

Knowledge organiser: 'Democracy Through Time'

Summarise your learning:		Chronology: What happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: Define these words:			
Topic 1: Medieval origins of democracy	The origins of our modern-day democracy can be traced back as far as 1215 when the Barons made King John sign the Magna Carta. Throughout the medieval period, the relationship between monarch, citizen and the First Parliament was one of great strain.	1215	Magna Carta is signed. <i>(King John and the Barons)</i>	Democracy	A system of government where citizens have the right to vote for their representatives.		
		1258	The Provisions of Oxford are signed. <i>(Simon de Montford and King Henry III)</i>	Protest	A statement or action to go against something.		
		1381	The Peasants' Revolt <i>(King Richard II)</i>	Rebellion	Resisting authority, control or government - Typically armed and violent.		
Topic 2: Early Modern Democratic Roots	Life for the peasants of England was hard. At the bottom of the feudal system, working for a lord and serving the King. By the 14th Century, they had had enough. In the 16th Century, England faced a civil war. This would forever transform the relationship between monarch and Parliament and resulted in a brief period during which England would be ruled as a Republic.	1649	Execution of <i>King Charles I</i>	Pilgrimage	A journey of moral or religious importance, sometimes used to spread faith.		
		1819	The Peterloo Massacre	Franchise / Suffrage	The right to vote for your representatives in an election.		
		1836 - 1848	The Chartist Movement	Reform	To make changes to something in order to improve it.		
		1903	WSPU (Suffragettes) founded.	Suffragettes (WSPU)	The Women's Social and Political Union - Used <u>violent</u> methods to help gain the vote.		
Topic 3: The Fight for Women's Suffrage	The women's suffrage movement was monumental. Through the campaigning of the Suffragettes and Suffragists, bolstered by huge contributions during the War, women finally secured the vote by 1928.	1913	Emily Davison incident at the Epsom Derby	Suffragists (NUWSS)	The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies - Used <u>nonviolent</u> methods to help gain the vote.		
		1918	The Representation of the People Act	Martyr	A person who dies for their cause and becomes a symbol for that movement or cause.		
Topic 4: Modern Challenges to Democracy	The General Strike of 1926 and The Brixton Riots of 1981 each marked another shift in our modern democracy, presenting further challenges to the relationship between government and citizens. These events led to change which continues to affect the country to this day.	1926	The General Strike.	Radical	A person who holds very strong or extreme views and is prepared to take action over them.		
		Who or what were these people/events?					
		Simon de Montford	Key nobleman and leader among the barons of England in the 13th century. Briefly ruled England while the King was imprisoned.	Wat Tyler	Leader of the 1381 Peasants' Revolt. Led rebels in opposition to the Statute of Labourers, an ever-increasing poll tax.		
		Millicent Fawcett	Founder of the NUWSS in 1897. Campaigning peacefully for women's suffrage.	Oliver Cromwell	Leader of the Parliamentarian Army during the English Civil War. Lord Protector of England following the execution of King Charles I.		
		Emmeline Pankhurst	Founder of the WSPU in 1903. Favoured the use of violent & extreme methods in order to gain more attention and achieve their aims more quickly.	Enoch Powell	British MP (1912-1998) who heavily criticised mass immigration to the UK in his 'Rivers of Blood' speech.		

