

Year 13 British History Revision List

British History Revision List

1F Industrialisation and the People: Britain, c1783–1885

This option allows students to study change, continuity, cause and consequence in this period through the following key questions:

- How was Britain governed and how did democracy and political organisations change and develop?
- What pressures did governments face and how did they respond to these?
- How and with what results did the economy develop and change?
- How and with what results did society and social policy develop?
- How important were ideas and ideology?
- How important was the role of individuals and groups and how were they affected by developments?

Part One: The Impact of Industrialisation: Britain, c1783–1832

Pressure for Change, c1783–1812

- The British political system in 1783: government and representation; national and local democracy; Whigs and Tories
- Government: Pitt the Younger as Prime Minister and his successors; Pitt's relationship with the King; the 1784 election; reform of finance, administration and trade
- Economic developments: industrialisation; the growth of cotton and other industries; changes in power; the condition of agriculture
- Social developments: the middle class; the industrial workforce; landowners; agricultural labourers and the poor; working conditions; standards of living; the Combination Acts
- Pressures on government: the political influence of the French Revolution; Irish rebellion and union; radicalism and opposition; party splits; demands for parliamentary reform
- Pressures on government: the political, economic and social impact of war; the condition of Britain by 1812

Government and a changing society, 1812–1832

- Government: Lord Liverpool; the Corn Laws and other legislation; attitudes to reform and repression; the economy
- Government: Canning, Goderich and Wellington; legislation, including the repeal of the Combination Acts and the Test and Corporation Acts; the metropolitan police force; O'Connell and Catholic Emancipation
- Economic developments: continuing industrialisation and developments in key industries; agricultural change; economic policies and free trade
- Social developments: the effects of industrialisation; standards of living and working class discontent
- Pressures for change: Luddism and radical agitation; the anti-slavery movement; Methodism; early socialism and the ideas of Robert Owen
- Greater democracy: the election of the Whigs; pressure for parliamentary reform; the Great Reform Act and its impact; the state of Britain politically, economically and socially by 1832

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Part Two: The Age of Reform: Britain, 1832–1885

Political change and social reform, 1832–1846

- Government: Grey, Melbourne and the ideas and ideology of the Whig Party; the Tories in opposition and government; Peel and the transformation of the Conservative party
- The Whig response to social change; social reforms including: education, factory legislation, abolition of slavery, the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Municipal Corporations Act
- Pressure for change: Chartism; Irish radicalism; the Anti-Poor Law League; the Anti-Corn Law League; social reform campaigners including Shaftesbury and Chadwick
- The Conservative response to change: finance, administration and the economy; the Bank Charter Act; trade and business reform
- Economic developments: the railway 'revolution' and associated economic growth; agriculture and Corn Law repeal
- Social developments: conditions in urban Britain; changes in the lives of workers and the poor; unions and other working-class movements

Economy, Society and Politics, 1846–1885

- Government and developing political organisation: the development of the political system and party realignment; the emergence of the Liberal Party
- Government and democracy: Gladstone, his ministries and ideas and policies; Disraeli, his ministries, ideas and policies; increasing democracy; legislation