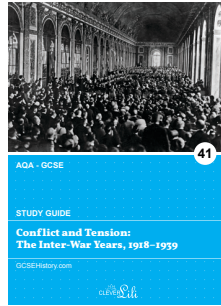
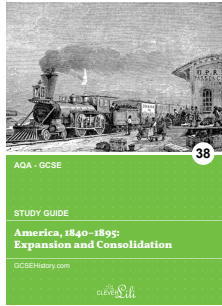
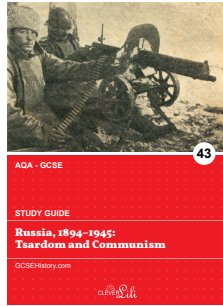
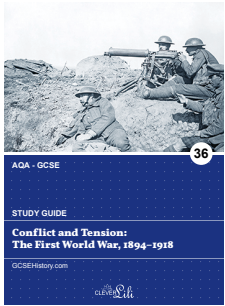
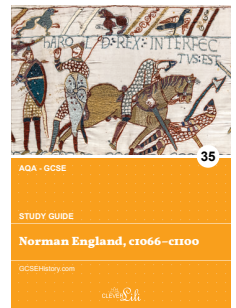
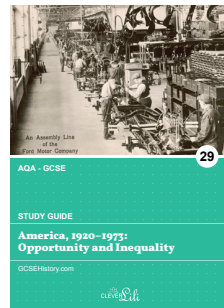
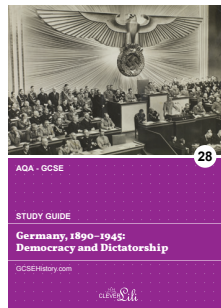
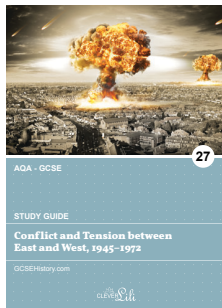
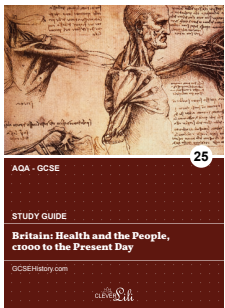
Edited by Paul Connolly and Rebecca Parsley

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Factory Reform Act, 1833.....	0		
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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

In this study guide, you will see a series of icons, highlighted words and page references. The key below will help you quickly establish what these mean and where to go for more information.

Icons



WHAT questions cover the key events and themes.



WHO questions cover the key people involved.



WHEN questions cover the timings of key events.



WHERE questions cover the locations of key moments.



WHY questions cover the reasons behind key events.



HOW questions take a closer look at the way in which events, situations and trends occur.



IMPORTANCE questions take a closer look at the significance of events, situations, and recurrent trends and themes.



DECISIONS questions take a closer look at choices made at events and situations during this era.

Highlighted words

Abdicate - occasionally, you will see certain words highlighted within an answer. This means that, if you need it, you'll find an explanation of the word or phrase in the glossary which starts on page 16.

Page references

Tudor (p.7) - occasionally, a certain subject within an answer is covered in more depth on a different page. If you'd like to learn more about it, you can go directly to the page indicated.

WHAT IS THIS BOOK ABOUT?





Power and the people 1170 to the present day is a thematic study. The course focuses on key events in British history and how they have affected the relationship between the government, the monarchy and the citizen. You will study key events, key individuals and the ideas that have contributed to the development of the Britain we know today.

Purpose

This study enables you to study the importance of the following factors: war, religion, chance, government, communication, the economy, ideas such as equality, democracy and representation, and the role of the individual. You will study how these factors have brought about developments in British history.

Enquiries

Power and the people is split into four different parts.

-  Part 1 looks at how authority and feudalism were challenged and changed in medieval England.
-  Part 2 looks at how royal authority was challenged in the early modern period.
-  Part 3 looks at the reforms and reformers that developed the franchise, the protest movements and the trade union movement.
-  Part 4 considers the protests and campaigns for greater equality and rights in the 20th century.








Key Individuals

Some of the key individuals studied on this course include:

-  King John I.
-  Simon de Montfort.
-  King Charles I.
-  Oliver Cromwell.
-  William Wilberforce.
-  Emmeline Pankhurst.





Key Events

Some of the key events you will study on this course include:

-  The First and Second Barons' War.
-  The Pilgrimage of Grace.
-  The English Civil War.
-  The American Revolution.
-  The abolition of slavery.
-  The Suffragettes.
-  The General Strike.

Assessment

Power and the people 1170 to present forms part of paper 2 which you have a total of 2 hours to complete. You should spend 1 hour on this section of the paper. There will be 4 exam questions which will assess what you have learnt on the Power and the people course.

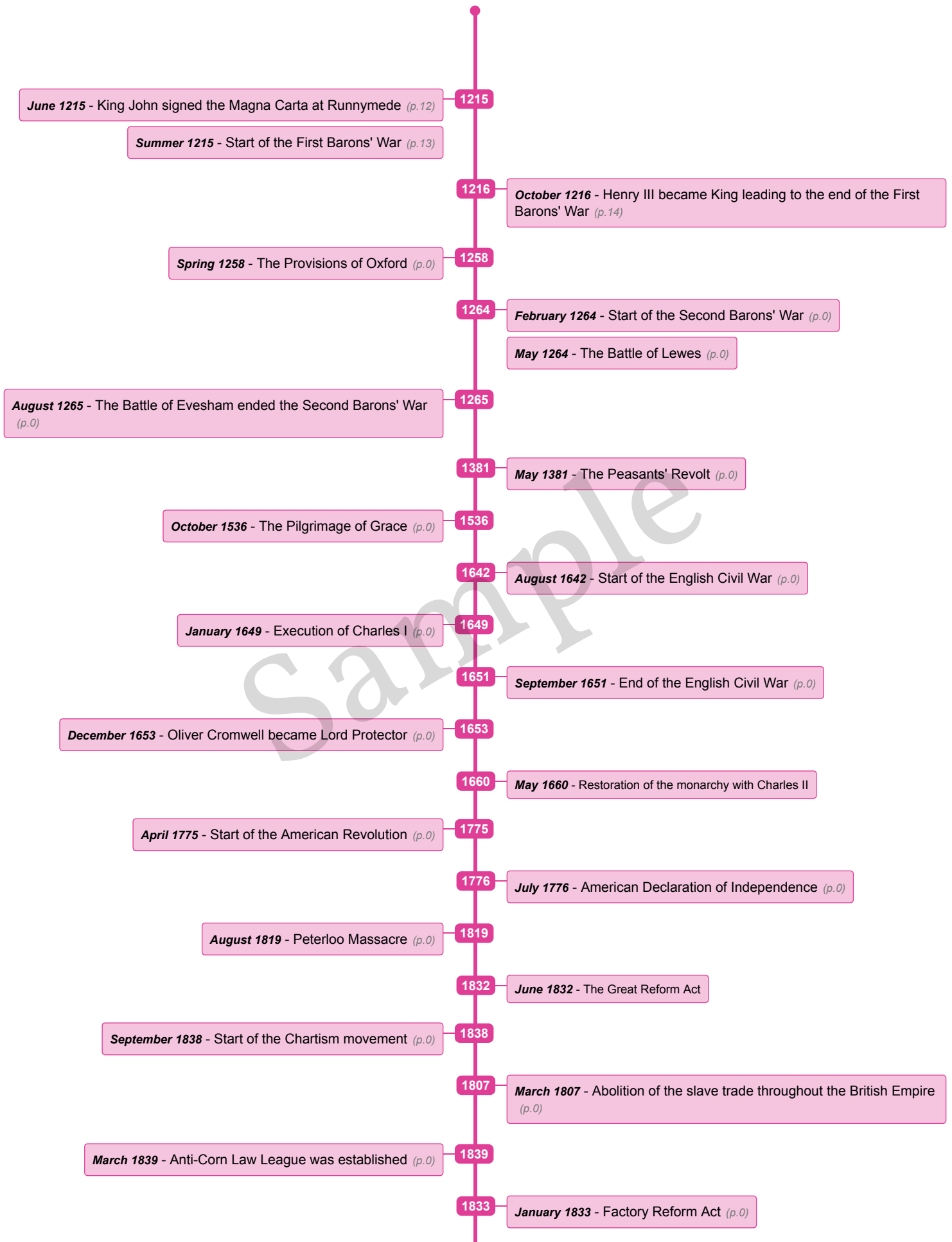
-  Question 1 is worth 8 marks. This question will require you to examine a source, and assesses your ability to analyse and evaluate, and make a judgement on the source's utility.
-  Question 2 is worth 8 marks. This question will require you to explain the significance of an event or a movement. You will need to show your knowledge, understanding and analysis of the event or movement.
-  Question 3 is worth 8 marks. This question will require you to compare two key events, developments, individuals or groups. You will have to explain two differences or similarities.
-  Question 4 is worth 16 marks plus 4 marks for spelling and grammar. This is an essay question which will require you to develop a substantiated judgement. You will be using your knowledge of the entire period to evaluate one given factor against other factors.

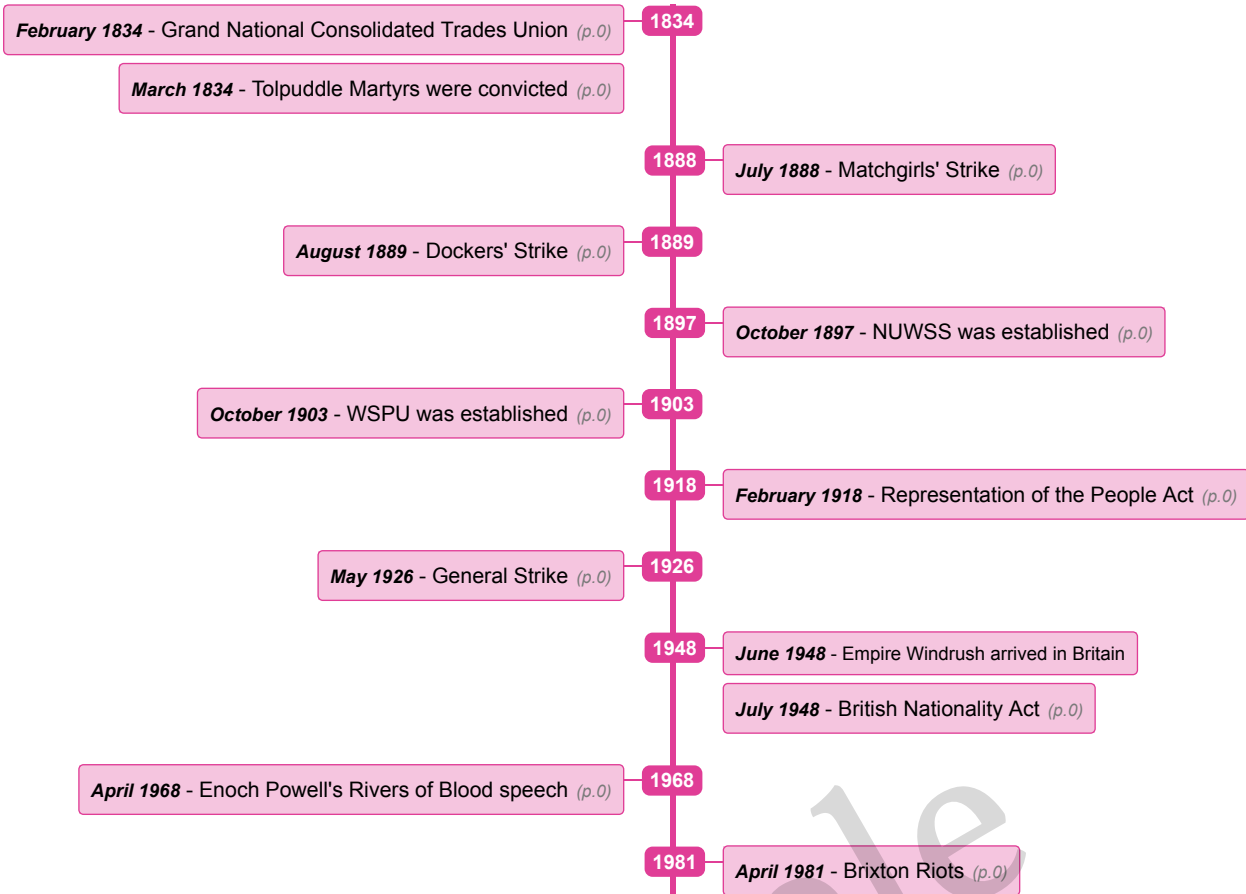


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TIMELINE





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KING JOHN

King John is most famous for signing the Magna Carta.



Who was King John?

King John was king of England. He was unpopular with his barons, and was criticised for losing Normandy to France. He is most famous for signing the Magna Carta (p.12). He died during the First Barons' War (p.13).



Why were the barons angry at King John?

There were three key reasons the barons were angry at King John:

- ✓ Religion: King John argued with Pope Innocent III as both wanted to appoint the leading churchmen in England. In retaliation, the **pope** banned church services in England.
- ✓ **Economy**: King John often used a tax known as scutage, which angered the barons.
- ✓ War: King John had a poor battle record and lost land in France.



What limited King John's power?

King John signed the Magna Carta (p.12), which limited his power.



What war was King John involved in?

King John led an army in the First Barons' War (p.13).

DID YOU KNOW?

King John's brother was Richard the Lionheart.



MAGNA CARTA

The Magna Carta is one of the most famous documents in the world. Its name means 'Great Charter'.



What was the Magna Carta?

The Magna Carta is a document signed by King John (p.12), containing 63 promises, which limited his power. It was the first major attempt to legally constrain the power of the king.



Why did King John sign the Magna Carta?

King John (p.12) had little choice but to sign the Magna Carta. If he didn't, his barons would declare war and he would have no aid from the barons in the war against France.



What is the significance of the Magna Carta?

It is significant for four key reasons:

- ✓ The promises in the Magna Carta only applied to freemen and so did not affect the majority of the **population**, who were **peasants**. This is significant as it shows peasants still had very few rights.
- ✓ King John's (p.12) son, Henry III (p.14), reissued the Magna Carta a number of times, promising to follow it.
- ✓ One clause, the right to a fair trial, still applies today.



- ✓ Many protests and documents have been inspired by the Magna Carta, such as the Chartist (p.0) Movement and the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.



Where was the Magna Carta signed?

The Magna Carta was signed at Runnymede, near London.



When was the Magna Carta signed?

The Magna Carta was signed in 1215.



What promises are in the Magna Carta?

Four of the promises in the Magna Carta are:

- ✓ The creation of a group of 25 barons to monitor the king.
- ✓ To let the Church make its own appointments.
- ✓ The barons had to first agree to any taxes the king wanted to impose.
- ✓ No man could be imprisoned without a fair trial.



What war did the Magna Carta cause?

When King John (p.12) ignored the Magna Carta it led to the First Barons' War (p.13).

DID YOU KNOW?

Although we know who signed the Magna Carta, we don't know for certain who wrote it.



FIRST BARONS' WAR

'The leaders of the barons in 1215 groped in the dim light towards a fundamental principle... custom and the law must stand even above the king' - Winston Churchill in his book 'The Island Race', 1964



What was the First Barons' War?

King John (p.12) quickly broke the promises in the Magna Carta (p.12) and raised an army to fight the barons. This is known as the First Barons' War.



What happened in the First Barons' War?

There were 4 key parts of the First Barons' War:

- ✓ King John (p.12) had the support of the **pope** and the barons had the support of the French.
- ✓ The barons occupied Rochester Castle. King John (p.12) stormed the castle and regained control.
- ✓ However, French Prince Louis helped the barons and they controlled much of England.
- ✓ King John (p.12) died in 1216 and his son, Henry III (p.14) was crowned King. He was only 9 years old, so loyalist leaders led his army.
- ✓ In the Battle of Lincoln (1217) Prince Louis's forces faced those of John's son, who, by now, was King Henry III (p.14). The king **claimed** victory and it led to Prince Louis returning to France.



How did the First Barons War end?

During **the** First Barons' War, King John (p.12) died. The barons decided to crown his young son, Henry, king. They believed they could control Henry, as he was only a child, and were more willing to accept defeat after Prince Louis's forces fled.

DID YOU KNOW?

The First Barons' War was a civil war.



HENRY III

Henry became king when he was just nine years old.



Who was Henry III?

Henry III was king of England between 1216 and 1272. He was the son of King John (p.12) and held **the throne** during the Second Barons' War.



Why were the barons angry at Henry III?

The barons became angry with Henry III for three reasons:

- ✓ He lost two major wars in France.
- ✓ The barons believed he was too close to the French, as many of his advisers were French.
- ✓ Henry increased taxes in order to pay the **pope**.



What document limited King Henry III's power?

Henry signed the Provisions of Oxford and this limited his power.



What war was Henry III involved in?

Henry III led an army in the Second Barons' War.



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REMAINING PAGES REMOVED.
PLEASE PURCHASE THE BOOK FOR FULL CONTENT.

Sample

GLOSSARY

A

Abolish, Abolished - to stop something, or get rid of it.

Arson - the act of deliberately starting a fire.

B

Boycott - a way of protesting or bringing about change by refusing to buy something or use services.

Bribe, Bribery, Bribes - to dishonestly persuade someone to do something for you in return for money or other inducements.

C

Campaign - a political movement to get something changed; in military terms, it refers to a series of operations to achieve a goal.

Catholic - a Christian who belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

Chancellor - a senior state official who, in some countries, is the head of the government and responsible for the day-to-day running of the nation.

Claim - someone's assertion of their right to something - for example, a claim to the throne.

Colonies, Colony - a country or area controlled by another country and occupied by settlers.

Colonists - people who settle in or inhabit another country, such as the British who went to America.

Conservative - someone who dislikes change and prefers traditional values. It can also refer to a member of the Conservative Party.

Constitution - rules, laws or principles that set out how a country is governed.

Cooperate, Cooperation - to work together to achieve a common aim. Frequently used in relation to politics, economics or law.

D

Democratic - relating to or supporting the principles of democracy.

Democratisation - to introduce a democratic system or principles into a country or organisation.

Dictator - a ruler with absolute power over a country, often acquired by force.

Discriminate, Discrimination - to treat a person or group of people differently and in an unfair way.

Dissolution, Dissolve - the formal ending of a partnership, organisation or official body.

Divine right - the belief held by monarchs or rulers that they are given the right to rule by God.

E

Economic - relating to the economy; also used when justifying

something in terms of profitability.

Economy - a country, state or region's position in terms of production and consumption of goods and services, and the supply of money.

Extreme - furthest from the centre or any given point. If someone holds extreme views, they are not moderate and are considered radical.

F

Famine - a severe food shortage resulting in starvation and death, usually the result of bad harvests.

Fasting - to deliberately refrain from eating, and often drinking, for a period of time.

Front - in war, the area where fighting is taking place.

G

Guerrilla tactics, Guerrilla warfare - a way of fighting that typically involves hit-and-run style tactics.

I

Immigrant - someone who moves to another country.

Immigration - the act of coming to a foreign country with the intention of living there permanently.

Import - to bring goods or services into a different country to sell.

Independence, Independent - to be free of control, often meaning by another country, allowing the people of a nation the ability to govern themselves.

Industry - the part of the economy concerned with turning raw materials into manufactured goods, for example making furniture from wood.

L

Laissez-faire - the idea a government should take a hands-off approach to matters such as public health or the free market; it translates from the French as 'let it be'.

Lord, Lords - a man of high status, wealth and authority.

M

MP - a member of parliament.

Martyr - someone who willingly dies for or is killed due to their beliefs, usually religious.

Massacre - the deliberate and brutal slaughter of many people.

Mercenary - someone who takes action in order to earn money, rather than out of principle.

Merchant, Merchants - someone who sells goods or services.

Militant - using violent or more aggressive methods in a protest or for a cause.

Minister - a senior member of government, usually responsible for a particular area such as education or finance.

Moderate - someone who is not extreme.

Monasteries, Monastery - a religious building occupied by monks.

Monk - a member of a religious community, often living a simple life of poverty, chastity and work.

Morals - a person's set of rules about what they consider right and wrong, used to guide their actions and behaviour.

Mutiny - a rebellion or revolt, in particular by soldiers or sailors against their commanding officers.

N

Noble, Nobles - another word for aristocrat - a member of the highest and richest class in society.

O

Oath - a solemn promise with special significance, often relating to future behaviour or actions.

P

Parliament - a group of politicians who make the laws of their country, usually elected by the population.

Peasant - a poor farmer.

Picket - a person or group of people who stand outside a place of work or other venue as a protest, or to try to persuade others not to enter during a strike.

Poll - a vote or survey.

Pope - the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Population - the number of people who live in a specified place.

Preach, Preaching - to deliver a religious speech or sermon to a group of people.

Prevent, Preventative, Preventive - steps taken to stop something from happening.

Propaganda - biased information aimed at persuading people to think a certain way.

Prosecute - to institute or conduct legal proceedings against a person or organisation.

Puritan - a Protestant Christian who followed very strict moral rules.

R

Radical, Radicalism - people who want complete or extensive change, usually politically or socially.

Rallies, Rally - a political event with speakers and a crowd, designed to increase support for a politician, political party or an idea.

Rational - when something is based on reason or logic, like

science.

Rebellion - armed resistance against a government or leader, or resistance to other authority or control.

Rebels - people who rise in opposition or armed resistance against an established government or leader.

Reform, Reforming - change, usually in order to improve an institution or practice.

Repeal - to revoke or annul a law.

Republic - a state or country run by elected representatives and an elected/nominated president. There is no monarch.

Riots - violent disturbances involving a crowd of people.

Rotten boroughs - an area of the country able to elect an MP despite having very few voters.

S

Segregation - when people are kept separately from each other - often used in the context of race.

State, States - an area of land or a territory ruled by one government.

Strike - a refusal by employees to work as a form of protest, usually to bring about change in their working conditions. It puts pressure on their employer, who cannot run the business without workers.

T

Tactic - a strategy or method of achieving a goal.

The crown, The throne - phrases used to represent royal power. For example, if someone 'seizes the throne' it means they have taken control. Can also refer to physical objects.

Trade unions - organised groups of workers who cooperate to make their lives better at work. For example, they might negotiate for better pay and then organise a strike if one is refused.

Treason - the crime of betraying one's country, often involving an attempt to overthrow the government or kill the monarch.

Treasury - a place or building where money or treasure is held; also refers to a government department related to finance and taxation.

W

Working class - socio-economic group consisting of those engaged in waged labour, especially manual work or industry, who typically do not have much money.

1

18th and 19th century elections - 0

A

Abolition of slavery - 0

American Revolution - 0

Anti-Corn Law League - 0

Aske, Robert - 0

B

Birmingham Political Union - 0

British Nationality Act - 0

Brixton Riot - 0

C

Charles I execution - 0

Chartism - 0

Chartists - 0

Civil War - English - 0

Clarkson, Thomas - 0

Combination Act - 0

Cromwell, Oliver - 0

D

De Montfort, Simon - 0

Dockers' Strike - 0

E

Elections, 18th and 19th century - 0

English Civil War - 0

English Revolution - 0

Enoch Powell - 0

Equiano - 0

Execution of Charles I - 0

F

Factory Reform Act 1833 - 0

Factory reform - 0

First Barons' War - 13

G

GNCTU - 0

General Strike - 0

Grand National Consolidated Trade Unions - 0

Granville Sharp - 0

H

Henry III - 14

I

Immigration Post Second World War (Britain) - 0

J

John, King - 12

K

King Henry III - 14

King John - 12

M

Magna Carta - 12

Matchgirls' Strike - 0

Mine Act 1842 - 0

Model Parliament - 0

N

NUWSS - 0

New Model Army - 0

New Model Unions - 0

New Unionism - 0

Newport Rising - 0

O

Oliver Cromwell - 0

Owen, Robert - 0

P

Peasants' Revolt - 0

Peterloo Massacre - 0

Pilgrimage of Grace - 0

Powell, Enoch - 0

Provisions of Oxford - 0

R

Race Relations Acts - 0

Representation of the People Act - 0

Robert Aske - 0

Robert Owen - 0

S

Scarman Report - 0

Second Barons' War - 0

Sharp, Granville - 0

Simon De Montfort - 0

Suffragettes - 0

Suffragists - 0

T

Thomas Clarkson - 0

Tolpuddle Martyrs - 0

Tyler, Wat - 0

U

Unions - 0

W

WSPU - 0

Wat Tyler - 0

Wilberforce, William - 0

Women and the vote - 0

Women's Social and Political Union - 0

Sample