

Topics

1. The Industrial Revolution
2. The Triangular Slave Trade
3. World War One
4. The Suffragettes

How do I revise?

Step 1- Go over information-

Read it or highlight it....

Step 2- Re-present the information-

Write key points in bullet points, spider diagrams, flow charts, poster, post its etc

Step 3- Remember/recall the information-

Try and read out loud key points, write key points down without looking at information.

Step 4-Use the information-

Try and answer a question about the information or ask a friend to test you- can you describe or explain the information you have revised?

Topic 1. The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution is a time of great change between around 1750-1900. It changed how goods were manufactured (made) in Britain. Before there were factories, goods were made in the home and on a small scale, this was called the **Domestic System**. Families worked together in their cottages, with everybody doing their bit.

However, work done at home was slow and laborious. Most of the workers in the Domestic system worked making cloth.

The Domestic System could only produce goods in **small quantities**. Everything was made by hand, so it was a very **slow process**. With the rapidly growing population of this period, the Domestic System just would not have been able to produce the **amount** of goods required.

Some manufacturers recognized the need to speed up production, and invented new **machinery** which could do the work of several people. This did not happen overnight, but was a long process which began before 1750.

The Factory system

From about 1750 there was a major change in the way some goods were made.

Instead of people working small hand-powered machines in their homes, new **factories** were set up with rows of large **machines**. Workers would leave their homes each day to work in the factory, in return for a weekly wage.

The larger machines in one location meant that goods could be produced in **huge quantities** at more **affordable prices**. A machine operated by one worker in a factory could do the work of several families at home.

To begin with, many of the machines were powered by water wheels, but by the beginning of the 19th century many used **steam power**. The Domestic System still continued alongside the Factory System for a time, but it became more and more difficult to compete against **mass production**.

Factory workers and Child Labour

In the 1800s, it became common to employ women and children to work in factories. As factories developed, many offered job opportunities to women, particularly textile factories. In these areas, young women could earn high wages, which gave them more independence than previous generations experienced. It could be difficult to combine working in a factory with caring for young children; some women would leave young children in the care of female relatives or take them to work with them.

Children were cheap to employ and their small hands were able to effectively operate the machinery. Unfortunately, the conditions in the factories were very dangerous. For example:

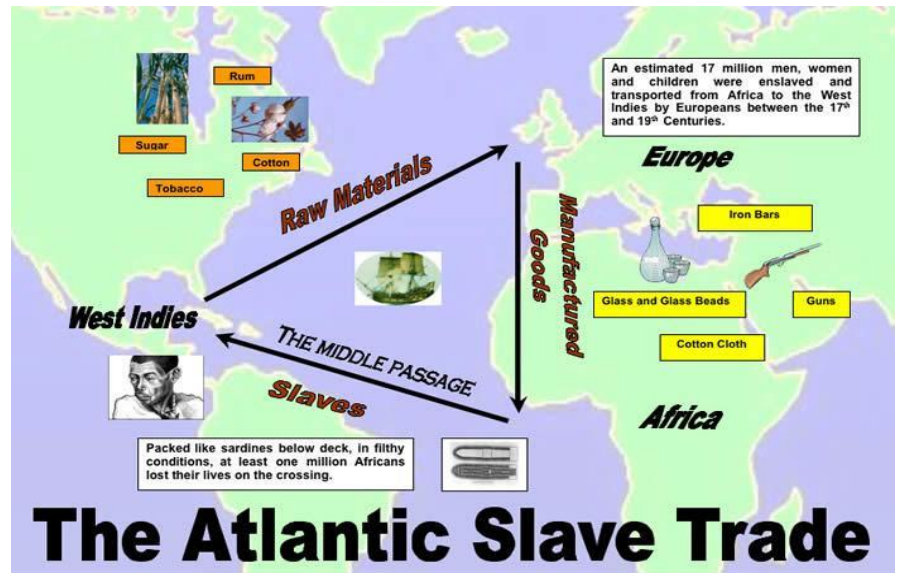
- Days were long. Children often had to work 12-14-hour shifts, six days a week.
- There was very little safety equipment, so children could be seriously injured or killed by the fast-moving machinery.
- Pay was low. Child workers received an average of 3 shillings (36p) a week.
- If children were tired and started to work slowly, there were strict punishments. Children were often beaten, or even had their ears nailed to a piece of wood.

Topic 2 The Triangular Slave Trade

From the 1500s, the 'Triangular Trade' is a name given to the **three main voyages** of the transatlantic slave trade.

1. British enslavers sailed from ports such as Glasgow, Liverpool and Bristol to West Africa. There, enslaved West African people were exchanged for trade goods such as guns, cloth, iron and beer.

These enslaved people were then taken across the Atlantic to be sold in the West Indies and North America. This journey is known as the **Middle Passage**. It is estimated that 2 million enslaved people died during this journey, due to the horrific conditions on the ships. They suffered terrible bouts of sickness, diarrhoea, dysentery and were chained up and squashed in to cramped decks. Poor food, lack of sanitation and violent punishments given by the crew meant many died during the journey. Often the captains loaded more enslaved people on to the boat, as they knew that many would not survive the journey on this middle passage. Sometimes unhealthy slaves were thrown overboard before even reaching plantations as they were worth more money dead as insurance could be claimed.



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British enslavers then sold the enslaved people in the West Indies and North America. Slaves were sold at auction either under the hammer to the highest bidder or through a scramble. In a scramble slaves were put in a cage with a price tag, buyers would race into the cage to select a slave and a fixed price.

They brought a cargo of tobacco, rice, sugar rum and other goods back to England to sell.

Why was slavery abolished?

Reason number 1. The slaves themselves rose against their captors- Enslaved people found ways to demonstrate their resistance There were 16 slave rebellions in Jamaica between 1655 and 1813. Slaves such as Olaudah Equiano also wrote stories of their lives, this persuaded many white people slavery was wrong.

In 1791 the slaves on the French island of St Domingue rebelled murdering plantation owners and setting fire to sugar cane fields. Slave owners began to live in fear of future rebellions White owners were persuaded that slaves were too difficult to keep under control

In 1838, enslaved people were finally emancipated after many years of fighting for their freedom.

Slave resistance and rebellions

Some slaves resisted by planning rebellions. They risked the threat of torture and death. Some tobacco and sugar plantations were destroyed by the violence and people killed. The constant unrest

reduced the profits made by the plantation owners. Slave rebellions varied in size, and most were put down with the help of forces from either the British Army or the Royal Navy.

Most colonies suffered a rebellion once every 20 years, the most famous revolts include:

- **Antigua Revolt (1736)** - Plantation owners on Antigua discovered a slave plot to steal gunpowder and blow up the island's wealthy slave owners at a ball. As punishment, over the next six months 88 slaves were killed, most of them by being burned alive.
- **Tacky's Rebellion (1760)** - The Tacky's Rebellion took place in Jamaica and lasted a week. This was the largest British slave uprising of the 18th century. The leader, Tacky encouraged 1000 slaves to steal gunpowder and weapons. They then attacked plantation owners.
- **Saint Domingue Revolt (1791)** - A slave revolt on the French-controlled island of Saint Domingue was led by Toussaint L'Ouverture. The French government failed to control the rebellion and Saint Domingue was eventually renamed 'Haiti' by the freed slaves, who set up the first free black republic. The Haitian Revolution removed Britain's major competitor (France) in sugar production in the Caribbean.
- **Grenada Revolt (1796)** - The leader Julien Fédon, led an army of rebels in Grenada against British troops. They were defeated and imprisoned or executed.
- **Jamaica Rebellion (1831)** - During a massive slave rebellion in Jamaica, more than 20,000 rebels seized control of the north-west corner of the island, setting planters' houses on fire. It took the British Army and militia a month to restore order. Some 200 enslaved Africans and 14 white people died in the fighting. At least 340 rebel slaves were hanged or shot afterwards.
- **The Maroons Rebellion (1730)** - The 'Maroons' of Jamaica were a mixture of islanders and runaway slaves hiding out on the island. From their hideouts they took part in raids on the plantations. By 1730 they were actually at war with the British army. They used secret tactics to hold out against the British forces. In 1739, a treaty was drawn up between the British and the Maroons to make peace. This gave the Maroons some land and the Maroons promised not to take in any further runaway slaves.

Reason number 2-White campaigners

Granville Sharpe was a British lawyer who represented escaped slaves in court. He managed to persuade judges that slaves should not be sent back to the West Indies. In 1787 the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was set up many members who were Quakers (a religious group) and believed slavery was sinful, and against Christian teachings.

William Wilberforce and Thomas Clarkson were very important figures in this group. Huge petitions were collected and presented to Parliament.

Reason number 3.Economic reasons

1770s sugar could be grown more cheaply in Cuba and Brazil

Sugar from the West Indies was expensive and keeping slaves there was unprofitable. Plantation owners realised it was cheaper to not use slaves any more and import cheaper goods from elsewhere.

In 1807 the slave trade was abolished by British parliament

It became illegal to buy and sell slaves, but people could still own them.

In 1833 parliament finally abolished slavery itself, both in Britain and throughout the Empire.

Topic 3 -World War One 1914-1918

Causes of WWI

There were 4 MAIN causes of the war.

Militarism= **Armies building up** causing other countries to become paranoid and build their armies up. This led to war being more likely as countries were ready and prepared to fight.

Alliances= **Countries joining together in "teams" to support each other in the event of an attack.** This led to countries joining in war to support another country- war was now between not just 2 countries but many. Signing secret alliances also led to suspicion building and paranoia which increased tensions between countries.

Imperialism=**Building up empires by taking over land/countries.** Countries would invade and risk was to build up their empires.

Nationalism= **Pride in your country.** More soldiers were prepared to fight for their country.

The above led to tensions building up between countries. The spark that set the war was the **murder of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne.** Ferdinand was murdered in Sarajevo in Bosnia; a country Austria had recently taken over. War was declared in 1914. The assassin was Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian terrorist and part of the group The Black Hand Gang.

Problems in the Trenches:

- **Boredom** - Daily life was monotonous and often **very dull.** It involved the **cleaning and inspection of weapons; the construction and repair of trench defences; the removal of dead and wounded** from trenches and no man's land; the **transfer of supplies, food rations and new equipment;** observing enemy activity and movement; repairing barbed wire defences; delousing of uniforms. Soldiers became very bored and had to **find ways to entertain themselves, through writing letters, rat catching, singing etc**
- **Conditions** in the trenches were shocking. Soldiers had to live there in all weathers. In winter, trenches flooded, and sometimes froze.
- **Trench foot**- As a result of wet conditions and poor hygiene, some soldiers suffered from "trench foot". Men had to wear the same socks and **boots which were damp and cold,** men rubbed each other's feet with **grease as a protective layer** but many still suffered. Trench foot **rotted away skin and left feet deformed and very painful to walk on.**
- **Immediate danger**- Soldiers had to live with the **constant danger of enemy shelling and snipers;** the sound of artillery bombardments which sometimes resulted in soldiers suffering from a breakdown known as "**shell shock**"; the **death or injury of close friends;** the dangers of **poison gas attacks; rats and lice.** Soldiers suffered enormous casualties due to the deadly effects of modern artillery, grenades, mines and machine guns.
- **Attempts** that were made to end the deadlock of trench warfare included the introduction of **poison gas attacks and the tank.** The gas could be effective if the wind blew in the right direction, and the enemy was taken by surprise. The **British were the first to introduce the tank** which could be effective if the ground was firm enough, and there were sufficient troops

to hold on to enemy territory captured by using tanks to lead the troops across no man's land.

- **Supplies-** Many soldiers had a **boring diet of tea, biscuits and tinned beef, nothing fresh, and food was rationed**, some higher-ranking soldiers had better food, **many would lie to their families to ensure they did not worry.**

Topic 4 - The Suffragettes

The Suffragists (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies) was a group that was led by Millicent Fawcett in 1897. Their aim was to increase the rights of women and improve the social conditions for them. This meant trying to get voting rights for educated and quite wealthy women, reduce prostitution in Britain and get government protection for low paid women workers. The Suffragist members were from upper and middle class backgrounds.

Methods used by the Suffragists to promote their cause were peaceful. Many handed out leaflets to people on the streets or created petitions to take to Parliament and make the MPs aware of their aims. Others spoke directly to politicians to argue for the rights of women. Some MPs were sympathetic to the Suffragists' cause and in return the women strongly supported these MPs in their election campaigns. In fact the Suffragists welcomed male members to join them and campaign for women's rights.

The Suffragettes (Women's Social and Political Union) was a group that was led by Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters. Not happy with the Suffragists, they broke away and formed this group in 1906. Their aim was to achieve the same rights for women that men had. They also believed that when this was achieved women's social conditions would improve. Pankhurst wanted her members to be from working class backgrounds because it was these women who suffered the most.

Methods used by the Suffragettes were sometimes violent. One woman was sent to prison for spitting at and hitting a policeman. Two women were sent to prison for shouting and screaming at a political meeting. Another woman, Emily Davidson, threw herself at the King's horse at the Epsom Derby as a publicity stunt - she wanted to pin the Suffragette banner to the horse. Unfortunately she was killed and became a martyr for the cause of women's suffrage. The saying of the Suffragettes was "Deeds not words" and they would not allow men to be members of their organisation.

Women and World War One Before the war, men and women did different jobs. Most well paid jobs were only open to men. With lots of men going away to fight in the war, many women had to take over men's work. Women worked in factories producing ammunition for the soldiers, they worked on farms producing food for the country, they worked on buses and railways. Some women helped treat soldiers who were injured on the frontline. Women proved that they could do the same work as men. Women learnt many new skills and showed people what they were capable of. This helped change attitudes towards women and helped persuade people that they deserved the vote in 1918.