**KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER GCE A LEVEL BRITISH HISTORY LOWER SIXTH HISTORY**

 **AQA Challenge and Transformation 1851-1914**

The Examination is 2 hours 30 minutes and consists of a compulsory document question of 60 minutes and then a choice of two essays from three questions. Each question is worth 25 marks each taking approximately 45 minutes. The total for the paper is 80 marks.

The document questions consist of three extracts and ask the question eg) ‘Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these extracts are in relation to the role of Disraeli in the Development of the Conservative Party after 1846’(30 marks)

The essays consist of an assertion and then ask you whether you agree or disagree with the assertion ;eg) ‘The weakness of the Liberal Party led to the Conservative Parties dominance of politics in the years 1885-1905’

Explain whether you agree or disagree with this view (25 marks)

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**Oxford AQA History –‘Challenge and Transformation; Britain 1851-1964’ by Alisa Fortune.**

**‘MASTERING modern british history’ by Norman Lowe.**

**British Political History ‘1867-2001 Democracy and Decline’ by Malcolm Pearce**

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| **Sub-topics** |
| 1 | * **POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS 1851-1886**
* 1.1) Political system 1851-1886
* 1.2) Ruling Elites and Prime-Ministers
* 1.3) Parties and Party Realignment
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| 2) | **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS 1851-1886**2.1) Boom and the Workshop of the World.2.2) Agriculture ,Trade and Industry.2.3) Economic Ideologies2.4) The onset of depression after 1870 |
| 3 ) | * **SOCIETY AND SOCIAL CHANGES 1851-1886**
* 3.1) Class and Regional Divisions.
* 3.2) Prosperity and Poverty.
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| 4)  | * **SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND POLICIES**
* 4.1) Self Help
* 4.2) Trade Unions
* 4.3) Education and Social Reform Legislation
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| 5)  | * **THE CONDITION OF IRELAND AND ANGLO-IRISH RELATIONS 1850-1886**
* 5.1 Land Agitation and the Political response
* 5.2) Home Rule
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| 6) | * **POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS 1886-1914**
* 6.1) Political Developments 1886-1914-Dominance of the Conservatives and Liberal Problems.
* 6.2) Socialism , Fabianism and the emergence of the Labour Party.
* 6.3) The Ideology of New Liberalism.
* 6.4) Political Crises and Constitutional Change – House of Lords; ’Peers verses People’ and Labour Party .
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| 7)  | * **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS 1886-1914**
* 7.1) Problems of British agriculture and industry.
* 7.2) Staples and new Industries, and foreign competition.
* 7.3) Debates over protectionism, tariff reform and free trade.
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| 8) | * **SOCIAL CHANGE 1886-1914**
* 8.1 Trade unions and new unionism.
* 8.2) The Issue of female emancipation.
* 8.3) The expansion of service industries.
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| 9)  | * **SOCIAL POLICIES 1886-1914**
* 9.1) Government Legislation and local initiatives
* 9.2) Taxaion and Welfare Reform by 1914
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| 10) | * **The Condition of Ireland and Anglo -Irish Relations 1886-1914**
* 10.1) Ireland 1886-1900
* 10.2) Ireland 1900-1914.
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**Stretch and Challenge – wider reading / independent tasks:**

Read the book ‘The Lion and the Unicorn’ by Richard Aldous.

Visit the Peoples History Museum in Manchester (which has a great variety of information and artefacts on all the topics in the above units)

Visit key sites such as the house and museum of Emeline Pankhurst and her daughters at Nelson Street in Manchester.

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| **Key Terms**  |  |
| **Hustings** | A raised area or platform erected in a public place ,where men went to vote ie) to declare their choice of candidate in a general election. |
| **Laissez faire**  | The doctrine that the state should not interfere in the workings of the economy. |
| **Elite**  | A select group that is deemed superior in terms of ability or qualities to the rest of the group or society.  |
| **One Nation** | Part of Disraeli’s political philosophy based on the idea that British society should regard itself as a single entity .In which those who were better off (upper classes) had obligations to improve the conditions of the lower class. |
| **Capitalist**  | Someone who invests money in a business in order to make profit. |
| **Friendly Societies**  | Organisations formed among workers to enable them to make savings as an insurance against an event such as an accident or sudden death, every subscriber became a member of the society. |
| **Fenianism** | An Irish republican movement that grew up in the aftermath of the Irish Famine; Fenian became the generally accepted term to describe all Nationalist groups associated with seeking independence for Ireland. |
| **Tory Democracy**  | A term describing the policies advocated by Disraeli when he became Prime Minister in 1874, namely maintaining Conservative support of established institutions- the constitutional monarchy, the British Empire, the British Empire- but also supporting a degree of social reform. |
| **Landslide ;** | In which one party wins a huge majority of seats over all other parties in the House of Commons, reversing the previous government majority. |
| **Partition;** | The action or state of dividing or being divided into parts ;especially with reference to a country with separate areas of government. |

**KEY FACTS**

1. **In 1867; Benjamin Disraeli (Conservative) passed the Second Reform Act which gave a section of the male working class the vote for the first time.**
2. **In 1868; William Gladstone was elected as Prime Minister for the first time. He led a Liberal Government who passed a number of key social and political reforms.**
3. **In 1859 Samuel Smiles published his book ‘Self Help’ which urged Victorians to reject help from the state and charities and encouraged virtues of duty, thrift and strength of character.**
4. **In February 1886 William Gladstone introduced a Home Rule Bill for Ireland which would have created a devolved parliament in Dublin for the first time. The bill was defeated but also split the Liberal Party and led to the creation of Liberal Unionism.**
5. **In February 1900 the Labour Representation Committee was formed from trade unions, ILP and socialist societies such as the Fabian Society. Its aim was to get working class men into parliament. This led to the foundation of the Labour Party in 1906.**
6. **The Liberal Party won a massive majority in 1906 (total of 400 seats in the House of Commons) usually seen as a ‘landslide’(see term above)**
7. **In 1909 David Lloyd George launched his ‘Peoples Budget’ a series of progressive taxes and financial measures that aimed to raise money for social reforms. This led to ‘The Peers verses the People’ where the House of Lords tried to block the Budget.**
8. **The Liberal Government 1911 passed the First Parliament Act which did away with the veto of the House of Lords and allowed it to only debate a bill for up to two years , and took away its power to scrutinise money bills .**
9. **The Osbourne case of 1909 whereby Walter Osbourne , a Liberal supporter objected to part of his Union subscription going to the Labour Party. The House of Lords ruled in his favour.**
10. **In 1903 Emmeline Pankhurst formed the Women’s Social and Political Union**

**Or Suffragettes as they became known who launched a campaign of direct action to get the vote for women in Britain.**