

SUBJECT: History

UNIT: How have we protested?



The Pilgrimage of Grace 1536

CAUSES: Rising Prices, Dissolution of the Monasteries, Henry's 'evil' advisor - Thomas Cromwell.

METHODS: A group of Christians (Catholics) led by Robert Aske marched south demanding the Pope be recognised as the head of the church, the dismissal of Cromwell and that the monasteries be restored.

CONSEQUENCES Short Term: No change to dissolution of monasteries; leaders killed; no more rebellions under Henry VIII. Long Term: Head of CofE is still the monarch today.

The American Revolution 1770s

CAUSES: British colonies in America were unhappy e.g. Taxation without representation (stamp and tea tax). Events that sparked the Revolution- Boston Massacre.

METHODS: The colonists issued a declaration of independence in 1776. The British tried to regain control through a 7-year war.

CONSEQUENCES: Defeat in 1781. The USA was established and the British working class to demand more representation from their government.

Peterloo Massacre 1819

- People were unhappy with the lack of representation in government in Britain.
- Approximately 100,000 people met at St. Peters Fields to listen to Henry Hunt talk about suffrage (the vote).
- Although peaceful, the meeting scared the authorities and they used the militia against the group=15 were killed and 40 injured.
- Representation slowly began to increase. **In the long term** the Great Reform Act was passed where 56 small locations lost representation and larger towns e.g. London were given more.

FACTORS:

R- Religion 

I-Individuals



G-Government



HM Government

E-Economy



Jarrow March 1930: Mass unemployment and extreme poverty in the north-east of England drove 200 men, led by female MP Ellen Wilkinson for part of the way, to march in protest from Jarrow to London. The men (no females were invited) were demanding that a steel works be built to bring back jobs to their town, the yard had been Jarrow's major source of employment, and the closure led to poverty, overcrowding, poor housing and high mortality rates. When they arrived, the PM was 'too busy'.

Suffragettes (1903 – 1918)

The campaign for women's suffrage began due to a lack of representation. A mixture of peaceful by the Suffragists and violent methods from the Suffragettes, alongside working in WW1 were used to demonstrate that women were just as capable as men, so deserved the vote.

Short term consequences: Women with property and over the age of 30 were given the vote in 1918. Long term: In 1928, women were given the vote on the same terms as men.

Notting Hill Riots- Violent attacks against black people. From 24th August 1958- a group of ten English youths committed serious assaults on six West -led to arrests. Assault on white-Swedish women Majbritt Morrison **sparked riots.** White 'teddy boys' 300-400 attacking the houses of West Indian residents. Continued every night until 5 September when 140 people were arrested. **Brixton Riots 1981: What was the trigger?** Misperceived arrest of a black man called Michael Bailey. 3 days of violent clashes between the black community and the police e.g. setting fire to cars and buildings. **Led to the** Scarman Report-It highlighted that the police suffered from institutional racism. The report ended the stop and search law.

Miners' strike 1984: In 1984, the Coal Board announced the closure of 20 pits because they were no longer profitable. Led by Arthur Scargill, the National Union of Mineworkers went on strike. The strike turned violent, with frequent clashes between miners and the police (6 miners killed). After a year, most of the miners voted to return to work (many were in poverty). The pits eventually closed leading to mass unemployment.