**HISTORY DEPARTMENT 2017**

**TOPIC:**

**Unit: 1B Radicalism and Protest 1820-1848**

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| **Key Questions/Objective** | **Content** | **Time / Resources** | **GCSE questions**  **Assessment / AfL** | **Differentiation** | **Skills**  **Literacy**  **Numeracy**  **Digital** |
| **The impact of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars**  What were the main pressures facing the country c.1810? | The influence of the Corresponding Societies; the impact of war on the economy; demobilised soldiers; the Corn Laws; the demand for parliamentary reform; the impact of industrialisation on radical thinking |  |  |  |  |
| **Early outbreaks of protest** What were the most significant protests in the period 1810-1832? | Causes and events of the main forms of protest including: the protests of the Luddites 1811-1812; the Spa Fields Riots, 1816; the march of the Blanketeers, 1817; the forming of political unions; the Reform Bill Riots, 1831 |  |  |  |  |
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| **Government reaction:**  How did the government react to popular protest at this time? | Agent provocateurs; the suspension of habeas corpus,1817; the Peterloo Massacre,1819; the Six Acts; the Cato Street Conspiracy,1820; the 1832 Reform Act |  |  |  |  |
| **Industrial protest in Wales** Why did the Merthyr Rising break out in 1831? | Long-term causes: working and living conditions, the truck system, the role of the industrialists; short-term causes: economic depression, radicalism and unionism, demands for parliamentary reform, wage cuts; the events of the Merthyr rising |  |  |  |  |
| **The growth of Chartism:** How and why did Chartism develop? | The reasons for the rise of Chartism; the roles of Lovett and O'Connor; physical and moral force Chartism; the Convention and the Petitions; Chartism in Wales: the march on Newport and events at Llanidloes, 1839 |  |  |  |  |

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| **Rural protest:**  What conditions led to rural protests in this period? | The causes of the Swing Riots; the activities of the Swing rioters: destruction of property, threatening letters; the causes of the Rebecca Riots; the activities of the Rebecca Rioters: threats, attacks on tollgates and workhouses |  |  |  |  |
| **Impact of industrial and rural protest:**  What were the results of the industrial and rural protests after 1830? | The results of the Merthyr Rising: the execution of Dic Penderyn; abolition of the truck system, parliamentary representation; reasons for the failure of the Chartist movement; government reaction to rural protest: arrests, transportation, and legislation including the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, and the Turnpike Act, 1844 |  |  |  |  |