

Week 1: Keywords and concepts	Week 2: The Enlightenment	Week 3: French Revolution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Enlightenment</b>— a period of European history, starting in the late 17th century, which is famous for new ideas and discoveries.</li> <li>• <b>Glorious Revolution</b>— A revolution led by the English Parliament to get rid of their monarch (James II).</li> <li>• <b>Revolution</b>— a rapid, sometimes violent change, in the way a country governed or the way people live.</li> <li>• <b>Treason</b>- to commit a crime against the monarch</li> <li>• <b>Significance</b>— something which is remarkable, results in change, is revealing, is remembered or resonates (has an effect on the future).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Absolute Monarchy</b>—a system where the King or Queen had absolute (total) power</li> <li>• The power of the monarchy in Europe was challenged during the Enlightenment, especially in France. This was due to the belief in <b>Divine Right</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Renaissance</b>— a period of rebirth of learning, science and the arts in Europe</li> <li>• <b>Scientific method</b>— the idea that you must use observation, reason and experiments to find out the truth</li> <li>• <b>Clergy</b>—Members of the Church</li> <li>• During the Enlightenment the power of the Church decreased, people began to use reason and logic to explain ideas rather than listen to the church.</li> <li>• Literature, music and culture was all part of the Enlightenment with artists trying to convey serious messages about what the world should be like. Philosophy especially became important, with John Locke and Voltaire publishing their views which</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Court of Versailles</b>— Members of the Church</li> <li>• <b>Estates System</b>— the class system that people were organised into in French society</li> <li>• <b>Nobility</b>—wealthy, titled land owners.</li> <li>• <b>Bastille</b>—a large, fortified (armed) building in the centre of Paris</li> <li>• <b>Constitution</b>—the rules on how a country should be governed</li> <li>• <b>Jacobins</b>—a group who wanted France to be a Republic</li> <li>• <b>Republic</b>—a state where the power is held by the people and has an elected President</li> <li>• <b>Nationalism</b>—a feeling of strong loyalty or devotion towards your country, sometimes with a negative impact on other countries</li> <li>• <b>Liberalism</b>—a political theory based on the rights of an individual, liberty and consent of the governed.</li> </ul>
Week 4: The Industrial Revolution	Week 5 : Public Health in the Industrial Revolution	Week 6 : Poverty and Workhouses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Capitalism</b>—the idea that individuals need to put ideas, money and energy into something in order to make money</li> <li>• <b>Industry</b>—making raw materials into products in factories</li> <li>• <b>Industrialisation</b>—the development of industries in a country or region</li> <li>• <b>Industrial Revolution</b>— started in 1760. The period of change from most people working in farming to people working in factories.</li> <li>• <b>Back to back housing</b>—a type of terraced housing where two houses share a back wall</li> <li>• <b>Slum</b>—an overcrowded street or area. The people who live there are living in poverty.</li> <li>• <b>Working class</b>—the social group of people who work in industry</li> <li>• <b>Census</b>—an official count/ survey of the population</li> <li>• <b>Sanitation</b>— conditions relating to public health, for example whether there is clean drinking water.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mill</b>—a factory with machinery for a specific product</p> <p><b>Spinning</b>— the process of making fibres into yarn</p> <p><b>Yarn</b>— thread used for weaving and sewing</p> <p><b>Epidemic</b>- an infectious disease occurring over a wide area at a particular time</p> <p><b>Cholera</b>— an infectious disease of the small intestine. There were three cholera epidemics in England during the 1800s.</p> <p><b>Smallpox</b>—an infectious disease causing fever and sores which leave permanent scars</p> <p><b>Tuberculosis</b>—an infectious disease mainly affecting the lungs</p> <p>Dr John Snow—1854—investigated why cholera was spreading so quickly in London</p>	<p><b>Change</b>—to make something different</p> <p><b>Continuity</b>— for something to stay the same</p> <p><b>Democracy</b>—a system of government where people can vote for their leader</p> <p><b>Oakum picking</b>— undoing rope, often used as punishment for prisoners or given as work to people in the workhouse.</p> <p><b>The New Poor Law</b>—this law meant that the local area had the responsibility to provide workhouses for the poor and give food, clothes and shelter</p> <p><b>The Workhouse</b>— a place where people were sent to provide food and work for the unemployed. This was a last resort for people.</p>