



Knowledge Organiser: How has Britain changed over time? (History)

Timeline of key events

- **1066** -14th October Battle of Hastings & 25th December William crowned King
- **1215** - The Magna Carta is agreed at Runnymede in June
- **1351**- Parliament, in an attempt to stop peasants moving around for better pay, passed the Statute of Labourers.
- **1346 to 1353**- The Black Death (a plague) had swept through the land
- **1381** – The Peasants’ Revolt started in Essex on 30 May 1381 (also known as the Great Rising or Wat Tyler’s Rebellion)
- **1476**- William Caxton returned to London and established a press at Westminster, the first printing press in England.
- **1534** – The Reformation
- **1605** – The Gunpowder plot
- **1642** –The Civil War & Great Fire of London
- **1660** – The plague reaches Eyam
- **1707** – Act of Union
- **By 1783, Britain had a large empire with colonies in America and the West Indies.**
- **1804** - First steam locomotive railway
- **1760 to 1840 Industrial revolution**

Key Figures/places/events

1066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward the Confessor, Harold Godwin, Harald Haralda & William, Duke of Normandy (later known as William the Conqueror) • Built-Tower of London & Windsor Castle
1215	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King John, King Richard 1, Stephen Langton -Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Fitzwalter • Magna Carta -agreed at Runnymede in June 1215.
1381	<p>The Peasants Revolt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax Collector- John Bampton investigated the possibility of tax evasion by the villagers Brentwood, Essex • The rebellion spread through Wessex and the county of Kent • King Richard II , Simon Sudbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury, John of Gaunt, the Duke of Lancaster, Wat Tyler & John Ball • Rochester Castle, Canterbury cathedral, Tower of London, Mile End, Blackheath
1474	<p>William Caxton (c.1422 - 1492) English merchant, diplomat, and writer. He is thought to be the first person to introduce a printing press into England, in 1476, and as a printer was the first English retailer of printed books.</p> <p>Born between 1415 and 1424, perhaps in the Weald or wood land of Kent, perhaps in Hadlow or Tenterden. Moved to Bruges, Belgium. Later saw a printing press in Cologne. Established a printing press in Bruges. Returned to England, set up a press at Westminster in 1476.</p>

1534	A monk, Martin Luther- Leader of the Reformation, Henry VIII The Thirty Years War was fought in Germany, Martin Luther's home, and involved nearly every country in Europe- estimates of between 25% and 40% of the German population being killed.
1605	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> James I, King of England, Catholic conspirators ; Robert Catesby, Thomas Percy, Thomas Wintour, John Wright and Guy Fawkes. Parliament Buildings
1642	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles I, Oliver Cromwell (Lord Protector), Charles II First conflict of the English Civil - Battle of Edgehill in October, 1642. Battle of Marston Moor. Charles 1 execution - outside of Banqueting House, in the Palace of Westminster
1660	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eyam, Derbyshire, Sheffield and Bakewell George Viccars –tailor, rector- William Mompesson, previous rector-Thomas Stanley
1707	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edward I , Elizabeth I , Mary, Queen of Scots, James VI, James I of England, Queen Anne & Duke of Queensberry
The British Empire	<p>1787-First shipment of transported prisoners to Australia.</p> <p>1839-The Opium War forced China to allow British traders to sell the drug opium into China.</p> <p>1857-There was a rebellion in India (the Indian Mutiny). The government took over rule of India from the East India Company.</p> <p>1867-Canada was given 'dominion' (self-governing) status, followed by Australia and New Zealand in 1907.</p> <p>1876-Queen Victoria was declared 'Empress of India'.</p> <p>1881–1919 The 'Scramble for Africa' – Britain acquired colonies in Africa stretching from Cairo to Cape Town.</p> <p>1899–1902 The Second Boer War – the British conquered South Africa.</p> <p>1919 The Treaty of Versailles gave Germany's colonies as 'mandates' for Britain and France to administer.</p> <p>1924 The British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Stadium. The Empire looked happy and strong.</p>
Railways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 21 1804: Richard Trevithick's Penydarren - used to transport iron across nine miles of track - becomes the first successful steam locomotive run on rails. September 27 1825: George Stephenson opens the Stockton and Darlington Railroad May 3 1830: Robert Stephenson's Invicta powers the first regular passenger service in the world, linking Canterbury to the seaside town of Whitstable six miles away. 1844: The introduction of standard gauges for track, opening up the possibility of an interoperable national rail system.. 1863: The world's first underground city service connects Paddington to Farringdon in London. The service is steamy and overcrowded, and rail carriages are drafted in from Great Western in an attempt to keep up with passenger demand.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 4 1883: Britain's first electric railway opens in Brighton. • 1902: Automatic signalling makes its first appearance between Andover and Grateley. • May 22 1915: A train crash at Gretna Green kills 227 people, after a troop train collides with a passenger train. • 1923: Four major railway companies are created from the 123 across the country. They are the Great Western Railway, London Midland and Scottish Railway, London and North Eastern Railway, and Southern Railway. By 2002 there will be 25 train operating companies.
Industrial Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain changes from a rural society to an urban one • In 1837, Britain was still a rural nation with 80% of the population living in the countryside. Most people were farmers or spun wool and cotton to weave into cloth. Soon new machines were invented that could do these jobs in a fraction of the time. This left many people out of work, so they flocked to the towns in search of jobs in new industries. By the middle of the nineteenth century over 50% of the population lived in towns and cities. • The Industrial Revolution rapidly gained pace during Victoria's reign because of the power of steam. Victorian engineers developed bigger, faster and more powerful machines that could run whole factories. This led to a massive increase in the number of factories (particularly in textile factories or mills). • By 1870, over 100,000 steam engines were at work throughout Britain. • The industry depended on steam and steam depended on coal. The number of coalfields doubled between 1851 and 1881. • 1856 - Henry Bessemer invented a method for converting iron into steel quickly. Ships, bridges and building could now be bigger • Britain becomes wealthy but ...despite the growing wealth due to trade and commerce, many of the working people, who actually produced the wealth, lived, worked and died in very poor conditions. • Housing-Most cities and towns were not prepared for the great increase of people looking for accommodation to live near their work place. There was a shortage of houses, so many people had to share a room in other peoples houses. Rooms were rented to whole families or perhaps several families. Often ten or twelve people shared one room. If there was no rooms to rent, people stayed in lodging houses. Many factory owners built houses for their workers near their factories. The houses were built close together really quickly and cheaply. These houses often had two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. They were not really big enough for the large families people tended to have during the Victorian time. The houses also did not have running water and toilets. Up to 100 houses had to share an outdoor pump to get their water and share an outside toilet. To make things worse, the water from the pump was often polluted. • Pollution and ill health-The household rubbish was thrown out into the narrow streets and the air was filled with black smoke from the factories chimneys.

	<p>Dirty streets and cramped living was a perfect breeding ground for diseases. More than 31,000 people died during an outbreak of cholera in 1832 and lots more were killed by typhus, smallpox and dysentery.</p> <p>Public Health Act of 1875 banned open sewers, thanks to Joseph Bazalgette's sewage system. Houses were made further apart, rubbish collection was introduced and public health inspectors had to be provided by the local council. They basically had to go round whatever town or city they were employed in and check that sanitation and health of the people was alright.</p> <p>In 1853, the tax on soap was taken off, meaning poor people could buy it and become more hygienic by washing with it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working conditions-Many factory owners put profit above the health and safety of their workers. Children and young women were employed in terrible conditions in textile mills and mines. Furnaces were operated without proper safety checks. Workers in factories and mills were deafened by steam hammers and machinery. hours were long and there were no holidays. Children worked in factories • How did factory conditions change in the 1840's • 1833 Factory Act-Children banned from working in textile factories under the age of nine/9 - 13 year olds limited to 9 hours a day and 48 hours a week/13 - 18 year olds limited to 12 hours a day and 69 hours a week. /All children under eleven to have two hours education a day/Government Factory Inspectors appointed to enforce the law. • 1842 Mines and Collieries Act-All women and children under 10 were banned from working underground/No one under 15 years was to work winding gear in mines. • 1844 Factory Act: Minimum age for working in factories reduced to 8 years old/ 8 to 13 years old to work a maximum of six and a half hours on weekdays and only six hours on Saturday /13 to 18 year olds to work a maximum of 12 hours a day and the same applied to women/Safety guards had to be fitted to all machines/Three hours education a day for children. • 1847 Fielder's Factory Act: 10 hour day introduced for under 18's and for women. • 1864 Factory Act, this extended the regulations to factories other than textiles and coalmines. • 1867 Factory Act, the legislation was extended to all workshops with more than 50 workers.
Victorian Christmas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queen Victoria and Prince Albert-decorated Christmas tree-a tradition that was reminiscent of Prince Albert's childhood in Germany. • In 1843 Henry Cole commissioned an artist to design a card for Christmas. • Introduction of the halfpenny postage rate meant the Christmas card industry took off. • Victorian Crackers-1848 when a British confectioner, Tom Smith, invented a new way to sell sweets. Inspired by a trip to Paris where he saw bon bons – sugared almonds wrapped in twists of paper – he came up with the idea of the Christmas cracker: a simple package filled with sweets that snapped when pulled apart. The sweets were replaced by small gifts and paper hats in the late

Victorian period, and remain in this form as an essential part of a modern Christmas.

- Decorating the home at Christmas also became a more elaborate affair.
- Gift giving had traditionally been at New Year but moved as Christmas became more important to the Victorians.
- Christmas feast-mince pies were initially made from meat, a tradition dating back to Tudor times. However, during the 19th century mixes without meat began to gain popularity. The roast turkey previously other forms of roasted meat such as beef and goose were the centrepiece of the Christmas dinner. The turkey was added to this by the more wealthy sections of the community.
- Christmas became centred around the family
- Charles Dickens wrote A Christmas Carol. It helped to popularise and spread the traditions of the festival.

Key Skills

Chronological understanding:

- I can use dates and historical language in my work
- I can begin to build up a picture of what main events that happened in Britain/ the world
- I can use a timeline

Knowledge and understanding:

- I can describe historical events from the different period we have studied
- I can make comparisons between historical periods; explaining things that have changed and things which have stayed the same
- I can identify how or why certain events took place.
- I can appreciate that significant events in history have helped shape the country we have today

Historical enquiry

- I can describe, select, and evaluate relevant evidence about the past from many different sources.
- I can analyse historical sources and evidence
- I can appreciate how historical artefacts have helped us understand more about British lives in the present and past
- I can identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives on a given historical event and make conclusions about that event.
- I can give more than one reason to support an historical argument.
- I can research different sources e.g. the internet (key search terms such as ks2) to get relevant information
- I can evaluate the usefulness, reliability, and limitations of the source as historical evidence.
- I can communicate knowledge and understanding orally and in writing and offer points of view based upon what I have learnt.

Concepts

Chronology change continuity

Key questions/Impact

What was the impact on daily life after the arrival of the Normans?

Building changes wooden to stone and changes to village structure.

What was the impact of the Magna Carta?

Magna Carta, which means 'The Great Charter', is one of the most important documents in history as it established the principle that everyone is subject to the law, even the king, and guarantees the rights of individuals, the right to justice and the right to a fair trial. Power structure- pre and post magna carta & social hierarchy

What was the impact of 1381 Peasants revolt?

The revolt is seen as the start of the English people's fight for freedom and the beginning of the end of the feudal system. Social hierarchy changes, gulf between classes, Rise of Watt Tyler. Increase in taxes, clergy preached anti-establishment messages

What was the impact of the printing press?

Changed the way information was shared pre printing press (word of mouth, town crier, letters) Printing allowed ideas to circulate quickly and cheaply. Originally, the printing press was used mostly for books, pamphlets, and newspapers. This helped create a wider literate reading public.

What was the impact of the 1534 Reformation?

Although the Reformation is styled as a religious reaction against corruption and abuse within the Catholic Church, it reflected profound changes within European society itself. The Reformation itself was affected by the invention of the Printing Press and the expansion of commerce which characterized the Renaissance. Religious groups of the time and different views, divine right. Influence of religion. Catholics and protestants split. The Church of England split from the Roman Catholic Church over a different issue. King Henry VIII decided to split from the Roman Catholics and create his own church called the Church of England, which would allow him to get a divorce.

What was the impact of 1605 Gunpowder plot?

The Gunpowder Plot was the last Catholic plot in England. Catholic lords with any connection to any of the plotters were arrested, fined and ruined. Catholics suffered. In 1606, the Popish Recusants Act increased fines for recusants (a person who refused to attend services of the Church of England) and forced Catholics to take an oath of allegiance

What was the impact of 1642 Civil War?

The ultimate outcome of the Revolution was the discrediting of the idea of the divine right of kings, the belief that parliament was supreme in political matters, and that the English monarch had to rule in a manner which was limited by a constitutional agreement (i.e. the idea of a constitutional monarchy). Charles 1 was not liked as a King – kept closing parliament Cavaliers vs Roundheads. Cromwell (puritan) People's opinion of each leader. People wanted more power for parliament and less for the monarchy. Great Fire of London

What was the impact of the actions of the population of Eyam?

The plague did not spread to the surrounding villages/ fewer people died of the plague / the plague did not spread across the rest of England/The plague ended sooner.

What was the impact of 1707 Act of Union?

The Acts of Union, passed by the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1707, led to the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain on 1 May of that year. Both parliaments were dissolved and replaced with a new Parliament of the Kingdom of Great Britain. The UK Parliament met for the first time in October 1707. Nation-state. Explore positive and negative impact of the union.

What was the impact of the British Empire?

Helped to develop nations, teaching them the ways of democracy, and providing a structure that could lead to self-government. Gave Britain more places to trade with, British laws, place names and traditions found across the world. Life in Britain was also influenced by ideas, products etc. from the colonies. Some believe taking goods and resources from the colonies exploited and profited from them unfairly.

What was the impact of the railways?

Improved travel speed over horse and carriage/ People could move more easily / Some areas (Oxsted) became more developed/ Caused great expansion of industries /reduced transport costs and therefore prices/brought wealth to Britain /helped agriculture /allowed more people to travel & reduced travelling time/made London become even more important /unified the country /encouraged the rapid growth of towns because there was easy access to food, raw materials and building materials/made national markets available to more manufacturers / destroyed canal transport/allowed ideas to spread quickly /reduced the cost of living

What was the impact of the Industrial revolution?

The Industrial Revolution made some major impacts on British society, including the rise of factories, urbanization, humanitarian problems, and improvements in transportation. The impact of inventions like the steam engine and why factories became important. Lead Spinning Jenny = engine. reasons people moved from the countryside to the city. Farming became more mechanized and needed less labour.

What was the impact of the Victorians on Christmas?

Beginning of the 19th century Christmas was hardly celebrated. Many businesses did not even consider it a holiday. However by the end of the century it had become the biggest annual celebration and took on the form that we recognise today.

Key Vocabulary

chronology	the arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.
monarch	a sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.
round heads	supporters of the Parliament of England during the English Civil War
cavaliers	a supporter of King Charles I in the English Civil War
Normans	The Normans were Vikings who had settled along the coast of France. ... They eventually became known as the Normans and the land they lived in became known as Normandy.
civil war	a war between citizens of the same country.
peasant	a poor smallholder or agricultural labourer of low social status
revolt	take violent action against an established government or ruler; rebel
Feudal system	a way of organising society into different groups based on their roles
plague	a contagious bacterial disease
serf	an agricultural labourer who was tied to working on his lord's estate
crusades	A series of religious wars between Christians and Muslims
remedy	a medicine or treatment for a disease or injury
black death	a deadly plague
(British) empire	a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruling power
sovereign	a supreme ruler, especially a monarch
ruler	a person exercising government or dominion.
time line	a representation of a period of time, on which important events are marked

evidence	facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or not
invention	something, typically a process or device, that has been invented.
era	a long and distinct period of history
The Act of Union	The Scottish Parliament and the English Parliament united to form the Parliament of Great Britain.
commonwealth	A group of countries consisting of the UK together with states that were previously part of the British Empire, and dependencies.
invasion	a large number of people or things going into a place
defeat	win a victory over (someone) in a battle or other contest
depose	remove from office suddenly and forcefully.
colonial	relating to or characteristic of a colony or colonies.
architecture	the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.
civilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the stage of human social and cultural development and organization that is considered most advanced. •the process by which a society or place reaches an advanced stage of social and cultural development and organization. •the society, culture, and way of life of a particular area.
constituency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a group of voters in a specified area who elect a representative • an area whose voters elect a representative to a legislative body. • a group of people with shared interests or political opinions.
power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the ability or capacity to do something or act in a particular way. • the capacity or ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events.
technology	the use of knowledge to invent new devices or tools