Year 9, Autumn term 2 KO – Social change

1. Key terms

1. **Reforms** – A change, often political, often for the better
2. **Migration** – The mass movement of people from one place to another
3. **Labour Party** – A political party established to support workers
4. **Suffrage** – The vote
5. **Suffragettes** – A women's group who set out to get women the vote through violent means
6. **Suffragists** – A women's group who set out to get the vote through non-violent means
7. **Trench –** A long narrow hole which soldiers use to protect themselves from enemy fire and to move around the battlefield.
8. **Armistice –** The agreement signed November 1919 to end the war.

2. Timeline

1832	**The Great Reform Act** came into law, increasing the amount of eligible voters, though keeping the vote to wealthy men.
1867	**The Second Great Reform Act** came into Law, increasing the vote to include some Urban workers, increasing the voting population to 40%
1884	**The Third Great Reform Act** came into Law, further increasing the voting population to 60%, though still all men.
1872	**The Secret Ballot Act** is passed, this ensured anonymity when voting, the system we still use today.
1893	The **Independent Labour Party** is established, offering representation for the working class.
1897	**The NUWSS (Suffragists) is formed**, led by Millicent Fawcett. This group sought to get the vote through peaceful and legal methods.
1903	**The WSPU (Suffragettes)** is formed, led by Emmeline Pankhurst
1906	The Liberal Government took power and introduced social reforms to improve the lives of the poor
1914	**World War One starts**
1918	Acknowledging the sacrifices of British men during the war, the government passed the **Representation of the People Act**, giving the vote to all men 21 and over as well as a few select women.

3. Key figures

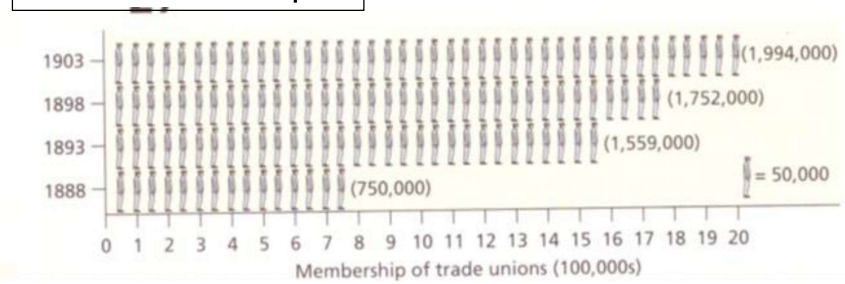
1. **Benjamin Disraeli** – Prime Minister 1874 -1880
2. **Emmeline Pankhurst** Leader of the Suffragettes
3. **Millicent Fawcett** Leader of the Suffragists
4. **Queen Victoria** Queen of England 1837 - 1901
5. **Field Marshal Douglas Haig** – Led the British forces on the Western Front during WW1
6. **David Lloyd George –** Prime Minister 1916 - 1922

4. Sides of WW1

Allies – France, UK, Russia, USA, Italy, Japan

Central Powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary, The Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria

5. Union membership



Unions are a group established for workers to get financial and legal support. Popular in the mid 1800s they became a driving force in UK politics in the late 19th century leading to the establishment of the labour party

6. Advancements of WW1

The First World War saw a huge increase in scale of technological innovation of impact. It was the first modern mechanized industrial war in which material resources and manufacturing capability were as important as the skill of the troops on the battlefield. Heavy artillery, machine guns, tanks, motorized transport vehicles, high explosives, chemical weapons, airplanes, field radios and telephones, aerial reconnaissance cameras, and rapidly advancing medical technology and science were just a few of the areas that reshaped twentieth century warfare. Some specific advancements from WW1 were Machine guns, X-rays, mustard gas, tanks, and plastic surgery.