

TURTON SCHOOL HISTORY DEPARTMENT – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – REVOLUTIONS AND CHANGE

Key events	Key people	Key questions/words
<p>The Scientific Revolution started in the 16th century. It was a time of great change. The Heliocentric model, put forward by Copernicus. This was confirmed by Galileo who also advanced our understanding of astronomy. The Protestant Reformation and Artistic Renaissance also helped to develop peoples' knowledge and understanding in this period.</p> <p>The French Revolution began in 1789 as a popular movement to reform the 'absolute' rule of the monarch, Louis XVI. However, by 1793 France was in the grip of the 'Terror', and in 1804 France returned to a dictatorship under Napoleon Bonaparte. A number of factors caused the French Revolution: In 1789, money problems forced the king to call the 'Estates General' - a kind of parliament. He wanted to raise taxes. Quickly the king lost power and a new government was formed. This started 'The Terror' – 40,000 people were executed. In October 1795, the Convention used Napoleon Bonaparte and the army to crush riots. It was the end of the power of the Paris mob. Napoleon Bonaparte was a soldier who rose during the Revolution: He seized control of France in 1799 and named himself First Consul. He then made himself Emperor in 1804 until 1815.</p> <p>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). There was a shortage of houses, so many people had to share a room in other people's 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.</p> <p>In America and Russia, there were political revolutions too. With people reacting to unfair taxes and living conditions. In America, they objected to Taxation without Representation. The people of Boston revolted by boycotting tea and having the Boston Tea party. In Russia, the peasants rose up against the Autocratic rule of the Tsars as new Marxist communist ideas spread.</p>	<p>Copernicus An astronomer and mathematician who promoted and published key ideas including the Heliocentric model of the solar system; the idea that the earth and planets revolve around the sun and that the earth is not the centre of the galaxy.</p> <p>Galileo Used the invention of the telescope to prove the heliocentric model and expand our knowledge of the universe.</p> <p>Isaac Newton Physicist who advanced our understanding of physics, most notably the motion of the earth and the concept of gravity.</p> <p>Saratoga, Bunker Hill, Yorktown, Monmouth Key battles in the American War of Independence in which the 13 American Colonies gained their independence.</p> <p>Louis XVI King of France whose extravagance and mismanagement of the country led to a revolt and revolution. He was eventually executed by guillotine.</p> <p>Maximilien Robespierre He became the leader of the radical "Mountain" group in the Assembly and eventually gained control of the Jacobins. In 1793, the Committee of Public Safety was formed. This group pretty much ran the government of France. Robespierre became the leader of the Committee and, therefore, the most powerful man in France.</p> <p>Luddites A group of people who objected to the increasing mechanisation of industry, they destroyed machines in protest at the loss of jobs for people.</p> <p>Jeremiah Brandreth Led the Pentrich Rebellion in 1817 which aimed at improving rights for working men and overthrowing the Tory government.</p> <p>Tolpuddle Small community in the South of England who protested falling wages and wanted to go on strike. They were arrested for an illegal strike and transported to Australia. They were freed after a petition.</p> <p>Tsar Alexander II ruler of Russia 1855-1881; he sought to bring in reforms, especially to peasant life. He introduced local councils of peasants.</p> <p>Tsar Alexander III ruler of Russia 1881-1894; he rejected the idea of reform, increasing censorship and introducing Russification.</p> <p>Tsar Nicholas II ruler of Russia 1894-1917; he rejected reform and retained autocratic rule. He struggled to lead troops in WWI and was overthrown, being assassinated in Yekaterinburg, in a cellar.</p> <p>Karl Marx Philosopher who came up with the main ideas of communism and believed there would be a working class revolution.</p> <p>Lenin Leader of Russia following the Revolution. He followed Marxist Communism.</p>	<p>What is a revolution? Why were the Americans unhappy? How did the American colonies gain their independence? Why were the French peasants annoyed? What was the Estates General? What is causation? What happened to Louis XVI? What was the Terror? How did the Industrial Revolution change Britain? How close did Britain come to Revolution? Why were the peasants of Russia unhappy? What ideas led to the Revolution in Russia?</p> <p>Key words: Revolution, causation, peasants, Estates General, Class system, Tax and Terror</p>

